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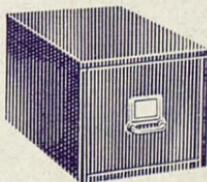
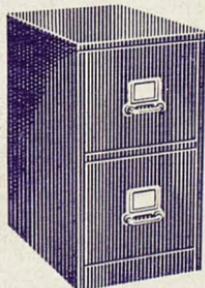
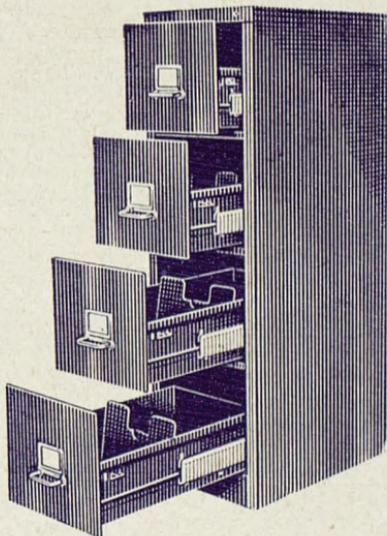
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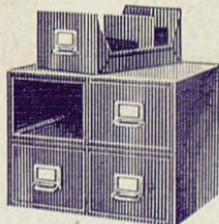
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**The
Federation of Malaya
Year Book**

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preface

THIS is the 6th volume of the Federation of Malaya Year Book. We believe that this edition is comprehensive in its coverage of the Federation of Malaya in all its many aspects. The increased number of pages marks the extensive research that many of our friends have willingly undertaken on our behalf.

We hope that this reference book on Malaya and its people will once again be of use to you the reader and any suggestions that you may have please forward them to us.

All the information included has been checked with the competent authorities and was accurate at the time of going to Press. We are sure you will appreciate, that a publication such as this takes some time to prepare and changes in policies and the names of people holding public office often change suddenly.

We would like to express our thanks to all those who have supplied the information without whose help this book could not be produced.

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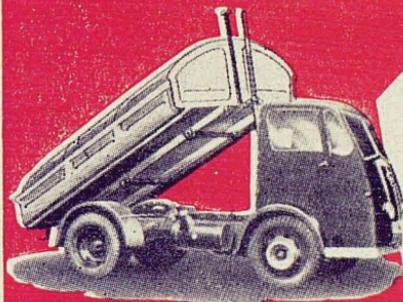
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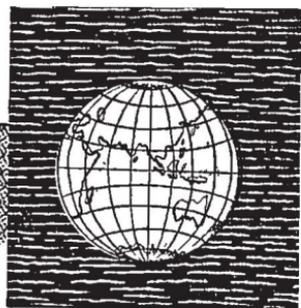
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Geography



Position

THE Federation of Malaya lies within the area commonly known as

South-East Asia. It forms part of the Peninsula of Kra, which is the Southernmost part of the Continent of Asia, between Latitudes 1° and 105° east. Bordered on the north by Thailand to the West across the Straits of Ma'acca by the Indonesian Island of Sumatra, to the south by the Indonesian Archipelago and to the east by the South China Sea.

Area

The area of the Federation is 50,915 square miles, approximately the area of England or the state of New York and more than twice the area of Ceylon.

Width

The greatest width, between Dindings in Perak and Tanjong Penunjuk in Trengganu is 200 miles.

Length

The greatest length from the north of Perlis to the south of Johore is 465 miles.

Climate

The chief characteristics of the Malayan climate are copious rainfall, high humidity and a uniform temperature. Because of the high humidity the days are usually hot but it is normally cool and pleasant at night.

Temperatures vary from 70 to 90 but in Malaya's hill stations the day-time temperatures seldom exceed 75 while a night temperature of 45 is not uncommon.

The country lies in the monsoon zone but apart from the East Coast which is affected by the North East monsoon, the rest of the country is hardly affected by the changes usually associated with a monsoon climate. The months between the North East and South West monsoons (roughly equivalent to Spring and Autumn in Europe) normally produce the highest rainfall.

Yearly rainfall is between 80 and 100 inches and there is no distinct 'wet' or 'dry' season. The North East monsoon brings strong winds and rain across the Eastern side of the country between October and March. The Central mountain range prevents the conditions from reaching the Western coastal plain which has its wettest season between June and September during the South West monsoon.

Thunderstorms are frequent in Malaya but typhoons and destructive storms are unknown.

The winds which accompany the two monsoon periods are not unusually strong; "Sumatra" squalls are sometimes accompanied by strong winds blowing for a short time but these very seldom reach gale force.

Gray skies are unusual in Malaya and few days go by without at least occasional periods of sunshine.

Topography

Four-fifths of the surface, of the Federation of Malaya lies under primeval jungle, mountains and swamp. The only generally cleared parts

of the country are long stretches down the west coast, an area in the north and a number of open stretches up the principal rivers. The State of Trengganu, for example, is divided into 16 river basins all of which enter the South China Sea. Where the country is free of jungle and forest, rubber, rice and other crops are grown.

The peninsula is divided by three mountain ranges running roughly north and south and separated by strips of low country. First, there is the Bintang Range stretching from the Thai border towards Taiping in the State of Perak. Then comes the longest and most important mountain range in Malaya forming, as it were, the backbone of the country. It stretches as far south as Tampin in Negri Sembilan. Finally, there is an area of highland, usually referred to as the Trengganu Highlands, in Trengganu and Kelantan, where the highest mountain in Malaya is found.

The coastline of Malaya is approximately 1,200 miles long. On the western side of the peninsula it is a practically unbroken succession of mangrove-swamps and mud-flats, frequently indented by picturesque bays fringed with coconut palms and casuarina trees; on the east there are long stretches of sand and surf bordered by a littoral vegetation which lends to it a beauty possibly unparalleled in the tropics.

Numerous rivers drain the heavy rainfall from the surface of the peninsula and, owing to the dense vegetation which originally choked every part of the country, they have been used—and in some parts of the country are still being used—as the chief means of communication.

The Malayan rivers at their sources and in their upper reaches are quick-flowing, often with tortuous rapids and precipitous gorges. In the lower reaches the descent is more gradual and, especially on the west coast, the water becomes muddied by the silt of the plains through which the rivers meander before debouching ultimately through strips of mangrove-swamp. The beds of the east coast rivers are more sandy than those in the west, shallower and more difficult to navigate and the South China Sea throws up sand bars across the mouth making them thereby of little use as harbours.

Islands are numerous off both coasts. The better known of the west coast islands are Langkawi, off the north Kedah coast, ruggedly beautiful and rising to over 2,000 feet; Penang, considered by many to be one of the most beautiful islands in the East; Pangkor, off the coast of Perak and once a Dutch settlement; and Pulau Anaga off Port Swettenham. There are a number of beautiful islands off the east coast, the largest being Tioman off Johore, distinguished by granite peaks.

Fauna

Malaya has a very large and varied fauna, some species of which are unique in appearance and habits. Amongst the larger forms are the elephant, tapir, seladang (gaur or Malayan wild ox), the Sambur deer, barking deer, serow (kambing grun), mouse deer and bear.

The flesh eating animals are represented by the tiger, leopard, black leopard, clouded leopard, wild dog, leopard cat, bay cat, marbled cat, flat-headed cat, the civets and the bear cat or binturong.

Rodents are represented by porcupines, bamboo rats, and many species of jungle dwelling rat some of which reach a large size.

The squirrels from the giant squirrels to the very small arrow-tailed flying squirrels form another large group.

The mongoose and martens are represented and the moon rat the family of shrews.

The scaly anteater (tenggiling) and the flying lemur (kubong) are very unique animals in both appearance and habits.

Reptiles and amphibians are represented by many species, including the king cobra or hamadryad, the black cobra and the vipers while the crocodile is found in the estuaries, rivers, and mining pools of the country-

The remoter rivers and streams contain many species of fish, notably the ikan kglah, kekor and sebau, while associated with them are the ikan toman, bujok, kalui, jelawat and a host of larger and smaller species.

Came Reserves

The Game Department of the Federation together with the State Departments are responsible for the conservation and preservation of the fauna of the country which is carried out under the provisions of the Wild Animals Game Ordinance and Birds Protection Ordinance, No. 2 of 1956.

Under the provisions of the Ordinance the animals and birds of the Federation are listed with schedules which define the protection afforded them. Details of close and open seasons for some animals and birds are also explained.

The First Schedule includes elephant, seladang, banteng, and beat which may be shot on a Big Game licence issued by the Game Warden of the state in which it is intended these animals will be hunted. There is no close season for these animals, although in the case of elephant, seladang or banteng, no shooting of: killing of females or any immature animal of these species is permitted.

The Second Schedule comprises rusa or sambar deer, kijang or barking deer, mouse deer and serow. Sambar deer, barking deer or serow may be shot or killed on licence during the open season which is from 1st September to 31st December, and mouse-deer may be shot, killed or taken on licence from 1st May to 31st December in each year.

The Third Schedule lists the animals which are totally protected. These are rhinoceros, pangolin or scaly anteater, binturong or bear-cat, slow loris, gibbons and tapir. The killing, shooting or taking of any of these animals is absolutely prohibited under heavy penalties.

The game birds — fourth schedule include the pheasants, partridges, pigeons, peafowl, water cock, rails, crakes and coots, all wild duck, all hornbills, all snipe and waders.

These birds may be shot or killed (not trapped) on licence during the open season declared for them which varies from State to State in several cases.

The fifth schedule consists of birds which are neither game-birds nor totally protected birds and comprises emerald dove, malay ground dove, turtle dove, bayan, serendit, bulbul, grackle, murai, eagles, hawks and certain sparrows or pipits.

These birds may be shot, killed or trapped without licence unless a close season has been declared for them.

The shooting, killing and trapping or monitor lizards is permitted under licence.

The importation into and the export from the Federation of any animal or bird or part thereof alive or dead otherwise than a domestic animal or domestic bird (poultry) requires an import or export permit issued by the Game Department in addition to any requirement under any other Ordinance or Enactment, in particular regulations under the Customs Ordinance and the regulations of the Veterinary Department.

Licences

Licences to shoot or kill big game shall be granted by the Menteri Besar in a State, and it shall be in the absolute discretion of the Menteri Besar to grant or refuse any licence to any applicant.

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The Mentri Besar in a' State may, by notification in the *Gazette*, delegate to the Game Warden the exercise of all the powers conferred upon the Mentri Besar by sub-section (1).

FLORA

Cenerai Resumé %

A large part of Malaya is occupied by green vegetation — there is amazing greenery everywhere. The immensity and invulnerability of the jungle is due to constant warmth and frequent rain. « For the same reason almost all but urban areas have luxuriant foliage throughout the year, apart from the harvest time in the rice fields and the seasonal flowering of the few deciduous trees.

Plant Life

Amid this profusion of greenery there is an enormous variety plants. Perhaps the most noticeable feature is the several types' of palm trees, some of which over-awe with their size which is probably as it should be in view of the importance of coconut and oil palms in the economy of the Federation.

The finer categories of flowers and vegetables thrive only in higher altitudes. In the lowlands the dual results of prolific sun and rain produce a wide range of hardy orchids which grow in jungle and garden with amazing vigour.

FORESTRY

Types of Forest

Almost seventy per cent of the Federation is under forest. There are many types of forest, for example mangrove swamp, fresh-water swamp and mountain forest, but the most important and by far the largest single type is lowland tropical rain forest covering nearly sixty per cent of the Peninsula from the coastal plain to heights of about 2,000 feet.

The lowland dryland forests which predominate in Malaya are characterised by the size of the trees, the largest being some 150 feet or more in height and 10 feet in circumference with long, very cylindrical stems and massive crowns at the top.

There are many giant leguminous trees. Thick woody ^lianes and creepers are frequent, and owing to the dense overhead canopy which maintains comparative gloom in the lower regions of the forest, the undergrowth is nowhere as dense as popularly imagined and movement is comparatively easy.

Given increased light, however, by naturally falling trees and man-made clearings for roads or cultivation, the undergrowth of the jungle edge quickly becomes extremely thick and dense.

It is this fringe that so few people persevere in breaking through to the forest beyond which is responsible for the popular misconception of the impenetrability of tropical jungle.

Types of Trees

The family Dipterocarpaceae predominates amongst the timber trees Ma'aya. Naturally durable, heavy constructional timbers are chengal (*Balanocarpus heimic*) balan (*Shorea* spp) and merbau (*Intsia palembanica*). Medium hardwoods include keruing (*Dipterocarpus* spp), Kapur (*Dryobalanops* spp) and Kempas (*Koompassia malaccensis*). The commonest light hardwoods, which in utilisation take the place of conifers in temperate countries include many species of meranti (*Shorea* spp) and jelutong (*Dyera costolata*).

Standard Tin.

Malayan true time is 7 hours in advance of Greenwich Mean Time, but an additional half-hour of day-light saving is in force, thus making difference between Malayan Standard Time and Greenwich Mean Time 74 hours (12 noon G.M.T. — 7.3Ch p.m. Malayan Time).

Geology

The Malay Peninsula forms part of a relatively stable block of the Earth's crust lying to the north of the unstable, geosynclinal area of the Indonesian Archipelago. Intrusive granite is extensive and forms the Main Range and the Trengganu Border Range, as well as lesser ridges, all of which trend approximately NNW-SSE, and together occupy almost half the total surface area of the country. The valleys between these ridges as well as the coastal plains are floored by sedimentary rocks ranging in age from late Cambrian to Tertiary, and in places by interbedded effusive rocks mostly formed in late Palaeozoic or early Mesozoic times. All these rocks, particularly in the coastal plain areas, are extensively overlain by Quaternary and Recent alluvium.

Of necessity due to the dense cover of vegetation and the complete absence of roads over large areas of the Peninsula, geological mapping is an exceedingly slow and expensive process, so that despite the use of modern aids such as airborne magnetometer and radiometer surveys, there are still large regions which remain to be surveyed in detail.

Perhaps the most outstanding geomorphological features of Malaya are the prominent vertically-sided limestone hills situated in the neighbourhood of, Kuala Lumpur (Batu Caves and Bukit Takun) in Selangor; near Ipoh in the Kinta Valley of Perak; and at many places in the States of Perlis, Kedah, Kelantan, and Pahang. These hills are derived from thick lenses of limestone exposed and isolated by the rapid action of tropical weathering on the surrounding rock. Their vertical faces usually result from the fact that corrosion (by acidic groundwaters) is more rapid at the base than near the top, so that the sides are being constantly undercut and collapse as a result, often along vertical joint planes. These hills are mostly honey-combed by caves, from which considerable quantities of bat guano are obtained for use as fertilizer.

For many years Malaya has been the world's leading producer of cassiterite (tin ore) which is mined from alluvium and hard rock near the margins of granite where it has been concentrated naturally by geological processes. The largest single underground tin-mine in the world is situated at Sungei Lembing in Pahang. Minerals like monazite, xenotime, columbite, zircon, rutile, are relatively common in the alluvium in Malaya and may become important commercially as the rarer metals become of increasing interest to industry.

Iron-ore is mined at Dungun, in Trengganu, and at smaller mines in the States of Kedah, Perak, Kelantan, Pahang and Johore.

Aluminium-ore (bauxite) is mined in Johore. Gold occurs in economic quantities in Kelantan, Pahang, and Perak. Deposits of other ores such as those of silver, lead, tungsten, and copper have been worked in the past at small occurrences in different parts of the country.

Until recently coal was worked in Tertiary deposits at Batu Arang near Kuala Lumpur (Selangor). Other smaller basins of Tertiary rock in parts, containing low-rank coal in small quantities are known to exist at Kepong and Kluang (Johore), at Enggor (Perak) and at Bukit Arang (Perlis). Geological conditions in Malaya have not been such as to favour the accumulation of oil deposits. Consequently there are now no economic fuel reserves in the country.

FEDERATION OF MALAYA

— POLITICAL—COMMUNICATIONS —



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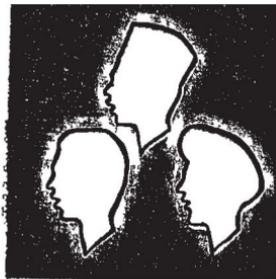
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Peoples



The Federation of Malaya is inhabited by a multi-racial society comprising Malays, Chinese, Indians and Pakistanis, Europeans, Eurasians, and smaller groups of Thais, Ceylonese and Indonesians; and also several tribes of aborigines.

It is believed that some of the Malays originally came from Yunnan in China, but it is many thousands of years since the first permanent settlements were established by the ancestors of the present-day Malays. The peninsula of Malaya was one of the routes by which these prehistoric peoples travelled southwards from the heart of Asia, driving the nomadic aborigines away from the coastal areas.

Other Malayan elements later entered the Peninsula from Sumatra, and still later migrations brought in a considerable number from the Celebes and some settlers from Siam, all of whom rapidly became assimilated with the older inhabitants. A large proportion of the present east coast Malay population is the result of this amalgamation.

The Malays were previously a rural people and they still comprise the bulk of the agricultural community. They cultivate almost all the 800,000 odd acres under paddy, many work on rubber smallholdings, which they own and, especially on the east coast, many are fishermen. In recent years, aware of their economic position, more Malays are participating in the trade and industry of the country.

Chinese arrived in the country at a very early date, but it was not until after 1786, when British influence was established, and particularly during the 40 years preceding the First World War, that there was large-scale Chinese migration, via the trading ports of Singapore, Penang and Malacca. These Chinese were mostly recruited to develop the tin deposits of the Malay states, who brought with them only their native skills and industry, and the very nature of this mass migration meant that characteristics of Chinese culture such as the arts did not, for the most part, travel with them.

Today about 37 per cent of the total population is Chinese. Hard working, industrious and thrifty, they have contributed in no small measure of Malaya's economic rise, and have a large stake in the tin mining and natural rubber industries, whilst other members of their community have turned to retail and wholesale trading, or as small farmers.

The Indian influence has been traced back to the first century A.D., when traders from the Coromandel Coast arrived in the peninsula in large numbers for the purposes of barter and trade. The chief early Indian settlement was in north-west Malaya (today the State of Kedah), but mass migration began early in the 19th century, in the form of labourers — most of whom came from Southern India — seeking work on the rubber estates as tappers.

The majority have settled permanently and become Malayan citizens. Today many Indians and Pakistanis are playing an important part in the administrative, social, economic and political life of the country.

The aborigines in Malaya fall into three physical groupings—Negrito, pygmy black (known as Semang), a less Mongoloid people called Senoi, and the Jakun. There are about 50,000 in all, and they represent the residue of various early migrations down the peninsula and for the most part, therefore, they are physically very mixed,

The purest peoples racially are the Negrito tribes in the northern and eastern parts of the country, numbering about 3,000 and who are akin to similar peoples in the Andaman Islands, the Philippines, New Guinea and parts of Indonesia.

The Senoi, the southern and western neighbours of the Negritos, inhabit the central mountain range and its outliers. They number about 26,000 and are similar to other primitive peoples in the Indonesian Archipelago, Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam. They can be divided into two main groups, the Temiar Senoi in the north and the Semai Senoi in the south.

Finally, there are on the coast of Selangor and in parts of Johore, proto-Malay fisherfolk who depend almost entirely on sea products for their food, and comprise the Jakun group, possibly originating from the people that held part of the southeastern Asiatic mainland prior to the southward push of the Monkhmer and Thai-speaking peoples.

Religion

The religion of the Malays is "Islam"—the name which all Muslims give to their religion. The doctrine and practice of Islam are based upon: The Word of God—the Quran—the traditions (Hadith) or rather the sayings and manner of life (sunna) of Muhammad, as contained in the traditions. The religious practices obligatory on the believer are: the recital of the creed; the performance of divine worship five times a day; the fast in the month of Ramadan; the payment of the legal alms; the pilgrimage to Mecca.

Language

The root of the Malay language is Polnesian with borrowed Sanskrit words in Tamil and Persian and Arabic words that Islam had introduced to India. With the Portuguese, Dutch and English influence, a sprinkling of words from these languages have been added.

Since the 14th Century Malay has been written in the Arabic alphabet, augmented by five letters, and is commonly known today as "Jawi".

Customs

There are two distinct systems of traditional customs—the "adat perpatih" and the "adat temenggong", which are followed by Malays, descendants being traced, in the case of the former through women, and in the latter, through the male lineage. Differences exist between traditional customs or "adat" and religious law, but apart from the fields of marriage, divorce and intestacy in inheritance—all of which are regulated according to Islam—the Malays and other Muslims are governed in all matters according to the State Law in force in the country.

Dress

The men usually wear European clothing, but on ceremonial occasions wear full Malay dress consisting of "Badju" and a pair of long loose trousers, with sarong around the waist, over the trousers. Headaddress

consists of a black songkok, or "Tanjak" or "Tongkokloh" for more ceremonial occasions. The women usually wear baju kurong, consisting of loosely fitting blouse over sarong, or baju kebaya, a tightly fitting blouse over sarong.

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, but this is not celebrated in the same way as the more important festivals. There are numerous other festivals of lesser significance celebrated throughout the year.

Marriages

Regulated according to Muslim law, allowing a man four wives, but a woman only one husband.

Burial

The burial of the Malay's conforms to Muslim practice, the body being shrouded in cotton cloth, the coffin carried to the cemetery, and buried with the grave lying north and south, so that the body may be laid on its side facing Mecca.

Food

The staple dish of the Malays is boiled rice to which fish, meat, vegetables and other delicacies are added.

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 common stock, but the written word is universal. While the Cantonese dialect is believed to be the nearest approach to the ancient primitive language. Mandarin 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 rotan 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 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 to appease the local God of 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 many other Chinese festivals the framework of which still survive in a modified manner illustrate how tenaciously the Chinese adhere to their ancestral and religious observances, all of which tend to bond 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 of 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.

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 caste.

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 festival's 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.

Religion

Orang Asli in Malaya are animists, believing that nature is full of good and evil spirits. The tribal medicine man is the medium between the land of the living and the spirit world and is thought to be able to enlist the assistance of the good spirits against the machinations of the evil spirits who are the cause of illness, crop failure, floods, death and other disasters.

Language

There are three language groups among the Aborigines in Malaya, they are Senoi, Negritos and Proto-Malays. Senoi speech bears a close relationship to the Mon Khmer Group of languages. There are some similarities in

grammatical structure and certain words are based on Khmer sources. The Negrito has an affinity with the Negritos in the Philippines and Andaman Islands, Proto-Malay is largely spoken in the South of the Peninsula. The Aborigines in Malaya are without a written language, but many read and write Malay.

Customs — Dress

The Aborigine men normally wear only a loin cloth. Many of the women wear sarongs and barkcloth and fungus skirts are worn by the Negrito women. Most women wear beads to protect them from evil spirits. Senoi women wear girdles of sweet smelling herbs as protection.

Marriages

Marriage customs vary from group to group. The Negrito has the simplest customs, if a man and a woman like one another, they marry. When a marriage occurs in any of the other groups there is a great deal of feasting and dancing.

Burial

The Aborigines bury their dead with very long ceremony. The customs vary from group to group. Some groups will move camp immediately after the burial and some burn down the house of the deceased.

Food

The nomadic Aborigines exist on what they can hunt and collect in the jungle. Various types of wild tubers form the basis of this diet, they also eat fish and whatever they can kill with their blow-pipes. Some of the more settled groups clear small areas of the jung'le and plant rice, maize, tapioca, millet and sweet potatoes.

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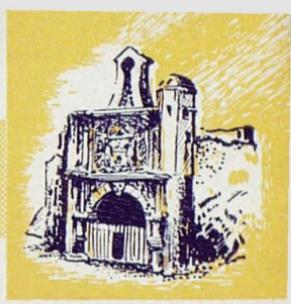
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History



THE history of Malaya is a history of its coastline. The few monuments and memorials excavated are all within two miles from the sea.

At one time Malaya was described as a land without a history but this is being disproved by recent archaeological discoveries.

The first trickle of Indian settlers to Malaya began about the 5th century. This belief is based on remains found at Kuala Selinsing, an estuary in Perak, and historic sites in Kedah. A few statues of 5th century Indian origin have been unearthed.

Since the 14th century, the influence of China has been interwoven in the history of Malaya.

But during the last ten years, evidence of Roman-Arabic presence in India (at Pondicherry) and in French Indo-China, has been uncovered. It is believed that similar evidence will one day be found in Malaya. Some years ago a magnificent 14th century Indian Muslim tomb was unearthed at Sungei Udang, a few miles from Port Dickson.

Inside the tomb – which was very well preserved – were pieces of Chinese pottery dating back to the 5th century.

In the 14th and 15th century Chinese traders began to arrive from China..

Emergence of States and Political Unity

The Ruler of Malacca, after appealing to the Emperor of China for protection, was raised to the title of King of Malacca in 1405 and it was during this period that the Malays were converted to Islam.

Malacca's wealth grew very rapidly and by the time the fourth Malacca Sultan came to the Throne an age of expansion and conquest began. During this period the Sultan of Malacca was recognised as the overlord for areas as far north as Kedah, Kelantan and Patani.

During the height of Malacca's glory and influence the first European fleet sailed into Malacca harbour in August 1509. This expedition ended in failure. A further fleet led by Alfonso D'Albuquerque arrived in July 1511 and by the end of August, Malacca was conquered and was ruled by them for one hundred and thirty years. The son of the Sultan at that time, established a new Kingdom with his capital on the Johore River, in 1614 Malacca was captured by the Dutch.

During the 18th Century many changes took place in the control of the new Riau-Johore Kingdom. Selangor became an independent state under a Bugis ruler, and Minangkabau settlers created a new territorial unit south of Selangor later to be known as Negri Sembilan.

The Dutch surrendered Malacca to the British in 1795 without resistance. They reoccupied it again from 1801-1807 and finally gave it up in 1825. In August 1786 Captain Francis Light occupied the Island of Penang. On the 28th January, 1819 Sir Stamford Raffles landed on the Island of Singapore and established a third British Settlement.

With the transfer of the control of the three settlements of Singapore, Malacca and Penang from the Government of India to the Colonial Office, there was implemented a new policy of intervention in the Malay states.

Within a few years British Residents had been appointed in Perak, Selangor and Sungei Ujong and by 1887, British control had been extended to the rest of Negri Sembilan and Pa-hang.

Establishment of Federal Government

In 1890 four Malay states were united into a Federation. Relations between the British and the Malay states were established by treaties that were substantially similar in context.

In 1909 Thailand transferred to the British any rights of suzerainty which she possessed over Kedah, Kelantan, Trengganu and Perlis and agreements were concluded between these states and the British in the same year.

With the establishment of Law and Order a long period of prosperity was enjoyed. This was interrupted by the Japanese invasion in December 1941. After the Japanese surrendered a British Military Administration was established in September 1945. This was followed by the Malayan Union in 1946.

A storm of protest by the Malays against the disappearance of the Rulers brought into existence the Federation of Malaya in 1948 as a result of agreement between the British Crown and the Malay Rulers.

Road to Independence

From this beginning came the road to Independence. In spite of the Communist war which started in 1948, the first Federation general election was held in July 1955. The Alliance Party took office and formed the new Government under the Chief Ministership of Tengku Abdul Rahman.

Total terrorist casualties during the twelve years of insurrection numbered nearly 14,000, over 0,700 being killed. Security force casualties totalled nearly 4,500, including 1,900 killed, of whom no fewer than 1,400 were police.

A small number of terrorists still survive in the region of the Thai border, but they are inactive. The constitution was amended in 1961 to give the government special powers against subversion or attempts to disturb communal harmony. Suspected persons can be detained without trial, but they have a right of appeal to a review tribunal.

Malaya has a defence agreement with Britain which pledges Commonwealth forces to the defence of Malaya in the event of external attack. A Commonwealth force consisting of British, Australian and New Zealand troops is stationed in Malaya.

This force cannot be used outside the country without the agreement of the Malayan Government.

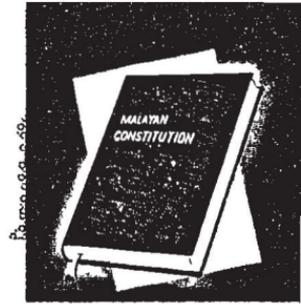
His Highness the Yang di-Pertuan Besar of Negri Sembilan was elected by his fellow rulers to be the first Yang di-Pertuan Agong of the Federation of Malaya and he was installed on the 2nd September, 1957.

On the death of His Majesty in April 1900, the Sultan of Selangor was elected Paramount Ruler.

The present Yang di-Pertuan Agong, the Raja of Perlis, was elected Paramount Ruler in September 1960.



Constitution



THE Federation of Malaya became independent on 31st August, 1957, the instrument of independence being handed by the Duke of Gloucester to Tengku Abdul Rahman, the Prime Minister that day in Merdeka Stadium.

The constitution is based on parliamentary democracy, with a bicameral legislature. The Head of State is elected, for a period of five years, by his fellow Rulers, each of them the sovereign in his own State, a portion of his powers invested, however, in the Paramount Ruler as head of the Federation.

A very comprehensive document, the constitution represents a long evolution of traditional and authoritarian rule as well as the demands of the Malayan people themselves on the attainment of independence.

Islam is the state religion, but there is full freedom of worship'. The national language is Malay. English is a second official language, and will remain so at least until 1967,

Amendments since 1957 have changed the qualifications for citizenship, removing the initial provision for easy acquirement of citizenship by persons not born in Malaya but long resident here. The naturalisation laws are now on customary lines and require the applicant to have lived in Malaya for 12 years.

A child born in the Federation to parents who are permanently resident in Malaya (including) Singapore is a citizen by right of birth.

The Yang di-Pertuan Agong (Paramount Ruler) is a constitutional ruler, and must act on the advice of his Ministers, with two important exceptions. He acts in his discretion in appointing the Prime Minister and he may withhold consent to a request for the dissolution of Parliament.

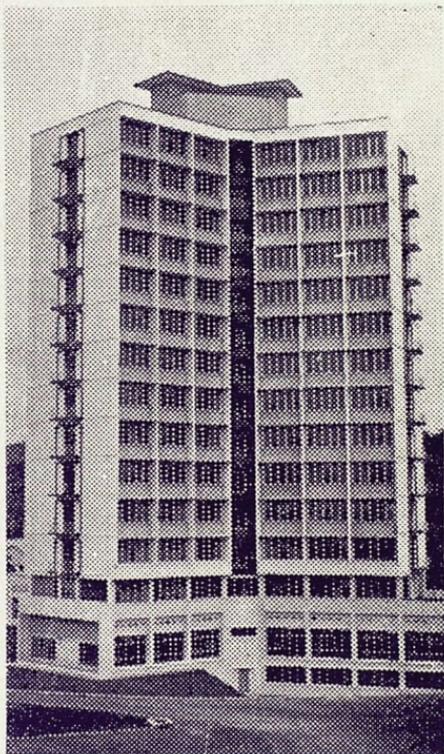
The Senate (Upper House) consists of two elected members for each state and 16 members appointed by the Yang di-Pertuan Agong. They serve for six years and are not affected by a dissolution of Parliament.

Parliament may by law increase to three the number of members to be elected for each state, provided that the members to be elected for each state shall be so elected by direct vote of the electors of that state, and decrease the number of appointed members or abolish appointed members.

The Lower House, or House of Representatives has 104 members, elected by single member constituencies. A member of the House of Representatives is elected for a five year term.



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Their Majesties



The Supreme Heads of State

- (August 3, 1957-April 1, 1960) His Majesty Tuanku Abdul Rahman Ibni Al-Marhum Tuanku Muhammad, D.M.N., S.M.N., G.C.M.G. He was the Yang di-Pertuan Besar of Negri Sembilan before he was elected Yang di-Pertuan Agong.
- (April 14, 1960-September 1, 1960) His Majesty Tuanku Hisamuddin Alam Shah Al-Haj Ibni Al-Marhum Sultan Alaididin Sulaiman Shah, D.M.N., D.K. (Brunei), K.C.M.G. He was the Sultan of Selangor before he was elected Yang di-Pertuan Agong.
- (September 21, 1960) His Majesty Tuanku Syed Putra Ibni Al-Marhum Syed Hassan Jamalul'ail, D.M.N., D.K. (Brunei), K.C.M.G. He is also the Raja of Perlis.

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

His Majesty Tuanku Syed Putra Ibni Al-Marhum Syed Hassan Jamalullail, D.M.N., D.K. (Brunei), K.C.M.G., was elected as the third Yang di-Pertuan Agong on the 21st September, 1960, and was installed on 4th January, 1961.

In April 1960 His Majesty was elected to become Timbalan Yang di-Pertuan Agong and since August when his predecessor was indisposed he has in fact been carrying out the functions of Head of State.

The new Supreme Head of State of the Federation thus enters upon his kingly duties fortified by a period of valuable experience.

Born in the Royal town of Aran in Perlis on 25th November, 1920, he had his early education in a Malay School and later at the Penang Free School.

In 1939 he was sent to Kuala Lumpur to learn administration and was placed as a cadet in the Civil Service.

During the occupation His Majesty was barred by the Japanese from succession to the throne and stripped of his title of Bakal Raja (his presumptive) and his allowance.

After the war His Majesty and Her Majesty, Tengku Budriah went back to Perlis and were officially installed as the Raja and Raja Perempuan of Perlis on 12th March, 1949.

His Majesty is widely travelled. He has visited England, Hong Kong, Japan, Australia, Brunei, India and Pakistan.

He is a keen tennis player and he also plays golf.

Yang Maha Mulia Sri Paduka Baginda Raja Permaisuri Agong

Her Majesty, Raja Permaisuri Agong, Titanku Budriah bt. Al-Marhum T. Ismail, S.M.N. was born in Kuala Krai, Ke'antan, on 28th March, 1921.

There she grew up and went to a Malay School and continued her studies at the Anglo-Chinese Girls' School, Inoh.

Her Majesty took a great interest in Girl Guide Movement. She also joined in the activities of the Women's Institute, and is now its Patron.



Yang Maha Mulia Sri
Paduka Baginda Raja
Permaisuri Agong. Tuanku
Budriah binte Ai-Marhum
Tengku Ismail, S.M.N.

In 1957, Her Majesty was the Federal Lady Organiser of the Poppy Day Appeal Fund.

For her social services Her Majesty was awarded the Seri Maharaja Mangku Negara by the first Yang di-Pertuan Agong.

Timbalan Yang di-Pertuan Agong

His Highness Su'tan Ismail Nasiruddin Shah Ibni Al-Marhum Sultan Zainal Abidin, D.M.N., D.K. (Kel), D.K. (Sei) (see Trengganu).

Royal Household

Senior Court Official

Dato Paduka Maharaja Lela (Grand Chamberlain)

Dato Nik Mustapha Fathil bin Dato Nik Mahmood, P.M.N., S.J.M.K.

S.M.K., S.K., S.B., ST.J., Dato Sri Amar Di-Raja, Kelantan

Private Secretary

Inche Zakaria bin Sulong

Aldes-de-camp

Military—Major A. J. De Silva

Police — Inche Mubarak Ahmad

Address — Istana Negara

Telephone No. 88381-4

National Symbols



National Anthem

Moderato ♩ = 96

BRUWROLL
mf

NE-GA-RA KU TA -- NAM TUM-PAH NYA DA---RAH KU

RA' YAT HI, DUP BER SA-TU DAN MA--JU

(A)

RAH MAT BAH GIA TU HAN KURNI-A KAN

RAJA KI TA SE LA MAT BERTAKH TA

(B)

RAH MAT BAH GIA TU HAN KURNI A KAN

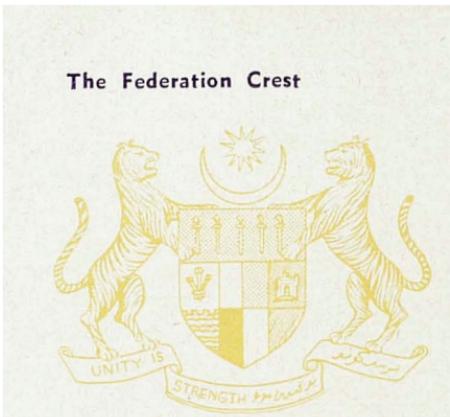
RAJA KI TA SE LA MAT BERTAKH TA

FOR SHORT VERSION CUT FROM (A) TO (B) *Molto rall*

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.

The Federation Crest



The Shield ensigned by a Crescent within the horns a star of eleven points or: and supported by two tigers proper, standing upon a scroll bearing the motto (in English and in Malay characters) "Unity is Strength."

The eleven-pointed Star represents the eleven States the Star and Crescent together are the traditional emblem of Islam. The five kris represent the five former Unfederated States (Johore, Kedah, Perlis, Kelantan and Trengganu). The left-hand division of the shield represents the State of Penang (Prince of Wales' Island), and the right-hand section shows the Santiago Gate of Malacca.

In the centre, the colours black and white are the colours of Pahang, red and yellow those of Selangor; white, yellow and black, of Perak; and yellow, red and black of Negri Sembilan, which had comprised the Federated States.

The Romanised version of the motto written in Jawi in the scroll is "Bersekutu bertambah mutu".

The colour yellow is the royal colour of Their Highnesses the Rulers of the Malay States.

The Federation Flag



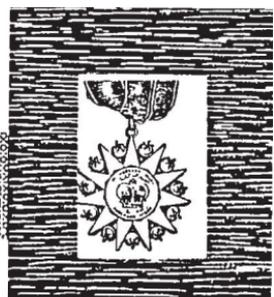
The flag consists of eleven red and white stripes and an eleven-pointed yellow star. These are symbolic of the unity of the eleven Malay States — Johore, Pahang, Selangor, Kedah, Perlis, Kelantan, Trengganu, Perak, Negri Sembilan, Penang and Malacca — which together form the Federation of Malaya. The crescent is the symbol of Islam.

The Royal Standard



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

Honours & Awards



Federation honours and awards bestowed by His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong:

Orders of Chivalry:

- (1) 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.
- (2) An order to recognise meritorious service to the nation, is styled Darjah Yang Mu'ia Pangkian Negara "The Most Distinguished Order of Pangkuan Negara" with four grades, as follows:
1st Grade Seri Maharaja Mangku Negara (S.M.N.), is regarded as an exceptional honour.

This grade will have a minimum 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 minimum membership of 75. This is designed to honour outstanding service to the country in any walk of life.

Gentlemen members will be entitled to use the title of "Dato". The title for the lady members or wives of recipients will be "Datin".

3rd Grade Johan Mangku Negara (J.F.R.N.), will have a minimum membership of 500.

4th Grade Ahli Mangku Negara (A.M.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 Perperangan. Campaign medals as appropriate.
 Pingat Perkhidmatan Setia. Long service and good conduct medals for the armed and uniformed services.

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.



On the left is the Star of Panglima Mangku Negara (P.M.N.). It is worn on the left side. On the right is the Badge of Panglima Mangku Negara, worn by the riband round the neck by gentlemen.



我 蘭 雪
 司 公 限 有 行 銀 益 廣
THE KWONG YIK
 (Selangor)

BANKING CORPORATION LTD.

(Incorporated in the Federation of Malaya)

DIRECTORS:

Leong Hoe Yeng, Esq., J.M.N., Chairman
 Kinton Kwan, Esq. Dato Loke Wan Tho, S.J.M.K., P.M.N.
 Loo Yew Hoi, Esq. Cheong Win Chan, Esq.
 Loke Wan Yat, Esq. Lim Khin Seong, Esq.

The Hon'ble Mr. Choo Kok Leong

ESTABLISHED 1913.

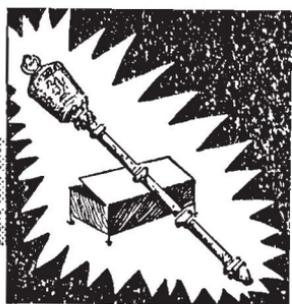
Capital Authorised	-	-	-	-	\$10,000,000
Capital Paid-Up	-	-	-	-	\$ 2,000,000
Reserve Fund	-	-	-	-	\$ 4,200,000

145, High Street

KUALA LUMPUR.

P.O. Box 135

General Government



Scheme of Parliamentary Government

The Federation of Malaya consists of eleven States which together make up the whole of the Malay peninsula from the Straits of Johore to the border of Thailand in the north. The form of government in Malaya is democratic based upon the constitution which came into force on the 31st August, 1957, when the Federation of Malaya became an independent nation.

The Constitution, provides for a Head of State and the composition of parliament (*see* Constitution).

Parliament

Parliament will consist of two Houses, the Senate (Dewan Negara) and the House of Representatives. Twenty-two of the 38 members of the Senate will be elected, two from each State, and 16 will be appointed by the Head of State from persons who, in his opinion, have rendered distinguished public service or achieved distinction in the professions, commerce, industry, agriculture, cultural activities or social service or are representative of racial minorities or are capable of representing the interests of aborigines. (Several aboriginal tribes still live primitively in remote parts of the jungle). The Senate will be presided over a President (Yang Di-Pertuan Dewan Negara) chosen from amongst its members. Senators must be not less than thirty years old. The House of Representatives elected in single-member constituencies by citizens of 21 years and over. There is temporary provision in the Federal Constitution for the House of Representatives comprises 104 members. JJiach of the 52 existing constituencies being divided into two for this purpose; before the second election it will be necessary for the Election Commission to make a redistribution to provide for 100 constituencies, each returning one member. Members must have attained the age of 21 years. The House will be presided over by a Speaker (Yang Di-Pertuan Dewan Ra'ayat), chosen from amongst its members.

Subjects for Legislation

Subjects for legislation are set out in Federal 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 States.

Federal List

1. External Affairs.
2. Defence of the Federation.
3. Internal Security.
4. Civil and criminal law and procedure and the administration of justice.
5. Federal Citizenship and naturalisation; aliens.
6. The machinery of Government, subject to the State List.
7. Finance.
8. Trade, commerce and industry.
9. Shipping, navigation and fisheries.
10. Communications and transport.
11. Federal works and power.



12. Surveys, inquiries and research.
13. Education.
14. Medicine and health, including sanitation in the Federal Capital
15. Labour and social security.
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 pest and protection against such pests; prevention of plant diseases.
21. Newspapers, publications, publishers, printing and printing presses.
22. Censorship.
23. Theatres, cinemas, cinematograph films and places of public amusement (subject to the provisions of the State List concerning these items).
24. Federal Housing and improvement trusts,
25. Co-operative societies.

State List

1. Muslim Law, doctrine, institutions, etc., and Malay custom.
- 2» Land.
3. Agriculture and forestry.
4. Local government outside the Federal capital.
5. Services of a local character (*e.g.*, fire brigades other than in the Federal capital, boarding and lodging houses, burial and cremation grounds, etc.).
6. State works and water.
7. Machinery of the State Government (subject to the Federal List).
8. State holidays.
9. Creation of offences in respect of any of the matters included in the State List.
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).
11. Indemnity in respect of any of the matters in the State List.
12. Turtles and riverine fishing.

Concurrent List

1. Social welfare; social services subject to the Federal List and State List; 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 and animal quarantine.
5. Town and country planning, except in the Federal capital.
6. Vagrancy and itinerant hawkers.
7. Public health, sanitation except 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.

The Prime Minister

VANG TERAMAT MULIA TENGKU
ABDUL RAHMAN PUTRA AL-HAJ

THE Prime Minister of the Fede

ration of Malaya, was born in Alor Star, Kedah, on 8th February, 1902, the seventh son of the Ruler of Kedah, Sultan Abdul Hamid Halim Shah. His mother was Che Menjelara, daughter of Luang Nara, a chieftain of one of the Siamese Shan States. Kedah at the time of his birth was under the suzerainty of Siam.

After early education in a Malay and an English school in Alor Star, Tengku Abdul Rahman was sent to a Siamese school in Bangkok. In 1920, a State scholarship took him to England for higher education. He entered St. Catherine's College, Cambridge, and read history and law. He came down in 1925 with a B.A. degree. He then joined the Inner Temple, in London, but his studies were interrupted. (He eventually became a barrister in 1949 when he was 47 years of age).

In 1931, he returned to Kedah, and joined the Kedah State Civil Service. He served as District Officer in Kuala Nerang, then in the beautiful Langkawi Islands, next in Sungei Patani, and finally in Kulim. The Japanese war broke out when he was in Kulim.

In 1948, the Ma'ayan Union gave way to the "Federation of Malaya". Soon afterwards, Tengku Abdul Rahman became chairman of UMNO in Kedah.

He return to London to complete his law examinations and was called to the Inner Temple. On his return to Malaya in 1949, he was seconded to the Federal Legal Department as a Deputy Public Prosecutor.

In 1951, he succeeded Dato Sir Onn bin Ja'afar as President of the United Malays National Organisation. He resigned from the Legal Department and also from the Kedah Civil Service in order to devote himself exclusively to politics. The following year, he was appointed an unofficial member of the Federal Executive and Legis'ative Councils.

On 27th July, 1955, the Federation's first elections to the Federal Legislative Council were held. Tengku Abdul Rahman was a candidate in the Sungei Muda constituency in Kedah. He had a runaway victory over his opponent, Syed Jan Al-JefTri, with 22,220 votes which gave him a majority of 20,987. His opponent lost his deposit. The Alliance swept through the polls, winning 51 out of 52 seats. In the new Government, Tengku Abdul Rahman became Minister for Home Affairs as well as Chief Minister.

On 28th December, 1955, he met the leader of the Malayan Communist'



Party, Chin Peng, in Baling, Kedah, and clarified the terms of the amnesty to him. The Communists refused to surrender.

A few days later, on 31st December, 1955, Tengku Abdul Rahman headed a -delegation from the Alliance, to London for what turned out to be eminently successful talks with the British Government on the future constitution of the Federation. Independence was promised by 31st August, 1957, "if possible".

On 31st August, 1957, Malaya became independent and Tengku Abdul Rahman became her first Prime Minister.

In 1958, he made the pilgrimage to Mecca. In 1959, he announced his pending resignation from office in order to devote time to prepare the fight for the coming elections.

Po'ling took place on 19th August, with a result that the Alliance Party, led by Tengku Abdul Rahman, won 73 out of the 104 elected seats in the new Parliament of two houses, established under the Constitution. A late election on 30th September resulted in the return of another Alliance candidate, making the Party's total 74.

On 21st August, 1959, Tengku Rahman became Prime Minister for the second time. In 1960 he launched a campaign at the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference against Apartheid. He visited the U.S.A., Canada and Europe in October-November 1960.

Ministers

Deputy Prime Minister Tun Abdul Razak bin Hussain, S.M.N.

Deputy Primé Minister, Minister of Rural Development, Minister of Defence. Born 11th March, 1922, in Pekan, Pahang. Educated at Malay School, Langgar, Pekan; Malay College, Kuala Kangsar; Raffles College, Singapore; Lincoln's Inn, London. Passed Bar Final Examination in April, 1949. Joined Malay Administrative Service in 1939. Appointed to Malayan Civil Service in 1949. Appointed State Secretary, Pahang, in 1952. Appointed Menteri Besar, Pahang, in 1955.

While in England, was an active member of Student bodies. Was Secretary of Malay Society of Britain, and later became its President. Has always taken active part in politics. Was elected leader of UMNO Youth Section, became one of its Vice-Presidents, and in 1951 was elected Deputy President UMNO. After the formation of the Alliance Party, was elected its Deputy Chairman. In February 1954, visited the U.S.A. In April 1954, joined the Alliance Delegation to London. In June 1955, resigned Government Service in order to contest the Federal elections. Was appointed Minister of Education in August 1955. After Independence, was appointed Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Defence in September 1957. Was Prime Minister from 16th April to 20th August, 1959.

Minister of Internal Security Dato Dr. Ismail bin Dato Abdul Rahman, P.M.N.

Dr. Ismail bin Dato Abdul Rahman, Minister of External Affairs, born 4th November, 1915, at Johore Bahru. Educated English College, Johore Bahru, Medical College, Singapore and took his degree in medicine at the Melbourne University in 1945. Private practice in Johore Bahru 1947-53.

Public activities; Leader of Alliance Councillors in Johore Bahru Council Member, Johore State Council, 1948-54, and Johore Executive Council from 1954; Member, Federal Council, and was Member and Lands, Mines and Communications and Member for Natural Resources from November 1954 to April 1955^ elected Member of first Town Council- in Johore Bahru. Elected Member for Johore Timor of Federal Council since 1955. Joined UMNO in 1951, and Vice-President, UMNO, Malaya. Malaya's first Minister of Commerce and Industry; became His Malayan

Majesty's Ambassador to the United States of America and Head of the Malayan Permanent Delegation to the United Nations from September 1957 to January 1959. Elected Member for Johore Timor of Dewan Ra'ayat in August 1959, and became Minister of External Affairs.

In August, 1960, in a Cabinet reshuffle, the Prime Minister took over the portfolio of External Affairs and Dato Dr. Ismail was given charge of the newly-created Ministry of Internal Security.

Recreations: Rugby, tennis, swimming, boxing, badminton, soccer and photography.

Minister of Finance The Hon'ble Mr. Tan Siew Sin, J.P.

Tan Siew Sin, J.P., Minister of Finance. Born 21st May, 1916, Malacca — Educated at High School, Malacca, and Raffles College, Singapore.

Hon. Secretary, Oversea-Chinese Association, India, 1943-45; Malacca Municipal Commissioner, 1946-49; Federal Legislative Council and Parliament since 1948, member of its Standing Committee on Finance, 1949-65; Member, Council of Malayan Planting Industries Employers' Association. Hon. Secretary, Malacca Branch of Malayan Chinese Association and Chairman of its Youth Section, 1949-57; Chairman, Malacca Branch of MCA since 1957; Vice-President of the MCA since 1957; Hon. Treasurer, Alliance Party since 1958; Minister of Commerce and Industry, 1957-59. Recreation: Shooting and reading.

Minister of Justice Tun Leong Yew Koh, S.M.N.

Leong Yew Koh, born in 1888, Salak North, Perak, which his father founded. Educated in China and returned to Malaya when he was 13 and joined the Anglo-Chinese School, Ipoh, Perak, and later St. Xavier's Institution, Penang. At the age of 20 he won a Queen's Scholarship being the only person to win it that year. He studied law, politics, economics and sociology at London University. After his graduation he toured Yunan Province in China. On his return to Malaya he practised as a lawyer in Ipoh and returned to China in 1932 and served as an administrator.

During World War II he was appointed District Officer of Foo-hai, Yunan Province, China and also manager of the Foo-hai branch of the Foo-Tien Provincial Bank.

After the Allied victory he resumed practice as a lawyer in Ipoh. He was appointed by the governor of the Malayan Union a member of the Consultative Committee on Constitutional Proposals for Malaya. Since the establishment of the Federal Council in 1948 he has been a member. A founder member of the Malayan Chinese Association and also a member of the United Malays National Organisation-Malayan Chinese Association-Malayan Indian Congress Alliance and Hon. Secretary-General of the M.C.A.

He was sworn in as Governor of the new State of Malacca on 31st August, 1957. His recreations are welfare work and reading. Appointed Minister of Justice and leader of the Senate on 1st September, 1959.

Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications

Dato V. T. Sambanthan, P.M.N.

V. T. Sambanthan, Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications. Born 16th June, 1919, at Sungei Siput, Perak: Educated at Clifford School, Kuala Kangsar, Perak, and graduated B.A. from Annamalai University South India. After leaving college took up planting.

Public activities: President, Malayan Indian Congress; keenly interested in education; Member, Perak State Education Board; elected Member for Kinta Utara Constituency in the Federal Elections, 1955; appointed Minister for Labour; Hon. Secretary, Perak United Indian Council, 1954; elected President of the M.I.C. in 1955; re-elected President of the M.I.C. in 1956, 1957, 1958 and 1959. Was a member of the second mission to London in

1957 which finalised the Constitution of the Federation of Malaya; became Minister of Health in September 1957; elected Member for Sungei Siput Constituency in Elections to Dewan Ra'ayat August 1959; became Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications in November 1959. Recreations. Badminton and photography.

Minister of the Interior Dato Suleiman bin Dato Abdul Rahman

Dato Suleiman bin Dato Abdul Rahman, born 27th February, 1912, Johore Bahru, Johore, educated Bukit Zaharah English School, Johore Bahru; Johore English College and Raffles Institution, Singapore. Went to England and joined Queen's College, Cambridge, in 1933 and obtained **B.A.** (Hon.), in Law in 1936, Bar-at-Law, Middle Temple, London. Called to the Bar in February, 1939. Came back to Malaya in April, 1939, and joined Johore Legal Service. Attached to Registry Supreme Court, Johore, for 6 months and then to Legal Adviser's Chambers. Served as Magistrate, Johore Bahru, Segamat and Batu Pahat until occupation. During occupation served as Registrar, Johore. After occupation served as Magistrate, Batu Pahat, until resignation at end of 1947. Set up private practice at Batu Pahat. Joined UMNO when Tunku Abdul Rahman accepted leadership of UMNO.

Public activities: Nominated member of Council of State, Johore, from 1949 till 1954 and elected member of Council of State for constituency of Johore Bahru, as from 1954. State Executive Council, Johore. Elected member of Town Council, Batu Pahat. Served on Federal Legislative Council for a time. Appointed Minister for Natural Resources and Local Government 1955. Appointed Minister for Interior and Justice September, 1957. Appointed Minister of the Interior September, 1959. Created Panglima Mangku Negara, 31st August, 1959. Created Dato Sri Paduka Mahkota, Johore, February, 1960. Recreations: Racing and golf. Address: Ministry of the Interior, Jalan Raja, Kuala Lumpur.

Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives Abdul Aziz bin Ishak

Abdul Aziz bin Ishak, Minister of Agriculture. Born 21st September, 1914 at Padang Gajah, Larut, Perak. Educated at Kuala Kurau and Taiping Malay Schools, Victoria Bridge School and Raffles Institution, Singapore.

From the middle of 1934 until 1936 was a reporter in Singapore. In 1936 joined Government service and became Fisheries Officer for Negri Sembilan and Pahang. In 1938 was appointed Officer-in-Charge of Fisheries Department, North Malaya. During the Japanese occupation went back to work as a journalist in Singapore.

In 1946 became President of GERAM (Gerakan Angkatan Pemuda Melayu) or Malay Youth Action League. Later in 1947 was posted as Utusan Melayu representative in Kuala Lumpur. In 1948 became Member of UMNO and was elected Publicity Officer and Member of Selangor State Executive Committee of UMNO. From 1949 until 1951 was Director of Utusan Melayu Press Ltd. and Utusan Melayu chief representative for the Federation of Malaya, and Member of Editorial Board. In 1951 left UMNO together with Dato Onn bin Ja'afar to form Independence of Malaya Party and was elected Vice-Chairman of Kuala Lumpur branch.

In 1952 rejoined UMNO and became a Member of the UMNO Executive Committee of Malaya. In February 1951 became a Nominated Member of the Federal Legislative Council until the elections, with a brief period when the Alliance Party ceased to co-operate with the then Government on the issue of the elected majority. During this period was appointed regional leader of the Alliance for Central Malaya (Selangor and Negri Sembilan

In 1954 was elected Member of the Kuala Lumpur Municipality as UMNO-MCA Alliance candidate. From 1952 until 1955 was Chairman of the Selangor State UMNO Liaison Committee. From 1956 to the present day, Chairman of the Selangor State UMNO. Elected Member of Selangor Barat in the first Federal Elections and was appointed Minister for Agriculture. Vice-President of the UMNO in 1958-1959.

Minister of Transport Dato' Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir, P.M.N.

Born 19th March, 1917, at Batu Pahat, Johore. Educated at Malay School, Batu Pahat; received English education at Victoria Bridge School and Raffles Institution, Singapore. Went to United Kingdom to study Law and joined the Honourable Society of Middle Temple in 1937; was called to the Bar in January, 1941. Returned to Malaya in June, 1941, and visited Cape Town, Natal and Colombo.

Served as Assistant Information Officer, Johore Bahru, Johore Information Service, till end of 1941. During the Japanese occupation was appointed Assistant Registrar, Supreme Court, and later attached to the Prosecution Department until British reoccupation of Malaya. In 1945, during the period of British Military Administration, was Deputy Public Prosecutor; practised as advocate and solicitor during the British Military Occupation period, called to the Singapore and the Federation Bar in 1947 and 1948 respectively.

In 1945 one of the founder members of the Malay Nationalist Party which was formed in Ipoh. In 1946 became a member of Malay Union, Singapore. In March, 1946, attended conference in Kuala Lumpur to form the United Malays National Organisation. From 1947 to 1951 elected President of Malay Union, Singapore. Nominated Municipal Commissioner, Singapore, in 1947-48 session. Stood for election as the only Malay candidate for Rural East Constituency and was returned to the first elected Legislative Assembly of Singapore. 1948-51 elected member of Government Finance Committee; nominated member of Singapore Rural Board; member of Review Committee, Singapore; 1951 moved to Johore Bahru, was nominated member of Johore Bahru Town Board and Johore State Council. End of 1952 was elected to the first elected Town Council, Johore Bahru. October 1952 stood for election for Kluang Constituency in the first Johore State Council election and was returned unopposed; in 1954 was nominated to the Federal Legislative Council. In 1955 stood as Alliance candidate in the Segamat Constituency Johore North, and was elected by a big majority. Elected President of UMNO Youth in 1951 and has been re-elected every year since.

Minister of Health and Social Welfare Dato Ong Yoke Lin, P.M.N.

Dato Ong Yoke Lin, P.M.N., Minister of Health and Social Welfare. Born 1917, Kuala Lumpur. Educated Victoria Institution, Kuala Lumpur. Merchant.

Member, Selangor, State Council, 1953-55. Member, Petaling Ward of Kuala Lumpur Municipal Council, 1952-55. Nominated Member, Federal Legislative Council, 1954-55. Elected Member, Federal Legislative Council for Kuala Lumpur Barat Constituency, July 1955. Elected Member of House of Representatives for Ulu Selangor Constituency, August 1959.

The Legislature

The Cabinet

The Hon'ble the Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs, Y.T.M.

TUNKU ABDUL RAHMAN PUTRA AL-HAJ, K.O.M.

The Hon'ble the Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Defence and Minister^

of Rural Development, TUN HAJI ABDUL RAZAK BIN DATO' HUSSAIN, S.M.N".

The Hon'ble the Minister of Internal Security and Minister of the Interior, DATO' DR. ISMAIL BIN DATO' HAJI ABDUL RAHMAN, P.M.N.

The Hon'ble the Minister of Finance, ENCHE' TAN SIEW SIN, J.P.

The Hon'ble the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications, DATO' V. T. SAMBANTHAN, P.M.N.,

The Hon'ble the Minister without Portfolio and High Commissioner for the Federation of Malaya to the-Commonwealth of Australia, DATO' SULEIMAN BIN DATO' HAJI ABDUL RAHMAN, P.M.N.

The Hon'ble the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives, ENCHE' ABDUL AZIZ BIN ISHAK

The Hon'ble the Minister of Transport, DATO' HAJI SARDON BIN HAJI JUBIR, P.M.N.

The Hon'ble the Minister of Health and Social Welfare, DATO' ONG YOKE LIN, P.M.N.

The Hon'ble the Minister of Commerce and Industry, ENCHE' MOHAMED KHIR BIN JOHARI

The Hon'ble the Minister of Labour, ENCHE BAHAMAN BIN SAMSUDIN

The Hon'ble the Minister of Education, ENCHE' ABDUL RAHMAN BIN HAJI TALIB

Assistant Ministers

The Hon'ble the Assistant Minister of Education, ENCHE' ABDUL HAMID KHAN BIN SAKHAWAT ALI KHAN, J.M.N., J.P.

The Hon'ble the Assistant Minister of Rural Development, TUAN HAJI KHALID BIN AWANG/OSMAN

The Hon'ble the Assistant Minister of Commerce and Industry, ENCHE' CHEAH THEAM SWEE

The Hon'ble the Assistant Minister of Labour, ENCHE' V. MANICKAVASAGAM, J.M.N., P.J.K.

The Hon'ble the Assistant Minister of the Interior, ENCHE, MOHAMED ISMAIL BIN MOHAMED YUSOF .

Members of Dewan Negara (Senate)

The Hon'ble Mr. President (DATO' HAJI- ABDUL RAHMAN BIN MOHAMED YASIN) S.P.M.J., P.I.S., J.P. (Johore)

The Hon'ble the Minister of Justice (TUN LEONG YEW KOH, S.M.N.) (Appointed)

The Hon'ble TUAN HAJI ABBAS BIN HAJI MOHAMED (Trengganu)

The Hon'ble ENCHE' ABDUL HAMID BLN MAHMUD, J.M.N. (Appointed)

The Hon'ble ENCHE' AHMAD BIN SAID, A.M.N. (Perak)

The Hon'ble ENCHE' A. M. ABU BAKAR, J.M.N. (Appointed)

The Hon'ble ENCHE' ABDULLAH BIN ISHAK (Perlis)

The Hon'ble ENCHE' ABDUL WAHAB BIN IDUS, P.J.K. (Negri Sembilan)

The Hon'ble ENCHE' AMALUDDIN BIN DARVS (Kelantan)

The Hon'ble ENCHE' CHAN KWONG HON, A.M.N., J.P. (Selangor)

The Hon'ble ENCHE' CHEAH SENG, KHIM, J.P. (Penang)

The Hon'ble DATO' DR. CHEAH TOON LOK, J.M.N., J.P., Dato' Maha Kurnia (Appointed)

The Hon'ble ENCHE' CHOO KOK LEONG (Appointed)

The Hon'ble DATO' J. E. S. CRAWFORD, J.M.N., J.P., Dato' Kurnia Indera (Appointed)

The Hon'ble ENCHE' DA ABDUL JALIL BIN HAJI AWANG (Trengganu)

The Hon'ble ENCHE' HASHIM BIN AWANG, J.P. (Penang)

The Hon'ble ENCHE' KOH KIM LENG (Malacca)

The Hon'ble DATO' LEE FOONG YP'E, J.M.N., P.P.T., J.P. (Negri Sembilan)

The Hon'ble ENCHE' LIM HEE HONG, A.M.N/. (Appointed)

The Hon'ble ENCHE' MOHD. SALLIEH BIN MOHAMED ARIFF (Malacca)

The Hon'ble ENCHE' MOHD. ZAHIR BIN HAJI ISMAIL (Kedah)
 The Hon'ble ENGPU MUHSEIN BIN ABDUL KADIR, J.M.N., P.J.K.
 (Appointed)
 The Hon'ble ENCHE' ATHI NAHAPPAN (Appointed)
 The Hon'ble ENCHE' S. P. S. NATHAN (Appointed)
 The Hon'ble N^{IK} HASSAN BIN HAJI NIK YAHYA, J.M.N. (Appointed)
 The Hon'ble TUAN HAJI NIK MOHD. ADEEB BIT^{*} HAJI NIK MOHAMED
 (Kelanfan)
 The Hon'ble TOK PANGKU PANDAK HAMID BIN PUTEH JALI, P.J.K.
 (Appointed)
 The Hon'ble RAJA RASTAM SHAHROME SIN RAJA SAID TAUPHY (Selangor)
 The Hon'ble DATO' SHEIKH ABU BAKAR BIN YAHYA, D.P.M.J., P.I.S. J.F.
 (Johore)
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 (Kedah)
 The Hon'ble ENCHE' T. H. TAN, J.M.N. (Appointed)
 The Hon'ble DATO' E. E. C. THURASINGHAM, D.P.M.J., J.P. (Appointed)
 The Hon'ble ENCHE' S. O. K. UBAlDULLA, J.M.N. (Appointed)
 The Hon'ble WAN AHMAD BIN WAN DAUD, J.M.N. (P.J.K., J.P. (Perlia)
 The Hon'ble DATO' WAN IBRAHIM BIN WAN TANJONG, J.M.N., P.J.K., Orang
 Kaya Indera Maharaja Purba Jelai (Pahang)
 The Hon'ble ENCHE' YAP KHEN VAN, A.M.N., J.P. (Pahang)
 The Hon'ble ENCHE' YEOH KIAN TEIK (Perak)

Officials

s* Setia Usaha Majlis Dewan Negara (Clerk to the Senate)
 ENCHE' AHMAD BIN ABDULLAH, M.C.S. (Acting)

Office

Parliament Building, Maxwell Road, Kuala Lumpur.

Members of Dewan Ra'ayat (House of Representatives)

The Hon'ble Mr, Speaker, DATO' HAJI MOHAMED NOAH BIN OMAR, S.P.M.J..
 D.P.M.B., p.r.s., J.p. (Johore Bahru Timor)
 The Hon'ble the Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs, Y.T.M.
 TUNKU ABDUL RAHMAN PUTRA AL-HAJ, K.O.M. (Kuala Kedah)
 The Hon'ble the Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Defence and Minister
 of Rural Development, TUN HAJI ABDUL RAZAK BIN DATO' HUSSAIN,
 S.M.N. (Pekan)
 The Hon'ble the Minister of Internal Security and Minister of the Interior,
 DATO' DR. ISMAIL BIN DATO' HAJI ABDUL RAHMAN ,P.M.N. (Johor Timor)
 The Hon'ble the Minister of Finance, ENCHE, TAN SJEW SIN, J.P.
 (Melaka Tengah)
 The Hon'ble the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications, DATO'
 V. T. SAMBANTHAN, P.M.N. (Sungai Siput)
 The Hon'ble the Minister without Portfolio and High Commissioner for
 the Federation of Malaya to the Commonwealth of Australia, DATO'
 SULEIMAN BIN DATO' HAJI ABDUL RAHMAN, P.M.N. (Muar Selatan)
 The Hon'ble the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives, ENCHE ABDUL
 AZIZ BIN ISHAK (Kuala Langat)
 The Hon'ble the Minister of Transport, DATO' HAJI SARDON BIN HAJI JUBIR,
 P.M.N. (Pontian Utara)
 The Hon'ble the Minister of Health and Social Welfare, DATO' ONG YOKE
 LIN, P.M.NV (Ulu Selangor)
 The Hon'ble the Minister of Commerce and Industry, ENCHE MOHAMED
 KHIR BIN JOHARI (Kedah Tengah)
 The Hon'ble the Minister of Labour, ENCHE BAHAMAN BIN SAMSUDIN (Kuala
 Pilah)

The Hon'ble the Minister of Education, ENCHE ABDUL RAHMAN BIN HAJI TALIB (Kelantan)

The Hon'ble the Assistant Minister of Education, ENCHE'ABDUL HAMID KHAN BIN SAKHAWAT ALI KHAN, J.M.N., J.P. (Batang Padang)

The Hon'ble the Assistant Minister of Rural Development, TUAN HAJI KHALID BIN AWANG OSMAN (Kota Star Utara)

The Hon'ble the Assistant Minister of Commerce and Industry, ENCHE CHEAH THEAM SWEJE (Bukit Bintang)

The Hon'ble the Assistant Minister of Labour, ENCHE V. MANICKAVASAGAM, J.M.N., P.J.K. (Klang)

The Hon'ble the Assistant Minister of the Interior, ENCHE MOHAMED ISMAIL BIN MOHAMED YUSOF (Jerai)

The Hon'ble ENCHE' ABDUL GHANI BIN ISHAK, A.M.N. (Melaka Utara)

The Hon'ble ENCHE ABDUL RAUF BIN A. RAHMAN (Krian Laut)

The Hon'ble ENCHE ABDUL SAMAD BIN OSMAN (Sungai Patani)

The Hon'ble TUAN HAJI ABDULLAH BIN HAJI ABDUL RAOF (Kuala Kangsar)

The Hon'ble TUAN HAJI ABDULLAH BIN HAJI MOHD. SALLEH, A.M.N., P.I.S. (Segamat Utara)

The Hon'ble TUAN HAJI AHMAD BIN ABDULLAH (Kota Bharu Hilir)

The Hon'ble ENCHE AHMAD BIN ARSHAD, A.M.N. (Muar Utara)

The Hon'ble ENCHE AHMAD BOESTAMAM (Setapak)

The Hon'ble ENCHE' AHMAD BIN MOHAMED SHAH, S.M.J. (Johor Bharu Barat)

The Hon'ble TUAN HAJI AHMAD BIN SAAID (Seberang Utara)

The Hon'ble ENCHE' AHMAD BIN HAJI YUSOF, P.J.K. (Krian Darat)

The Hon'ble TUAN HAJI AZAHARI BIN HAJI IBRAHIM (Kubang Pasu Barat)

The Hon'ble ENCHE' AZTZ BIN ISHAK (Muar Dalam)

The Hon'ble DR. BURHANUDDIN BIN MOHD. NOOR (Besut)

The Hon'ble ENCHE' CHAN CHONG WEN, A.M.N. (Kluang Selatan)

The Hon'ble ENCHE' CHAN SIANG SUN (Bentong)

The Hon'ble CHAN SWEE HO (U^U Kinta)

The Hon'ble CHAN YOON ONN (Kampar)

The Hon'ble ENCHE' CHIN SEE YIN (Serembail Timor)

The Hon'ble ENCHE' V. DAVID (Bungsar)

The Hon'ble DATIN FATMAH BINTI HAJI HASHIM, P.M.N. (Titra-Padang Terap)

The Hon'ble ENCHE' GEH CHONG KEAT (Penang Utara)

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

The Hon'ble ENCHE' HANAFI BIN MOHD. YUNUS, A.M.N. (Kulim Utara)

The Hon'ble ENCHE' HARUN BIN ABDULLAH, A.M.N. (Baling)

The Hon'ble ENCHE' HARUN BIN PILUS (Trengganu Tengah)

The Hon'ble TUAN HAJI HASAN ADLI BIN HAJI ARSHAD (Kuala Trengganu Utara)

The Hon'ble TUAN HAJI HASSAN BIN HAJI AHMAD (Tumpat)

The Hon'ble ENCHE HASSAN BIN Mansor (Melaka Selatan)

The Hon'ble ENCHE' HUSSEIN BIN TO'MUDA HASSAN (Raub)

The Hon'ble ENCHE HUSSEIN BIN MOHD.NOORDIN, A.M.N., P.J.K.(Parit)

The Hon'ble TUAN HAJI HUSSAIN RAHIMI BIN HAJI SAMAN (Kota Bharu Hulu)

The Hon'ble ENCHE' IBRAHIM BIN ABDUL RAHMAN (Seberang Tengah]"

The Hon'ble ENCHE' ISMAIL BIN IDRIS (Penang Selatan)

The Hon'ble ENCHE' KANG KOCK SENG (Batu Pahat)

The Hon'ble ENCVE' K. KARAM SINGH (Damansara)

The Hon'ble CHE KHADIJAH BINTI IOOHD. SIDEK (Dungun)

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The Hon'ble ENCHE' LEE SAN CHOON (Kluang Utara)

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The Hon'ble DR. LIM SWEE AUN, J.P. (Larut Selatan)
The Hon'ble ENCHE' LIU YOONG PENG (Rawing)
The Hon'ble ENCHE' T. MAHIMA SINGH, J.P. (Port Dickson)
The Hon'ble ENCHE' MOHAMED BIN UJANG (Je'ebu-Jempol)
The Hon'ble ENCHE' MOHAMED ABBAS BIN AHMAD (Hilir Perak)
The Hon'ble ENCHE' MOHAMED ASM BIN HAJI MUDA (Pasir Puteh)
The Hon'ble ENCHE' MOHAMED DAHARI BIN HAJI MOHD. ALI
 (Kuala Selangor)
The Hon'ble ENCHE MOHAMED NOR BIN MOHD. DAHAN (Ulu Perak)
The Hon'ble DATO MOHAMED HANIFAH BIN HAJI ABDUL GHANI, P.J.K.
 (Pasir Mas Hulu)
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The Hon'ble ENCHE' MOHAMED- YUSOF BIN MAHMUD, A.M.N. (Temerloh)
The Hon'ble TUAN HAJI MOKHTAR BIN HAJI ISMAIL (Perlis Selatan)
The Hon'ble NIK MAN BIN NIK MOHAMED (Pasir Mas Hilir)
The Hon'ble ENCHE' NG ANN TIECK (Batu)
The Hon'ble DATO' ONN BIN JA'AFAR, D.K., D.P.M.J.
 (Kuala Trengganu Selatan)
The Hon'ble ENCHE' OTHMAN BIN ABDULLAH (Tanah Merah)
The Hon'ble ENCHE' OTHMAN BIN ABDULLAH (Perlis Utara)
The Hon'ble ENCHE' QUEK KAI DONG, J.P. (Seremban Barat)
The Hon'ble TUAN HAJI REDZA BIN HAJI MOHD, SAID (Rembau-Tampin)
The Hon'ble ENCHE' SEAH TENG NGIAB (Muar Pantai)
The Hon'ble ENCHE' D. R. SEENIVASAGAM (Ipoh)
The Hon'ble ENCHE' S. P. SEENIVASAGAM (Menglembu) *
The Hon'ble TUAN SYED ESA BIN ALWEE, S.M.J., P.I.S.
 (Batu Pahat Dalam)
The Hon'ble TUAN SYED HASHIM BIN SYED AJAM, A.M.N., P.J.K.
 (Sebak Bernam)
The Hon'ble TUAN SYED JA'AFAR BIN HASAN ALBAR, J.M.N.
The Hon'ble ENCHE' TAJUDIN BIN ALI, P.J.K. (Larut Utara)
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The Hon'ble ENCHE' TAN KEE GAK (Bandar Melaka)
The Hon'ble ENCHE' TAN PHOCK KIN (Tanjong)
The Hon'ble ENCHE' TAN TYB CHEIC (Kulim-Bandar Bahru)
The Hon'ble TENGKU BESAR INDERA RAJA IBNI AL-MARHUM SULTAST
 /BRAHIM, D.K., P.M.N. (Ulu Kelantan)
The Hon'ble DATO' TEOH CHZE CHONG, D.P.M.J., J.P. (Segamat Selatan)
The Hon'ble ENCHE' TOO JOON HING (Telok Anson)
The Hon'ble ENCHE' V. VEERAPBEN (Seberang Selatan)
The Hon'ble WAN MUSTAPHA BIN HAJI ALR (Kelantan Hilir)
The Hon'ble WAN SULAIMAN BIN WAN TAM, P.J.K. (Kota Star Selatan)
The Hon'ble WAN YAHYA BIN HAJI WAN MOHAMED (Kemaman)
The Hon'ble ENCHE' YAHYA BIN HAJI AHMAD (Bagan Datoh)
The Hon'ble ENCHE' YEOH TAT BENG (Bruas)
The Hon'ble ENCHE' YONG WOO MING (Sitiawan)
The Hon'ble PUAN HAJJAH ZAIN BINTI SULAIMAN, J.M.N.,_P.I.S.
 (Pontian Selatan)
The Hon'ble TUAN HAJI ZAKARIA BIN HAJI MOHD. TAIB (Langat)
The Hon'ble ENCHE' ZULKIFLEE BIN MUHAMMAD (Bachok)

Dates of Meetings and Times of Sittings

Meetings of the two Houses of Parliament are held from time to time as pressure of public, business requires. Sitting times are normally from

10.00 a.m. to 5.00 p.m. (except on Fridays, When sittings begin at 9.30 a.m.).

Officials

Setia Usaha Majlis, Dewan Ra'ayat (Clerk to the House of Representatives)—Enche Shamsuddin bin Haji Mohd. Sidin, M.C.S. (Acting)

Office

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The Executive

PRIME MINISTER'S DEPARTMENT

Address: Brockman Road, Kuala Lumpur—Telephone 84432

Departments under Ministry

Federation Establishment Office, Statistics Department', Museums Department, Public Records Office v

Officials and Heads of Department

Prime Minister—Y.T.M. Tunku Abdul Rahman Putra Al-Haj, K.O.M., C.H.
Deputy Prime Minister—Tun Haji Abdul Razak bin Dato Hussein, S.M.N.
Permanent Secretary—Dato' Abdul Aziz bin Hj. Abdul Majid, P.M.N.;

D.P.M.K., P.J.K. v

Deputy Secretary—Vacant

Principal Asst. Secretary (Cabinet)—Tuan Syed Hashim bin Abdullah P.I.S..

Acting Principal Asst. Secretary (Finance and Administration)—Inche Abdul Aziz bin Zakaria

Acting Principal Asst. Secretary (Ceremonial)—Inche Zakaria bin Sulong

Deputy Secretary (Economic Planning Unit)—Dr. W. T. Phillips

Acting Under Secretary (Economic Planning Unit)—Inche Thong Yaw Hong

Acting Principal Asst. Secretary-! (Economic Planning Unit)—Inche

C. L. Robless

Private Secretary to Prime Minister—Inche Abdullah bin Mohd. Salleh

Personal Secretary to Prime Minister—Inche Nik Hassan bin Abdul Rahman

Press Secretary—Inche Frank Sullivan

Police Liaison Officer—Inche Long bin Ngah Mat Unah

Keeper of Public Record and Director of Museums—Tuan Hj. Mubin

Sheppard, P.P.T., E.D.

Head Federal Translation Bureau—Raja Jallaludin bin Raja Uda

Principal Establishment Officer—Inche Ahmad bin Hj. Husin, P.J.K.

* Chief Statistician—Mr. C. H. Harvie

MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

Address: Prime Minister's Dept., Brockman Road, K.L.—Telephone 84432

Departments under Ministry

Department of Information anijl Department of Broadcasting

Officials and Heads of Department

Minister—Y.T.M. Tunku Abdul Rahman Putra Al-Haj, K.O.M., C.H.

Secretary to the Ministry—Inche Syed Zainal Abidin

Assistant Secretary—Inche Nik Mohamed Amin

Department of Information

Director—Mohd. Sopiee bin Sheikh Ibrahim

Deputy Director—Mr. Soon Cheng Hor

Head, Malayan Film Unit—Mr. Ow Kheng Low



Department of Broadcasting

Director—Dol Ramli

Deputy Director—Ahmad Murtadza

Commercial Manager—C. J. Sjadler

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

Address: Raffle Range, Kuala Lumpur—Telephone 87731

Departments under Ministry

Regular Army, Royal Malayan Navy, Royal Malayan Naval, Volunteer Reserve, Royal Malayan Air Force, Royal Malayan Air Forces, Volunteer Reserve and Territorial Army

Utfcials and Heads of Department

Minister of Defence—Tun Haji Abdul Razak bin Hussain, s.M.N.^ S.P.M.J.

Private Secretary—Inche Abdul Aziz b. Hussain

Secretariat

Secretary for Defence—Inche Abdul Kadir b. Shamsuddin, A.M.N.

Principal Asst. Secretary (General)—Inche Ramil bin Abdul Hamid

Principal Asst. Secretary (Finance)—Inche B. J. Mallett, A.M.N.

Secretariat Division

Asst. Secretary 'A'—Inche Mohd. Noordin bin Mohd. Noor

Asst. Secretary 'C'—Tengku Ismail bin Tengku Muhammad

Asst. Secretary 'F'—Inche Zakaria bin Ahmad

Asst. Secretary 'G'—Inche Baldev Singh

Staff Officer 2 (Armed Forces Council)—Major Mahmood bin Sulaiman

Staff Officer 2 (Legal Drafting)—Major Q. G. C. Holmyard, M.B.E.

General Administration Division

Asst. Secretary 'D'—Inche Sulaiman bin Mohd. Amin

Asst. Secretary 'E'—Inche Baharuddin bin Mohd. Yusof

Staff Officer 3 (Public Relations)—Lt. Raja Ahmad Feisal bin Raja Aman Shah

Staff Officer 3 (Office Services)—Lt. Sheikh Hassan bin Sheikh Omar

Asst. Secretary (Civilian Personnel)—Inche H. M. A. (Je Silva

Asst. Civil Labour Officer 'B'—Inche S, Arunasalam

Finance Division

Asst. Secretary (Finance 'A')—Major P. W. Steven?

Asst. Secretary (Finance 'B')—Inche Gaspal Singh, A.M.N.

Asst. Secretary (Finance 'C')—Inche Ngai Sui Kan

Asst. Secretary (Finance 'D')—Inche Koh Kim Chong

Treasury Accountant Branch

Treasury Accountant—Inche F, W. Harris, M.B.E.

Armed Forces Pay Services Branch

Armed Forces Paymaster—Lt. Col. J. Fi Dover, t.O.

Regimental Paymaster—Major Raja Saigon bin Raja Mahmood

Paymaster (TA)—Major Abdullah Mum[^]R bin Mahmud, A.M.N.

Armed Forces Staff

Chief of the Arme4 Forces Staff—Lt. Gen. Dato Sir Rodney Moore,

K.C.B., K.C.V.O. C.B.E.) D.S.O., P.M.N.

Director of Administration—Brig. J. G. Atkinson, O.B.E.

Brigadier of the Army—Brig. Tengku Osman bin Tengku Mohd. Jiwa,

J.M.N.

Captain of the Navy—Capt. W. J. Dovers, D.S.C., R.A.N. ' Commander, RMAF—CP. Capt. J. N. Stacey, s.o., D.F.C.

Armed Forces Co-ordinating Division

Staff Officer 2 (AF Co-ord)—Major-W. L. Sheldon

Plans and Intelligence Division

Principal Staff Officer—Lt. Col. Frague

Joint Operations Centre

Staff Officer 2 (Tpt. Ops and Policy)—Sqn. Ldr. A. N., McGlashan
Staff Officer 2 (Air)—Major R. C. S. Price, P.J.K. S
Commal Air Forces Liaison Officer—Sqn. Ldr. N- G. Sewell
Staff Officer (RMAF) (Ops)—Fit. Lt. F. A. Train, D.F.C.

Army Staff Division

Principal Staff Officer—Lt. Col. C, J. Bpultor, M.C.

Signals Branch

Chief Engineer—Lt. Col. R. F. M. Anderson, M.C.

Territorial Army Branch

Director (TA)—Col. Yeop Mahidin bin Mohd. Shariff
Staff Officer J. (TA)—Lt. Col. Ismail bin Mohd.

Naval Staff Division

Principal Staff Officer—ORD. J. B. ColliAs

Air Staff Division

Principal Staff Officer
—Wing Comd. G. Frain, O.B.E.

Personnel Division

Principal Staff Officer—Lt. -Col. Mohd. Sany bin Abdu¹ Qhaffar

Medical Branch

Senior Medical Officer—Lt. Col. B. Devlin, M.B.E.

Combined Records

Officer-in-Charge—Lt. Col. Ishak bin Shafie
2 i/c—Major D. A. Robertson

Logiftics Division

Principal Staff Officers—Col. E. J. Wilkinson, M.B.E., T.Dv
Staff Officer 2 (Movement)—Major Abu Hassan bin Bahar

Armed Forces Works Section

Staff Officer 2 (Accommodation and Works Service)—
^ Major Ibrahim bin Muhammad Said, A.M.N.
Staff Officer 2 (Works) (Maintenance)—Major E. G. Cox "
Staff Officer 2 Works (Plans)—Major A. Ratcliffe
Staff Officer 3 Log. 6—Capt. Mohd. bin Ibrahim

Armed Forces Audit Department

Senior Auditor—Inche H. A. Barnard

MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Address: Brockman Road, Kuala Lumpur:—Telephone 8175X

Department under Ministry

Commissioner of Land, F.M., Geological Survey, H.Q., Mine Dept.,
H.Q., Survey Dept., H.Q., Game Dept., H.Q.



Officers and Heads of Department

Minister—Tun Haji Abdul Razak bin Dato Hussein, S.M.N., S.P.M.J.
Asst. Minister—Haji Abdul Khalid bin Awang Osman
Private Secretary to Minister—Abdul Aziz bin Hussein
Secretary to the Ministry—Tunku Mohamed bin Tunku Besar Burhanuddin,
J.M.N., P.P.T.
Deputy Secretary (Development)—C. G. Ferguson, J.M.N., I.J.K., M.C.
Deputy Secretary (Lands)—Haji Abdul Rahman bin Mohd. Salleh, A.M.N.
Deputy Secretary (Community Development)—Syed Othman bin Ali
Acting Commissioner of Lands, F.M.—Abu Hassan bin Abdullah
Director of Geological Survey, F.M.—Dr. J. B. Alexander, C.B.E.
Acting Chief Inspector of Mines—A. W. Burne
Surveyor-General, F.M.—A. L. M. Greig
Acting Chief Game Warden, F.M.—James Aw

MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Address: Government Secretariat, Jalan Raja, K.L.—Telephone 83131

Departments

There are three main sections in the Ministry, and these sections handle most of the external affairs work — administration, protocol and lastly political and information.

Departments under Ministry

Diplomatic and Consular Missions Overseas, Immigration, Pilgrimage Control Office

Officials and Heads of Department

Minister—Y.T.M. Tunku Abdul Rahman Putra Al-'Haj, K.O.M., C.H.
Permanent Secretary—Inche Mohd. Ghazali bin Shafie
Deputy Secretary—Tunku Ngah Mohamed bin Tunku Sri Akar
Principal Asst. Secretary, Administration—Inche Lim Taik Choon
Asst. Secretary, Administration—Inche Mustapha bin Dato Mahmud
Asst. Secretary, Security—Inche J. D. de Silva
Registrar—Inche Omar bin Kassim
Senior Protocol Officer—Inche Jamil bin Abdul Latiff
Asst. Secretary (Protocol) :—Inche Shahudin bin Mohd. Taib
Asst. Secretary (Economic)—Inche Abdullah bin Ali
Asst. Secretary (Consular)—Inche Ismail bin Ambia
Principal Asst. Secretary (Political and Information)—Inche Hashim bin Sultan
Asst. Secretary (Political and Information 1)—Inche Zaina'abidin bin Sulong
Asst. Secretary (Political and Information 2)—Inche Zain Azraai
Asst. Secretary (Political and Information 3)—Inche Toh Chor Kiat
Asst. Secretary (Political and Information 4)—Inche Jor Chorkiat
Secretary—A.S.A. Inche Abdullah bin All

MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR

Address: Government Offices, Jalan Raja, K.L.—Telephone 83131

Departments under Ministry

Local Govt., Registrar of Societies, Govt. Printers, Prisons, National Registration, Town and Country Planning, Chemistry Dept., Aborigines Dept., Fire Service, Commissioner of the Federal Capital

Officials and Heads of Department

Minister—Dato Dr. Ismail bin Haji Abdul Rahman, P.M.N.
Asst. Minister—Inche Mohd. Ismail bin Mohd. Yusof

Secretary to Ministry—Inche I. L. Phillips, O.B.E., J.M.N.
Deputy Secretary (Interior)—Inche Mohamed Osman bin Samsuddin Cassini
(Acting)
Deputy Secretary (Local Govt, and Housing)—Tunku Mustapha ibni Tunku
Besar Burhanuddin, J.M.N. (Acting)
Commissioner of Local Govt.—Tuan Haji Ismail bin Panjang Aris, P.J.K.,
J.M.N. (Acting)
Registrar of Societies—Inche Bahauddin bin Ya acob
Government Printer—Inche Thor Beng Chong (Acting)
Commissioner of Prisons—Dato Murad bin Ahmad, J.M.N.
Commissioner of National Registration—Inche Ibrahim bin Ali (Acting)
Commissioner of Town and Country Planning—Inche W. Fairbank
Director of Chemistry—Inche H. C. Butcher
Adviser on Aborigines—Dr. Iskandar Yusof Carey (Acting)
Chief Inspector of Fire Services—Inche Osman bin Haja Abdul Manan
Commissioner of the Federal Capital of Kuala Lumpur—Inche A. D. York,
J.M.N., P.J.K., O.B.E.

MINISTRY OF INTERNAL SECURITY

Address: Brockman Road, Kuala Lumpur—Telephone 88344

Departments

Royal Federation Of Malaya Police

Divisions: Director of Border Security, Senoi Pra'ak, Anti-Corruption
Agency, Psychological Warfare Section

Minister—Dato' Dr. Ismail bin Dato' Abdul Rahman, P.M.N.

Secretary—Mr. F. M. Smith

Deputy Secretary—Dato' Nik Daud bin Haji Nik Mat, D.P.M.K.

Heads of Departments / Divisions—

Dato' C. H. Fenner, M.B.E., P.M.N., Commissioner of Police

Lt. Gen. Dato' Sir Rodney Moore, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.B.E., D.S.O.,
P.M.N., Director of Border Security

Mr. N. A. W. Herbo'dt, Commanding Officer, Senoi Pra'ak

Tuan Syed Abdul Rahman bin Syed Aljeffree, Director of
Anti-Corruption Agency

Mr. C. C. Too, J.M.N., M.B.E., Head, Psychological Warfare Section

MINISTRY OF JUSTICE

Address: Government Offices Building, Ja'an Raja, K.L.—Telephone 83131

Departments under Ministry

Judicial (see Justice), Legal (see Justice), Public Trustee and Custodian
of Enemy Property, P.T. and A.O.—H. Sheppard

Officials and Heads of Departments

Minister—Tun Leong Yew Koh, S.M.N.

Secretary to the Ministry—A. M. Macdona'd, P.J.K., M.C.S.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

Address: Federal House, Kuala Lumpur—Telephone 83131

Departments under Ministry

Treasury, Finance Division, Supply Division, Organisation and Methods
Division, Foreign Exchange Control, Valuation Division, Accounts
Division, Administrative Division, Customs and Excise, Land
Revenue, Pensions, Retiring Allowances and Gratuities

Officials and Heads of Department

Minister of Finance—The Hon'ble Mr. Tan Siew Sin, J.P.

Secretary to the Treasury—Dato' Abdul Jamil B. Abdul Rais,
J.M.N., P.J.K.

Controller of Supply—Mr. R. J. C. Wait
Under Secretary Administration—Mr. W. Fernando
Under Secretary Finance—Mr. G. W. Gould, M.c.
Accountant-General—Mr. K. Roberts
Organisation and Methods Adviser—Mr. J. T. Marchant
Chief Valuer—Mr. E. F. T. McFarlane (Acting)

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Address: Federal House, Kuala Lumpur—Telephone 87286

Departments under Ministry

Export Commodities Division, Industrial Development Division, Trade
Division and Tourist Promotion Section

Minister's Office

Minister of Commerce and Industry—The Hon'ble Inche Mohd. Khir bin
Johari

Asst. Minister of Commerce and Industry—The Hon'ble Inche Cheah
Theam Swee

Secretary for Commerce and Industry—Raja Mohar bin Raja Badiuzaman
Principal Asst. Secretary, Commerce and Industry—Inche Murad bin
Mohamed

Asst. Secretary, Commerce and Industry—Vacant

Asst. Secretary (Malaya Secretariat)—Inche Abdul Aziz bin Mohamed

Export Commodities Division

Controller, Export Commodities Division—Inche Lew Sip Hon

Industrial Development Division

Address: Court Hil'—Telephone 83177

Control'er, Industrial Development Division—Inche Junid bin Mj. Abdul
Rahim

Trade Division

Address: Federal House, Kuala Lumpur—Telephone 86251

Deputy Controller, Trade Division—Inche Siyak bin Rahiman

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

Address: Federal House, Kuala Lumpur—Telephone 87116

Departments under Ministry

Education, Devvan Bahasa and Pustaka, UNESCO, University of
Malaya

Officials and Heads of Department

Minister of Education—The Hon'ble Y.B. Inche Abd. Rahman bin Haji
Talib

Asst. Minister—The Hon'ble Y.B. Capt. Abdul Hamid Khan b. Hj.
Sakhawat Ali Khan

Permanent Secretary—Mr. T. Eames Hughes

Deputy Secretary—Inche Abdullah b. Sahat, P.J.K.

Under Secretary (Finance)—Mr. R. MacLean

P.A.S. (E. and S.)—Inche Mohd. Yusof bin Hj. Ismail

P.A.S. (Special)—Mr. H. P. A. Walker

Public Relations and Cultural Affairs Officer—Inche Abdul Majid b. Othman

Chief Education Adviser—Inche Aminuddin bin Baki

Deputy Chief Education Adviser—Mr. K. A. Arianayagam

Drector Teacher Training—Mr. Chang Min Kee

Adviser Technical Education—Mr. J. A. Richards

Archivist—Inche Abdul Jamil bin Hj. Abd. Halim

Statistician—Mr. U Yong Leong

MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE

Address: Federal House, Kuala Lumpur—Telephone 87186

Departments under Ministry

Medical and Health Services, Social Welfare

Officials and Heads of Department

Minister of Health and Social Welfare—Dato' Ong Yoke Lin, P.M.N., M.P.
Secretary to the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare—Inche Mohd.

Sanusi bin Baki, AJM.N., M.C.S.

Principal Asst. Secretary—Inche Clement Y. M. H<?n, M.c.s.

Asst. Secretary—Inche Johan bin Mohd. Yassin, M.c.s.

Asst. Secretary—Inche T. Puvanarajah, M.c.s.

Director of Medical Services—Dato' (Dr.) Mohd. Din bin Ahmad, P.M.N.

Deputy Director of Medical Services (Medical)—Dr. Ten Yoon Fong

Deputy Director of Medical Services (Health)—Dr. L. W. Jayesuria

Asst. Director of Medical Services (Dental)—Inche Abdul Karim bin

Nawab Din, J.M.N.

Acting Director of Social Welfare—Inche S. Sockanathan

Chief Pharmaceutical Chemist—Inche Wong Lick Hieng

Principal Matron—Miss C. JM. M. Huffelmann

Development Officer—Dr. Fang Ung Seng

Senior Medical Records Officer—Inche E. J. Martinez

Executive Officer—Inche Ng Teck Meng

Development—Assistant—Inche M. Shanmugam

MINISTRY OF WORKS, POST AND TELECOMMUNICATION

Address: Maxwell Road, Kuala Lumpur—Telephone 85262

Departments under Ministry

Postal Services, Public Works and Telecommunication

Officials and Heads of Department

Minister of Works, Posts and Telecoms.—Dato' V. T. Sambanthan, P.M.N.

Secretary to Ministry—Jaafar bin Mohamed Taha, M.C.S.

Asst. Secretary to Ministry—Inche Yusof bin Salim, M.c.s.

Personal Assistant to Minister—V. Ramasamy Iyer

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT

Address: 1 Clarke Street, Kuala Lumpur—Telephone 83161

Departments under Ministry

The Malayan Railway, the Penang Port Commission and the Depts.
of Civil Aviation, Road Transport, Marine, Marine Surveys and
Meteorology

Officials and Heads of Department

Minister of Transport—Dato' Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir

Secretary to Ministry—Inche Noor bin Zeinal

Asst. Secretary—Inche Ishak bin Haji Pateh Akhir

Asst. Secretary—Inche Latif bin Sahan

General Manager, Malayan Railway—Dato Ahmad bin Perang

Director of Civil Aviation—Mr. S. W. F. Palmer, D.F.C.

Office: The Airport, Kuala Lumpur

Commissioner of Road Transport—Inche Jelani bin Kupah

Director of Marine—Capt. R. E. Gee

Office: Marine Headquarters, Penang



**PERDANA
LEADERSHIP
FOUNDATION
YAYASAN
KEPIMPINAN
PERDANA**

Chairman, Penang Port Commission—Mr. H. J. Shailes, M.B.E.

Office: Penang

Director of Malayan Meteorological Service—Mr. K. Rajendram

Office: Fullerton Building, Singapore

Surveyor-General of Ships, Federation of Malayan—Mr. W. G. Christie

Office: Fullerton Building, Singapore

MINISTRY OF LABOUR

Address: Jalan Raja, Kuala Lumpur—Telephone 85.137/8/9

Departments under Ministry

Machinery Department, Central Apprenticeship Board and Registry of Trade Unions

Officials and Heads of Department

Minister—Inche Bahaman bin Samsudin

Asst. Minister—Inche V. Manickavasgam, J.M.N., P.J.K.

Secretary—Inche Mohd. Yusof bin Hj. Ahmad, P.J.K.

Asst. Secretary—Inche K. Pathmanaban

Asst. Secretary—Inche Baharuddin bin Musa

Commissioner of Labour—Inche K. Shanmugam

Commissioner for Industrial Relations—Inche F. Tambou

Chief Inspector of Machinery—Inche E. G. Charleton

Chairman Central Apprenticeship Board—Inche Fong Soon Heng

Registrar of Trade Unions—Vacant

Deputy Registry of Trade Unions—Inche K. G. George

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND CO-OPERATIVE

Address: Swettenham Road, Kuala Lumpur—Telephone 81151

Departments under Ministry

Agriculture, Co-operative Development, Drainage and Irrigation, Fisheries, Forestry and Veterinary

Officials and Heads of Department

Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives—Inche Abdul Aziz bin Ishak

Secretary to the Ministry—Inche Abdul Aziz bin Yeop

Director of Agriculture—Mr. J. S. Ure

Commissioner for Co-operative Development—Inche Haji Abdul Raof bin Mohd. Suki

Director of Drainage and Irrigation—Mr. J. Fitz Gerald

Director of Fisheries—Mr. Soong Min Kong

Chief Conservator of Forests—Inche Mohamed Alwy bin Haji Sulaiman

Director of Veterinary Services—Inche Johari bin Haji Mohd. Daud

Public Commissions

Public Services Commission

Address: Young Road, Kuala Lumpur—Telephone 88984

Members

Chairman, Dato' Hamzah bin Abdullah; Deputy Chairman, Mr. C. R. Howitt, C.M.G.; Members, Y.M. Raja Haji Ahmad bin Raja Endut, P.J.K., J.P., Mr. Ong Ee Kong, J.M.N., Mr. B. A. Skelchy, Mr. K. Singaram, Inche Othman bin Mohamed, P.J.K., Inche Osman Bashah bin Kulop Shah (Tok Sri Lela Paduka), Tuan Haji Syed Hassan bin Syed Zain Shahabudin, B.D.L.

Authority

The main function of the Public Service Commission concerns the recruitment of new staff in all the Federal Government Departments.

In short the Public Service Commission is to appoint and promote members of the Federal Government Services.

The Authority is also an appellate body as regards the discipline of all the members of the Federal Government Services. They also interview students applying for Federal or Colombo Plan Scholarships.

Police Service Commission

Address: Young Road, Kuala Lumpur, Selangor

Members

Chairman, Dato' Hamzah bin Abdullah (Chairman of P.S.C.); Members, Mr. C. R. Howitt, C.M.G. (Deputy Chairman of P.S.C.), Inche Osman Bashah bin Kulop Shah (Tok Sri Lela Paduka) (Member of P.S.C.), Mr: Ong Ee Kong, J.M.N. (Member of P.S.C.), Mr. K. Singaram (Member of P.S.C.), The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Azmi bin Haji Mohamed, Supreme Court, Ipoh

Officials

Secretary, Inche Mohamed Ismail bin A. Abdul Latiff, J.M.N., P.J.K.; Acting Deputy Secretary, Mr. W. S. L. Baker, M.c.s.; Asst. Secretary, Mr. J. R. H. Chalmers, M.&.s., Mr. Clement Hon Yew Meng, M.c.s., Inche Hussein bin Mohamed Idrus, M.c.s., Inche Elyas bin Omar

Authority

The duty of the Police Service Commission is to interview all the candidates seeking employment with the Police Services. It is also to appoint and promote all members of the Police Services.

Railway Services Commission

Address: U.M.N.O. House, Batu Road, Kuala Lumpur

Officials

Chairman, Dato' Mohd. Seth bin Mohd. Sa'aid; Acting Deputy Chairman, Tuan Syed Abdullah O. Alsagofi; Secretary; Inche Alias bin. Yassin, M.C.S.; Asst. Secretary, Mr. Cheah Phee Cheok, Executive Officer

Members

Inche Mohd. Tahir bin Kuteh, Mr. S. Govindasamy, Mr. S. C. E. Singam, Mr. Law Joo Kooi, Tuan Syed Hassan bin Syed Zain Shahabuddin

Chairman and Acting Deputy Chairman are also Members of the Commission

Authority

To appoint, confirm, emplace on the permanent or pensionable establishment, promote, transfer and exercise disciplinary control over members of the Railway Service subject to the provisions of any existing law and to the provisions of the Constitution.

Public Authorities and Statutory Bodies

Central Electricity Board

Address: Batu Road, P.O. Box 1003, Kuala Lumpur

Officials

Mr. J. Sharples

Members

Dato' Kurnia Jasa Osman bin Talib, Mr. A. H. P. Cardew, Mr. D. E. M. Fiennes, Tuan Haji Megat Mahmud bin Haji Mesgari Ismail

The Hon'ble Tengku Indera Petra Tengku, Besar Indera Raja ibni Al-Marhum Sultan Ibrahim, D.K., P.M.N., The Hon'ble Inche Yahaya bin Haji Mohd. Seh, P.K.J., J.P., P.M.N., Mr. K T Cumming, D.E.D., J.P., The Hon'ble Mr. Tam Cheng Swee J.P.

Board of Commissioners of Currency, Malaya and British Borneo

Address: Empress Place, Post Office Box 194, Singapore

Official

Chairman, Minister of Finance, Federation of Malaya; Secretary, Mr. Ang Teck Leong

Members

Minister of Finance, Federation of Malaya; Governor, Bant Negara Tanah Melayu, Kuala Lumpur; Minister for Finance, Singapore; State Financial Officer, Brunei; Financial Secretary, Sarawak; Financial Secretary, North Borneo; Mr. J. Wilson

Authority

For the issue of currency in the territories of the Federation of Malaya, Singapore, Brunei, Sarawak and North Borneo.

Establishing Enactment

Currency Ordinance 1960 No. 27 of 1960

Employees Provident Fund

Address: Road 5/37, off Jalan Gasing, Petaling Jaya

Officials

Manager, Mr. H. S. Robinson; Secretary and Legal Adviser, Mr. E. M. Stanley; Accountant, Mr. Lau Eng Ching

Members

Chairman, Secretary to the Treasury; Members, Director of Public Works, Postmaster-General; Deputy General Manager Malayan Railway, Commissioner for Labour, Solicitor-General, Mr. Leong Hoe Yeng, J.M.N., Mr. H. G. Banham, Mr. Chong Khooon Lin, Dato' J. E. S. Crawford, J.M.N., J.P., Mr. Tan Kim Hong, The Hon'ble Inche Mohamed Sulong bin Mohamed Ali, J.M.N., Mr. Yap Chong Kuen, Inche Mohd. Yusoff bin Mohd. Noor, Mr. G. Thangaraj, Mr. Chin Koy Wah, Mr. V. Thambiah, Inche Mohd. bin Othman; Clerk to the Board, Miss V. Wong

Authority

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

Establishing Enactment

Employees Provident Fund Ordinance 1951

Federal Land Development Authority

Address: Police Co-operative Building, Suleiman Road, Kuala Lumpur

Officials

Chairman, Inche Taib b. Hj. Andak, J.M.N., S.M.J., M.C.S.; General Manager, Inche Hanafiah b. Hussein; Secretary, Inche A. M. S. Jamal Mohamed; Visiting Manager, Inche Abdul Jalil b. Nordin, A.M.N., A.K.; Accountant, Inche Salleh b. Yusoff; Asst. Secretaries, Mr. Tan Boon Hai, Tuan Syed Nahar b. Shahuddin Mr. Isher Singh Sekhon



Housing Trust, Federation of Malaya

Address: P.O. Box 1078, Kuala Lumpur

Officers of the Trust as at 31.12.61

Chief Architect and Executive Officer, Mr. R. H. H. Davis; Deputy Chief Architect, Mr. George Lee Chong Sin; Asst. Engineer, Mr. V. Mahalingam; Regional Architects, Mr. Tan Kok Thye and Mr. Boey Hou Meng

Members—Board of Trustees as at 31.12.61

Chairman, The Minister of the Interior, The Hon'ble Dato' Dr. Ismail bin Dato' Haji Abdul Rahman, P.M.N.; Deputy Chairman, Dato' Laksmana Haji Mohd. Razalli bin Haji Mohd. A'i Wasi, J.M.N., P.J.K., J.P.

Trustees, The Principal Asst. Secretary (Finance), Federal Treasury, The Asst. Director of Public Works Department of the Federation of Malaya, Inche Chik Mohd. Yusuf bin-Sheikh Abdul Rahman, O.B.<E, J.P., Inche Abdul Rahim bin Abdul Rauf, S.M.K., Mr. Cheah Ewe Keat, J.M.N., J.P., Mr. P. P. Narayanan, The Hon'ble Mr. Choo Kok Leong, The Hon'b'e Mr. Tan Cheng Swee, J.P., Inche Kosai bin Haji Mohamed Salleh, Yang Berhormat Inche Mohamed bin Ujang

Authority

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 of the Interior, the Hon'ble Dato' Dr. Ismail bin Dato' Haji Abdul Rahman P.M.N., and he is supported by 11 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.

From 1956 to 1960, the Trust has been used by the Federation Government as its Architects and Agents for Low Cost Housing, and as such has been responsible for the design and construction of the majority of houses built in the Federation with Low Cost Housing Funds provided by the Federal Government. The Trust, in this connection,, is now being called upon by State Governments to act as their Architects for Low Cost Housing Schemes.

Establishing Enactment

No. 62 of 1950

MALAYAN RAILWAY (See Transport)

Malayan Rubber Fund Board

Address: P.O. Box 2073, 3rd Floor Malayan Bank Building, High Street, Kuala Lumpur

Officials

Controller of Rubber Research, Sir Geoffrey Clay, K.C.M.G., O.B.E., M.C.; Asst. to the Controller, Dato' Shamsudin bin Nain, P.P.T.

Members

Chairman, The Controller of Rubber Research

Substantive Members

Mr. L. H. N. Davis, C.M.G.
Dato' Gunn Lay Teik, P.M.N., O.B.E.
Mr. Pertab Singh Calais
The Hon'b'e Inche Abdul Jalil bin
Hj. Aminudin, P.J.K., J.P.
Mr. J. Brown
Prof. G. M. Davies
Mr. Chew Hong Jung'
Mr. Lew Sip Hon
The Director of Agriculture,
Federation of Malaya

Alternate Members

Mr. M. E. L. Robey
Mr. Leong Hoe-Yeng, J.M.N.
Mr. Tong Boon Khoon
Inche Ismail bin Abdul Majid
Mr. T. M. Walker
Dato' H. A. Campbell, P.M.N., C.B.E.
Prof. H. B. Gilliland
The Deputy' Director of Agriculture,
Federation of Ma'aya

Authority

Co-ordination of research and development, work Undertaken by research and development bodies financed by it.

Establishing Enactment

Malayan Rubber Fund (Research and Development) Ordinance 1958

Rural and Industrial Development Authority

Address: 15 Clarke Street, Kuala Lumpur

Officials

Chairman, Inche Ahmad bin Daud; Deputy Chairman, Inche Shabdin bin Mohd. Hashim; Secretary, Inche Sallehuddin bin Mohamed; Accountant, Inche Mohd. Nor bin Mohamad; Chief Loans Officer, Inche Mohd.. Rasli bin Mohd. Naw; Industrial Engineer (Colombo P'an), Inche Eric D. Manning; Economic Research Officer, Inche Bhupinder Singh; Asst. Economist, Inche A. G. Scharenguvel; Supervisor, Training Division, Inche Basha Merican; Adviser on Small Industries, Inche G. R. Pillai; Rubber Manager, Inche A. Rahman Acton; Technical Officer, Inche O. M. Subrahmaniam

Members

Chairman—R.I.D.A-

Deputy Chairman—R.I.D.A.

The Hon'ble the Menteri Besar, Johore

The Hon'ble Tuan AU bin Haji Ismail, J.M.N., J.P.

The Hon'ble Inche Mohamed Asri bin Haji Muda

The Hon'ble Tuan Haji Talib Karim, J.P.

The Hon'ble Inche Mohamad bin Ujang

The Hon'b'e Inche Awang Ngah bin Tok Muda Haji Ibrahim

The Hon'ble Tuan Haji Ismail bin Che Nik, A.M.N.

The Hon'ble Inche Yahya Shuban bin Haji Harun

The Hon'ble Tuan Syed Bahaldin bin Syed Noh Aljumrud

The Hon'ble Tuan Haji Mustafa bin Haji Abdul Jabar

The Hon'ble Inche Abu Bakar bin Mohd. Sal'eh

The Secretary to the Ministry of Rural Development

The Principal Asst. Secretary (Finance)

The Director, Dept. of Agriculture, Federation Of Malaya

The Commissioner for Co-operative Development, Federation of Malaya

Inche Mohamed bin Haji Ali

The Hon'ble Inche S. O. K. Ubaidu'la

The Hon'ble Inche Mohd. Zahir bin Haji Ismail

Y.M. Unglu Abdul Aziz bin Ungku Abdul Hamid

The Hon'ble Inche Lim Hee Hong, A.M.N.

Inche Ong Seong Seung, j.p.

Inche T. M. Walker

Puan Bibi Aisha binti Hamid Don, A.M.N.

Authority

It shall be the duty of the Authority to stimulate, facilitate and undertake economic and social development in the Federation and more particularly in the rural areas thereof.

In order to achieve this objective, the Authority functions in the following lines:—

- (i) Development of Industries.
- (ii) Providing marketing and processing services for rural produce.
- (iii) Providing credit facilities to rural producers and productive enterprises.
- (iv) Carrying out of experiments and research related to specific development plans.
- (v) Providing training facilities.

Establishment Enactment

Federation of Malaya Ordinance No. 48 of 1953

Social and Welfare Services Lotteries Board

Address: Ng Keat Tiong Building, 2nd Floor, 54 Pudu Road, K.L.

Members

Dato' Mohd. Seth bin Sa'aid, P.M.N., S.P.M.J., P.I.S. (Chairman)
The Hon'ble Mr. T. H. Tan, J.M.N., M.P. (Deputy Chairman)
The Hon'ble Mr. Liew Why Hone, A-M.N.
The Hon'ble Mr. Chan' Kwong Hon, A.M.N., J.P., M.P.
The Hon'ble Inche Yahaya bin Hj. Mohd. Seh,
The Hon'ble Datin Fatimah bte. Hj. Hashim, P.M.N.
The Hon'ble Mr. Tan Peng Khoon, A.M.N.
The Hon'ble Mr. S. Murugesu, A.M.N.,
Tuan Syed Abdullah O. A'sagoff
The Hon'ble Tuan Haji Noor bin Yusof
Mr. Wong Tham Soon, A.M.N.

Authority

The Social and Welfare Services Lotteries Board Ordinance 1950, No. 9 of 1950.

PENANG PORT COMMISSION (See Transport)

Board of Film Censors, Malaya

Address: 2nd Floor, Custom House, Maxwell Road, Singapore 2

Officials

Chairman—Mr. Raymon Huan Thien Hui

Members

Mr. Ram Pisharody, Mr. Low Peng Loon, Yang Mulia Ungku Mohamed Salleh bin Ismail Al-Haj, D.K., Mr. V. Ramalingam (Secretary)

Authority

Film Censorship

Establishing Enactment

- (a) Cinema'tograph Films Ordinance Chapter 2.13 (Singapore;
- (b) Cinematograph Films Ordinance 1952 No. 76 of 1952 (Federation of Malaya)

Petaling Jaya Development

Address: Petaling Jaya

Officials

Administrator, Inche Osman bin Ali; Accountant and Treasurer, Mr. Wong Thiam Meng; Town Engineer, Mr. F. McWilliams, B.sc., A.M.I.C.E.; Deputy Town Engineer, Mr. A. S. Bhatt; Health Officer, Dr. M. I. Haji Mohamed; Town Secretary, Mr. Chang Yaw Hong

Members

Chairman, The Hon'ble Menteri Besar, Selangor, District Officer, Kuala Lumpur; Representative of the Secretary to the Treasury, The Hon'ble Y, T. Lee, A.M.N., P.J.K., Mr. Teh Hung Kiat, Mr. K. Singaram, J.M.N., Inche Mohamed bin Haji Abdul Rahman, P.J.K., J.P., Tuan H. M. Shah Al-Haj

Authority 1

The Petaling Jaya Ordinance 1954, as amended by the Petaling Jaya (Special Provisions and Amendment) Enactment 1958.

Establishing Enactment

Provisions and Amendment, Enactment 1958

Departments of Government

Aborigines

Title: Jabatan Orang Asli (Department of Aborigine Affairs)

Address: Young Road, Kuala Lumpur—Telephone 81147

Head of Department

Dr. Iskandar Yusof Carey

Deputy Head of Department

Vacant

Heads of Divisions

Medical—Dr. J. M. Bolton

Kelantan—H. F. Biles

Perak and Kedah—Mohd. Nor bin Osman

Pahang and Trengganu—Badrillah bin Abdul Karim

Negri Sembilan and Malacca—Mohd. Shariff bin Mohd. Noor

Selangor—Hoessein bin Enas

Johore—Ruslan bin Abdullah

Authority

The Department of Aborigine Affairs falls within the portfolio of the Interior and is responsible for the welfare and administration of all aborigines in the Federation; The Adviser on Aborigines maintains a small headquarters at Kuala Lumpur and there are Protectors or Assistant Protectors with offices in all States with substantial aborigine populations. The Department maintains administrative and medical posts in the deep jungle and has provided a large number of schools for aborigine children. The Department gives priority to Rural Development and to other measures designed to improve aborigine living conditions.

Accountant-General, Federation of Malaya

Address: The Treasury, Kuala Lumpur—Telephone 83131

Official

Accountant-General—K. Roberts, J.M.N., F.C.A., C.P.A.(M)

Agriculture Department

Address: Swettenham Road, Kuala Lumpur—Telephone 81151-5

Head of Department'

Acting Director—J. S. Ure
Acting Deputy "Director—Mohamed bin Jamil
Executive Officer—Yap Sin Hee
Acting Asst. Director (Field)—Chew Hong Jung
' Asst. Director (Research)—A. R. McWaltar
Acting Senior Agronomist—Ahmad bin Mohd. Amin

Attorney-General, Federation of Malaya

Address: Government Offices Building, Jalan Raja, Kuala Lumpur—
Telephone 83822, 83131

Head of Department

Attorney-General—Mr. C. M. Sheridan, C.M.G.

Deputy Head of Department

Solicitor-General—Mr. I. Talog Davies, A.K., P.J.K. ^Acting)

Heads of Divisions

Vacant

Authority

The Attorney-General as Public Prosecutor is responsible for the direction of prosecutions in the whole Federation.

Audit Department

Address: Government Offices, Jalan Raja, K.L.—Telephone 80311

Head of Department

Auditor-General—D. G. Bompas, J.M.N., M.A.
Deputy Auditor-General—A. B. Warrick
Principal Auditor—H. V. Barnard
Senior Auditors—M. Glegg, M.A., Toh Seng Hoe, A.M.N., S' Kandiah,
R. C. Collier, B.A., A.c.i.s.

Bankruptcy Office

Address: Official Assignee, Federation of Malaya, Supreme Court Building,
Kuala Lumpur—Telephone 89191/2

Head of Department

Inche Bahaudin bin Mohd. Yaacob

Deputy Head of Department

Mr. M. Rajendram— Senior Asst. Official Assignee

Heads of Divisions

Mr. Fong Kok Wai—Asst. Official Assignee covers Penang,
Kedah and Perlis
Mr. H. N. Dias—Asst. Official Assignee covers Perak
Mr. Jaginder Singh—Asst Official Assignee covers- Malacca and
Negri Sembilan
Mr. Vincent Das—Asst. Official Assignee covers Johore
Mr. Cheong Hee Choy—Asst. Official Assignee covers Selangor,
Pahang, Trengganu and Kelantan

Authority

The Official Assignee of debtors' estates, Federation of Malaya, under the provisions of the Bankruptcy Ordinance, 1959. By virtue of his appointment, the Official Assignee is also the Official Receiver under the Companies Ordinances, 1940-1946. The Official Assignee is, in addition,

the Registrar of Companies, the Registrar of Societies and the Registrar of Trade Unions, Federation of Malaya.

Registrar-General of Births and Deaths, Federation of Malaya

Address: Registration Department, Federation of Malaya, Bangunan Persekutuan, Jalan Sultan, Petaling Jaya—Telephone 59535 (K.L.)

Head of Department

Inche Ibrahim bin Ali, M.C.S.

Deputy Head of Department

Inche Abdul Hamid bin Haji Hassan, M.C.S.

Heads of Sub-Offices

1. Superintendent Registrar of Births and Deaths, Perlis, Kangar.
2. Superintendent Registrar of Births and Deaths, Kedah, Alor Star.
3. Superintendent Registrar of Births and Deaths, Penang
4. Superintendent Registrar of Births and Deaths, Perak North, Taiping.
5. Superintendent Registrar of Births and Deaths, Central Perak, Ipoh.
6. Superintendent Registrar of Births and Deaths, South Perak, Teluk Anson.
7. Superintendent Registrar of Births and Deaths, Selangor, Kuala Lumpur.
8. Superintendent Registrar of Births and Deaths, Negri Sembilan, Seremban.
9. Superintendent Registrar of Births and Deaths, Malacca.
10. Superintendent Registrar of Births and Deaths, Johore, Johore Bahru.
11. Superintendent Registrar of Births and Deaths, Pahang, Kuala Lipis.
12. Superintendent Registrar of Births and Deaths, Trengganu, Kota Bharu.

Authority

The Births and Deaths Registration Ordinance, 1957.

BROADCASTING DEPARTMENT (See Broadcasting)

Chemistry Department

Address: Petaling Jaya, Kuala Lumpur—Telephone 59966-68

Officials and Heads of Department

Director of Chemistry, Federation of Malaya—H. C. Butcher, O.B.E., D.S.C., B.S.C., A.R.I.C.

Deputy Director of Chemistry, Federation of Malaya—R. C. Norris, B.S.C., A.R.I.C.

Senior Chemist, Federation of Malaya—Miss S. J. Wilson, M.Sc.

Chemists, Federation of Malaya—M. C. Woods, B.S.C., A.R.A.C.I., Ong Kim Chye, B.S.C., Ph.D., A.R.I.C., R. D. Amarasingham, M.S.C., Tan Tong Teck, B.S.C., A.R.I.C., A. Shanmuganathan, B.E. (Chemical Engineers), Mrs. B. Norris, B.S.C., A.R.I.C., Jitender Singh Gill B.S.C., Harcharan Singh Tara, B.S.C.

Graduate Chemists—Henry Lee, B.S.C., Poon Wai Lum, B.S.C., Miss Teh Guat Peng, B.S.C.

Document Examiner—Phan Kok Chai, B.S.C.

PENANG BRANCH

Tull Road, Penang—Phone: 60773

Senior Chemist, Federation of Malaya—K. E. Calderbank, M.S.C., A.R.A.C.I.



Chemists, Federation of Malaya—Surinder Singh, B.Sc., Ph.D., A.R.I.C.,
Lim Ho Pheng, B.Sc.

Authority

The Department of Chemistry comes within the portfolio of the Ministry of Interior and is headed by a Director. Its service and advice are available to all Government departments. For certain purposes, similar services are available to other public bodies and private firms on payment of a fee. Bulk of its work is the preparation of analyses for the Customs Department and Health Authorities. The department also undertakes a considerable amount of forensic investigation on behalf of the police.

CIVIL AVIATION (See Transport)

Civil Defence

Address: Civil Defence, Rifle Range Road, K.L.—Telephone 85276

Head of Department

Inche Mohd. Noordin bin Mohd. Noor

Deputy Head of Department

Inche Abdul Rahman bin Ismail

Head of Division

Northern—Inche Goh Kok Quee, Central—Inche M. Azariah

Collectors of Land Revenue

Address: Department of Inland Revenue, Suleiman Building,
Kuala Lumpur—Telephone 80371

Officials and Heads of Department

Comptroller of Inland Revenue—E. S. Thomas

Acting Deputy Comptroller of Inland Revenue—R. A. Kerr-Peterson

Acting Senior Asst. Comptroller Eastate Duty—Chung Koon Fook

Deputy Registrar of Businesses—Tan Cho Ann

Companies Registry

Address: Supreme Court Building, Kuala Lumpur—Telephone 89181

Head of Department

Registrar of Companies—Bahadin bin Mohd. Ya'acob

Co-operative Development Department

Address: c/o Ministry of Agriculture, Swettenham Road, Kuala Lumpur—
Telephone 81151

Head of Department

Acting Commissioner for Co-operative Development—Tuan Hj. Abdul
Rauf bin Md. Suki, A.M.N., P.J.K.

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE (See Customs and Excise)

Drainage and Irrigation

Address: Swettenham Road, Kuala Lumpur—Telephone 81151

Head of Department

J. Fitzgerald

Deputy Head of Department

Ow Yang Hong Chiew

Heads of Divisions

Jurutera Parit dan Ta'i Ayer Negeri, Johore (Mr. W. R. M. Wyatt)

Jurutera Parit dan Tali Ayer Negeri, Kelantan (Mr. S. Nesa Durai)

Jurutera Parit dan Tali Ayer Negeri, Kedah/Perlis (Mr. A. S. Sedyia)

- Jurutera Parit dan "tali Ayer Negeri, Negri Sembilan / Malacca
(Mr. A. W. Waterfield)
- Jurutera Parit dan Tali Ayer Negeri, Pahang (Mr. Lee Kong Poh)
- Jurutera Parit dan Tali Ayer Negeri. Penang / Province Wel'esley
(Mr. B. Albinson)
- 4 Jurutera Parit dan Tali Ayer Negeri, Perak
(Inche Ibrahim bin A. Arshad)
- Jurutera Parit dan Tali Ayer Negeri, Se'angor (Mr. J. G. Daniel)
- Jurutera Parit dan Tali Ayer Negeri, Trengganu (Mr. R. J. Igo)
- Jurutera Jentera Kanan, D.I.D. Federal Workshop, Lahat Lane, Ipoh
(Mr. R. Scrimgeour)

Authority

Drainage of swamp land and provision of irrigation facilities to rice land.

Federation Establishment Office

Address: Federal House, Kuala Lumpur—Telephone 87163

Head of Department and Head of Division

Principal Establishment Officer—Ahmad bin Haji Husin
Deputy Principal Establishment Officer—Sheikh Hussein bin Sheikh
Mohamed
Service Division, P.A.S.—Chong Hon Nyan
Establishment Division, P.A.S. (.1)—Yeap Kee Aik

Fisheries Department Federation of Malaya and Singapore (Pan-Malayan H.Q.)

Address: Swettenham Road, Kuala Lumpur—Telephone 8.1151

Heads of Department

Director of Fisheries Malaya—Soong Min Kong
Fisheries Officer (Research)—D. Pathansali—Tel. 81241 (Pg.), A. B. O.
Merican—Tel. 81241 (Pg.)-

Forests Department

Address: Division of Forestry, Ministry of Agriculture and Co-operative,
Swettenham Road, Kuala Lumpur—Telephone 81151

Head of Department

Chief Conservator—Inche Mohd. Alwy bin Haji Suleiman, J.M.N.
Deputy Chief Conservator—Inche Abdul Majid bin Haji Mohamed
Shahid

Heads of Divisions

Conservator of Forests, Johore—Inche Abdul Rahman b. Mohd. Ali
State Forest Officer, Negri Sembilan and Malacca—Tuan Haji
Mahidin bin Mohd. Rashad, P.J.K. "

State Forest Officer, Selangor—Inche¹ Ismail b. Haji Ali
State Forest Officer, Perak—Inche C. L. Carrier
State Forest Officer, Kedah, Perlis and Penang—Inche Din b. Emby
State Forest Officer, Pahang—Inche Mohd. Harun b. Haji Taib
State Forest Officer, Trengganu—Inche Wan Hassan b. Abd. Halir.,
P.M.K.
State Forest Officer, Kelantan—Inche Teo Peng Cheong
Chief Research Officer—Inche G. G. K. Setten
Conservator Utilisation and Development—Inche K. D. Menon

Authority

The main function of the Division of Forestry is to conserve sufficient areas of forest land to meet the timber requirements of the country for a long time. The Division is charged with the duty of improving the quality and stocking of timber in the forests and of obtaining a sustained yield from them. To carry out this function the heads of each State Forest Department are given powers to reserve areas of forests in their respective States and do all things necessary to protect such reserved forests. All forests and forest produce and sawmills and woodworking industries are under the control of the various State Forest Departments. Exports of timber are controlled by the Forestry Division. A Forest Research Institute meets the research requirements of the Division.

Game Department

Address: 202 Temiang Road, Seremban—Telephone 643

Head of Department and Head of Divisions

Chief Game Warden, Federation of Malaya—Mr. James Aw
Superintendent Taman Negara (National Park)—Inche Abdul Jalil bin Ahmad

Geological Survey

Address: Scrivenor Road, P.O. Box 1015, Ipoh—Telephone 4274-5

Head of Department

Director—Dr. J. B. Alexander
Deputy Director—E. F. Bradford
Asst. Director Geology and Prospection—A. Renwick

Authority

- A. To collect and collate basic geological information, with special emphasis on mineral resources;
- B. To provide increasingly efficient consultative services:
 - (i) on land utilization and development;
 - (ii) on assessment and utilization of mineral resources;
 - (iii) on identification and analysis of rocks and minerals;
 - (iv) on assessment of underground water resources;
 - (v) on siting and ground stability problems,
- C. To disseminate information on geological matters, particularly concerning mineral resources:
 - (i) by maintenance of reference archives;
 - (ii) by issue of publications as soon as practicable.

Government Printing Department H.Q.

Address: Chan Sow Lin Road, Kuala Lumpur—Telephone 79182

Head of Department

Acting Govt. Printer, Federation of Malaya—Inche Thor Beng Chong
Acting Deputy Govt. Printer—Inche Mohamed b. Abdullah
Acting Superintendent H.Q. Press—D. V. Mechelen
Asst. Superintendent—J. Murphy and R. W. Cooper

IMMIGRATION (See Immigration)

Industrial Relations

Address: Commissioner for Industrial Relations, Ja'an Raja,
Kuala Lumpur—Telephone 85137/8/9

Head of Department

Inche F. Tambou

Deputy Head of Department

Inche Sung Siew Loon

Authority

Industrial Relations, Wage Councils and Trade Union Training,

JUDICIAL (See Justices)**Labour**

Address: Commissioner for Labour, Ja'an Raja, Kuala Lumpur—
Telephone 85137/8/9

Head of Department

Inche K. Shanmugam

Deputy Head of Department

Inche M. R. Naidu

Authority

Labour Legislation and Enforcement, Labour Statistics Housing of Workers by Employers, Employees Provident Fund Enforcement, Worker's Compensation, Employment Exchange, Service, Vocational Guidance, Sale of Toddy in Estates Toddy Shops, South Indian Labour Fund and Direction and Control of Manpower ^n time of War.

Lands

Address: Police Co-operative Building, K.L.—Telephone 87474

Head of Department

Commissioner of Lands, Federation of Malaya—Dato' Abdullah bin To'Muda Haji Ibrahim, P.J.K.

Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka

Address: Post Box 803, Airport Road, K.L.—Telephone 88928/9

Head of Department

Director—Syed Nasir bin Ismail
Secretary—Wan Abdul Hamid

Authority

Incorporated under the Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka Ordinance, 1959, with the following objects:

- (1) to develop and enrich the national language (Malay);
- (2) to develop literary talent, particularly in the national language (Malay);
- (3) to print or publish or assist in the printing or pub'ishing of books, magazines, pamphlets and other forms of literature in the national language (Malay) and in other languages;
- (4) to standardize spelling and pronunciation, and devise appropriate technical terms in the national language (Malay);
- (5) to prepare and publish a national language (Malay) dictionary.

LEGAL (See Justice)**LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND HOUSING (See Local Government)****MACHINERY (See Labour)****Malayan Film Unit**

Address: P.O. Box 1061, Kuala Lumpur—Telephone 80125

Head of Department-

Mr. Ow Kheng Law

Deputy Head of Department

Inche Mohamed Zain Hussain

Marine Headquarters, Federation of Malaya

Address: Port Cornwallis, P.O. Box 445, Penang—Telephone 60361/2

Head of Department

Director of Marine, Federation of Malaya—Capt. R. E. Gee

Authority

The Marine Department whose Headquarters is in Penang, is responsible for enforcement of the requirements of the Merchant Shipping Ordinance, 1952, and for the implementation of the Government's policy in the shipping and marine matters throughout the Federation. It provides a variety of services to shipping and to Government Departments both in the port and around the coasts through its harbour master and port officers, and operates a fleet of launches both harbour and sea-going.

MEDICAL (See Medical)**Malayan Meteorological Service**

Address: Fullerton Building, Singapore—Telephone 95401

Head of Department

Mr. K. Rajendram

Deputy Head of Department

Mr. Foong Sze Fook

Heads of Division

Mr. Hwang Tiaw Sooi, Senior Meteorological Officer, Singapore and
Mr. Ho Tong Yuen, Meteorological Officer i/c, Kuala Lumpur

Authority

Meteorological Services for the Federation and Singapore.

Mines Department

Address: Police Co-operative Building, K.L.—Telephone 81934

Head of Department

Acting Chief Inspector of Mines—A. W. Burne

Acting Deputy Inspector of Mines—J. E. V. Collins

Museums Department

Address: National Museum, Kuala Lumpur

National Museum, Kuala Lumpur—Telephone 83608

Director's Office—Telephone 58085

General Office—Telephone 58947

Head of Department

Tuan Haji Abdul Mubin Sheppard, P.P.T., C.M.G., M.B.E., E.D., C.S.

Heads of Division

Inche Shahrum bin Yob, B.A., Curator of Museology

Authority

Museums, Antiquities and Archaeological Research, Preservation of Ancient and Historic Monuments.

Pilgrimage Control

Address: Pilgrimage Control Office, Penang—Telephone G5887

Head of Department

Pilgrimage Control Officer—Tuan Haji Ali Rouse

Head of Division

Medical Officer—Dr. Haji Abbas bin Alias

Pilgrimage Commissioner—Tuan Haji Kader Tamin

Authority

The Pilgrimage Control Officer comes under the portfolio of the Ministry of External Affairs. This office was established under the Muslim Pj'grimB Ordinance, 1951. The Officer is responsible for the organisation and the administration of pilgrimage affairs in respect of pilgrims from the Federation of Malaya, Singapore, Sarawak, Brunei and British North Borneo. The responsibility include all matters relating to pilgrimage, ranging from the issue of Pilgrim Passes and the booking of ships to transport the pilgrims, to the disposal of personal effects of any pilgrims who may die in the Hedjaz.

POLICE (See Police)

POSTAL (See Post Offices)

Prisons H.Q.

Address: Commissioner of Prisons, Taiping—Telephone 87126

Head of Department

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

Deputy Head of Department

Major W. G. Webb, M.B.E., A.M.N.

Psychological Warfare

Address: Psychological Warfare Section, Ministry of Internal Security,
Blufi Road, Kuala Lumpur—Telephone 87126/7/8

Head of Department

C. C. Too, J.M.N., M.B.E.

Authority

Psychological warfare directed towards the remaining Communist terrorists in the jungle

Department of Public Trustee Official Administrator and Custodian of Enemy Property

Address: Headquarters, Supreme Court Building, Kuala Lumpur—
Telephone 83172

Officials

Public Trustee, Official Administrator and Custodian of Enemy
Property—Hugh Shepherd

Deputy Public Trustee, Asst. Official Administrator and Asst. Custodian
of Enemy Property—K. Paramalingam

Accountant to Public Trustee—D. Leishman Moir

Senior Asst. Public Trustee and Asst. Official Administrator—Vacant

Asst. Accountant—Tay Cheng Hoon

Asst. Public Trustee and Asst. Official Administrator—K. S. Gopala

Iyer, A. G. Moorthy, Choy Meng Fook (Penang) Phone: Pg. 65408,
Lai Nai Sing (Perak) Phone: Ip. 4714, Sudagar Singh (Johore)
Phone: J.B. 3147, Sudagar Singh (Malacca) Phone: Mai. 156,
Mohamed bin Hussein (Kelantan) Phone: K.B. 165, T, Rajan (Ag.)
(Kedah/Perlis) Phone: A-Star 80

Office Asst, Head Office—Chua Tek Chong
Chief Clerk, Head Office—Abas bin Mantir

Authority

Public Trustes Ordinance 61/50, Probate and Administration Ordinance 35/59.

Public Works Department H.Q.

Address: Maxwell Road, Kuala Lumpur—Telephone 85262

Head of Department

Director—S. E. Jewkes
Deputy Director—S. F. Owen
Asst. Director Development—Yusofi b. Haji Ibrahim
Asst. Director Administrative—Thean Lip Thong
Asst. Director Buildings—C. R. Honey
Asst. Director Water Supply—F. W. Crowley
Asst. Director Roads and Airfields—F. G. Duggan
Asst. Director Mechanical—K. W. Ward
Asst. Director Quantity Surveying—L. Chin

Public Records Office

Address: Bangunan Persekutuan, Jalan Sultan, Petaling Jaya

i Keeper: Kuala Lumpur—Telephone 58085

General Office: Kuala Lumpur—Telephone 58947

Head of Department

Tuan Haji Abdul Mubin Sheppard, P.P.T., C.M.G., M.B.E., E.D., M.C.S.

Heads of Division

Asst. Keeper (Public Records)—Mr. Loh Keng Aun

Asst. Keeper (Archives)—Miss Zakiah Hanun bti. Hj. Abd. Hamid

Authority

^ National Archives, Public Records and the Preservation of Books (under the Preservation of Books Ordinance 1950).

Registration Department H.Q.

Address: Petaling Jaya, Kuala Lumpur—Telephone 59535

Head of Department

Commissioner of National Registration—Ibrahim bin Ali
Deputy Commissioner of National Registration—Abdul Hamid bin Haji Hassan

ROAD TRANSPORT (See Transport)

Statistics Department

Address: Young Road, Kuala Lumpur—Telephone 88922

Head of Department and Officials

Chief Statistician, Federation of Malaya—C. H. Harvie
Statisticians—Mrs. G. H. Leong, N. Subramaniam and R. Chander

Survey Department

Address! Mountbatten Road, Kuala Lumpur—Telephone 81961

Head of Department and Officials

Surveyor-General, Federation of Malaya—A. L. M. Greig
Deputy Surveyor-General, Federation of Malaya—Khoo Soo Guan
Asst. Surveyor-General, Federation of Malaya—Haji Mohd. Yatim bin
Yahaya
Chief Surveyor Topographical Survey—G. C. Stubbs

TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING (See Town and Country Planning)

Registrar of Trade Marks, Federation of Malaya

Address: 13 Clarke Street, Kuala Lumpur—Telephone 85669

Head of Department

Mrs. Z. Short

Deputy Head of Department

Mr. Wee Bee Lee

Authority

The Registrar of Trade Marks is responsible for the issue of Certificate of Registration of Trade Marks in the Federation of Malaya as covered by the Trade Marks Ordinance 1950 and The Trade Marks Rules 1951.

Ministries (Malay – English)

Jabatan Perdana Menteri	- -	<i>Prime Minister's Department</i>
Jabatan Kementerian Penerangan dan Siaran Radio	- -	<i>Ministry of Broadcasting and Information</i>
Kementerian Pertahanan	- -	<i>Ministry of Defence</i>
Kementerian Pembangunan Luar-bandar	- - - -	<i>Ministry of Rural Development</i>
Kementerian Luar Negeri	- - -	<i>Ministry of External Affairs</i>
Kementerian Dalam Negeri	- -	<i>Ministry of Interior</i>
Kementerian Keselamatan Dalam Negeri	- - - -	<i>Ministry of Internal Security</i>
Kementerian Keadilan	-	<i>Ministry of Justice</i>
Kementerian Kewangan	- - -	<i>Ministry of Finance</i>
Kementerian Perdagangan dan Perusahaan	- - - -	<i>Ministry of Commerce and Industry</i>
Kementerian Pelajaran	- - -	<i>Ministry of Education</i>
Kementerian Kesihatan dan Kebajikan Masyarakat	- - -	<i>Ministry of Health and Social Welfare</i>
Kementerian Kerja Raya, Pos dan Talikom	- - -	<i>Ministry of Works, Post and Telecommunications</i>
Kementerian Pengangkutan	- -	<i>Ministry of Transport</i>
Kementerian Buruh	-	<i>Ministry of Labour</i>
Kementerian Pertanian dan Sharikat Kerjasama	-	<i>Ministry of Agriculture and Co-operative</i>

List of Government Departments (Malay – English)

Bank iNegara Tanah Melayu	- -	<i>Central Bank of Malaya</i>
Bank 'Simpan Pejabat Pos	- -	<i>Post Office Saving Bank</i>
Filem Negara Tanah Melayu	- -	<i>Malayan Film Unit</i>
Ibu Pejabat Kajirupa-bumi	- -	<i>Topographical Survey II.Q.</i>

Jabatan Buroh	<i>Labour Department</i>
Jabatan Buroh dan Perhubungan Perusahaan - - - - -	<i>Labour and Industrial Relations Department</i>
Jabatan Chukai Pendapatan	<i>Income ~tax Department</i>
Jabatan Haiwan - - - - -	<i>Veterinary Department</i>
Jabatan Hasil Dalam Negeri	<i>Inland Revenue Department</i>
Jabatan Hutan	<i>Forest Department</i>
Jabatan Imergesen -	<i>Immigration Department</i>
Jabatan Kajibumi -	<i>Geological Survey Department</i>
Jabatan Kajichuacha -	<i>Meteorological Service</i>
Jabatan Kastam dan Bea -	<i>Customs and Excise Department</i>
Jabatan Kebajikan Masharakat	<i>Social Welfare Department</i>
Jabatan Kejenteran. -	<i>Machinery Department</i>
Jabatan Kemajuan Kerjasama	<i>Co-operative Development</i>
Jabatan Kerja-Ayer -'	<i>Waterworks Department</i>
Jabatan Kerja Raya (J.K.R.) -	<i>Public Works Department (P.W.D.)</i>
Jabatan Kimia -	<i>Chemistry Department</i>
Jabatan Laut - - - - -	<i>Marine Department</i>
Jabatan Mergasetua -	<i>Game Department</i>
Jabatan Muzium - . - - - -	<i>Museum Department</i>
Jabatan Odit - - - - -	<i>Audit Department</i>
Jabatan OrangAsli -	<i>Aborigines Department</i>
Jabatan Parit dan Taliayeif	<i>Drainage and Irrigation Department</i>
Jabatan Pegawai Muflis - - -	<i>Official Assignee Departme?it</i>
Jabatan Pelajaran -	<i>Education Department</i>
Jabatan Pemereksa Kapal - - -	<i>Marine Surveys Department</i>
Jabatan Penchegah Rashwah -	<i>Anti-Corruption Agency</i>
Jabatan Pendaftaran -	<i>Registration Department</i>
Jabatan Penerangan - - - - -	<i>Information Department</i>
Jabatan Penerbanga'n Awam	<i>Civil Aviation Department</i>
Jabatan Pengangkutan Jalan Raya	<i>Road Transport Department</i>
Jabatan Peranchang Bandar dan Kampung	<i>Town and Country Planning Department</i>
Jabatan Perangkaan - - - - -	<i>Statistics Department</i>
Jabatan Perdana Menteri -	<i>Prime Minister's Department</i>
Jabatan Perikanan -	<i>Fisheries Department</i>
Jabatan Pertanian -	<i>Agricultural Department</i>
Jabatan Pos - , -	<i>Postal Department</i>
Jabatan Siaran Radio -	<i>Broadcasting Department</i>
Jabatan Talikom -	<i>Telecommunications Department</i>
Jabatan Ugama -	<i>Religious Department</i>
Jabatan Ukur - - - - -	<i>Survey Department</i>
Jabatan UndangS - - - - -	<i>Legal Department</i>
Jarukira Negara -	<i>Accountant-General</i>
Kawalam Impot-Eksepot -	<i>Import and Export Control</i>
Keretapi Tanah Melayu -	<i>Malayan Railway</i>
Lembaga Kemajuan Kampung dan Perusahaan - - - - -	<i>Rural and Industrial Development Authority</i>
Lembaga Kumpulan Wang Simpanan Perkerja - - - - -	<i>Employees Provident Fund Board</i>



Lembaga (Tanam Sa-Mula)	
Persusahaan Getak -	Rubber Industry (Replanting) Board
Peguan Negara - - - - -	Attorney-General
Pejabat Buroh - - - - -	Land Office
Pejabat Chetak Kerajaan - - -	Government Printing Office
Pejabat Muflis - - - - -	Bankruptcy Office
Pejabat Perjawatan Persekutuan	Federation Establishment Office
Pejabat Rekoh Kerajaan -	Public Records Office
Pendaftaran Perniagaan - - -	Business Registrar
Pendaftar Besar Perkahvvinan dan Analc Angkat - - - - -	Registrar General of Marriage and Adoption
Pendaftar Besar Beranak dan Mali	Registrar of Births and Deaths
Pendaftar Chap Perniagaan - -	Registrar of Trade Marks
Pendaftar dab Pemerelcsa Kalian Kereta Motor - % - - - -	Registrar and Inspector of Motor Vehicles
Pendaftar Geram -	Registrar of Titles
Perbadanan Kemajuan Petaling Jaya - - - - -	Petaling Jaya Development Corporation
Pusat Pejabat Penerangan - -	Central Electricity Board
Surohanjaya Pelabohan Pulau Pinang - - - - -	Penang Port Commission
Surohanjaya Perkhidmatan Awam -	Public Service Commission
Surohanjaya Perkhidmatan Keretapi	Railway- Service Commission
Surohanjaya Perkhidmatan Perundangan	Judicial and Legal Service Commission
Surohanjaya Pilehan Raya - -	Election Commission
University Malaya	University of Malaya

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PERDANA
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KEPIMPINAN
PERDANA

External Affairs



Resume

With the attainment of Independence on 31st August, 1957, the Federation of Malaya became responsible for the conduct of its own foreign affairs and a Ministry of External Affairs was established. Prior to that date a number of officers had already received training in diplomacy and they formed the nucleus of the newly formed External Affairs Service.

The Ministry of External Affairs acts as a channel of communication between the Government of the Federation of Malaya and the governments of foreign States and Commonwealth countries, either through the representatives of the latter countries in the Federation of Malaya or through His Malayan Majesty's representatives abroad, for the discussion and negotiation of all matters falling within the field of international relations, including the drawing up and concluding of international treaties and agreements. It also provides a means by which Malayan subjects, and interests abroad are protected and trade promoted; by which the Malayan immigration policy and the control and welfare of Muslim pilgrims in Saudi Arabia are exercised; and by which Malayan policy is explained to the Governments and peoples of foreign and commonwealth countries. The above by no means exhausts the functions of the Ministry which deals with many other matters such as questions of protocol, the immunities and privileges of foreign and commonwealth diplomatic representatives, etc.

Foreign Policy of the Federation of Malaya

Resume

In international relations the Federation Government pursues an independent foreign policy. It belongs to no power "bloc". The country's foreign policy is simply the product of sober considerations of all the merits and demerits of international issues viewed in the light of the country's strong desire for international peace and security and of her faith in a liberal democracy where freedom and the individual can flourish. Between moral rights and wrongs there is no neutrality and the Federation of Malaya has always stood as a powerful champion of the right.

Malaya's Place In the United Nations

Immediately following Independence the Federation of Malaya became a member of the United Nations Organisation, and a Permanent Mission to the United Nations was established in September 1957. Since then the Federation has played an active part in many major issues and throughout the deliberations on them its guiding principle has been a desire to preserve and uphold the Charter of the United Nations.

Within that Charter it has shown itself determined to assist implementation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in the interest of justice by helping subject nations towards freedom and full sovereignty, and by contributing to the fullest possible extent towards the promotion and maintenance of world peace and prosperity.

Malaya's Place in the Commonwealth

Since Independence the Federation of Malaya has actively participated in two Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference held in London in 1960 and 1961.

The Federation's membership of the Commonwealth enables it to consult and exchange information with other members of the Commonwealth. The Federation also enjoys privileges in trade and the close co-operation of the other members in matters such as education, capital and technical assistance. The Commonwealth link preserves the historic ties between the Federation and other member nations.

Malaya shares with all Commonwealth nations a common belief democracy and freedom.

Membership of International Bodies

The Federation of Malaya is a member of a number of International bodies, and among them are the following:—

Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East;
Federation of International Road Congress;
Food and Agriculture Organisation;
General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade;
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development;
International Civil Aviation Organisation;
International Development Association;
International Finance Corporation;
International Labour Organisation,
International Monetary Fund;
International Telecommunication Union;
International Rubber Study Group;
International Tin Agreement and International Tin Council;
Pacific Area Travel Association;

ECOSOC International Commissions:

1. Commission on International Commodity Trade.
2. Social Commission.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation;
United Nations Organisation;
Universal Postal Union;
World Health Organisation;
World Meteorological Organisation.

Some of the major issues raised

The following are some of the major issues raised by the Federation of Malaya in the United Nations.

Apartheid

Since joining the United Nations the Federation has supported other Afro-Asian members in their efforts to bring up the subject of apartheid for discussion by the General Assembly with the intention of forcing South Africa to abandon her apartheid policy so as to be in line with her obligations under the United Nations Charter. At the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' conference in London in 1960, the Federation Prime Minister introduced the Apartheid issue for discussion. Here it was decided for the first time that South Africa's apartheid policy was not in harmony with Commonwealth principles. The subsequent Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference led to South Africa's withdrawal from the Commonwealth. The Federation of Malaya has always felt very strongly on apartheid and in August, 1960, officially boycotted imports of all South African goods.

Tibet

At the 14th Session of the United Nations the Federation of Malaya, together with Ireland, requested the inscription of the Tibet question on the agenda of the General Assembly.

The Federation/Ireland draft resolution on this issue, later adopted, called on the U.N. General Assembly to reaffirm its belief in the Charter of the United Nations and in the Universal Declaration of human rights and called for respect for the fundamental rights of the Tibetan people and of their distinctive cultural and religious life. Again at the 15th Session of the U.N. a draft resolution co-sponsored by the Federation, Thailand and Ireland was tabled, but, unfortunately, it was not considered because lengthy debates on the international issues had left insufficient time.

Angola

During the 15th Resumed Session of the General Assembly of the U.N, the Federation of Malaya and other Afro-Asian members of the U.N, asked for the Angola issue to be inscribed on the agenda and the Federation co-sponsored a successful resolution which called on Portugal to reform her colonial rule in Angola to conform with the principle of the United Nations Charter. As a result of this resolution a Sub-Committee of five nations including the Federation has been set up to examine all evidence regarding Angola and to conduct such enquiries as are necessary and to report the findings to the Security Council. This Sub-Committee met on a number of occasions and its Chairman has visited Lisbon at the invitation of the Portuguese Government. The Sub-Committee is still continuing its work of examining the statements on the Angola situation it has received from individuals.

Declaration on Colonialism

One of the highlights of the 15th Session of the U.N. was the adoption of a resolution on "Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and people". The Federation of Malaya was one of the co-sponsors of this resolution which in its operative paragraphs declared that colonialism is contrary to the Charter of the United Nations and called upon administering countries to take immediate steps to transfer all powers to the peoples of trust and non-governing territories. It further called upon all states to observe the provisions of the U.N. Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

West Irian

Being committed to a policy of international peace and security and the peaceful and amicable solution of all international issues, the Federation has made every effort to find an amicable solution to the problem of vestigial colonialism in West Irian. Much energy and thought has been devoted to this problem by our Prime Minister, but so far no solution has been found acceptable to both parties.

Congo

In the year following achievement of independence by the Congolese Republic disorder and civil war have continued unabated. The position now is more hopeful with the reconvening of Parliament and election of Mr. Adoula as Prime Minister. The Federation has recognised the credentials of the delegation of the Central Congolese Government to the U.N. The complete reconciliation of the various factions in the Congo is by no means easy and the problem is not yet solved. In the past year the Federation's armed forces have played an important part in maintaining law and order while a political solution is sought at the United Nations and in the Congo.

Diplomatic Corps

HIGH COMMISSIONS-EMBASSIES-LEGATIONS

Australia

Office of the High Commissioner for Australia, 44, Ampang Road, Kuala Lumpur—Telephone 80166-9.
High Commissioner, His Excellency Mr. T. K. Critchley.
Residence: 2.1, Golf View Road, Kuala Lumpur—Telephone 88120/

Belgium

Embassy of Belgium.
Chancery: 40, Ampang Road, Kuala Lumpur—Telephone 89132.
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Monsieur Roger Ma'engreau.
Residence: 14, Kia Peng Road, Kuala Lumpur—Telephone 21905.

Brazil

Embassy of the United States of Brazil.
Chancery: 38, Djalan Salemba Tengah, Djakarta.
Charge d'Affaires ad interim, Mr. Josias Carneiro Leao.

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High Commissioner, His Excellency Sir Geofroy Tory, K C.M.G.
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Burma

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High Commissioner, His Excellency Shri Y. K. JPuri.

Residence: 4, Madge Drive, Kuala Lumpur—Telephone 72101

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Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency
Dr. Mario Filo del'a Torre Santa Susanna.

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Embassy of Japan.

Chancery: 7, Kia Peng Road, Kuala Lumpur—
Telephone 21531-2 22400.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency
Mr. Wataru Okuma.

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Netherlands

Royal Netherlands Embassy.

Chancery: 44, Ampang Road (Great Eastern Life Insurance Building)
or P.O. Box 543, Kuala Lumpur—Telephone 80387-8.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency
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Residence: Federal Hotel, Suite 901, Kuala Lumpur.

New Zealand

Office of the High Commissioner for New Zealand, 6th Floor Police
Co-operative Building, Suleiman Road, K.L.—Telephone 89.113.
High Commissioner, His Excellency Mr. C. M. Bennett, D.S.O.
Residence: "Ashburne", 193, Circular Road, K.L.—Telephone 82729.

Pakistan

Office of the High Commissioner for Pakistan.
Chancery: 132, Ampang Road, Kuala Lumpur—Telephone 89342-3.
High Commissioner, His Excellency Al-Haj Major-General
Nawabzada Muhammad Sher Ali Khan, H.J.
Residence: 5, Stonor Drive, Kuala Lumpur—Telephone 21702.

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Embassy of the Republic of the Philippines.
Chancery: 1st Floor, Police Co-operative Building, Suleiman Road,
Kuala Lumpur—Telephone 84661.
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency
Mr. Yusup R. Abubakar.
Residence: 8, Freeman Road, Kuala Lumpur—Telephone, 21609.

Sweden

Royal Swedish Legation.
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Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary,
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Nai Thitinant Na Ranong.
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United States of America

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Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency
Mr. Charles F. Baldwin.
Residence: 3, Golf View Road, Kuala Lumpur—Telephone 22149.

Vietnam

Embassy of the Republic of Vietnam.
Chancery: 1st Floor Police Co-operative Building, 1, Suleiman Road,
Kuala Lumpur—Telephone 89346-7.
Charge d'Affaires en pied, Mr. Tran Kim Phuong.
Residence: 4, Stonor Drive, Kuala Lumpur—Telephone 21309.

Consulates

IPOH

France

Consular Agency of the Republic of France.
Office: French Kinta Mines, P.O. Box 35, Kampar (Perak)—
Telephone Kampar 37. j
Consular Agent, Monsieur Georges COMbes.

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Brazil

Consulate to Brazil.
Office: Messrs. Jardine Waugh (Malaya) Ltd., 64, Ampang Road.
Kuala Lumpur—Telephone 86181.
Honorary Vice-Consul, Mr. Reginald Shoppee.

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Royal Danish Consulate.
Office: Denmark House, 84, Ampang Road, P.O. Box 354, Kuala
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Office: Patterson Building, 1-3, Old Market Square, Kuala Lumpur—
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Consul, Mr. Zahar Arifin.

Netherlands

Royal Netherlands Consulate.
Office: Netherlands Trading Society, 9, Beach Street, P.O. Box 83,
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Norway

Consulate of Norway. ""
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Vice-Consul, Mr. J. H. Forrester.

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Consulate of Panama.
Office: Consulado De Panama, 45, Free School Road, Penang.
Consul, Mrs. M. J. De Marengo.

Sweden

Royal Swedish Consulate.
Office: c/o Paterson, Simons & Co. Ltd., 7, Weld Quay, P.O. Box
217, Penang—Telephone Penang 60161.
Honorary Vice-Consul, Mr. Tony Roderick Wallen.

Thailand

Royal Thai Consulate.
Office: 1, Ayer Rajah Road, Penang—Telephone Penang 63377.
Consul, Nai Swate Komalabhutf.

United States of America

Consulate of the United States of America.
Office 1, Church Street Ghaut, P.O. Box 750, Penang—
Telephone Penang 64112.
Consul, Mr. William B. Kelly.

Malaya's Overseas Representatives

EMBASSIES AND HIGH COMMISSIONS

United Kingdom

H.E. Y.T.M. Tunku Yaacob ibni Al-Marhum Sultan Abdul Hamid
Halim Shah, Federation of Malaya High Commission in the United
Kingdom, 45 Portland Place, London W.1.

Australia

H.E. Dato Sulaiman bin Dato Abdul Rahman, Federation of Malaya
High Commission in Australia, Canberra, A.C.T.

India

H.E. Dato S. Chelvasingam MacIntyre, P.M.N., Federation of Malaya
High Commission in India, 15 Jor Bagh, New Delhi-3.

Pakistan

H-E. Dato Haji Kamaruddin bin Haji Idris, Federation of Malaya High Commission in Pakistan, 189-N, P.E.C.H.S., Block 2, Karachi-29.

United States of America

Inche Hussein bin Mohdi Osman (Charge-de-Affaires), Federation of Malaya Embassy in the U.S.A., 2401 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W. Washington 8, D.O.

Thailand

H.E. Enche Ya'acob bin Abdul Latiif, Federation of Malaya Embassy in Thailand, 50 North Bathorn Road, Bangkok.

Indonesia

Enche Kassini bin Hussein (Charge-de-Affaires), Federation of Malaya Embassy in Indonesia, 8 Djalan Budilcemuliaan, Djakarta.

United Arab Republic

H.E. Enche Ghazali bin Haji Jawi, Federation of Malaya Embassy in the U.A.R., 34 Sharia Al Messaha, Dokki-Cairo,

France

H.E. Tengku Ismail bin Yahaya, P.M.N., Federation of Malaya Embassy in France, 48 & 50 rue de la Faisanderie, Paris.

Japan

H.E. Tuan Syed Sheh bin Syed Abdullah ShahabUdditi, Federation of Malaya Embassy in Japan, J92 Sekiguchi-cho, Bunkyo-ko, Tokyo,

Philippines

H.E. Enche Zaiton Ibrahim bin Ahmad, Federation of Malaya Embassy in the Philippines, 470 San Andres Street, Malate, Manila,

CONSULATES

Australia

Inche Bahadun bin Haji Hassan, Counsel'or and Trade Commissioner for/the Federation of Malaya in Australia, Port Line Building, 50 Young Street, Sydney.

United States of America

Inche Zakaria bin Haji Mohd. Ali, Permanent Mission of the Federation of Malaya to the United Nations, 60 East Fortysecond Street, Mew York, N.Y.

Saudi Arabia

Tuan Haji Osman bin Haji Mohd. Yusof, Federation of Malaya Consulate in Jeddah, P.O. Box 593, Jeddah.

Thailand

Inche Jamaluddin bin Haji Abu Bakar, Federation of Malaya Consulate in Thailand, Songkhla.

Indonesia

Inche Ali bin Abdullah, Federation of Malaya Consulate in Medan, 9 Djalan Tengku Daud, Medan,

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Federal Capital



General Facts

1. Established as the Capital of the Federated Malay States on 1st July, 1896.

Date Founded — 1859

Population as at June 1957 — 316, 239

Breakdown Racially

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Malaysians ...	25,296	22,319	47,615
Chinese ...	99,754	96,078	195,832
Indians ...	32,033	21,473	53,506
Others ...	10,899	8,387	19,286

Breakdown Age

<u>All Ages</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
0 - 4 ...	25,929	25,199	51,128
5 - 9 ...	22,684	21,833	44,517
10 - 14 ...	16,467	15,503	31,970
15 - 19 ...	17,647	15,213	32,860
20 - 24 ...	16,299	13,631	29,930
25 - 29 ...	13,233	11,652	24,885
30 - 34 ...	10,840	9,095	19,935
35 - 39 ...	9,750	8,237	17,987
40 - 44 ...	9,072	7,064	16,136
45 - 49 ...	8,813	6,095	14,908
50 - 54 ...	6,735	4,669	11,404
55 - 59 ...	4,490	3,403	7,893
60 - 64 ...	2,744	2,537	5,281
65 - 69 ...	1,597	1,707	3,304
70 - 74 ...	887	1,177	2,064
75 - 79 ...	440	695	1,135
80 - 84 ...	168	320	488
85 - 89 ...	62	119	181
90 - 94 ...	13	41	54
95 and over not stated	10	12	22
	102	55	157

Area — approximately 36 square miles

Administration

Commissioner of the Federal Capital of Kuala Lumpur; Federal Capital Act 35/60 with effect from 1st April, 1961 vide L.N. 90 dated 23rd March, 1961.

Commissioner

Mr. A. D. York, J.M.N., P.J.K., O.B.E., M.C.S., No. 3, Kenny Road, Kuala Lumpur.

Members of the Advisory Board

Official

Secretary to the Ministry of the Interior, (Mr. I. L. Phillips, J.M.N., O.B.E., M.C.S.).

Secretary to the Treasury, (Enche Abdul Jamil bin Abdul Rais, J.M.N., P.J.K., M.C.S.).

Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Education, (Mr. T. Earaes Hughes, c.B.i., M.c.s.).

Principal Establishment Officer, (Enche Ahmad bin Haji Husin, P.J.K., M.C.S.).

Secretary to the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare, (Enche Badaruddin bin Alang Ahmad, P.J.K., M.C.S.).

Secretary to the Ministry of Works, Posts and Telecoms, (Enche Jaafar bin Mohamed Taha, M.c.s.).

The Official members specified above may, with the approval of the Minister, appoint one or more persons, to be alternate members of the Board, anyone of whom may attend meetings of the Board when the substantive member is temporarily unable to attend; and when so attending such alternative member shall be deemed for all purposes to be a member of the Board.

Unofficial

Mr. Leong Hoe Yeng, J.M.N., NO. 5, Yap Ah Loy Street, Kuala Lumpur.

The Hon'ble Mr. Lim Hee Hong, J.P., A.M.N., Station Hotel, Kuala Lumpur.

The Hon'ble Enche Abdullah bin Haji Mohd. Yassin, J.P., No. 14, Jalan Daud, Kampong Bharu, Kuala Lumpur.

Mr. A. Tharmalingam, No. 152, Sungei Besi Road, Kuala Lumpur.

Mr. S. S. Nayagam, c/o C.E.B., Bungsar Power Station, Kuala Lumpur.

Municipal Officer»

Municipal Secretary—Tuan Haji Mohamed Din bin Ali, Dip. of Arts (Raffles College), Barrister-at-Law, Lincoln's Inn, Advocate and Solicitor, Supreme Court.

Municipal Treasurer—Mr. C. A. J. Potter, LL.B. (London), F.I.M.T.A., F.S.a.A.

Municipal Architect—Mr. S. P. Chow, B.A. Arch (Hons), A.R.I.B.A.

Municipal Engineer—Mr. C. P. Hosking, M.J.C.K.

Municipal Health Officer—Dr. L. S. Sodhy, M.B.B.S., (Singapore), D.P.H., (London), D.I.H., (Eng).

Municipal Education Officer—Dr. F. J. A. Rawcliffe, B.A., B.I.D., Dip. E.D.

Municipal Valuer—Mr. Lee Yoke San, R.C.D., B.S.C., A.R.I.C.S., A.A.I., A.R.V.A.

Superintendent Fire Brigade—Mr. S. Kandyah.

Quit Rent levied by the State Government.

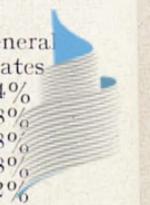
Assessment Rates

Total Annual Value as at 1.1.1961—\$53,357,707.00.

Rates are levied on Annual Values as follows:

	Water Rates x	Education Rates	General Rates
K.L.M. ...	3%	1%	14%
Villages Around K.L.	2%	1%	8%
Other Villages ...		1%	8%
Batu Village ...	3%	1%	8%
Kampong Bharu ...	2%	1%	2%

x Collected for Selangor State Government.



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Miles of Road — Approximately 135 miles.

Schools in the Federal Capital

	Malay-Medium	Chinese-Medium	English-Medium	Indian-Medium	Total
Primary Schools:					
Assisted ...	13	34	34	11	92
Private ...	0	10	32	0	42
Secondary Schools:					
Assisted ...	1	3	16	0	20
Private ...	0	5	23	0	28
Vacational and Commercial Schools (All Private)					
	0	0	7	0	7
Government Further Education Centres					
	19	1	6	0	19x
	(National Language)				

x Actual number, as National Language is conducted in the Chinese and English-medium centres.

No. of Health Centres—5.

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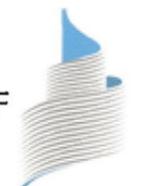
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Local Government



Department of Local Government and Housing

Address: Government Offices, Jalan Raja, Kuala Lumpur.

Official

Commissioner of Local Government and Housing:
Tuan Haji Ismail bin Panjan Aris

City Council

Penang: Mayor (elected) Mr. Ooi Thiam Siew

Municipal Councils

Kuala Lumpur: President – Malacca – President

Town Councils

There are thirty-eight Town Councils and each is headed by a President.

Town Boards

There are thirty-seven Town Boards and each is headed by a Chairman.

Local Councils

There are 296 local Councils and each is headed by a Chairman.

The Authority of Local Government

The Authority is working closely together with the Election Commission and is also responsible for the preparation of the New Constitution of the Town Councils.

Formerly the local council Election was organised by the office in the districts – but this is to be switched over to the Election Commission and the preparation of transferring the duties from the district officials to the Election Commission is being 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 18th 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.

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 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).

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.

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.



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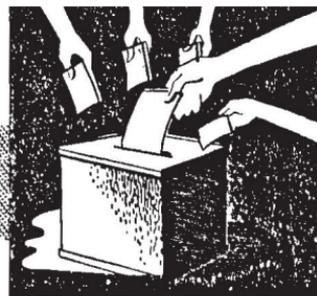
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Elections



— Election Commission

Address—No. 1, Clark Street, Kuala Lumpur
Members

Tuan Haji Mustapha Albakri, P.J.K. (*Chairman*)
Lee Ewe Boon, J.P. Ditt Singh, Esq., J.P.
Secretary: F, Lees, Esq., A.M.N., M.C.S.

Authority

The general principles under which the Election Commission functions, are laid down in Articles 113-120 of the Constitution. Here it is sufficient to say that the Commission is appointed by His Majesty the Yang Di-Pertuan Agong after consultation with the Conference of Rulers. The Commission consists of a Chairman and two other members with regard to whom Article 114 (2) of the Constitution reads as follows:

"In appointing members of the Election Commission the Yang Di-Pertuan Agong shall have regard to the importance of securing an Election Commission which enjoys public confidence".

The Constitution further makes it clear that the authority for holding elections in the Federation of Malaya is the Election Commission and it has ensured that the Commission should be in a position to conduct elections with complete impartiality.

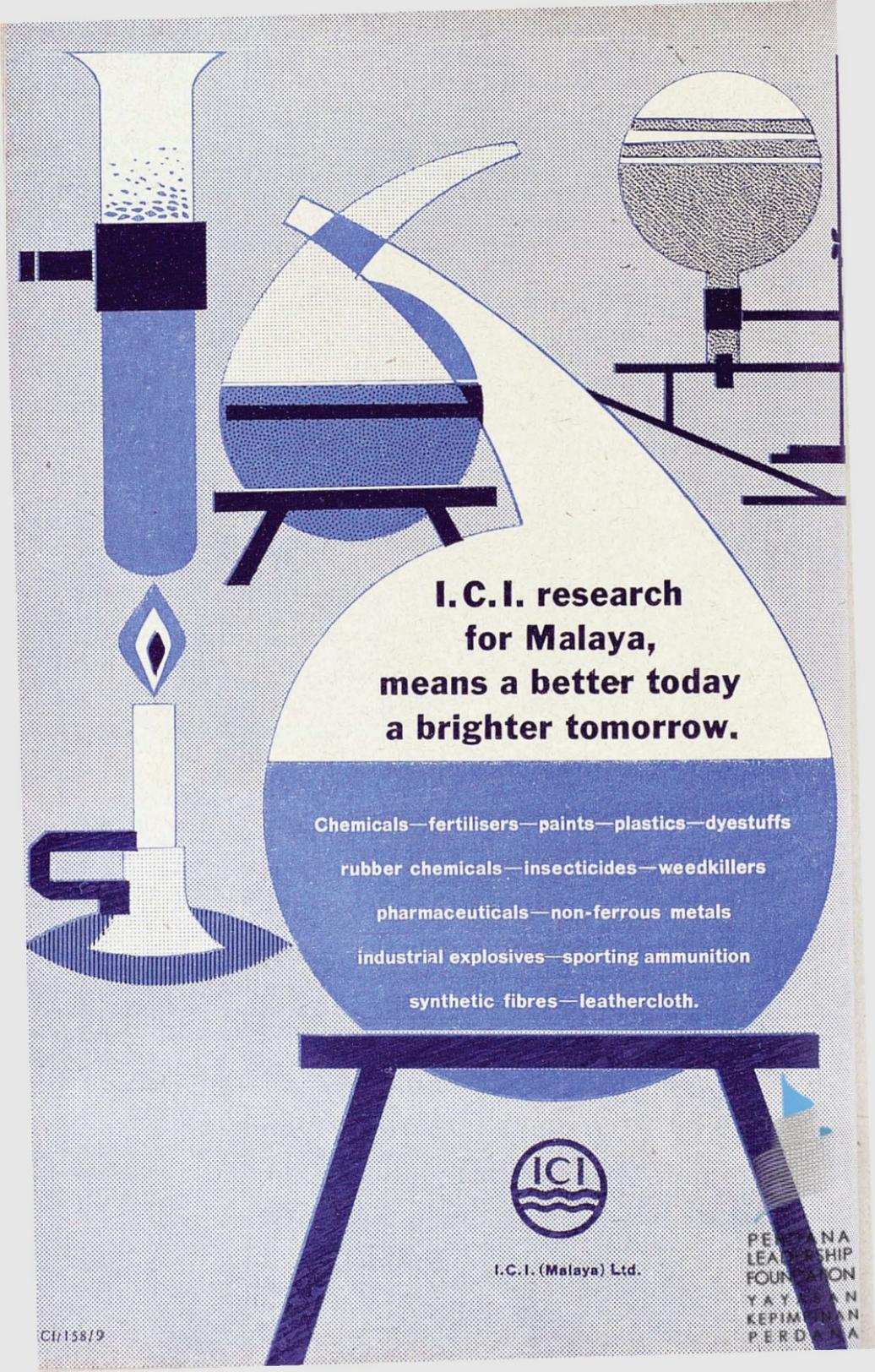
Parliamentary and State Constituencies

<i>States</i>	<i>No. of State Constituencies</i>	<i>No. of Parliamentary Constituencies</i>
Johore - - - - -	32	16
Kedah - - - - -	24	12
Kelantan - - - - -	30	10
Malacca - - - - -	20	4
Negri Sembilan - - - - -	24	6
Pahang - - - - -	24	6
Penang - - - - -	24	8
Perak - - - - -	40	20
Perlis - - - - -	12	2
Selangor - - - - -	28	14
Trengganu - - - - -	24	6

List of Political Parties contesting Elections

1. Alliance
Comprising
 - (a) United Malay National Organisation
 - (b) Malayan Chinese Association
 - (c) Malayan Indian Congress
2. Malayan Party
3. Malayan People's Socialist Front
Comprising
 - (a) Labour Party of Malaya
 - (b) Party Ra'ayat
4. Pan Malayan Islamic Party
5. Party Negara
6. People's Progressive Party of Malaya





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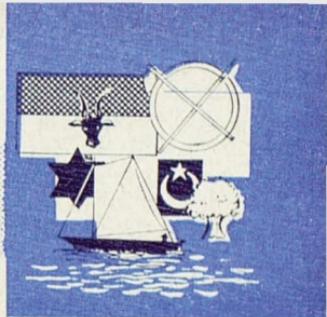
Chemicals—fertilisers—paints—plastics—dyestuffs
rubber chemicals—pesticides—weedkillers
pharmaceuticals—non-ferrous metals
industrial explosives—sporting ammunition
synthetic fibres—leathercloth.



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Politics



Political Background

PRE-WAR there was virtually no Malayan politics. Both the Kuomin

tang and the Communist Party were active politically but their interests were mainly outside this country.

Immediately after the war a number of small parties were formed. In December, 1945, the Malayan Democratic Union was formed largely aimed at being the party for non-Malay communities. In the same year the left-wing Malay Nationalist Party was formed. Later the two parties joined the Chinese Chambers of Commerce, the communists and the Malayan Indian Congress in the All-Malaya Council of Action. Later the Malay Nationalist Party linked with the communists in an organisation called Putera which had a small following. When the emergency was declared the Malayan Democratic Union dissolved, the Malay Nationalist Party faded away, Putera was dissolved and the Council of Joint Action disappeared.

Several Malay societies and parties were formed after the war but under the influence of the MacMichael Agreement and led by Dato Onn bin Ja'afar in March, 1946, they decided to form a single organisation, and on May 11 that year the United Malay National Organisation was formed with Dato Onn as president.

The Malayan Indian Congress was formed shortly after the war and took a strong line in demanding independence for this country.

The Malayan Chinese Association was formed under the presidentship of the late Mr. Tan Cheng Lock (Tun Tan Cheng Lock) in February, 1949, initially to unite the community against the communists and to press for a more favourable status for Chinese. The last three parties are still the main ones today.

In 1951 Dato Onn left UMNO after being unable to persuade the party to admit non-Malays. Tengku Abdul Rahman became president. Dato Onn then started the Independence of Malay Party but UMNO threatened to expel any Malay members who joined it.

In February, 1952, the local Kuala Lumpur MCA and UMNO branches formed an Alliance for the Municipal elections and won nine of the 12 seats. IMP won two and after this faded away as a political force. In 1954 Dato Onn launched Party Negara which is still contesting elections.

In March, 1953, the Alliance was placed on a national basis with an announcement that the two communal parties had reached agreement on the principle of elections. The first test for the newly formed party was a boycott in June, 1955, of the Federal Legislative Council and other councils over the number of elected seats in the Federal Legislative Council. It was resolved with an agreement to have 52 elected seats and to consult the majority party in filling the seven "reserved" seats.

The first national election that followed in July resulted in the Alliance, which now included the Malayan Indian Congress, gaining 51 of the 52 elected seats, with 79.6 per cent of the votes cast. The remaining seat

went to the Pan Malayan Islamic Party. On 8th February, 1956, it was announced that the then Chief Minister, Tengku Abdul Rahman had reached agreement in London on independence in August 1957.

There was little time for politics in the months that followed and on 31st August, 1957, Malaya became an independent nation after somewhat protracted negotiations within the Alliance to reach agreement on measures to be included in the Constitution.

Between independence and the general elections on 19th August, 1959 the Alliance suffered various setbacks in by-elections and local council elections, though none of major importance. The Pan-Malayan Islamic Party, formed in 1950, gained in strength during this period and the Malayan Party of Malacca, registered in October, 1956, made its presence felt in Malacca. In 1958, the Labour Party of Malaya which was formed when the Pan-Malayan Labour Party changed its name in 1954, and Parti Rakyat, which was formed in November, 1955, joined together to form a United Socialist Front. In Perak, the People's Progressive Party, formed in 1955, had a number of local successes.

These were the parties that went to the polls in the 1959 elections, the Alliance contesting every constituency with 104 candidates (69 UMNO, 31 MCA, four MIC), the Pan-Malayan Islamic Party 58 constituencies, the Socialist Front 37, the People's Progressive Party 19, and Parti Negara nine. There were 29 independents.

The election result was: Alliance 74; PMIP 13; Socialist Front eight; Malayan Party one; Parti Negara one; PPP four; independents three.

There have been three by-elections, an Alliance gain from Parti Negara, and two Alliance losses to an independent and to the People's Progressive Party.

Local elections were held in 1961 in all eleven States after a revision of the elections law which placed the administration of all elections in the hands of the Election Commission.

In February 1962 the Constitution was amended to retain the number of seats in the House of Representatives at 104, double the old number, to give parliament the final authority in the delimitation of constituencies and to provide for more weightage for rural constituencies. They may have as little as one half the number of electors of an urban constituency.

No changes have yet been made under this authority.

In the local elections the Alliance won 426 seats, the Socialist Front 78, the Peoples Progressive Party 26, the Pan-Malayan Islamic Party 17, Parti Negara 5, Malayan Party 2, Independents 24.

The Socialist Front is represented in local authorities in all States except Perlis and Kelantan.

There are 2,408,472 names on the electoral rolls, an increase of nearly 100,000 since the 1959 general election.

Political Parties

The Malayan Chinese Association

Officers—President: The Hon'ble Dato Dr. Cheah Toon Lok, J.M.N., J.P., M.P. Hon. Secretary-General: Mr. Ng Ek Teong, Hon. Treasurer-General: Dato Wong Shee Fun, D.P.M.J., J.P.

Chairmen of Standing Sub-Committees:

Political: Col. Tun Sir Henry Hau-Shik Lee, S.M.N., K.B.E., C.B.E., J.P.
Legal: Mr Ng Ek Teong. Publicity: The Hon'ble Mr. Chan Chong

Wen, M.P. Education: The Hon'ble Mr. Lee Tee Siong, A.M.N., J.P.
Finance: Dato Wong Shee Fun, D.P.M.J., J.P. Youth: The Hon'ble
Mr. Cheah Theam Swee, M.P. Benevolent and Welfare: Mr. Foo
See Moi, J.P.

Membership: Up-to-date membership figures would be available after
completion of the re-organisation.

Politics: One of the three Parties forming the Alliance which has
formed the Government of the Federation of Malaya since it
achieved Independence in August, 1957. The Alliance was return-
ed again with a substantial majority during the National Elections
in 1959.

Address: M.C.A. Headquarters, 67, Arnpang Road, Kuala Lumpur.

Malayan Indian Congress

Address 258-B, Brickfields Road, Kuala Lumpur.

Officers—President: Dato' V. T. Sambanthan, P.M.N. Vice-President:
Enche' V. Manickavasagam, J.M.N., P.J.K. Secretary-General:
Hon'ble Mr. S. Murugesu, A.M.N. General Treasurer: Mr. V. J.
Balasundaram, A.M.N. Membership: 60,000. Politics: One of the
three Parties forming- the Alliance which forms the Government.

Policy

To promote, Safeguard and foster the political, economic, educational,
cultural and social interest of Indians along with the other races
of Persekutuan Tanah Melayu, and also to maintain inter racial
goodwill and harmony.

P.M.UP. (Pan-Malayan Islamic Party)

President: Dr. Burhanuddin Fi-Helmy. Deputy: Prof. Zulkifli Mohd.
Vice: Othman Abdullah. Secretary-General: Hashim Abdullah.
Treasurer-General: Mohd. Yunus Hj. Taib. Youth Leader: Abu
Bakar Hamzah. Religions: Hj. Abbas Samad Noh. Women: Sdri.
Salmah Sheikh Hussein.

Headquarters: 24, Jalan Hamzah, Kampong Bahru, Kuala Lumpur,
Tel: 82473 (K.L.)

Party Ncgara

President: Vacant.

Secretary-General: Inche Gharib bin Rauf

Address: Kota Bharu, Kelantan.

Socialist Front

President: Inche Ahmad Boestamam.

Secretary: Inche Ishak b. Mohamed.

Address: 342C, Batu Road, Kuala Lumpur.

Party Ra'ayat

Address: 432C, Batu Road, Kuala Lumpur (Tel. 81819 K.L.).

President: Inche Ahmad Boestamam. Vice-President: Inche Nazar
Nong. Secretary General: Inche Omar Nordin. Asst. Secretary:
General: Inche B. Buyong.

Committee Members: (i) K. Karam Singh; (ii) Inche Ibrahim Baba;
(iii) C. C. Yong and (iv) Che Sawiyah Jalil.

Number of Members: 15,000.

The United Malays National Organisation

President: Y.T.M. Tengku Abdul Rahman Putra Al-Haj. Deputy President: The Right Hon'ble Tun Abdul Razak bin Hussein. Vice-Presidents: The Hon'ble Dato Suleiman bin Dato Haji Abdul Rahman; The Hon'ble Enche Abdul Aziz bin Ishak. Vice-President Youth: The Hon'ble Enche Sardon bin Haji Zubir. Vice-President Women Leader: The Hon'ble Datin Fatimah Bte. Hashira. Secretary General: The Hon'ble Enche Mohd. Hussein bin Nordin. Publicity Officer: Enche Wan Abdul Kadir bin Ismail. Treasurer: The Hon'ble Haji Khalid bin Awang Osman.

The People's Progressive Party of Malaya

President: Dr. S. Kanapathypillai. Vice-Presidents: S. P. Seenivasagam, **M.P.**, Leong Boon Swee, C. H. Yin, Han Swee Ho, **M.P.** Secretary-General: D. R. Seenivasagam, **M.P.** Treasurer: Chan Yoon Onn, **M.P.**

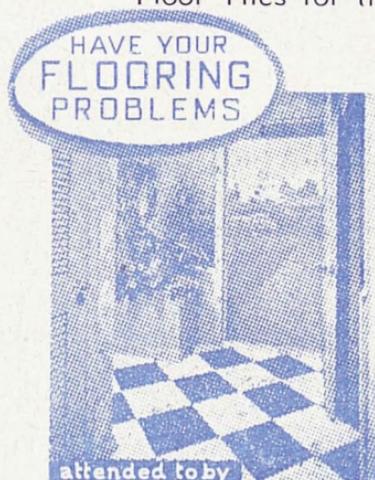
Committee: Hor Hock Lung, **M.L.A.** (Member of Perak State Legislative Assembly), Teoh Kim Swee, **M.L.A.** (Member of Perak State Legislative Assembly), Foo Kuan Sze, R. C. M. Rayan, S. R. Chandran, Samsuddin bin Harun, Yap Boon En, S. A. Lingain, K. Annamalai.

Total number of branches in the Federation—72 (Perak 59, Johore 5, Selangor 5, Penang 1, Negri Sembilan 2).

Total membership: Over 42,000.

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Justice



Departments Judicial

Chief Justice:
Judges of Appeal:

Judges (Johore):
(N. Sembilan & Malacca):
(Selangor):

(Perak):

(Penang):
(Kedah & Perlis):

(East Coast):

Registrar Supreme Court:

Dato' Sir James Thomson, P.M.N., P.J.K.
Mr. Justice R. D. Hill, B.D.L.
Mr. Justice D. B. W. Good
Mr. Justice J. G. Adams, T.D.
Mr. Justice Ismail Khan
Mr. Justice H. T. Ong
Mr. Justice Mohd. Suffian
Mr. Justice M. G. Neal,
B.E.M., P.J.K., D.M.K.
Mr. Justice Azmi bin Hj. Mohd., B.D.L.
Mr. Justice T. R. Hepworth
Mr. Justice Syed Sheh b. Syed Hassan
Barakbah, B.E.M., P.J.K., B.D.L.
Mr. Justice Mahmud Hashim, A.M.N.
S. S. Gill

Legal

Attorney-General:
Solicitor-General:
Parliamentary Draftsman:
Senior Federal Counsel:

C. M. Sheridan, C.M.G.
I. Talog Davis, A.T., P.J.K. (Acting)
R. H. Hickling, H. S. Ong (Acting)
A'i bin Hassan

Summary of Legal System

The Chief Justice and the Judges are appointed by the Yang di-Pertuan Agong. In appointing the Chief Justice the Yang di-Pertuan Agong may act in his discretion, but after consulting the Conference of Rulers and considering the advice of the Prime Minister.

The prerogative of mercy in respect of all offences which have been tried by court-martial is vested in the Yang di-Pertuan Agong and in respect of all other offences in the Ruler or the Governor of the State.

The courts consist of a Supreme Court established by the Constitution, and such inferior Courts as may be provided by Federal law.

The Court of Appeal, with jurisdiction to hear criminal and civil appeals from the High Court, consists of a President and two other Judges of Appeal. The Chief Justice is the President of the Court of Appeal.

The High Court consists of the Judge sitting alone in civil matters, and one Judge and Jury for capital offences in the former Malay States and one Judge and a jury for all criminal offences in Penang and Malacca.

The Courts of limited jurisdiction consist of Sessions, Magistrates' and Penghulus' Courts. They have both civil and criminal jurisdiction. The Sessions Courts have a president who sits alone and has a civil jurisdiction limited to \$2,000, and, with certain exceptions, a criminal jurisdiction limited to offences punishable with not more than seven years. A Magistrate's Court has a magistrate sitting alone with a civil jurisdiction of \$1,000 and, with certain exceptions, a criminal jurisdiction limited to offences punishable with not more than three years.

An appeal lies from the Supreme Court to the Yang di-Pertuan Agong who by an Agreement with Her Britannic Majesty refers it to the Judicial Committee of Her Majesty's Privy Council.

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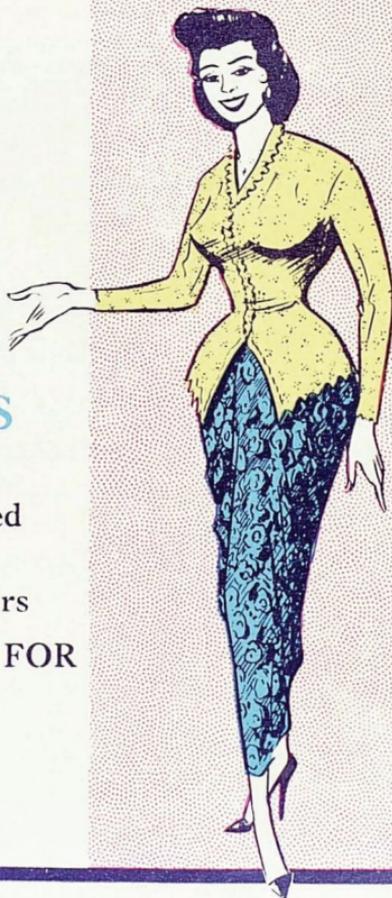
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Police



Commissioner of Police: Dato Fenner, Claude Harry, P.M.N., M.B.E.

Born 16th January, 1916. Educated at Highgate School, Middlesex England. Probationary Assistant Commissioner of Police, 17.1.36. Asst. Superintendent of Police, 13.2.39. Superintendent of Police, 14.1.50. Asst. Commissioner of Police, 1.1.53. Senior Assistant Commissioner of Police, 1.4.54. Deputy Commissioner of Police, 2.6.58. Commissioner of Police, 18.9.58. Member of the Order of the British Empire (Military Division), 1946. Colonial Police Medal for Meritorious Service, 1950. Queen's Police Medal for Distinguished Service, 1957. Hon. Pingat Mangku Negara 4.1.01. Military Service, 1942-1946.

Deputy Commissioner of Police: Che Mohamed Salleh bin Imael, J.M.N.

Deputy Commissioner of Police (Field): Che Wan bin Sheik Abdul Rahman, J.M.N., P.M.K.

Director, Special Branch: Che Hussain bin Haji Mohd. Sidek, J.M.N.

Headquarters

The Royal Federation of Malaya Police has its headquarters in Kuala Lumpur. For police purposes, the area of the Federation of Malaya is divided into ten Contingents as follows:— Johore, Kedah/Perlis, Kelantan, Malacca, Negri Sembilan, Pahang, Penang, Perak, Selangor, Trengganu.

The area of each Police Contingent generally follows the boundaries of the States concerned. The States of Kedah and Perlis are, for police purposes, combined into one Police Contingent.

Each Contingent is commanded by a Chief Police Officer who is of the rank of Senior Assistant Commissioner of Police or of the rank of Assistant Commissioner of Police depending upon the size of the command.

Federal Police Headquarters is divided into five Departments as follows:—

"A" Department: Commanded by a Senior Assistant Commissioner of Police—Administration and Personnel Recruitment.

"B" Department: Commanded by a Senior Assistant Commissioner of Police Training. Internal Security, Operations, Police Field Force and Auxiliaries, Marine and Signals.

"C" Department: Commanded by a Senior Assistant Commissioner of Police—Finance, Supply and Transport.

"D" Department: Commanded by a Senior Assistant Commissioner of Police—Criminal Investigation, Criminal Records, Fingerprint Registry, Photography.

"E" Department: Commanded by a Deputy Commissioner of Police—Special Branch.

Total Strength:

1962 Establishment (All Ranks)—20,300.

Training Depots

There are four principal Training Establishments maintained by the Royal Federation of Malaya Police; they are the Police Depot, the Police College, the Police Field Force Training School and the CID/SB School.

The Police Depot is situated in Kuala Lumpur and is responsible for the initial training of all Police personnel including Gazetted Officers and members of the Inspectorate. In addition it undertakes regular refresher training for Subordinate Police Officers and Constables and also promotion courses for Constables to Corporals. Also within the Depot are the Police Signals School and the Police Driving School, these, as their name implies, are responsible for all technical training of signalmen, WT operators, drivers, motor cyclists, etc. In addition to the above, various special courses are run in the Depot as required from time to time on such matters as Riot Drill and Crowd Control, Tear Smoke Training etc. and for the higher training of Police officers from neighbouring countries.

The Police College is situated at Kuala Kubu Bharu and is responsible for the higher training of Gazetted Officers and Inspectors and also for promotion courses for Corporals to Sergeants and for Subordinate Police Officers and Constables to the Inspectorate. Courses include Administration, Police Duties, Prosecution, Criminal Investigation and Malay Language Courses for non-Malay Officers. In addition the College runs special courses as may be required from time to time and also undertakes the higher training of Police officers from neighbouring countries.

The Police Field Force Training School at Dusun Tua outside Kuala Lumpur, is responsible for all aspects of training of personnel of the Police Field Force in jungle operations, tactics, jungle navigation etc.

The CID/SB Training School is situated in Kuala Lumpur and is responsible for the training of CID and Special Branch Officers and detectives.

On occasions both the Field Force Training School and the CID/SB Training School undertake instruction of officers and men from the Police Forces of neighbouring countries.

Auxiliaries

With a long coastline and many rivers navigable in their lower reaches, a Marine Police Branch is a necessity for the Federation Police. This Branch at present has seven sea-going Police launches whose main duties are coastal and fishery protection patrols, while a further 32 launches and 104 smaller craft are employed in ports and on rivers.

The threat posed by the presence of militant Communist Terrorist forces in the Frontier Area necessitates the maintenance of a number of quasi-military units within the Royal Federation of Malaya Police.

These units comprise the Police Field Force and are eight in number. The Police Field Forces are employed on deep jungle operations in the Border Area and are responsible for manning the ten Police Jungl - Forts situated in aboriginal tribal areas.

Mention should also be made of the Federal Police Reserve Unit. The members of this unit are all regular policemen who have been specially trained and equipped to deal with civil disturbances. The Federal Reserve Unit is very versatile and, apart from civil disturbances, is trained to crowd control and to deal with public disasters such as floods, landslides, train wrecks and large fires with particular reference to the saving of life and property.

History

The Royal Federation of Malaya Police as it is now constituted is made up of a number of formerly separate forces, each with its own history and traditions. The history of the Federation Police Force dates back to the year 1806 when the first Police Force was formed in Penang and placed under the command of a British Superintendent of Police. In 1824, a separate Police Force was formed in Malacca.

After 1867 Police Forces were gradually raised in the remaining states beginning with those of Perak called the Perak Armed Police, Negri Sembilan and Sungei Ujong (now part of Negri Sembilan) in 1874, Selangor in 1875 and Pahang in 1888. These became the Federated Malay States Police in 1896, whilst at various dates between 1896 and 1920 State Forces were raised in Johore, Kedah, Perlis, Trengganu and Kelantan, the last known as the Kelantan military police.

In 1916 all these separate Forces were merged into the Malayan Union Police, renamed in 1948 the Federation of Malaya Police. On 24th July, 1958, the Police Force was honoured by His Late Majesty, the first Yang di-Pertuan Agong, who conferred upon it "Royal" status.

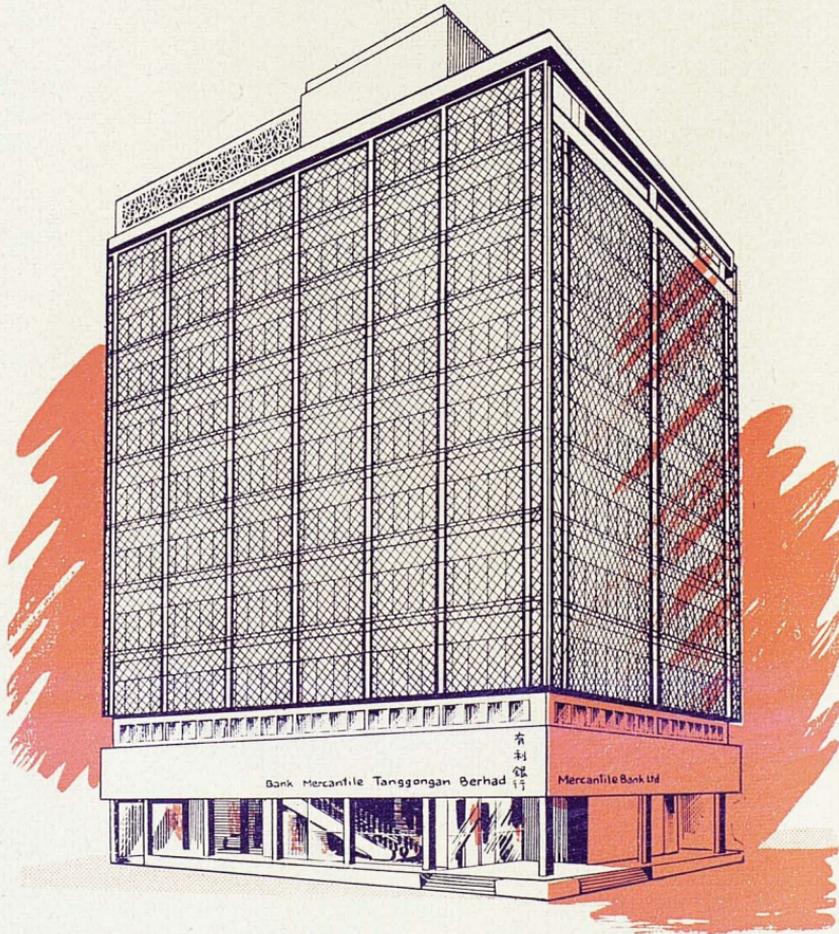
The Federation Police Force has always had a para-military role. In addition to its normal duties in the prevention and detection of crime it has throughout its history been called upon to perform functions of a military nature such as the suppression of disorders in Perak in 1875, in Selangor and Sungei Ujong in 1876, Rembau (Negri Sembilan) in 1884, the Pahang rebellion of 1891-94 and Trengganu in 1927.

In 1896, Malaya's first local military force, the Malay States Guides, was raised, trained and officered by the Police and it served overseas in the First World War in the defence of Aden against the Turks, being reabsorbed into the Police on its disbandment afterwards.

During the Second World War, the Federated Malay States Police had military status and served in the campaign against the Japanese. Following the Japanese Surrender in August 1945, a Federal Police Force covering the whole Peninsula was organised for the first time under the command of a Commissioner of Police in Kuala Lumpur.

The declaration of a State of Emergency in the Federation in June 1948 to combat the outbreak of an armed Communist Rebellion posed many exacting problems seldom, if ever, encountered by a police force in any other country. As the instrument of a legally-constituted Government, organised and equipped for peace-time duties only, the police force was suddenly called upon, in addition, to combat Communist terrorists both in a fighting role and in the field of specialised intelligence. Despite initial handicaps, the police force whose numbers at one time amounted to 75,281 men and women including a large Special Constabulary took the leading role in operations against the Communist terrorists, scoring numerous important successes at a cost in killed and wounded exceeding that of all the other security forces combined. Unlike other countries, Special Constables in the Federation of Malaya are full-time temporary policemen employed under an agreement renewable every three years.

The Federation Police Force which immediately preceded the Emergency numbered over 10,000 men of all ranks was rapidly expanded and at the height of the Emergency in 1952, the Police Force had multiplied seven-fold to 75,281 comprising 31,164 Regular Police and 44,117 Special Constables and, in addition, there were 88,000 Auxiliary Police. As the Emergency situation improved, the strength of the Regular Police and Special Constabulary was gradually reduced.



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Prisons



Prisons System

The Federation Prisons Department under the charge of a Commissioner comes within the portfolio of the Minister of Interior. Each of these prisons is administrated under the supervision of Superintendents, with a subordinate uniformed staff comprised of Principal Officers and Warders for the carrying out of duties under the Prisons Ordinance 1952. The Detention Camps are also under the jurisdiction of the Commissioner.

Prisons

There are 17 penal establishments and 3 detention camps in the Federation of Malaya classified as follows:—

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 Women: 1 (Johore Bahru), Central Prison for Special Prisoners: 1 (Seremban), Local Prisons (Men): 2 (Kuantan—Adult Prisoners) (Malacca—Young Prisoners), Local Prisons (Women): 5 (Kuala Lumpur, Taiping, Penang, Alor Star and Pengkalan Chepa), Henry Gurney School for Boys (Borstal type): 1 (Telok Mas, Malacca), Henry Gurney School for Girls (Borstal type): 1 (Batu Gajah), Detention Camps: 2 (Muar and Sungei Pa'tani), Special Detention Camp: 1 (Batu Gajah).

Prisoners

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 Central Prison for Women receives all women prisoners convicted of offences under the Penal Code and sentenced to a term of over 12 months imprisonment.

The Special Prison at Seremban receives prisoners sentenced to terms exceeding 12 months in respect of serious offences against the Emergency Regulations 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 or the Henry Gurney School for Girls in Batu Gajah.

Two Compulsory Attendance Centres were established, one in Kuala Lumpur and the other in Penang to enable a convicted prisoner sentenced to not more than 3 months to be sent to these centres to work for fixed hours after normal working hours. In this way the offender is permitted to continue to be in his private employment and at the same time to serve his sentence.

Prison Population

The total number of persons committed to prison during the year 1960 was 7,370 made up as follows:— Taiping 1265, Kuala Lumpur 1732,

Penang 1162, Johore Bahru 1039, Alor Star 885, Seremban 227, Kelantan 626, Kuantan 161, Malacca 23 and Telok Mas 250, total 7370.

The daily average is 2,672 persons. The total number of detainj-'S under the Emergency Regulations in 1960 was 63.

Costs

The cost in running this establishment amounted to \$4,712,399.72 in 1960 made up as follows:— Personal Emoluments \$3,000,706.77. Other Charges, Annually Recurrent \$1,651,169.2:1. Other Charges, Special Expenditure \$60,523.66. Total \$4,712,399.72.

The total revenue derived during the corresponding period from prison labour and industries amounted to \$621,694.03. The expenditure incurred in running the detention camps was \$363,761.98.

Summary of Penal System

In keeping with modern trends of penal administration, sweeping reforms in the treatment and training of prisoners were introduced, with the result that a Prison Officers' Training Depot was set up in 1952 at Taiping to fit them for their new role and responsibilities. The Prisons Ordinance and Rules came into force in 1953 are applicable to every person duly committed to or ordered to be detained in 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 at all times. Prisoners with sentences in excess of one month are eligible for a period of remission equal to one-third of their sentences and such remission is awarded at the commencement of a sentence while forfeiture for misconduct is 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.

Visiting Justices make regular visits once a month to each prison.

Two Prison Welfare Officers were employed in looking after the welfare of prisoners and help find employment for them on their discharge.

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**PERDANA
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Defence



Supreme Commander

The Yang di-Pertuan Agong is the Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces of the Federation of Malaya. A position he holds by virtue of the Constitution. There is an Armed Forces Council which under the general authority of his Majesty the Yang di-pertuan Agong, is responsible for the command, discipline and administration of the Council. Its members are a representative of Their Highnesses the Rulers, who is currently the Menteri Besar, Selangor; the Chief of the Armed Forces Staff; the Secretary of Defence, who is also the Secretary of the Council; the head of the three Armed Services and the Deputy Chief of Staff, Armed Forces.

The Armed Forces of the Federation of Malaya comprises

- (a) The Regular Armed Forces, consisting of:
 1. The Federation Army
 2. The Royal Malayan Navy
 3. The Royal Malayan Air Forces
- (b) The Volunteer Armed Forces, consisting of:
 1. The Territorial Army
 2. The Royal Malayan" Naval Volunteer Reserve
 3. The Royal Malayan Air Force Volunteer Reserve

Defence—Armed Forces Division

Chief of the Armed Forces Staff—

Lieutenant General Dato Sir Rodney Moore, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.,
C.B.E., D.S.O., P.M.N.

Address: Ministry of Defence, Kuala Lumpur.

Director of Administration/Chief of Staff—

Brigadier J. G. Atkinson, C.B.E.

Address: Ministry of Defence, Kuala Lumpur.

The Army

In March 1933 the first unit of the Federation Army came into existence with the formation of an experimental company of 25 recruits. By mid-1934 an additional 125 recruits had been trained and, after a thorough inspection, it was agreed that the experiment had been successful and that a full battalion should be raised. The new unit was called the Malay Regiment and the formation of it was completed in 1936, in which year the first four Malay officers were granted commissions.

No further expansion took place until the Second World War when a second battalion was assembled in 1941, only a week before it became engaged in resisting the Japanese invasion. Both battalions fought well but the defeat in Malaya brought disaster to the Regiment as all survivors were taken prisoners, although many were later released.

The first and second battalions were re-formed by 1947, and, to assist in the fight against Communist terrorism, a third battalion was raised

in 1949. With the continuation of the State of Emergency, expansion took place rapidly. By 1954 four more battalions were raised.

Federation. Reconnaissance Corps and other supporting units. The Federation Reconnaissance Corps is a multi-racial unit and was formed in 1960 by a merger of the Federation Regiment and the Federation Armoured Car Regiment/' both of which were raised in 1952.

Other supporting arms and services of the Regular Army consist of the Field Battery Federation Artillery, two Field Squadrons of Federation Engineers, three squadrons of Federation Signals, the Armed Forces Maintenance Corps and the General Service Corps.

Command

- (i) Brigadier of the Army—
Brigadier Tunku Osman bin Tunku Mat Jiwa, J.M.N.
Address: Ministry of Defence, Kuala Lumpur,
- (ii) Commander 1 Federal Infantry Brigade—
Brigadier Abbas bin Abdul Manan
Address: HQ 1 Fed Inf Bde., Kuala Lumpur.
- (iii) Commander 2 Federal Infantry Brigade—
Brigadier Mohd Noor bin Tamin
Address: HQ 2 Fed Inf Bde, Ipoh.
- (iv) Commander 3 Federal Infantry Brigade (MSF CONGO)
Brigadier Abdul Hamid bin Bidin
Address: c/o Ministry of Defence, Kuala Lumpur.

The Royal Malayan Navy

The Royal Malayan Navy was so named in 1952 while under the Government of Singapore. In July 1958, it was formally transferred to the Federation at a ceremony in the Royal Malayan Naval Barracks, Woodlands, Singapore.

Command

- (i) Captain of the Navy—
Capt W. J. Dovers, D.s.c., R.A.N.
Address: Ministry of Defence, Kuala Lumpur,
- (ii) Ships of the RMN
 - a. Class:—
Survey Class
Comiston Class
Ham Class
S.D.M.L.
 - b. Total = 13
 - c. Naval Base —
KD Malaya, Woodlands, Singapore.

The Royal Malayan Air Force

The Royal Malayan Air Force was officially constituted on 2nd June, 1958, when the Air Force ordinance was enacted. The Royal Malayan Air Force is under the command of a Group Captain.

The air force is based on the airfield at Kuala Lumpur, with it took over from the Royal Air Force on 25th October, 1960.

Command

- (i) Commander Royal Malayan Air Force—
Capt. J. N. Stacey, D.S.O., D.F.C.
Address: Ministry of Defence, Kuala Lumpur

- (ii) Squadrons
 - (a) No. 1 Sqn RMAF
 - No. 2 Sqn RMAF (operational with effect from 1st Jan 62)
- (iii) Aeroplanes
 - (a) Cessna
 - Dove
 - Twin Pioneer
 - Single Pioneer
 - Chipmunks

Commissioned rank in the three services

ARMY	NAVY	AIR FORCE
2nd Lieutenant	Sub-Lieutenant	Pilot Officer
Lieutenant	Sub-Lieutenant	Flying Officer
Captian	Lieutenant	Flight Lieutenant
Major	Lieutenant--Commander	Squadron Leader
Lieutenant-Colonel	Commander	Wing Commander
Colonel	Captain	Group Captain
Brigadier	Commodore	Air Commodore
Major-General	Rear Admiral	Air Vice-Marshal
Lieutenant-General	Vice Admiral	Air Marshal

Volunteer Forces

Territorial Army

The Territorial Army was raised in 1959 and the original Technical Volunteer Units (Signals, Military Policy, Transport and Workshop Units) were incorporated in the new organisation.

At present it consists of infantry units and has its Workshop Sections, Signal Squadrons, Transport Companies and a Military Police (TA) Company.

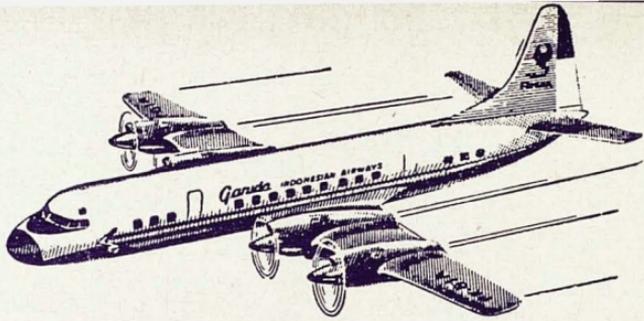
Members of the Territorial Army Infantry Units attend 120 hours local Parade per year and 15 days annual camp. Members of the Technical Units attend 240 hours local Parade and 15 days Annual Camp per year. When attending local Parades, they are paid training and transport allowances as prescribed in Territorial Army Rules and Regulations. When attending Annual Camp, they are paid at Regular Rate of pay and allowances. On completion of both local Parades and Annual Camp, they are eligible for annual bounty.

Royal Malayan Naval Volunteer Reserve

The Royal Malayan Naval Volunteer Reserve consists of divisions at Selangor and Penang. Members of this Reserve attend drills and parades and also undergo sea training in HMM ships. Recent recruiting has strengthened both these Divisions which, in accordance with Naval tradition, now carry the ship names of HMMS "Sri Pinang" and HMMS "Sri Klang".

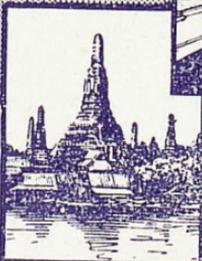
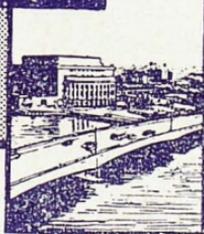
Royal Malayan Air Force Volunteer Reserve

There has been a Volunteer Air Force in Malaya for many years. Originally it was designated the Malayan AUXILIARY Air Force and was formed and controlled by the Royal Air Force. On the formation of the RMAF, the control of the MAAF was handed over to the RMAF and the force was re-named Royal Malayan Air Force Volunteer Reserve and has its headquarters in Kuala Lumpur.



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PERDANA LEADERSHIP FOUNDATION
 YASAN KEPIMPINAN PERDANA

Transport



General Resume

The general pattern of the Federation of Malaya's transport route and communications is one that can be considered the best system of communication in the Far East.

The main transport route run along the plain of the west coast running north to south.

The road system in the east coast states are relatively poor. But road projects in these parts of the country are being set-up. This is in conformity to the Government Rural Development policy.

The Ministry of Transport is responsible for carrying out these projects all over the country.

The Federation is linked with Singapore by a Causeway which carries road, railway lines and water supply connections.

Local air services are operated by a public firm. River transport is very poorly operated, owing to the navigational difficulties of the rivers in the Federation.

Coastal shipping serves the Malayan waters is based principally on Singapore and some operate from Penang.

Malayan Railway

Address:

General Manager's Office, P.O. Box No. 1, Kuala Lumpur.

Officials:

General Manager—Dato Ahmad bin Perang, P.M.N. Tel. K.L. 83093.

Traffic Manager, Inche M. G. Foley, Tel. K.L. 84115.

Chief Accountant, Inche E. J. Hughes, Tel. K.L. 84147.

Chief Civil Engineer, Inche A. D. Eaton, Tel. K.L. 84106.

Chief Mechanical Engineer, Inche Chan Peng Khuen, Tel. K.L. 69228.

Total Length of Railway

(a) 1028 miles of main running lines.

(b) 1304 miles, including loops, sidings and yards.

Express Services

Eight daily express services running between Singapore, Kuala Lumpur and Penang as under:—

Singapore			Kuala Lumpur			
Departure	...	8.10 A.M.	—	Arrival	...	3.35 P.M.
"	...	10.00 P.M.	—	"	...	7.10 A.M.
Kuala Lumpur			Penang			
Departure	...	9.00 P.M.	—	Arrival	...	7.52 A.M.
"	...	8.50 A.M.	—	"	...	5.27 P.M.

Penang			Kuala Lumpur		
Departure	...	8.25 A.M.	—	Arrival	... 5.15 P.M.
"	...	8.25 P.M.	—	"	... 7.12 A.M.
Kuala Lumpur			Singapore		
Departure	...	10.00 P.M.	—	Arrival	... 7.35 A.M.
"	...	8.30 A.M.	—	"	... 3.45 P.M.

Stops

These express trains stop at most of the main towns. A list of stopping stations is as under:—

Bukit Mertajam	Batu Gajah	Seremban
Nibong Tebal	Malim Nawar	Rembau
Parit Buntar	Kampar	Tampin
Bagan Serai	Tapah Road	Batang Malaka
Bukit Merah	Bidor	Ayer Kuning South
Pondok Tanjong	Sungkai	Gemas
Taiping	Slim River	Segamat
Padang Rengal	Behrang	Labis
Kuala Kangsar	Tanjong Malim	Paloh
Sungei Siput	Kuala Kubu Rd.	Kluang
Chemor	Kuang	Rengam
Tanjong Rambutan	Kajang	Johore Bahru
Ipoh	Bangi	

Train Fares:

	1st class	2nd class	3rd class
Singapore to K. Lumpur ...	\$36.20	\$17.40	\$11.60
" " Ipoh ...	55.40	26.60	17.70
" " Penang ...	72.70	34.95	23.25

The International Express:

Runs twice a week, leaving Penang for Bangkok on Mondays and Fridays, and arriving Penang from Bangkok on Sundays and Thursdays.

* The through fares on the International Express are as under:—

	1st Class	2nd Class
Singapore to Bangkok ...	\$136.90	\$66.60
Kuala Lumpur to Bangkok ...	100.90	49.40
Ipoh " " ...	81.70	40.20
Penang " " ...	68.00	33.65

* In addition to these charges, Express train charges at the rate of \$3.00 per passenger are also payable.

Sleepers, Berths, Buffets

Sleeping facilities as well as "Buffet" service is available on all the Express services, the International Express and the Golden Blowpipe running between Gemas and Tumpat in Kelantan. The International Express does not provide sleeping facilities for second class passengers.

Berth Charges

(a) Malayan Railway

- (i) \$10.00 per night for a berth in 1st Class Cabin (Air Cojld.)
- (ii) \$ 5.00 per night for a berth in 1st Class Coach,
- (iii) \$ 3.00 per night for a berth in 2nd Class Coach.

(b) Thai State Railway

- (i) \$14.90 Grade A berth 1st class only
- (ii) **\$7.50** Grade B berth 1st class **ONLY**

The Malayan Railway grants concession fares at the rate of single fare and a half for the double journey for parties of JO or more personnel, a single fare and a third for parties of 50 or more persons and a single fare for the double journey for parties of 100 or more persons provided the members of the party travel together in both the outward and return journeys.

There is a special second class return ticket between Kuala Lumpur and Singapore at \$27/- per person but the ticket is valid only by day trains and the return journey must be made within a month.

A *Special Service* is available FOR CAR-OWNERS travelling first or second class by the Night Express from Kuala Lumpur to Singapore or vice-versa, where they can have their cars to accompany them by the same train at a very economical charge of only \$75.- per car.

A special first class ticket is available to bona-fide tourists at \$75/- from Penang to Singapore or vice-versa. The \$75/- first class ticket includes: —

- (1) Seat reservation in the air-conditioned buffet car.
- (2) One night's stay at the Station Hotel, Kuala Lumpur, inclusive of Dinner and Breakfast.

Up to 7 days' stay at Kuala Lumpur is permitted, but hotel expenses in excess of the one night will have to be borne by the passenger. These tickets are only available at Messrs. Islay Kerr & Co. Ltd., Boustead & Co. (1960) Ltd. and Mansfield & Co. Ltd.

East Coast Line

The Golden Blowpipe runs between Gemas and Tumpat/Kota Bharu Kelantan thrice a week as under:

		<i>Gemas</i>		<i>Tumpat</i>
Sunday	}	Dep:	2.55 a.m.	Arr. 4.20 p.m.
Wednesday				
Friday				
Monday	}	Arr.	11.20 p.m.	Dep: 10.40 a.m.
Thursday				
Saturday				

Through coaches with sleeping accommodation are attached from Singapore and Kuala Lumpur for Tumpat and vice-versa as under:—

		Dep.		Arr.					
Tuesday	}	Singapore 7.50 p.m.	}	Tumpat 4.20 p.m.	{				
Thursday						K. Lumpur 8.30 p.m.	}	}	Wednesday
Saturday									}	}	Friday
Monday	}	Tumpat 10.40 a.m.	}	K. Lumpur 6.00 a.m.	{				
Tuesday						}	}	}	Tuesday
Saturday									}
				Singapore 6.40 a.m.	Sunday				

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 Prai and Singapore, Prai and Kuala Lumpur and Kuala Lumpur—Singapore.

All times and Fares given are subject to change without notice.



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List of Stations

A to Z

A

Alor Pongsu
Alor Star
Ampang
Anak Bukit
Arau
Ayer Hitam
Ayer Kuning South

B

Bagan Serai
Bahau
Bangi
Banir
Batang Benar
Batang Malaka
Batu Anam
Batu Arang
Batu Caves
Batu Gajah
Batu Tiga
Batu Village
Bedong
Behrang
Bekok
Beradin
Bertam
Bidor
Bukit Abu
Bukit Betong
Bukit Berapit
Bukit Ketri
Bukit Merah
Bukit Mertajam
Bukit Panau
Bukit Tengah
Bukit Timah
Buloh Kasap
Bunut Susu

C

Chamek
Chegar Perah
Chemor

D

Dabong
Degong
Dura

E

Enggor

G

Gemas
Genuang
Gua Musang

Gual Periok
Gurun

Ipoh

J

Jagoh
Jerantut
Jeransong
Johore Bahru
Junun

K

Kajang
Kalumpang
Kampar
Kamunting
Kemayan
Kempas
Kemubu
Kendong
Kepong
Kerdau
Kerling
Klah
Klang
Kluang
Kobah
Kodiang
Kota Bharu (Perak)
Krai
Krambit
Kranji
Kuala Kangsar
Kuala Krau
Kuala Kubu Road
Kuala Lipis
Kuala Lumpur
Kuang
Kulai

Kota Öharu (Kelanfc)

L

Labis
Labu
Lahat
Layang Layang
Lenek

Limau Kesturi

M

Malim Nawar
Manek Urai
Mela
Mengkarak
Mengkibol

Mengkuang
Mentakab
Mentri
Merapoh

N

Nibong Tebal
Niyor

P

Padang Besar
Padang Jawa
Padang Rengas
Padang Tungku
Pahi
Palekbang
Paloh
Parit Buntar
Pasar Mas
Penanti
Petaling
Pinang Tunggal
Pondok Tanjong
Port Dickson
Port Swettenham
Port Weld
Prai
Pudji
Penang

R

Rantau Panjang
Rasa
Rawang
Rembau
Rengara
Repek
Rompin

S

Salak North
Sedenak
Segamat
Sentul
Senai
Sepang Road & Nilai
Serdang
Seremban
Serendah
Siliau
Simpang Ampat
Singapore
Slim River
Sultan Street
Sungei Besi
Sungei Buloh
Sungei Choh



Sungei Gadut	Tanah Merah	To'Uban
Sungei Golok	Tanglin	Triang
Sungei Kusial	Tanjong Malim	Trolak
Sungei Nal	Tanjong Rambutan.	Tumpat
Sungei Manik	Tapah Road	Tunjang
Sungei Patani	Tasselc Glugor	Tasek
Sungei Siput	Tebong	
Sungei Toh Pawang	Tembeling	U
Sungei Tukang Sedin	Teluk Anson Town	Ulu Yam
Sungei Way & Seaport	Teluk Anson Wharf	
Sungkai	Temangan	W
	Temoh	Wakaf Bharu
T	Tenang	
Taiping	Tiroi	
Tampin	Tokai	

AVIATION

<i>Title:</i>	Department of Civil Aviation.
<i>Address:</i>	Airport, Kuala Lumpur.
<i>Telephone No:</i>	88322
<i>Head of Department:</i>	Mr. S. W. F. Palmer, D.F.C.
<i>Deputy:</i>	Mr. E. E. E. Nielsen
<i>Administrative Officer,</i>	Mr. V. Kandiah
<i>Airport Manager:</i>	Mr. C. H. Moreira
<i>Authority:</i>	Civil Aviation is administered by the Department of Civil Aviation which is a department of the Ministry of Transport and has its headquarters at the Kuala Lumpur Airport. It provides the air traffic control, Station and Fire Fighting Staff and services at the various aerodromes, which are under the charge of an Aerodrome Manager.

Airport-	Length of Runway
Kuala Lumpur	6,200 x 120 feet

Aircraft facilities

- (1) Hangar space not available for visiting aircraft. Only minor repairs available.
- (2) 5-ton cranes can be hired for cargo handling.
- (3) Refuelling available on demand 0600 a.m. to 0700 p.m. One hour's notice required outside these times.

Landing facilities

Runway lights: Gooseneck flares.

Approach lights: Five sodium lamps along portside of the runway at either end.

Taxi way lights: Flush blue lights.

Air Traffic Control

Available throughout 24 hours.

Operational aerodrome hours 0530 a.m. to 0830 p.m.

Airport	Length of Runway
Penang (Bayan Lepas) ...	4,500 x 120 feet

Aircraft facilities

- (1) Hangar space available for visiting aircraft. Repair facilities available.

(2) Cargo handling by Malayan Airways Ltd., or contractors in town

(3) Refuelling immediately available sunrise to sunset.

Runway lights: Gooseneck flares in emergency. Air Traffic Control and aerodrome times sunrise to sunset.

Airport **Length of Runway**

Ipoh ... 4,100 x 150 feet
Refuelling available on airfield 0800-1750 hours.

Landing facilities

Runway lights: Gooseneck flares in emergency.

Air Traffic Control: Air Traffic control and aerodrome times sunrise to sunset.

Airport **Length of Runway**

Malacca ... 4,500 x 150 feet

Aircraft facilities

Refuelling available 2 hours' notice Monday-Friday and Saturday (a.m.) 24 hours' notice on Saturday (p.m.) Sunday & Public Holidays.

Landing facilities

Runway lights: Gooseneck flares in emergency.

Air Traffic Control

0700 a.m. to 0700 p.m. daily except, Sunday available 0700 a.m. to 12 noon, only and on Monday from 0700 a.m. to 12 Noon and from 0200 p.m. to 0700 p.m.

Airport **Length of Runway**

Alor Star ... 5,900 x 120 feet

Aircraft facilities

Fuel available at 24 hours' notice.

Landing facilities

Runway lights: Gooseneck flares in emergency.

Air Traffic Control

0700 a.m. to 0700 p.m. from Saturday to Thursday closed on Friday unless prior notice given by 0700 p.m. on Thursday. Available for scheduled service only on Public Holidays.

Airport **Length of Runway**

Kotaj Bharu ... 4,420 x 250 feet

Aircraft facilities

Refuelling available one hour's notice. On Thursday (p.m.), Friday and Public Holidays 24 hours' notice required.

Landing facilities

Runway lights: Gooseneck flares in emergency.

Air Traffic Control

0700 a.m. to 0700 p.m. Closed on Friday unless prior notice given by 0700 p.m. on Thursday.



Service: ML 131 Monday, Thursday.
ML 135 Sunday.

Rates	Class	Single	Return ^a
Kota Bharu — Penang ...	B	44	88
Penang — Ipoh ...	B	21	42
Ipoh — Kuala Lumpur ...	B	31	62
Kuala Lumpur — Malacca ...	B	20	40
Malacca — Singapore ...	B	32	64

Route: Penang — Kuala Lumpur — Singapore.

Service: ML 107 Sunday.
ML 153 Wednesday, Saturday.

Type of Aircraft: Dakota.

Rates	Class	Single	Return
Penang — Kuala Lumpur ...	B	44	88
Kuala Lumpur — Singapore ...	B	44	88

Route: Penang — Kuala Lumpur.

Service: ML 147 Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, Saturdays.

Type of Aircraft: Dakota.

Rates	Class	Single	Return
Penang — Kuala Lumpur ...	B	44	88

Route: Penang — Singapore.

Service: ML 151 Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday, Sunday.

Type of Aircraft: Dakota.

Rates	Class	Single	Return
Penang — Singapore ...	B	83	166

Route: Kuantan — Kuala Lumpur — Singapore.

Service: ML 115 Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, Saturday.

Type of Aircraft: Dakota.

Rates	Class	Single	Return
Kuantan — Kuala Lumpur ...	B	39	78
Kuala Lumpur — Singapore ...	B	44	88

Route: Kota Bharu — Kuala Lumpur — Singapore.

Service: ML 141 Tuesday, Friday.

Type of Aircraft: Dakota.

Rates	Class	Single	Return
Kota Bharu — Kuala Lumpur ...	B	38	76
Kuala Lumpur — Singapore ...	B	44	88

OVERSEAS FLIGHTS

Malayan Airways

Route: Penang — Bangkok.

Service: ML 304 Sunday.

Rates	Class	Single	Return
	Economy	126	227

Route: Bangkok — Penang.

Service: ML 303 Sunday.

Rates	Class	Single	Return
	Economy	126	227

Route: Singapore — Kuala Lumpur — Hong Kong.

Service: ML 614 Monday, Saturday.
ML 616 Thursday.



Rates	Class	Single	Return
Kuala Lumpur — Hong Kong ...	F	532	742
	Y	412	958

Route: Hong Kong — Kuala Lumpur — Singapore.

Service: ML 615 Friday.

Rates	Class	Single	Return
Hong Kong — Kuala Lumpur ...	F	532	742
	Y	412	958

Route: Penang — Malacca.

Service: ML 239 Tuesday, Friday, Sunday.

Rates	Class	Single	Return
	F	70	126

Route: Malacca — Penang.

Service: ML 240 Tuesday, Friday, Sunday.

Rates	Class	Single	Return
	F	70	126

British Overseas Airways Corporation (BOAC)

Route: London — Dusseldorf — Beirut — Karachi — Calcutta — Kuala Lumpur — Singapore — Jakarta — Darwin — Sydney.

Service: BA 716 Sunday.

Rates	Class	Single	Return
Kuala Lumpur — Jakarta ...	F	286	515
	Y	217	391
Kuala Lumpur — Darwin ...	F	857	1543
	Y	600	1080
Kuala Lumpur — Sydney ...	F	1229	2213
	Y	872	1570

Route: Singapore — Kuala Lumpur — Colombo — Bombay — Karachi — Bahrien — Cairo — Zurich — London.

Service: BA 789 Monday.

Rates	Class	Single	Return
Kuala Lumpur — Colombo ...	F	580	1044
	Y	455	819
Kuala Lumpur — Karachi		861	1550
		618	1113
Kuala Lumpur — Cairo ...	F	2109	3797
	Y	1320	2376
Kuala Lumpur — London ...	F	2691	4844
	Y	1560	2808

Route: London — Frankfurt — Beirut — Karachi — Calcutta — Kuala Lumpur — Singapore — Darwin — Sydney.

Service: 710 Friday.

Rates	Class	Single	Return
Kuala Lumpur — Darwin ...	F	857	1543
	Y	600	1080
Kuala Lumpur — Sydney ...	F	1229	2213
	Y	872	1570

Route: Singapore — Kuala Lumpur — Rangoon — Delhi — Teheran — Istanbul — Frankfurt — London.

Service: BA 797 Saturday.

Rates	Class	Single	Return
Kuala Lumpur — Rangoon ...	F	396	713
	Y	292	528

PERDANA LEADERSHIP FOUNDATION
YAYASAN KEPIMPINAN PERDANA

Kuala Lumpur — London	...	F	2691	4844
	...	Y	1560	2808

Qantas

Route: Perth — Singapore — Kuala Lumpur — Colombo — Bombay
Teheran — Athens — Frankfurt — London.

Service: QF 545 Tuesday.

Rates		Class	Single	Return
Kuala Lumpur — Colombo	...	F	580	1044
		Y	455	819
Kuala Lumpur — Bombay	...	F	120	1296
		Y	566	1019
Kuala Lumpur — Athens	...	F	2340	4212
		Y	1380	2484
Kuala Lumpur — Frankfurt	...	F	2666	4799
		Y	1543	2778
Kuala Lumpur — London	...	F	2691	4844
		Y	1560	2808

Route: London — Athens — Istanbul — Teheran — Bombay — Colombo
Kuala Lumpur — Singapore — Jakarta — Perth.

Service: QF 546 Wednesday.

Rates		Class	Single	Return
Kuala Lumpur — Perth	...	F	997	1795
		Y	726	1307

Cathay Pacific Airways (C.P.A.)

Route: Singapore — Kuala Lumpur — Bangkok — Hong Kong.

Service: CX 734 Sunday, Tuesday.

Rates		Class	Single	Return
Kuala Lumpur — Bangkok	...	F	355	603
	...	Y	198	357
Kuala Lumpur — Hong Kong	...	F	624	1137
		Y	489	891

Route: Hong Kong — Bangkok — Kuala Lumpur — Singapore.

Service: CX 721 Sunday.

Rates		Class	Single	Return
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Route: Hong Kong — Bangkok — Kuala Lumpur — Singapore —
Jakarta.

Service: CX 729 Thursday.

Rates		Class	Single	Return
Kuala Lumpur — Jakarta	...	F	286	515
		Y	217	391

Thai Airways International Ltd.

Route: Bangkok — Kuala Lumpur — Singapore — Jakarta.

Service: Thai 401 Tuesday, Saturday.

Rates		Class	Single	Return
Kuala Lumpur — Jakarta	...	F	—	—
		T	—	—

Route: Bangkok — Kuala Lumpur — Singapore.

Service: Thai 401 Thursday.

Route: Jakarta — Singapore — Kuala Lumpur — Bangkok.

Service: Thai 402 Monday, Wednesday.

Rates		Class	Single	Return
Kuala Lumpur — Bangkok	...	F	335	603

	T	198	357
Route:	Singapore — Kuala Lumpur — Bangkok.		
Service:	Thai 402 Friday.		
Rates	Class	Single	Return
Kuala Lumpur	...	F	335
		T	198
			357

Royal Dutch Airline (KLM)

Route: Amsterdam — Munich — Rome — Cairo — Basra — Rangoon — Bangkok — Kuala Lumpur.

Service: KL 823 Tuesday.

Rates	Class	Single	Return
Route:	Kuala Lumpur — Bangkok — Colombo — Karachi — Basra — Cairo — Rome — Dusseldorf — Australia.		
Service:	KL 824 Tuesday.		

Rates	Class	Single	Return
Kuala Lumpur — Bangkok	...	F	335
		T	198
Kuala Lumpur — Colombo	...	F	580
		T	455
Kuala Lumpur — Karachi	...	F	861
		T	618
Kuala Lumpur — Cairo	...	F	2109
		T	1320
Kuala Lumpur — Rome	...	F	2494
		T	1440
Kuala Lumpur — Dusseldorf	...	F	2666
		T	1543
Kuala Lumpur — Australia	...	F	2666
		T	1543
			4799
			2778
			4799
			2778

Garuda Indonesian Airways (G.I.A.)

Route: Singapore — Kuala Lumpur — Medan.

Service: 993 Tuesday.

Rates	Class	Single	Return
Kuala Lumpur — Medan	...	F	117
		Y	95
			211
			171

Route: Medan — Kuala Lumpur — Singapore.

Service: 992 Friday.

Perak Flying Club

Officials:

President	—	The Hon. Menteri Besar of Perak (Dato' Shaari bin Shafiee)
Vice President	—	Hon. Mr. Harvey Patterson
Treasurer and Secretaries	—	M/S Brown Phillips and Stewa
Club Captain	—	Mr. Chua Sui Kwang
Vice Captain	—	Mr. P. A. A. Haining

Committee Members:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Mr. P. A. Delme'-Radcliffe | 4. Mr. Lesley Ferris |
| 2. Mr. Leong Min On | 5. Mr. Q. J. Reid |
| 3. Mr. Choy Swee Loon | 6. Mr. M. S. Olver |



Services:

Charter flights available for pay drops, aerial photograph, aerial survey etc. Club undertakes training for glider flying and powered flying as well.

Membership Fees:

Entrance Fees (Flying)	\$25/-
(Non flying)	\$10/-
Flying members subscription	\$ 5/- per month
Outstation flying members	\$ 3/- per month
Non flying members	\$ 2/- per month
Charges for Powered Flying	\$30/-

Penang Flying Club

Officials:

President:	Ong Huck Lim
Vice-President:	Nil
Club Captain:	F/O. W. Barrell
Club Vice Captain:	Tang Eng Joo
Committee Members:	A. John, R. Heady.

Services:

Club Charters—Air Photography, Joy Rides, Air Reconnaissance Instruction.

Membership Fees:

Entrance Fees:	Flying Members ...	\$25/-
	Non Flying Members ...	\$10/-
Monthly subscription:	Flying Members ...	\$ 5/-
	Non Flying Members ...	\$ 2/-

Kuala Lumpur Flying Club

Officials:

President:	Y. T. M. Tengku Abdul Rahman Putra AL-IIaj. K.O.M.
Vice-President:	J. H. Wagstaff
Club Captain:	H. Talalla
Hon. Secretary:	C. H. Melius
Committee Members:	Group Captain J. N. Stacey, Yoong Siew Fun, B. D. Woodford, D. Mortimers.

Services:

The Club undertakes training of pilots up to Private Motts Licence Standard, aerial photography, charter flights, and pay drops to estates or tin mines.

Membership Fees:

Entrance fee:	\$50/-
Flying member subscription:	\$10/- per month
Ordinary member subscription:	\$5/- per month.

Members who reside 30 miles from the Kuala Lumpur Flying Club and who use the club for not more than 3 consecutive days in a month pay only an initial subscription.

PER DANA
LEADERSHIP
FCUWDATON
Y A Y A S A N
KEPIMPINAN
P E R D A N A

ROADS

Road Transport Department, Federation of Malaya

Functions: The Road Transport Department does not operate but it supervises and regulates road transport services in the Federation of Malaya 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 the achievement and maintenance of full co-operation 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 motor vehicles, both private and commercial, the conduct of driving tests and issue of driving licences to drive motor vehicles and the collection of all fees accruing from such functions.

The Department comprises a Headquarters which is housed in the New Government Offices Building at Petaling Jaya and nine Regional Offices at Kuala Lumpur, Ipoh, Johore Bahru, Penang, Alor Star, Seremban, Malacca, Raub and Kota Bharu.

Officials

Commissioner for Road Transport	—	Inche Jelani bin Kupah (Acting)
Deputy Commissioner for Road Transport	—	Mr. Lee Swee Poh (Acting)
Secretary	—	Mr. Quah Keat Aun
Technical Adviser & Chief Inspector	—	Inche Mohd. Mohiyadin Merican (Acting)
Controller (Goods)	—	Mr. C. C. Menon
Controller (Enforcement & P.S.V.)	—	Mr. Wong Kok Sang
Senior Registrar & Inspector of Motor Vehicles, Selangor	—	Mr. Voon Ngit Thau
Senior Registrar & Inspector of Motor Vehicles, Perak	—	Mr. Ong Say Bin
Senior Registrar & Inspector of Motor Vehicles, Johore	—	Mr. Choo Thean Yong (Acting)
Registrar & Inspector of Motor Vehicles, Penang	—	Mr. T. Rajaretnam (Acting)
Registrar & Inspector of Motor Vehicles, Kedah & Perlis	—	Inche Haron bin Abdul Majid (Acting)
Registrar & Inspector of Motor Vehicles, Negri Sembilan	—	Mr. Kok Chee Sun
Registrar & Inspector of Motor Vehicles, Malacca	—	Mr. R. S. Ramadas (Acting)
Registrar & Inspector of Motor Vehicles, Pahang	—	Mr. Lee Tian Han (Acting)
Registrar & Inspector of Motor Vehicles, Kelantan/Trengganu	—	Mr. A. Arokiasamy (Acting)

AND

- 18 Enforcement Officers
- 21 Vehicle Examiners
- 42 Driving Testers
- 195 Clerks including Stenographers and Typists.

Revenue: (for the year ended 31st December, 1960) ... \$5,780,000

Roads

Total Mileage	State Road		Federal Road						Total				
	...	4,418,82	2,511,54						6,930,36				
	Alor Star	Butterworth (for Penang)	Ipoh	Johore Bahru	Kota Bharu	Kuala Lipis	Kuala Lumpur	Kuantan	Malacca	P. Swettenham	Seremban	Singapore	
Alor Star	...	—	57	168	541	*	350	310	478	404	339	352	559
Butterworth (for Penang)	...	57	—	103	480	*	291	246	388	342	273	288	497
Ipoh	...	168	103	—	373	*	181	142	285	236	170	184	391
Johore Bahru	...	541	480	373	—	440	332	231	201	137	260	189	17
Kota Bharu	...	450	*	*	440	—	397	407	238	461	435	445	457
Kuala Lipis	...	350	291	181	332	397	—	112	162	195	146	161	350
Kuala Lumpur	...	310	246	142	231	407	112	—	245	94	18	42	248
Kuantan	...	478	388	285	201	238	162	245	—	284	201	286	218
Malacca	...	404	342	236	137	461	195	94	284	—	115	52	155
P. Swettenham	...	339	273	170	260	435	146	18	201	115	—	61	272
Seremban	...	352	288	184	189	445	161	42	286	52	61	—	206
Singapore	...	559	407	391	17	457	350	248	218	155	272	206	—

Road Conditions

The mileages of roads as classified by the finished surface and type of constructions are:—

(a) Bituminous metalled surface	2,053 miles
(b) Metalled surface, waterbound .	124 miles
(c) Hard surface bitumen sealed .	352 miles
(d) Hard surface waterbound	704 miles
(e) Earth surface	587 miles
(f) Concrete surface	21 miles

All these roads are all-weather roads, though certain small sections of these roads may be flooded occasionally during the monsoon period, but such flooding is not serious as the duration of flooding is short and in most cases alternative routes are available. The standards of these roads, Especially the main trunk roads, are exceptionally good.

STATE FERRIES	State S or Private P	PERAK		KELANTAN							JOHORE		
		S		Pasir Mas	Lubok Jong	Kota Bharu	Wakaf Stan	Pulau Melaka	Pengkalan Petah	Tanah Merah	P		
		Parit Buntar	Kuala Kurau								Batu Pahat	Tongkang Pechah	Muar
1. Motor Lorry	Day	1.00	1.00	1.00	Nil						3.50	3.00	3.50
		2.00N	2.00N	—							4.00N	3.50N	4.00N
2. Motor Bus	Day	1.00	1.00		Nil						2.50	2.00	3.50
		2.00N	2.00N								3.00N	2.50N	4.00N
3. Motor Car	Day	.50	.50	.50	Nil		.30	.30	.50		1.50	1.00	1.50
		1.00N	1.00N	—			—	—	—		2.00N	1.25N	2.00N
4. Bullock Cart	Day	.50	.50		Nil						3.00	2.50	3.00
		1.00N	1.00N								3.50N	3.00N	3.50N
5. Animal	Day	.50	.50		Nil						1.00	1.00	1.00
		1.00N	1.00N								1.50N	1.50N	1.50N
6. Hand-Cart	Day	.10	.10		Nil						1.00	—	1.00
		.20N	.20N								1.00N	—	1.00N
7. Motor Cycle	Day	.20	.20		Nil						1.00	.50	1.00
		.40N	.40N								1.00N	.75N	1.00N
8. Trishaw	Day	.10	.10	.50	Nil		.10	.15	.25		.50	.50	.40
		.20N	.20N	—			—	—	—		.50N	.50N	.40N
9. Bicycle	Day	.10	.10	.20	Nil	.20	.10	.10	.10		.10	.10	.20
		.20N	.20N	—		—	—	—	—		.20N	.15N	.20N
10. Foot Passenger	Day	.05	.05	.10	Nil	.20	.05	.05	.10		.10	.10	.10
		.10N	.10N	—		—	—	—	—		.20N	.10N	.20N

Military and Police use only

Note: Rates for Johore ferries are for loaded lorries and buses. Slightly lower rates are charged for unloaded vehicles. In addition to the above the Malayan Railways operates a ferry service between Palekbang and Kota Bharu. Charges are:— Heavy vehicles — \$8.40. Light vehicles — \$5.60. All Kelantan rates are increased 100% when flood conditions prevail.

. Arterial Routes and Route Numbers

- (i) The main arterial route is classified as Route X and is the North/South Road starting at Bukit Kayu Itam on the Thai Border via Alor Star, Butterworth, Ipoh, Kuala Lumpur, Seremban and Gemas, terminating at Johore Bahru.
- (ii) The east-west road is classified as Route II, starting from Port Swettenham via Kuala Lumpur, Temerloh, Maran, terminating at Kuantan. The east coast road is classified as Route III, starting at Kuantan via Kuala Trengganu, terminating at Kota Bharu.
- (iii) Another route is classified as Route IV, starting at Gemas via Rompin, Ayer Hitam, Kemayan, terminating at Temerloh.

FERRIES

Federal—All Federal Ferries are free except after 9.00 p.m.

A charge of .50 cents is made between 9.00 p.m. and midnight and \$1.00 between midnight and 6.00 a.m. Money collected is used to pay ferry crew for overtime work.

Trengganu

Loseng, Marang, Dungun, Paka, Kerteh, Geljga, B. Kuang,

Pa hang

Terantut and Tanah Puteh.

PENANG FERRIES

Distance between the two terminals

2.1 miles approximately.

General Information

Thrfie launches ply daily between Pengkalan Raja Tun Uda (Penang) and Pengkalan Sultan Abdul Kalim (Butterworth) with a fourth ferry standing by to meet any emergencies which may arise or to cater for exceptionally heavy traffic.

The time taken to cross the channel is between twelve to fifteen minutes depending on the state of the tide.

Each launch can accommodate approximately 600 passengers, thirty motor-cars or fourteen lorries in addition to a number of motor-cycles and bicycles. Goods are also carried on the ferry service.

The maximum weight of vehicles permitted on the ferries is just under 40 tons, the height of the load not to exceed 11' 6" and the width 8' 6".

Charges

Vary according to Passenger or Vehicle using Ferry Service.

	1960 (12 months)	1961 Jan. to Sept. (9 months)
1. Passengers	- - - - - 9,000,192	7,100,179
2. Motor Cars	- - - - - 689,428	583,802
3. Lorries	- - - - - 157,105	125,336
4. Motor Cycles	- - - - - 282,226	329,648
5. Bicycles	- - - - - 596,500	465,416

FEDERATION OF MALAYA IMPORTS OF PASSENGER MOTOR-CARS, BUSES, TRUCKS AND LORRIES
COMPLETELY NEW—

JANUARY — JUNE 1961

Country of Origin	Passengers Motor-Cars Completely New		Buses, Trucks and Lorries Completely New	
	NOS	\$	NOS	\$
United Kingdom - - - - -	3333.00	13,873,090	803.00	6,886,074
Canada - - - - -	114.00	933,132	—	—
Australia - - - - -	141.00	751,894	3.00	35,244
France and Corsica - - - - -	996.00	4,379,304	1.00	6,450
West Germany - - - - -	1425.00	6,735,001	275.00	1,362,081
Italy and Sardinia - - - - -	417.00	1,165,130	—	—
Netherlands - - - - -	10.00	39,952	—	—
Sweden - - - - -	286.00	1,304,659	—	—
United States of America - - - - -	31.00	289,663	2 00	28,790
Japan - - - - -	555.00	2,073,609	92.00	282,060
Total - - - - -	7308.00	31,545,434	1,176.00	8,600,699



Vehicles Registered

Total number of vehicles registered in the Federation of Malaya as on 30.9.61.

Private motor cars	...	...	...	100688
Motor cycles	...	...	...	64461
Goods-carrying vehicles	...	...	...	30237
Taxis	...	...	...	4314
Buses	...	...	...	2850
Unclassified	...	...	...	6638

Vehicle Registration

On the registration of a motor vehicle the following fees are payable:

\$5.00 first registration fee (\$2 in the case of motor cycles).

10% ad valorem registration fees in respect of all private passenger vehicles (except motor cycles).

15% ad valorem registration fees in respect of all vehicles of non-Commonwealth origin. This is in addition to the 10% ad valorem registration fees.

Licence fees in respect of private passenger vehicles are based on the horse-power rating of the vehicle, and are payable in advance for half-yearly or yearly periods. In the case of public service 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 unladen weight of the vehicle. 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 Risks arising out of the use of the vehicle, (b) the registration book of the vehicle and (c) the prescribed fee.

Drivers

A driver is required to be in possession of a driving licence if he wishes to drive a motor vehicle in the Federation of Malaya. A driving licence costs \$5.00 a year and may be taken out for one year or three years, except that in the case of a Provisional (Learner's) Driving Licence, the fee is \$5.00 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 Federation of Malaya Road Traffic Ordinance, are in force in that country.

B. The total number of competent drivers as on 30.9.61 is 320,881,

C. The total number of learner drivers as on 30.9.61 is 73,123.

D. The total number of driving tests conducted for the period 1.1.61 to 30.9.61 is 84,584.

Bus Services

There are 657 omnibus routes in the Federation of Malaya, and during 1960 omnibuses travelled some 103 million miles over these routes and carried about 271 million passengers. The average fare is four cents per mile.

Name of Company	Routes	Fares between Terminals
1. The Kuantan-Kuala Lumpur Express Omnibus Co. Ltd. ...	Kuantan-Kuala Lumpur	\$ 6.50
2. The North Eastern Transport Service Ltd (RIDA) ...	Kota Bharu-Kuala Trengganu ...	4.30
3. Messrs. Thong Aik Omnibus Co. Ltd.	Chukai Kemaman-Kuala Trengganu ...	4.50
4. Messrs. Sing Lian Express Ltd.	Singapore-Malacca ...	8.00
5. The Sharikat Perjalanan Terus Butterworth-Kuala Lumpur Limited	Butterworth-Kuala Lumpur ...	12.00
6. The Kuala Lumpur-Singapore Express Ltd.	Kuala Lumpur-Singapore ...	12.00
7. The Kuala Lumpur-Malacca Express Ltd.	Kuala Lumpur-Malacca	4.00
8. The Central Province Wellesley Transport Company Limited and Lean Hock Bus Co. Ltd.	Mitchell Pier, Butterworth-Kulim ...	.75
9. Singapore-Johore Express ...	Singapore-Johore ...	
All fares not to exceed controlled rates as Gazetted in Singapore from time to time.		
10. Sri Jaya Transport Co. (P.T.M.) Ltd.	Kuala Lumpur-Port Swettenham ... (limited stop service)	1.20

Road Accidents

Number of Accidents from January to December 1960	—	12,941
Number of persons killed	...	374
Number of persons injured/serious	...	898
Number of persons injured/slight	...	5,152

Malayan Motor Sports Club

Address: Hon. Secretary, P.O. Box 690, Kuala Lumpur.

Membership: Open to all interested in motor car and motor cycle sport

Owner/Drivers (Motor Car)	...	\$10/- p.a.
Owner/Drivers (Motor Cycle)	...	5/- p.a.
Social Members	...	5/- p.

SHIPPING

Marine Department

Marine Headquarters, Federation of Malaya, Penang
 Address: Fort Cornwallis, P.O. Box 445, Penang
 Telephone: Penang 60361/2



Director of Marine, Federation of Malaya — Capt. R. E. Gue
State Head of Dept. & Phone No.

Johore

Capt. W. W. Dennis
Harbour Master, Johore.
Phone: Johore Bahru 2428

Kelantan

Enche Mohd. Hussain bin Pandak Kamal,
Harbour Master, Kelantan.
Phone: Kota Bharu 107

Malacca & Negri Sembilan

Capt. W. G. Marvin,
Harbour Master, Malacca & Port Dickson.

Pahang

Enche Hood bin Dato Haji Ahmad,
Harbour Master, Pahang.
Phone: Kuantan 73

Penang, Kedah & Perlis

Capt. J. Groves
Harbour Master, Penang, Kedah & Perlis.
Phone: Penang 60361/2

Perak

Capt. C. H. Jolly,
Harbour Master, Perak.
Phone: Telok Anson 17

Selangor

Capt. J. N. McCaughan,
Harbour Master, Selangor.
Phone: Port Swettenham 6616

Trengganu

Tunku Nasir bin Tunku Idris,
Harbour Master, Trengganu.
Phone: Kuala Trengganu 74

Ports

The principal ports of the Federation of Malaya are Penang and Port Swettenham, on the West Coast, situated some 170 miles apart. Port Swettenham is only 27 miles from the Federal Capital. Penang handles the larger tonnage.

Both ports are growing under the impact of the Federation's economic expansion. At Port Swettenham three new deepwater berths are under construction and scheduled for completion by the end of 1963. At Penang, three (with later plans for six) new deepwater berths are to be built on the main land under the Second Five Year Development Plan and scheduled for completion by 1966/67.

At both ports there are alongside berths for ocean-going vessels, anchorages for working vessels in the harbour, transit and storage godowns, water supply and associated port facilities. At Port Swettenham urgent measures are being taken to increase the present facilities and the through put of cargo, owing to the rising tonnages, pending the completion of the new Wharves.

Other ports on the West Coast are Malacca, a lighterage port, and Telok Anson and Port Dickson, principally coaster oil ports. Ocean going vessels lie off a number of other ports to load iron ore.

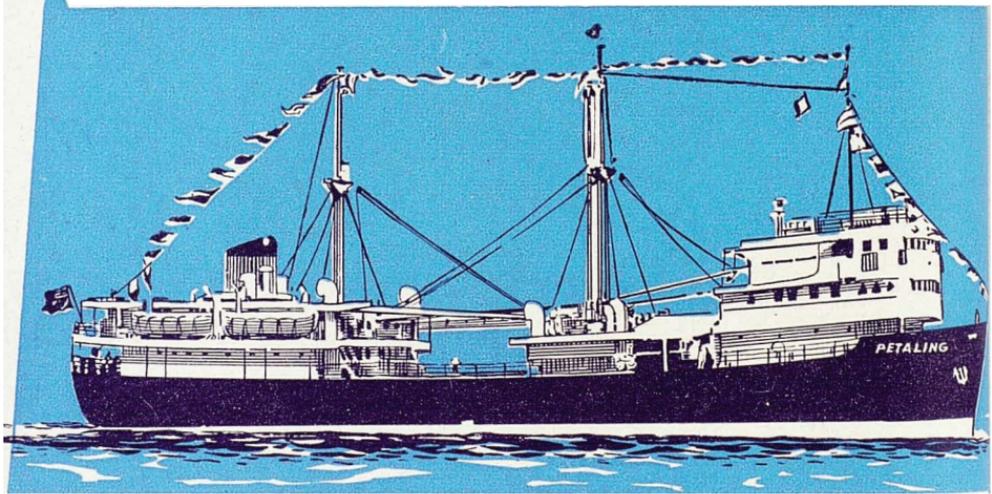
On the East Coast, heavy annual tonnages of iron ore are loaded from Dungun by lighterage, but the port cannot operate during the severe weather of the north-east monsoon. Iron ore is loaded from Tumpat. There are

SHARIKAT PERKAPALAN KRIS TANAH MELAYU BERHAD

SHARIKAT PERKAPALAN MELAYU YANG TERKEMUKA
(Malaya's Leading Shipping Co.)

PEJABAT PENDAFTARAN
(Registered Office)

CHARTERED BANK CHAMBERS
PENANG



LIMBONGAN KAPAL SUNGAI NYOR,
BUTTERWORTH

PEMBUAT KAPAL-KAPAL PENUMPANG DAN MUATAN-
MUATAN KERING
(Builders of passenger ships and dry cargos)

KAPAL-KAPAL TANGKI, KAPAL-KAPAL PENUNDA.
(Tankers) (Tugs)

TONGKANG-TONGKANG MINYAK, FERI-FERI,
(Bulk oil lighters) (Ferries)

KAPAL-KAPAL BESI BERMOTOR, DAN LAIN-LAIN
(Steel launches) (Etc.)

MEMPERBAIKI KAPAL BOLEH DI-BUAT PAD^i
BILA-BILA MASA.

(Ship repairs can be done at any time)

numerous minor ports along the coast, the principal of which are Kuantan, Kuala Trengganu and Kota Bharu-Tumpat, served by coasting vessels. In the future, iron ore will be loaded from Kuala Rompin.

Port- Swettenham

Facilities of the Port:

The wharves for ocean going ships consist of an open piled jetty about 1,000 ft. in length and 50 ft. in breadth, with a depth of water varying from 32 to 40 ft. L.W.O.S.T. This jetty is constructed about 100 ft. from the shore high water line, and provides berths for two normal dry cargo ships. There is road access to the jetty by means of four approach jetties and a single line railway is led over a piled structure to provide three tracks, connected by crossovers on the jetty. The jetty is equipped with electric portal cranes running on a 9 ft. track.

The coastal wharf is about 600 ft. long and 45 ft. broad, and is also about 100 ft. from the shore. It has three approach jetties as well as rail access. The depth of water at the coastal wharf is about 18 ft. This wharf was recently extended 350 ft. and another 450 feet is provided in length towards the south is served by rail from the north and from a point about half way along its length. At this wharf electrical portal cranes are provided, and in addition there are five mobile cranes available.

Ships may also anchor to buoys in the stream, and in this case cargo is loaded or discharged by lighters. There is a lighterage wharf at the extreme southern end of the port area. The wharf is 334 ft. in length and is served by ten dead-ended rail tracks which are taken off from a single line at a distance of some 350 ft. behind the wharf area. Facilities here are small electric cranes and one ten ton hand crane. Heavy lifts up to 40 tons can be discharged from lighters by using the railway break-down cranes.

In 1960 a total number of 1746 ocean-going vessels called at the port, and 1,545,377 tons of imports and exports were handled over the wharves.

Transit Facilities and Warehouses:

Owing to the way in which the wharves are constructed, transit sheds are not on the wharves themselves but are sited on the shore immediately behind the ocean and coastal wharves. There are sheds of some 120,000 sq. ft. in area behind the ocean wharves, and 45,000 sq. ft. behind the coastal wharves. Apart from these facilities provided by the Railway Administration there are sheds totalling 171,000 sq. ft. constructed by private firms in various parts of the port area. These are used for storage of imports or for the preparation of rubber prior to shipment; there are two sheds serving rubber conveyors, which carry export rubber to three floating pontoons between the ocean and coastal wharves, whence they are lightered to the ships. The Railway Administration also provides storage sheds totalling rather more than 100,000 sq. ft. and there is an open area of some 80,000 sq. ft. All transit and storage sheds are served by road and rail.

There is a bulk petroleum tank farm east of the lighterage wharf, from which pipe lines are laid to the south berth of the ocean wharf. There is also a tank farm for bulk liquid behind the north berth of the ocean wharf, and cargoes such as latex, palm oil and coconut oil are pumped to the wharf by overhead pipe lines.

North Klang Straits Project.

With the rapid improvement of world-wide trade and commerce, and in order to cope with increased shipping and expansion of trade in the years ahead, it was decided to construct three deep-sea wharves for accommodation at North Klang Straits, a site some 5 miles seaward of



the present port installations. A loan agreement was completed with the Development Loan Fund of the United States of America for part of the funds needed to construct the three deep-water berths in the North Klang Straits, and the contract was awarded to M/S Christiani and Neilsen of Copenhagen in conjunction with M/S Gammon (Malaya) Ltd.

MEMBERS OF THE PENANG PORT COMMISSION DURING 1961

Penang

Chairman:	...	Mr. H. J. Shailes, M.B.E.
Members:	...	The Hon'ble Mr. A. M. Abu Bakar, J.M.N. Mr. M. Arokiasamy Mr. Leong Hoe Yeng, J.M.N. The Hon'ble Mr. Cheah Seng Khim, J.P. Dato Laksmana Haji Mohamed Razalli bin Haji Mohamed Ali Wasi, J.M.N., P.J.K., J.P. Mr. D. Richardson.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS AND PRINCIPAL OFFICERS

General Manager	...	H. J. Shailes, M.B.E. B. Com., M. Inst. T.
Asst. General Manager	...	K. E. Bantock, F.C.I.S.
Supernumerary Asst. General Manager:	...	Ismail bin Ngah Marzuki, B.Sc (Eng). Hons. (London), M.I.E.
Secretary:	...	A. Nallusamy, F.C.I.S., A.A.S.A. (Prov)
Asst. Secretary:	...	Osman Merican bin Ahmad Merican, A.A.S.A.
Personal & Welfare Officer:	...	Khaw Cheng Joey
Chief Accountant:	...	F. E. Brunton, A.C.A.
Deputy Chief Accountant:	...	Tan Seng Jin B.Com., A.A.S.A. A.C.A.A. (Prov).

Traffic Department

Traffic Manager	...	J. T. Gillison
Asst. Traffic Manager	...	R. F. Coombs
Superintendent (Prai)	...	T. Moran

Engineering Department

Chief Mechanical Engineer & Dockyard Manager	...	D. F. Marrian, A.M.N., M.i.Mar.E.
Wharf Engineer	...	E. H. Kennedy, A.M.i.Mar.E.
Civil Engineer	...	R. M. Farrelly, B.E., A.M.I.C.E.(I)

The port of Penang is a natural harbour approximately two miles wide, between the Island of Penang and the mainland of Province Wellesley on the north west coast of Malaya. The largest port in the Federation of Malaya, Penang is the principal point of entry and exit of goods to and from the whole of the North West of the country. The Penang Port Commission was incorporated by ordinance supersede the previous port authority, the Penang Harbour Board and to take over the Prai Wharf.

Facilities of the Port

The facilities offered by the Penang Port Commission include a deep-water wharf, Swettenham Pier, which is 1,200 feet in length and provides berths for two ocean-going vessels, two lighter basins, two ing buoys for the use of ocean-going ships in the Roads a lighter

approximately 5,000 tons capacity, a fresh water service, slipway repair facilities for small vessels up to 700 tons deadweight and minor repairs for ocean-going vessels. In addition to its installations on the island at Swettenham Pier, the Commission administers the port installations at Prai which are linked with the road and railway systems of Malaya. These installations were built by the Malayan Railway and consist of 2,600 feet of wharves for lighters and coastal craft, together with a considerable area of godown and open storage space.

The Commission also maintains a ferry service between Penang Island and the mainland at Butterworth.

Clearance of Shipping Federation Ports 1960

With Cargo	Penang		Port S'ham		Dungun		Total All Principal Ports	
	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.
No. of Vessels	2,692	2,388	1,672	1,668	7	156	4,758	4,356
1,000 N.R.T.	7,376	7,978	6,137	6,127	35	693	14,235	15,170

Total Cargo Hauled 1,000 Freight Tons

	Penang		Port S'ham		Dungun		Total All Principal Ports	
	Dis-charged	Loaded	Dis-charged	Loaded	Dis-charged	Loaded	Dis-charged	Loaded
Total	1,306	1,529	1,016	566	16	1,851	2,666	4,070

Watched Light Houses off Federation Coasts

Pulau Angsa	Kuala Selangor
One Fathem Bank	Pulau Rimau
Cape Rachado (since 1863)	Fort Corn Wallis
Pulau Undan (since 1880)	Muka Head

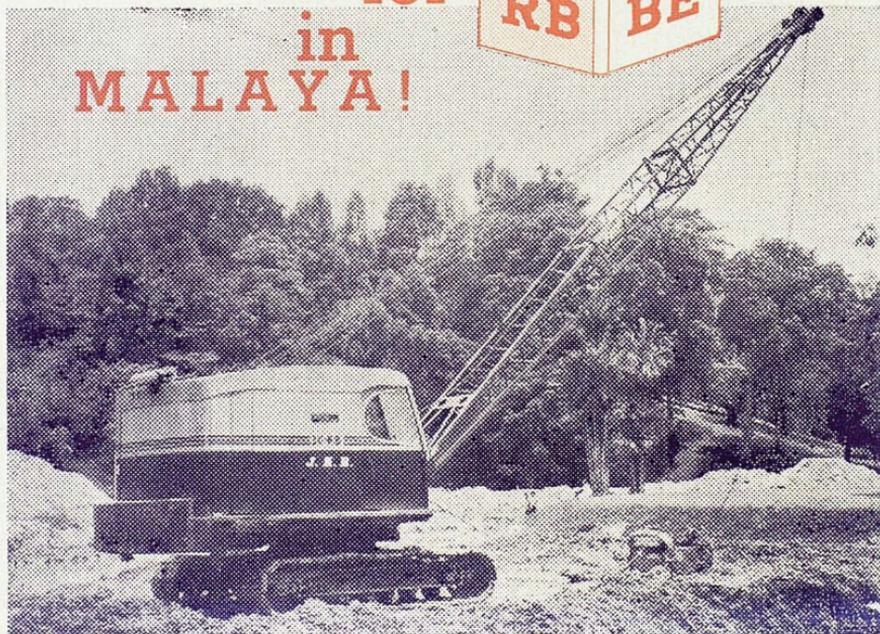
In addition to the facilities offered by the Penang Port Commission there are a large number of private concerns in the port offering lighterage and stevedoring services, and operate between them approximately 450 lighters of varying sizes. Goods handled by these private operators are landed or loaded largely over the free public lighter wharves on Penang Island at Weld Quay or at landing places on the mainland.

Bulk fuel oil installations are maintained on the mainland at Butterworth. These installations are served by two wharves, one for coastal shipping and the other for the accommodation of tankers up to 10,000 tons and 28 ft. draught which is used primarily for the discharge of fuel oil. Penang is not a main bunkering port but bunkers may be obtained by coastal shipping at the wharf at the abovementioned installation. Limited quantities of bunkers can be supplied by 150-ton lighter deliverin 40 tons per hour to ocean-going ships in the Roads.

Future Development

Plans for the future development of the port includes the provision of six berths at Bagan Luar on the mainland for ocean-going ships. The first phase of the scheme, for the construction of three berths, has already been included in the Federal Government Second Five-Year Development Plan to be carried out during the years 1961 to 1965.

1961
was a
record
year
for
in
MALAYA!



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Seremban, K. Bharu.

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PERDANA
LEADERSHIP
FOUNDATION
YAYASAN
KEPIMPINAN
PERDANA

Post Offices



Address

Postal Headquarters, Federal House, Kuala Lumpur.

Telephone No.

Kuala Lumpur 871(15 Ext.

Head of Department

Mohd. Ibrahim bin Varshay, Postmaster-General, Malaya.

Deputies

Ong Keng Liang, Director of Po?ts (Finance), Federation of Malaya.
Hussain bin Mohamed, Director of Posts, Federation of Malaya.

Heads of Divisions

Wan Teh Ibrahim, Controller of Posts, Northern Division, Penang.
Ghazali bin Jaafar, Controller of Posts, Perak, Ipoh.

L. Robless, Controller of Posts, Central Division, Kuala Lumpur.

Teoh Eng Swee, Controller of Posts, Eastern Division, Kuala Trengganu.

F. S. Morais, Controller of Posts, Negri Sembilan and Malacca, Seremban.

Ong Kim Yam, Controller of Posts, Johore, Johore Bahru.

Authority

Overall control of operations in the Federation of Malaya is vested in the Director of Posts, Federation of Malaya, who is responsible to the Postmaster-General for the day-to-day maintenance of all Postal Services and the preparation of development plans. For administrative convenience and to assist the Director of Posts in the exercise of his functions, the country is divided into six divisions, each under the control of a Divisional Controller of Posts, defined as: —

Northern Division—Kedah, Perlis, Penang.

Perak division—Perak.

Central Division West Pahang and Selangor.

Eastern Division—East Pahang, Kelantan and Trengganu.

Negri Sembilan and Malacca Division—Negri Sembilan and Malacca.

Johore Division—Johore.

THE POSTAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT in the Federation of Malaya and the Postal Department in the State of Singapore together form the Malayan Postal Union, which is administered by the Postmaster-General, Malaya, with Pan-Malayan headquarters in Kuala Lumpur. In the Federation, the Department comes within the portfolio of the Minister for Works, Posts and Telecommunications.

The Postmaster-General is Mr. Ibrahim bin Varshay.

There are 222 Post Offices in towns of the Federation, and 361 Postal Agencies providing limited facilities in numerous rural townships, to serve small sections of the population. Another service to rural communities is the appointment of Licensed Stamp Vendors. To assist rural dwellers further, every postman on a rural delivery carries a small stock of postage stamps for sale.

There are also 33 Mobile Post Offices and one Riverain Post Office which serve the rural community.

Internal mail services operate by road, rail, sea and air. An important feature of the service is the conveyance by air, at no extra cost, of all first class mail by the internal air services.

Delivery

In all larger towns a twice daily house to house delivery service is provided while the smaller towns receive a once daily delivery service. In more remote rural areas the frequency of delivery depends on the volume of traffic and the degree of accessibility of the village or community; in most cases a once daily or thrice weekly service is provided.

Deliveries are effected on foot, bicycles, power-assisted cycles and motor cycles.

Stamps of Malaya

Stamps of all eleven States in the Federation of Malaya and of Singapore are available for cash sale at the Stamp Bureau, Post Office Headquarters, Federal House, Kuala Lumpur. Orders by post should however be addressed only to the Director of Posts (Finance), Post Office Stamp Bureau, Kuala Lumpur, and should be accompanied by a remittance sufficient to cover the cost of the stamps plus return postage and registration fee. The remittance should be in the form of a bank draft, money order, postal order or certified cheque, made payable to the Postal Services Account. Cash or currency notes will not be accepted.

Revenue — Total Revenue and Breakdown

The total revenue for the year 1960 was \$16,414,837.61, an increase of \$2,544,951.19 on the preceding year. This increase was mainly due to increased postal traffic. Stamps to the value of \$16,239,622.32 were sold in 1960 as compared with \$13,040,370.67 in 1959.

Statistics of Mail Handled — 1960

Letters	...	...	...	98,569,753
Postcards	...	...	...	2,203,942
Printed Matters Surface	...	...	...	42,047,337
" " Air	...	...	...	816,544
Airmail Correspondence 1st Class	...	...	...	15,693,558
Registered Articles Ordinary	...	...	...	9,125,467
" " Govt.	...	...	...	1,641,263
Insured Letters	...	...	...	6,097
Surface Parcels	...	...	...	1,670,601
Air Parcels	...	...	...	29,107
Unregistered Govt. Franked Corres.	...	...	...	40,194,011
Literature for the Blind	...	...	...	6,487

212,004,167

Principal Postage Charges

		Malaya (Inland)	All places in the Commonwealth (Commonwealth)	All other coun- tries (Foreign)
Letters	...	10 cts. for the 1st oz. and 5 cts. for every additional 1 oz. or part thereof	12 cts. for the 1st oz. and 8 cts. for every additional oz. or part thereof	20 cts. for the 1st oz. and 12 cts. for every additional oz. or part thereof

Postcards	6 cts. each	8 cts. each.	12 cts. each.
Small packets	40 cts. for the first 10 oz. and 8 cts. for every additional 2 oz. or part thereof	40 cts. for the first 10 oz. and 8 cts. for every additional 2 oz. or part thereof.	40 cts. for the first 10 oz. and 8 cts. for every additional 2 oz. or part thereof.
Printed papers	4 cts. for every 2 oz. or part thereof	8 cts. for the first 2 oz. and 4 cts. for every additional 2 oz. or part thereof.	8 cts. for the first 2 oz. and 4 cts. for every additional 2 oz. or part thereof.
Newspapers ... (published in Malaya, or registered at the General Post Office, London)	4 cts. per copy not exceeding 4 oz. in weight and 4 cts. for every additional 4 oz. or part thereof	As for printed papers.	As for printed papers.
Commercial papers ...	4 cts. for every 2 oz. or part thereof	20 cts. for the first 8 oz. and 4 cts. for every additional 2 oz. or part thereof.	20 cts. for the first 8 oz. and 4 cts. for every additional 2 oz. or part thereof.

Air Mail Services

Blind literature (Braille)	Postage Free	Postage Free	Postage Free
Samples ...	20 cts. for the 1st 8 oz. and 4 cts. for every additional 2 oz. or part thereof	20 cts. for the 1st 8 oz. and 4 cts. for every additional 2 oz. or part thereof	20 cts. for the 1st 8 oz. and 4 cts. for every additional 2 oz. or part thereof
Customs Clearance Fee (packet or parcel) ...	25 cts. each	25 cts. each	25 cts. each
Registration Fee	20 cts. per article	20 cts. per article	20 cts. per article

Inland

All first-class mail (i.e. letters, packets and postcards) posted in Malaya for destinations within Malaya and prepaid at the appropriate inland postage rates is forwarded by air whenever earlier delivery can be effected. No air mail label is required.

Second-class mail (i.e. Newspapers, Printed Papers, Commercial Packets, Sample Packets, Small Packets and Literature for the Blind) may be sent by air within Malaya on payment of an air mail fee of 3 cents for each 2 ozs. or part thereof in addition to the ordinary inland postage rates (except on Literature for the blind which is exempted from the ordinary inland postage rates).

Ordinary, Cash-on-Delivery and Free of Charge Parcels may be sent by air within Malaya on payment of an air mail fee of 30 cents for each

lb. or part thereof in addition to the ordinary charges for such articles by surface routes.

Summary of other Principal Charges Parcel Post Charges

Not exceeding

	2 lbs \$ c	3 lbs \$ c	7 lbs \$ c	11 lbs \$ c	22 lbs \$ c
Malaya ...	60	80	1 10	1 50	2 30

Money Order Commission

Malaya — Not exceeding \$40 ...	20 cents
Each additional \$10 or fraction thereof ...	5 ..

	Malaya (Inland)	All places in the Commonwealth (Commonwealth)	All other coun- tries (Foreign)
Insurance fee additional to Registration fee for letters and boxes; no Registration fee is charge-able on insured ...	\$1 for each \$100 of insured value or part thereof for articles addressed to places within Malaya only.	20 cts. for the 1st \$100 and 15 cts. for every additional \$100 or part thereof of the insured value	20 cts. for the 1st \$100 and 15 cts. for every additional \$100 or part thereof of the insured value
Insured boxes (postage only)	50 cts. for the 1st 10 oz. and 10 cts. for every additional 2 oz. or part thereof	50 cts. for the 1st 10 oz. and 10 cts. for every additional 2 oz. or part thereof (except Egypt)	80 cts. for the 1st 10 oz. and 16 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.	15 cts.
(b) after posting ...	16 cts.	36 cts.	40 cts.
Enquiry fee for registered or insured article or parcel ...	16 cts.	36 cts.	40 cts.
Advice of payment of money order applied for:—			
(a) at time of posting ...	15 cts.	15 cts.	15 cts.

(b) after issue	20 cts.	40 cts.	40 cts.
Certificate of posting for an unregistered article ...	3 cts.	3 cts.	3 cts.

Reply Coupons

	Sale price	Surrender value in Malaya
International ...	40 cents each	20 cents stamp
Commonwealth ...	15 cents each	12 cents stamp

Private Boxes and Locked Bags:

	Complete calendar year.	2nd half of calendar year.
	\$ c	\$ c
Private Boxes ...	15 00	7 50
Post Office Mail Notices ...	20 00	10 00
Locked Bags (addressees within postman's daily delivery area) ...	30 00	15 00
Locked Bags (addressees within postman's daily delivery area) ...	15 00	7 50
NOTE.—A key deposit of \$5 is required from every private box holder.		
Posting Books (addresses beyond postman's daily delivery area) ...	30 00	15 00
Posting Books (addresses beyond postman's daily delivery area) ...	15 00	7 50
Window Delivery Ticket:		
At offices where private boxes are available ...	30 00	15 00
At offices where private boxes are not available ...	15 00	7 50

Note: A Key Deposit of \$5 is required from every private box holder.

Cash on Delivery

Despatch Fees—All places—Not exceeding \$20 ...	30 cents
Each additional \$10 fraction thereof ...	15 cents
Delivery Fees—Parcels delivered in Malaya ...	15 cents each

Postal Orders

The denominations of Malayan postal orders, and their sale price, including commission, are:

Denomination.	Sale price.	Denomination.	Sale price.
\$ c	\$ c	\$ c	\$ c
50	54	3 00	3 06
1 00	1 04	4 00	4 08
1 50	1 54	5 00	5 10
2 00	2 04	10 00	10 20

The denominations of British postal orders, and their sale price, including commission, are:

Denomination		Sale price.	Denomination		Sale price.
s. d.		\$ c.	s. d.		\$ c.
1	6	33	4	0	1 86
1	0	55	5	0	2 29
1	6	79	10	0	4 45
2	0	1 01	15	0	6 61
2	6	1 22	20	0	8 79
3	0	1 44	21	0	9 22
3	6	1 65	40	0	17 51
			100	0	43 45

For details of other Postal Services please enquire at your local Post Office.

Federation of Malaya Post Office Savings Bank

Savings Banks have been in existence in Malaya for many years. The first was started by the Government of Perak in 1888 followed by Selangor in 1893.

During the post-war years Savings Bank business has expanded rapidly. Except for the years 1956/57 when withdrawals exceeded deposits, the annual amount deposited in the Bank has increased considerably and the total amount to the credit of depositors was \$142,689,330 in 1959 and \$156,901,357 in 1960. The number of depositors has continued to increase and the number of new accounts opened monthly has averaged 6042 in 1959 and 6308 in 1960.

The following accounts may be opened:

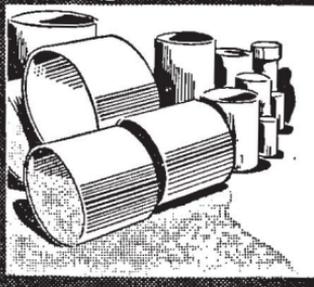
- (a) A Personal Account, by any person of full age and not under legal disability, or by a minor of the age of seven years and upwards.
- (b) A Minor's Account, by a person of full age on behalf of and in the name of a minor under the age of seven years.
- (c) A Joint Account, by two or more persons entitled to make deposits, in their joint names.
- (d) A Trust Account, in the name of one person as trustee for another person whose name must be given. The following public officials may open any number of trust accounts: a Judge, Registrar or Assistant Registrar of the Supreme court, Magistrate, Public Trustee, Official or Assistant Official Assignee, Official Administrator, Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation, Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner for Labour, Social Welfare Officer or other Government Officer with monies received by them in their official capacities in trust for any person.
- (e) A Public Account, by the trustees or officers of any legally constituted Co-operative or Friendly, Charitable or Provident Society or of any Society, Association or Club.
- (f) A Conjoint Account, on behalf of a Scholarship, Provident, Charitable or Welfare fund, the men of a police force, or of the members of a regiment, or of a cadet or scout corps, or of the employees of a Government Department, Municipality, estate or mine, or of the pupils of a school, or of the members of congregation or of any similar body of persons collectively by a person or persons acting on their behalf.
- (g) A Security Account, on behalf of Government servants, servants of municipalities, or contractors who are required by Government to deposit security.
- (h) An account may be opened on behalf of a person of unsound mind, by the committee of the estate of such person.

Kenneison

BROTHERS LIMITED

Batu Caves, Selangor.

Established 1922



- Limestone Quarry Owners
- Producers of Ground Magnesium Limestone.
- Manufacturers of Spun Reinforced Concrete Pipes.
- Precast Concrete Specialists.
- Manufacturers of Lighting Standards.
- General Building and Civil Engineering Contractors.
- Producers of Premixed Asphalt.

We can supply at short notice all your requirements, and have a first class team of Building Specialists at your disposal.

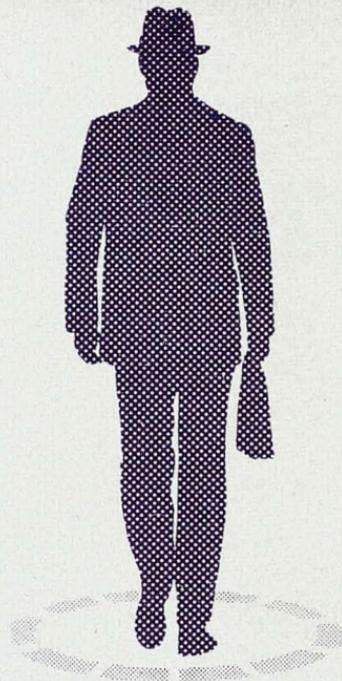
We can also supply and lay Premixed Asphalt for your roadworks.

Kenneison

Telegraphic Address: "Kenneison"

Phones: Batu Caves 208 & 211.

Branch: Segamat, Johore. (Phone: 100).



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Here at home and around the world Bank of America men-on-the-spot can help you do business more effectively. Locally we provide a broad range of banking services for business – financing for importers and exporters, foreign exchange, credit and trade information. Other men-on-the-spot will furnish these services wherever you do business abroad. We invite you to discuss your banking needs with us.

BANK OF AMERICA

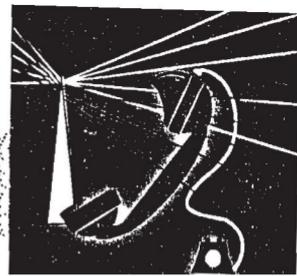
2 Weld Road, Kuala Lumpur.

Tel: 89385/7



PERDANA
LEADERSHIP
FOUNDATION
YAYASAN
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PERDANA

Telecommunications



Malayan Telecommunications Service:

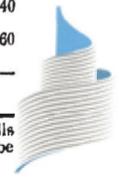
Officials H.Q.

Director-General	—	J. H. Wagstaffi.
Dy. Director-General	—	D. Smith.
Director (Planning)	—	G. A. Langley.
Director (Operation)	—	L. E. Bywater
Director of Telecoms	—	R. A. Read.
Controller (Administration)	—	Chew Kam Pok.
Controller (Lines)	—	Chan Yee Kwan.
Controller (Main Trunk Service)	—	F. J. Collins.
Controller (Radio)	—	Inche Hassan bin Abdul Wahab
Controller (Traffic)	—	G. Preston.

Local Telephone Trunk Calls:

	Alor Star	Cameron Highlands	Ipoh	Johore Bahru	Kota Bharu	Kuala Lumpur	Kuala Trengganu	Kuantan	Malacca	Penang	Seremban	Singapore	Taiping	
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	
Alor Star	..	—	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	—	0.30	3.60	1.50	0.90	1.50	1.50	2.40	0.90	1.50	3.60	2.40
Ipoh	..	1.50	0.30	—	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	—	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	—	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	—	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	—	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	—	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	—	3.60	0.60	1.50	2.40
Penang	..	0.60	0.90	0.90	4.50	1.50	2.40	2.40	3.60	3.60	—	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	—	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	—	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	—

The fees shown are for 3-minute calls booked between 7 a.m. and 6 p.m. Calls booked between 6 p.m. and 7 a.m. will be charged at reduced rates, details may be obtained from your nearest exchange.



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Overseas Telephone Services

Service is available from exchanges in Malaya to most places in the countries mentioned in the following table.

The minimum charges shown cover the first three minutes conversation, after which each minute (complete or incomplete) is charged separately at one-third of these rates.

A call may be booked up to 4 days in advance of the day on which it is required to take place. Special arrangements are made for the advance booking of calls during the Christmas and New Year period. Enquiries relating to calls for this period should be referred to the Regional Controller of Telecommunications. There is no service to any country on Sundays. Calls from coin-box lines cannot be accepted.

Country	HOURS of SERVICE		Minimum Charge (3 mins)	Charge per min thereof	Report Charge
	In Malaya	In Distant Countries			
Australia	10.30 a.m.—12.15 p.m.	1.00 p.m.— 2.45 p.m. (EST)	\$ 25.80	\$ 8.60	\$ 2.00
Austria	4.00 p.m.— 9.00 p.m.	9.30 a.m.— 2.30 p.m.	39.00	13.00	4.00
Belgium	4.00 p.m.— 9.00 p.m.	9.30 a.m.— 2.30 p.m.	36.00	12.00	3.00
Burma	3.00 p.m.— 4.00 p.m.	2.00 p.m.— 3.00 p.m.	14.40	4.80	2.00
Canada } Pacific Zone	4.00 p.m.—11.00 p.m.	11.00 p.m.— 6.30 a.m. (P.S.T.)	} 39.00	} 13.00	} 3.00
} Eastern Zone	8.30 a.m.— 9.30 a.m.	8.00 p.m.— 9.00 a.m. (EST)			
Ceylon	1.00 p.m.— 1.30 p.m.	11.00 a.m.—11.30 a.m.	25.80	8.60	2.00
Chile	8.30 a.m.— 9.30 a.m.	9.00 p.m.—10.00 p.m.	} 48.75	} 16.25	} 3.00
	9.10 p.m.—11.00 p.m.	9.40 a.m.—11.30 a.m.			
Cuba	8.30 a.m.— 9.30 a.m.	8.00 p.m.— 9.00 p.m.	} 48.75	} 16.25	} 3.00
	9.10 p.m.—11.00 p.m.	8.40 a.m.—10.30 a.m.			
Czechoslovakia	4.00 p.m.— 9.00 p.m.	9.30 a.m.— 2.30 p.m.	38.25	12.75	4.00
Denmark	4.00 p.m.— 9.00 p.m.	9.30 a.m.— 2.30 p.m.	38.25	12.75	4.00
Eire	4.00 p.m.— 9.00 p.m.	8.30 a.m.— 1.30 p.m.	33.00	11.00	2.00
Fiji Islands	10.30 a.m.—12.15 p.m.	3.00 p.m.— 4.45 p.m. (EST)	33.00	11.00	2.00
Finland	4.00 p.m.— 9.00 p.m.	10.30 a.m.— 3.30 p.m.	40.50	13.50	4.00
Formosa (Taipeh)	11.30 a.m.— 6.00 p.m.	12.00 p.m.— 6.30 p.m.	21.60	7.20	2.20
France	4.00 p.m.— 9.00 p.m.	9.30 a.m.— 2.30 p.m.	36.00	12.00	3.00
French North Africa	4.00 p.m.— 9.00 p.m.	9.30 a.m.— 2.30 p.m.	45.00	15.00	3.00
Algeria					
Sahara					
Germany, Federal Republic	4.00 p.m.— 9.00 p.m.	9.30 a.m.— 2.30 p.m.	38.25	12.75	4.00
Ghana	4.00 p.m.— 9.00 p.m.	8.30 a.m.— 1.30 p.m.	33.00	11.00	2.00
Gibraltar	4.00 p.m.— 9.00 p.m.	8.30 a.m.— 1.30 p.m.	40.50	13.50	4.00
Hawaii	9.10 p.m.—11.00 p.m.	3.40 a.m.— 5.30 a.m.	48.75	16.25	3.00
Hongkong	11.30 a.m.— 6.00 p.m.	12.00 p.m.— 6.30 p.m.	16.20	5.40	2.00
Hungary	4.00 p.m.— 9.00 p.m.	9.30 a.m.— 2.30 p.m.	40.50	13.50	4.00
India	12.30 p.m.— 2.30 p.m.	10.30 a.m.—12.30 p.m.	25.80	8.60	2.00
Indonesia (Djakarta)	7.30 a.m.— 3.30 p.m.	7.30 a.m.— 3.30 p.m.	14.40	4.80	2.00
Israel	4.00 p.m.— 9.00 p.m.	10.00 a.m.— 3.00 p.m.	33.00	11.00	2.00
Italy	4.00 p.m.— 9.00 p.m.	9.30 a.m.— 2.30 p.m.	40.50	13.50	4.00
Japan	9.00 a.m.—10.30 a.m.	10.30 a.m.—12.00 p.m.	25.80	8.60	2.00
Korea (South)	11.30 a.m.— 3.00 p.m.	12.10 p.m.— 3.40 p.m.	} 25.80	} 8.60	} 3.60
	5.00 p.m.— 6.00 p.m.	5.40 p.m.— 6.40 p.m.			
Lebanon	4.00 p.m.— 9.00 p.m.	10.30 a.m.— 3.30 p.m.	45.00	15.00	3.00
Luxembourg	4.00 p.m.— 9.00 p.m.	9.30 a.m.— 2.30 p.m.	36.00	12.00	3.00
Macao	11.30 a.m.— 6.00 p.m.	12.00 p.m.— 6.30 p.m.	19.50	6.50	3.00
Mexico	9.10 p.m.—11.00 p.m.	7.40 a.m.— 9.30 a.m.	48.75	16.25	3.00
Morocco	4.00 p.m.— 9.00 p.m.	9.30 a.m.— 2.30 p.m.	45.00	15.00	3.00
Nepal	12.30 p.m.— 2.30 p.m.	10.30 a.m.—12.30 p.m.	25.80	8.60	2.00
Netherlands	4.00 p.m.— 9.00 p.m.	9.30 a.m.— 2.30 p.m.	36.00	12.00	3.00
New Zealand	10.30 a.m.—12.15 p.m.	3.00 p.m.— 4.45 p.m.	25.80	8.60	2.00
Nigeria	4.00 p.m.— 9.00 p.m.	9.30 a.m.— 2.30 p.m.	33.00	11.00	2.00
North Borneo	10.00 a.m.—11.00 a.m.	10.30 a.m.—11.30 a.m.	12.90	4.30	1.70
Norway	4.00 p.m.— 9.00 p.m.	9.30 a.m.— 2.30 p.m.	40.50	13.50	4.00
Palau Samboe	Continuous	Continuous	3.00	1.00	0.30

Country *	HOURS of SERVICE		Minimum Charge (3 mins)	Charge per min thereof	Report Charge
	In Malaya	In Distant Countries			
Philippines	11.30 a.m.— 6.00 p.m.	12.00 p.m.— 6.30 p.m.	22.50	7.50	2.00
Poland	4.00 p.m.— 9.00 p.m.	10.30 a.m.— 3.30 p.m.	40.50	13.50	4.00
Portugal	4.00 p.m.— 9.00 p.m.	8.30 a.m.— 1.30 p.m.	45.60	15.20	4.00
Rhodesia & Nyasaland	4.30 p.m.— 9.00 p.m.	10.00 a.m.— 2.30 p.m.	33.00	11.00	2.00
Rumania	4.00 p.m.— 9.00 p.m.	10.30 a.m.— 3.30 p.m.	40.50	13.50	4.00
Sarawak	10.15 a.m.—11.15 a.m.	10.45 a.m.—11.45 a.m.	9.60	3.20	1.70
Spain	4.00 p.m.— 9.00 p.m.	8.30 a.m.— 1.30 p.m.	40.50	13.50	4.00
Sudan	4.00 p.m.— 9.00 p.m.	10.30 a.m.— 3.30 p.m.	48.00	16.00	3.00
Sweden	4.00 p.m.— 9.00 p.m.	9.30 a.m.— 2.30 p.m.	40.50	13.50	4.00
Switzerland	4.00 p.m.— 9.00 p.m.	9.30 a.m.— 2.30 p.m.	38.25	12.75	4.00
Tanjong Uban	Continuous	Continuous	3.00	1.00	1.00
Tangier	4.00 p.m.— 9.00 p.m.	9.30 a.m.— 2.30 p.m.	45.00	15.00	3.00
Thailand	{ 8.30 a.m.—10.00 a.m.	8.00 a.m.— 9.30 a.m.	12.90	4.30	1.70
	{ 2.30 p.m.— 4.30 p.m.	2.00 p.m.— 4.00 p.m.			
Tunisia	4.00 p.m.— 9.00 p.m.	9.30 a.m.— 2.30 p.m.	45.00	15.00	3.00
United Arab Republic (Egypt)	4.00 p.m.— 9.00 p.m.	10.30 a.m.— 3.30 p.m.	48.00	16.00	3.00
United Kingdom	4.00 p.m.— 9.00 p.m.	8.30 a.m.— 1.30 p.m. (GMT)	33.00	11.00	2.00
United States of America	8.30 a.m.— 9.30 a.m.	5.00 p.m.— 6.00 p.m.	39.00	13.00	3.00
	9.10 p.m.—11.00 p.m.	5.40 a.m.— 7.30 p.m. (EST)			
U.S.S.R.	4.00 p.m.— 9.00 p.m.	10.30 a.m.— 3.30 p.m.	48.00	16.00	4.00
Vatican City State	4.00 p.m.— 9.00 p.m.	9.30 a.m.— 2.30 p.m.	40.50	13.50	4.00
Yugoslavia	4.00 p.m.— 9.00 p.m.	9.50 a.m.— 2.50 p.m.	42.00	14.00	4.00

A report charge is made, of an amount shown in the above table, instead of the normal call charge if, after communication is established with the distant number, the call is cancelled or is abandoned because neither the particular person required nor an acceptable substitute is available.

When the call cannot be completed on the day on which it is booked, the caller may have it held over, when further efforts will be made to effect connection.

Overseas calls are sometimes subject to atmospheric interference. Allowance is therefore made for periods during which conversation is not possible, and only effective period is reckoned, subject to the minimum charge for three minutes conversation. The responsibility for ending a call, other than where a Limited Duration Call is requested rests with the subscriber, whether time announcements are heard or not.

Telegraph Charges Inland

\$1 for Minimum of 10 words or less and 10 cents additional one word. Urgent Rate double the amount.

Schedule of Foreign Telegram Rates

	Ord. Full Rate per word	Letter Telegrams (LT & GLT)			Press		FMG & BG Full Rate	Other Govts. US) or (F)
		LT 22 wds Min	GLT 11 wds Min	Each Addnl wd	Full Rate	Urgent Rate		
Australia ...	.80	8.80	4.00	.40	.04	.25	.40	
Britain ...	.80	8.80	4.00	.40	.04	.25	.40	
Burma* ...	.90	9.90	4.50	.45	.04	—	.45	(F) .65
Canada† ...	.80	8.80	4.00	.40	.04	.25	.40	—
Ceylon ...	.80	8.80	4.00	.40	.04	.25	.40	(F) .55

France	...	1.40	15.40	—	.70	.40	1.40	.75	—
Germany	...	1.40	15.40	—	.70	.45	1.40	.75	—
Hongkong	...	.70	7.70	3.50	.35	.04	.20	.35	—
India (including Portuguese India)	.80	8.80	4.00	.40	.04	.25	.40	—	—
Indonesia†	...	.65	7.70	—	.35	.15	—	.35	—
Italy	...	1.40	15.40	—	.70	—	—	.75	—
Japan	...	1.30	14.30	—	.65	—	—	1.00	—
Manila-Philippines	1.00	11.00	—	.50	.15	1.00	.50	—	—
New York§ (U.S.)	.95	11.00	—	.50	.20	.70	.50	(US)	.50
New Zealand	...	.80	8.80	4.00	.40	.04	.25	.40	—
North Borneo includ- ing Labuan	...	.50	5.50	2.50	.25	.04	.15	.25	—
Pakistan	...	.80	8.80	4.00	.40	.04	.25	.40	—
United States of America	...	.95	11.00	—	.50	.20	.70	.50	—

§ Urgent and multiple telegrams not admitted

* Urgent telegrams not admitted

† Multiple telegrams not admitted

Rentals

Exchange Lines:—

Within 2 miles radius of exchange—

			\$	c.
Business (First Line)	...	...	270.00	per annum
(Auxiliary Line)	...	...	210.00	—do—
Residential	...	...	180.00	—do—
Additional mileage beyond radius per quarter mile route distance or part	...	...	17.50	—do—

Extension Lines:—

Internal—up to 110 yards of wiring	...	...	52.50	—do—
—more than 110 yards and less than $\frac{1}{4}$ mile	...	...	70.00	—do—
—each additional $\frac{1}{4}$ mile or part thereof	...	...	17.50	—do—
External up to one quarter mile route distance	...	...	70.00	—do—
Additional mileage per quarter mile route distance or part	...	...	17.50	—do—

Installation Fees

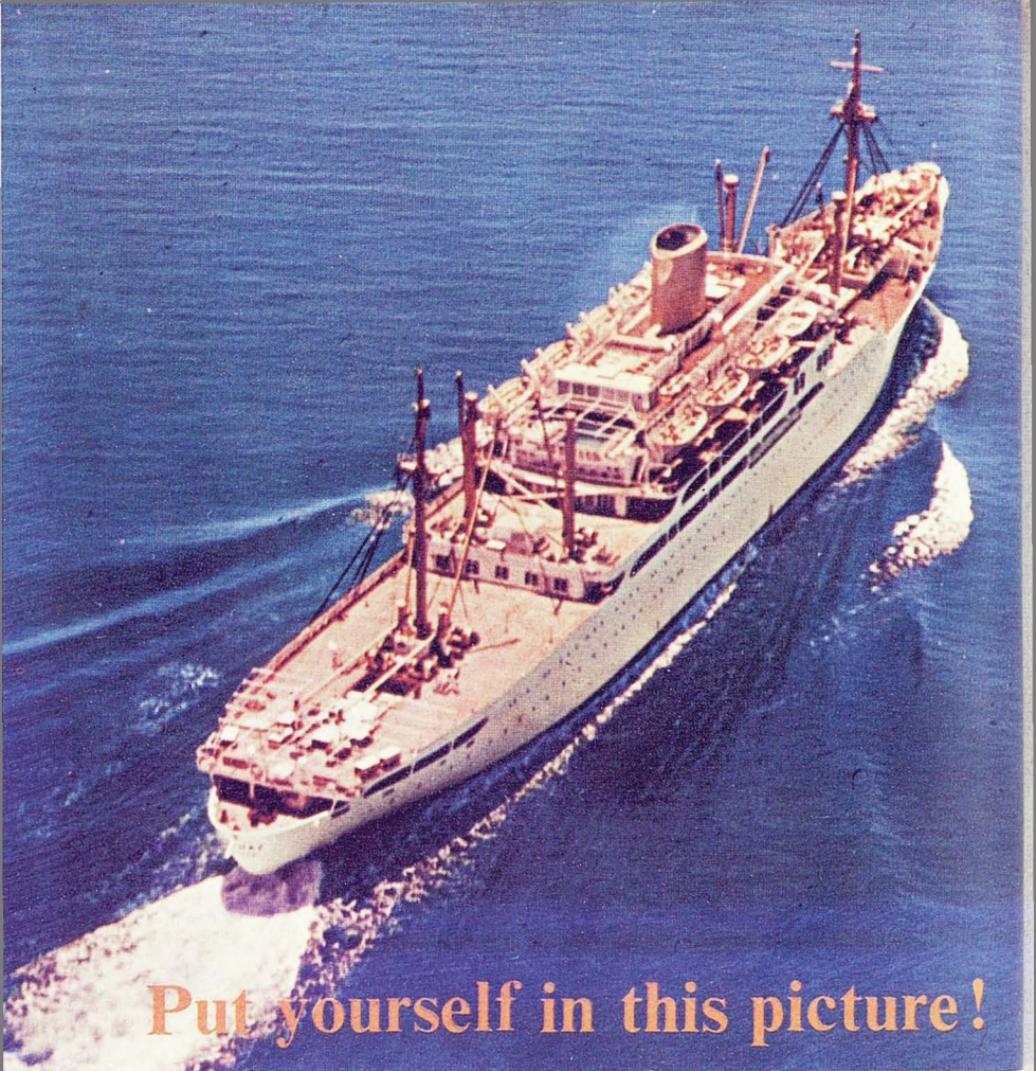
Exchange Lines:—

Within 2 miles radius of exchange	25.00	\$ c.
Each additional radial mile or part thereof	25.00	



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Extension Lines:—

Internal per instrument	10.00
External within 2 miles radius	25.00
Each additional radial mile	25.00

(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)

Ship to Shore Telephone Service

Radio telephone service is available with ships at sea which are suitably equipped to work in the Very High Frequency (V.H.F.) service within about 50 miles of Klang, Penang and Singapore.

Calls cannot be accepted from Public Call Offices.

HOURS OF SERVICE: Service is available at all hours of the day and night, but the periods of communication with a particular ship will vary with its position.

CHARGES: The cost of a call in this service for a minimum period of three minutes is \$3.00 plus the normal trunk and junction fee, using the reduced rate when this is applicable. For each additional minute or part thereof, \$1.00 will be added to the total cost.

Telegrams are not admitted on this service whilst the Ship is at Sea as they can be sent by the normal radio telegraph service.



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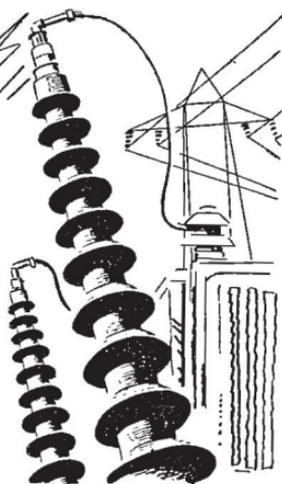
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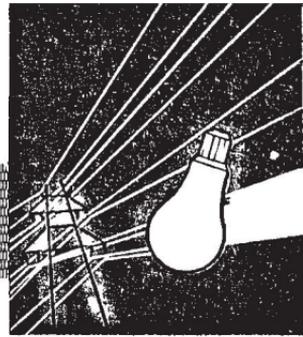
CENTRAL ELECTRICITY BOARD

P. O. Box 1003, Kuala Lumpur.



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Electricity



Central Electricity Board Headquarters

General Manager	—	J. Sharpies, c.B.E. Phone: K.L. 815440/80391
Deputy General Manager	—	A. H. P. Cardew Phone: K.L. 80391
Chief Engineer	—	F. R. Wardrop Phone: K.L. 80391
Assistant General Manager	—	Raja Zainal bin Raja Sulaiman, J.M.N. Phone: K.L. 8039.1
<i>Engineering Division:—</i>		
Chief Engineer (Hydro Division)	—	J. H. Sumner, O.B.E. Phone: K.L. 80391
Deputy Chief Engineer (Planning)	—	R. A. Savage Phone: K.L. 88371
Deputy Chief Engineer (Generation)	—	G. R. Goodall Phone: K.L. 80391
Commercial Manager	—	T. R. Keene Phone: K.L. 80391
<i>Financial Division:—</i>		
Comptroller and Chief Accountant	—	A. R. Sinclair Phone: K.L. 88961
<i>Administrative Division:—</i>		
Secretary	—	G. R. Wheeler Phone: K.L. 80391/80900
<i>Inspectorate Division:—</i>		
Chief Electrical Inspector	—	G. H. Mcleod Phone: K.L. 82903
<i>Architect Department:—</i>		
Architect	—	A. A. Geeraerts Phone: K.L. 88961
<i>Purchasing Department:—</i>		
Purchasing and Contracts Officer	—	C. A. Lines Phone: K.L. 88961
<i>Central Area:—</i>		
Area Manager	—	A. A. Allen Phone: K.L. 88371
<i>Northern Area:—</i>		
Area Manager	—	Chan Kee Pok Phone: Ipoh 3361/3362
<i>Southern Area:—</i>		
Area Manager Southern Area	—	R. G. Mainwaring Phone: Malacca 287

The Central 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 Headquarters 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 the Federation, the Board, on behalf of the Government licences all public and private companies who give supplies of electricity to the public and is also responsible for ensuring that the statutory safety rules and regulations are observed.

The largest of the licensee companies are the Perak River Hydro-Electric Power Company, with its associate the Kinta Electricity Distribution Company, who provide most of the supplies in Perak, and Messrs. Huttenbachs who operate from Alor Star, Telok Anson and Tampin. By special provisions of the Electricity Ordinance the City Council of Georgetown provides electricity supplies in Penang Island. There are, in addition, 91 licensees who each operate one or more small diesel stations.

The principal power stations

Station	Licensee	Motive Power	kW
Alor Star	— Huttenbachs	Diesel	3,600
Butterworth	— C.E.B.	Diesel	2,968
Taiping	— C.E.B.	Diesel	3,955
Chenderoh	— P.R.H.E.P. Co.	Water	27,000
Batu Gajah	— P.R.H.E.P. Co.	Steam	24,450
Malim Nawar	— P.R.H.E.P. Co.	Steam	54,000
Kota Bharu	— C.E.B.	Diesel	3,230
Kuala Trengganu	— C.E.B.	Diesel	1,087
Bungsar	— C.E.B.	Steam	22,500
Connaught Bridge	— C.E.B.	Steam	80,000
Ulu Langat	— C.E.B.	Water	2,288
Malacca	— C.E.B.	Steam	20,000
Kluang	— C.E.B.	Diesel	2,364
Batu Pahat	— C.E.B.	Diesel	1,668

The C.E.B. recently opened a small hydro-electric station at Robinson Falls in Cameron Highlands. C.E.B. also operates 30 other small diesel stations with a total capacity of approximately 13,500 kW, which distribute electricity supplies to the public in the smaller towns and villages.

In all of the C.E.B. and major licencees areas the system of supply is alternating current at 50 cycles 3 phase. The high tension voltages available vary in different parts, but the commercial and domestic supplies are uniformly at 400/415 volts 3 phase and 230/240 volts single phase.

Each public licencee has its own approved schedule of charges. In most of the stations operated by the C.E.B. special tariffs are available for industrial consumers and in many of them, a special tariff is offered to domestic consumers who use electricity for other purposes in addition to lighting.

Statistics

Capacity of Generating Stations:

Steam	...	...	...	...	...	126,500 kW
Water	...	...	...	...	...	3,188 kW
Diesel	...	...	...	...	...	28,904 kW

The total number of consumers served approximately 180,000

Total number of units sold per annum approximately 545 million.

Total revenue per annum from sales of electricity approximately \$52 million

The average price per unit sold in all stations 9.67 cents.

Number of towns and villages supplies 141.

The total value of capital assets at 31.8.60 approximately \$246 million.

During the year ended 31.8.60 a sum of \$9 million was spent on operating and maintaining the transmission and distribution system and a sum of about \$23.3 million was spent on the generation or bulk purchase of electricity.

Development

The Board has started work on an extensive hydro-electric project in Cameron Highlands which, by about 1963, will add 75,000 kW to their generating capacity and may ultimately yield a total of nearly 200,000 kW.

Associated with the Cameron Highlands project is the construction of 132 miles of 132,000 volt transmission line which will convey the energy from the Highlands to the industrial and other users in the states in the west of the country. It is ultimately hoped to extend this HV transmission line to form a National Grid which will run throughout the length of the country from Kedah in the north to Johore Bahru in the south. This hope is still far from fulfilment, but today a total of almost 190 miles of 66,000 volt transmission line and 903 miles of HV distribution lines have been erected by the C.E.B. and are in use mainly in the States of Selangor, Negri Sembilan and Malacca. The P.R.H.E.P. Co., also has an extension HV transmission and distribution system in Perak, and the inter connection of this system with that of the Board would be the first step towards the aim of a nation wide grid.

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Ethiopia	Addis Ababa		Luganville
Saudi Arabia	Djeddah	Tahiti "	Papeete
	Alkhorbar	Somaliland	Djibouti

Subsidiaries

Banque Française de l'Asie S.A. Capital Frs N.F. 5.600.000

Head Office: 96, Boulevard Haussmann, Paris (8)

Branch: Saigon (Vietnam) Cable Address: FRASIBANK

French Bank of Southern Africa Ltd. Capital S.A.£1.050.000

Head Office: Johannesburg

Branches: Port Elizabeth, Durban, Capetown, East London

Cable Address: FRENCHBANK

Banque Franco-Chinoise Pour le Commerce et L'Industrie S.A

Capital N.F. 5.300.000

Paris - Saigon - Phnom Penh - Tananarive - Tamatave

(Cable Address: CRAN£HINE)

Kuala Lumpur Branch

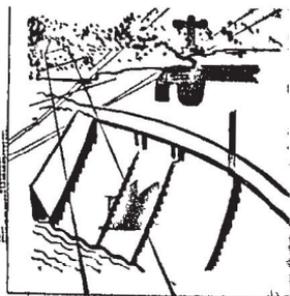
44, Pudu Road, P.O. Box 69,

Phones: 81945, 81946, 81947

Cable Address: INDOCHINE, KUALA LUMPUR

Batu Road Sub-Branch: 488, Batu Road—Phone: 89762

Water



Organisation

With the exception of George Town and Malacca Water Supplies which are operated and controlled by the respective Municipal Authorities, all other water supplies throughout the Federation of Malaya are maintained and operated by the Public Works Department.

Under the Constitution, water supply is a State matter and the financing of all projects is thus the responsibility of individual State Governments. State Governments can however, obtain Loans from the Federal Government where they are unable to finance projects by themselves. There are no Water Boards in Malaya as yet.

The Public Works Department is responsible for the technical side of the maintenance and operation of existing supplies and the construction of new works, but the financial arrangements are the responsibility of each individual State Government. The Headquarters organisation of the Public Works Department in Kuala Lumpur has a Water Supply Branch whose function is to advise on request the State Authorities on all water supply matters, and to design new schemes. The Water Supply Branch also correlates available information relating to rain-fall, flow records in rivers, treatment problems, new design techniques etc., and generally acts as a co-ordinating and advisory office for all States.

Existing Supplies

There are over 140 existing water supply installations throughout the Federation, supplying a total quantity of more than 80 million gallons per day to a population of approximately 2,700,000 people. All the major water supply schemes throughout the Federation have been built to a high standard and produce water of a high quality. Some of the smaller water schemes and particularly those which were developed during the Emergency are below normal standards, but action is gradually being taken to either abandon these smaller schemes in favour of larger regional water supplies or to rehabilitate them individually.

A few of the systems draw water from wells, but the majority are drawn from the surface waters. At a number of treatment plants -the raw water is derived from upland jungle covered catchments, and only sterilisation with chlorine is required, but in either cases, full treatment by chemical coagulation, sedimentation, filtration, conditioning and chlorination is necessary.

The quality of supply for consumption is regularly checked by the Department of Chemistry, and except for a few small Untreated rural water supplies, conforms to a high standard of purity. The Department of Chemistry undertakes some 20,000 bacteriological and 3,000 chemical analyses of water each year.

Proposed Development of Water Supplies

Under the Five Year Development Plan for 1961-1965, it is proposed to expend some \$140 million on water supplies throughout the Federation. It is estimated that this expenditure will provide an additional 1,750,000 people with piped water supply and the total quantity supplied will be

increased by 44 million gallons per day.. Emphasis is being placed on the supply of treated water to the rural areas. In some cases this is being accomplished by the extension of existing supplies) otherwise it will be necessary to construct new independent schemes.

Some of the larger schemes now in hand or about to be undertaken are the extension of Alor Star Water Supply, new supply for Yen, new supply at Kuala Perlis / Simpang Ampat, extensions in Province Wellesley, new supply for Krian, new supply for Ipoh, new supply for Lower Perak, extensions to Taiping, new supply for Klang and Port Swettenham, new supply for Sebak Bernam, new supply for Cheras area, extensions to Kuala Lumpur, extensions to Kuala Langat, new supply for Seremban and Port Dickson, extensions to Muar, new supply for Temerloh and Mentakab, new supply for Kuantan and new supply for Kota Bharu.

Charging for Water

All private and business supplies are metered and charged according to the water consumed. The policy of metering supplies has been accepted by all States and the number of unmetered supplies has been steadily reduced year by year. In the larger supplies, Self-Accounting Systems are operated by the Public Works Department but in the smaller supplies, assistance is obtained in the collection of payments by Town Boards or Rural District Offices. Charges for water supply are not Uniform throughout Malaya, and vary from State to State. The application of water rate is gradually being superseded by a more realistic water charge.

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P.O. Box 29, Butterworth, P.W.

Tel: BW 47

(Federation of Malaya)

Broadcasting



THE Department of Broadcasting (known as Radio Malaya) falls within the portfolio of the Prime Minister who controls the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. As a Government department the operation of the whole organization is financed from public funds.

Offices:

The Kuala Lumpur studios and headquarters of Radio Malaya are located in Federal House. The Federal Headquarters of the Department comprise the following divisions:

- (1) Administration.
- (2) Engineering.
- (3) Programmes.
- (4) News.

There are offices and studio facilities at the Penang and Malacca Regional centres and a small sub-office in Kota Bharu.

Officials:

Director of Broadcasting	Dol Ramli (Acting)
Deputy Director -	Murtadza Zaaba (Acting)
Chief Engineer -	Kirpal Singh
Head, News Service -	Hashim bin Hassan (Acting)
Head, Malay Service -	Raja Iskandar Zahia (Acting)
Head, English Service	Toh Seng Yam (Acting)
Head, Chinese Service	Leong Teng Sun
Head, Indian Service -	R. Balakrishnan (Acting)
Head, Programme Operations	Aziz Abu Hassan (Acting)

Stations

Location	Language Service	Frequency (Kc/S)	Wavelength (M)	Power (K/W)
Kuala Lumpur (Kajang)	Malay	1070	280	20
	Malay and Indian	6135	48.9	2
	English	880	341	20
	Chinese	6025	49.8	5
	Chinese and Indian	590	508	20
Penang	Malay	660	455	10
	Malay	7280	41.2	10
	Malay	7200	349	10
	English	860	41.7	10

<i>Location</i>	<i>Language Service</i>	<i>Frequency (Kc/S)</i>	<i>Wavelength (M)</i>	<i>Power (K/W)</i>
Ipoh	Chinese and Indian	1040	288	10
	Malay	740	405	2†
	English	910	330	2†
Malacca	Chinese and Indian	1200	250	10*
	Malay	1280	234	10
	English	1010	297	10
Kota Bharu	Chinese and Indian	1160	259	10
	Malay	840	357	0.3†
	English	700	429	10*
Kuala Trengganu	Malay	960	312	0.3
Kuantan	Malay	810	370	0.3‡
	English	1140	263	5*
Johore Bahru	Malay	570	526	5*
	English	941	319	5*
	Chinese and Indian	1220	246	5*

Key

- * These outlets would commence to operate from August/November, 1962.
 † The power of these outlets would be increased to 10 KW as from August/October, 1962.
 ‡ The power of this outlet would be increased to 5 KW as from November, 1962.

Note

Medium-wave transmissions are meant for local reception while Short-wave signals are designed to cover the whole of Malaya particularly areas not served by Medium-waves.

Development

Works started late in 1961 on new studios and offices at Kota Bharu on the East Coast. Similar transmitting centres are due to be opened at Johore Bahru, Ipoh, Kuantan and Kuala Trengganu during 1962/63. A 10 kilowatt 3-network transmitting station with short and medium wave services started operating from Penang on 17th July, 1961.

Operations

Radio Malaya broadcasts in four languages: Malay, English, Chinese (Mandarin, Hakka, Cantonese and Hokkien) and Tamil. Programmes are currently carried over 5 short-wave and 17 medium-wave transmitters situated at various centres in the country. Transmitter powers range from 500 watts to 20 kilowatts. The centres are linked by Very High Frequency and Microwave circuits. Letters have been received from Singapore, Borneo and Indonesia reporting favourable reception. The present aerial systems are really designed to provide only a Malaya-wide coverage for domestic service.

Programmes and News

The News Room produces 30 news bulletins and news summaries a day—8 in the national language (Malay) totalling 54 minutes, 7 in English totalling 46 minutes, 3 in Tamil totalling 25 minutes and 12 in the four Chinese dialects totalling 85 minutes. This means that the News Room is responsible for 3½ hours of news broadcast daily, besides newstalks and commentaries.

The normal overall air-time totalled 301 hours per week distributed as hereunder:—

Malay	...	...	...	...	...	97	hours
Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	79	„
English	...	...	...	...	...	78½	„
Indian	...	...	...	...	...	46½	„

This exclude schools' broadcasts, increased air-time during public holidays, special "live" coverage (Outside Broadcasts) of important public events and monthly broadcasts to aborigines.

The Radio Malaya Orchestra was formed in mid-1961 with an establishment of 12 musicians, but its strength will be increased by stages. An additional five musicians are allowed for 1962.

Licences

The total number of licences issued as on 30th June, 1961 was 269,393 representing a revenue earning of \$3,232,716 as against an operational expenditure of \$5,800,000.

Commercial Radio

The Commercial elements are introduced into Radio Malaya service as from 1st January, 1962. Advertisers either sponsor complete programmes or pay for spot announcements. Certain airtimes especially in the evening are reserved for National Programmes wherein no commercials are allowed.

Wireless Licence

When licensing of radio sets was first introduced in the Federation in 1947, the total number of licences issued was only 10,000. By the end of 1960 the figure had reached 226,828. The cost of a licence is M\$12 (28s. sterling) per annum. Thus Government derives over \$2½ million per annum in licence revenue as against the Department's total operational expenditure of approximately \$5.8 million.

Due to effective periodic checks organised by Wireless Inspection Officers in every State in the Federation, the incidence of evasion is steadily decreasing.

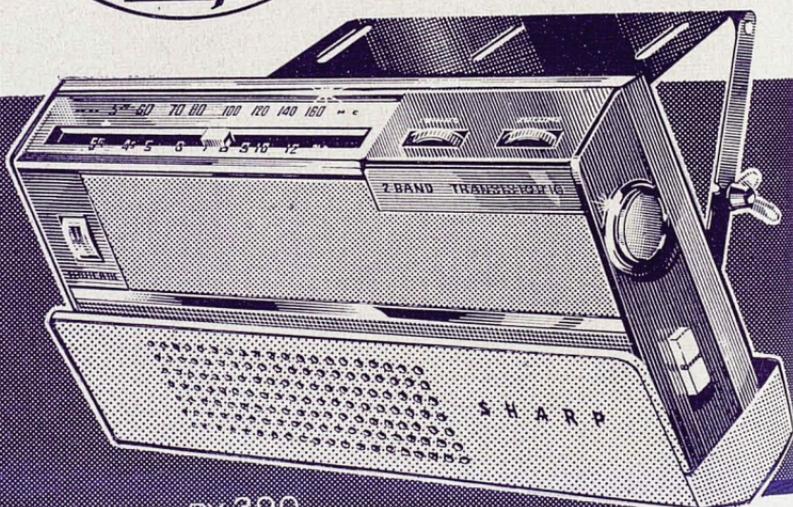
Breakdown of the figures since 1949

Year							Licences Issued
1950	46,620
1952	73,488
1954	115,286
1956	157,540
1958	172,403
1960	226,828



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TRANSISTOR

PORTABLE / CAR RADIO

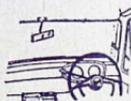


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AS A CAR RADIO



OR
A PORTABLE RADIO

PERDANA
LEADERSHIP
FOUNDATION
YAYASAN
KEPIMPINAN
PERDANA

Press



Survey

Malaya has one of the best newspaper services in Asia.

There are daily papers, morning and afternoon, in the four main languages, -the English language press having the largest circulations. Planes, trains and cars get the (morning newspapers on the breakfast table throughout the country)

Most papers carry a full coverage of foreign as well a/ national news, and papers such as the Straits Times and Malay Mail supplement the 50,000 words a day handed by the international news agencies with cables from their own correspondents.

Technically the Malayan newspapers are of a high order, printed on fast rotary presses and well illustrated. The head offices of the largest newspapers are linked to the main Federation towns by their own teleprinter services.

The size of the newspapers varies from eight pages for the Malay papers, and from twelve to fourteen for Chinese dailies to sixteen pages and up for the leading English newspapers.

The oldest newspaper in the Federation is the Pinang Gazette, first published in 1833.

The Singapore Free Press, which was only two years younger, is now merged with the Malay Mail, the new national paper now published simultaneously in Kuala Lumpur and Singapore,

Newspapers

The principal English-language newspapers published in the Federation are: "The Malay Mail" (afternoon), in Kuala Lumpur; "The Straits Times" (morning); "Sunday Times" (morning); "Sunday Mail" (morning); All in Kuala Lumpur; "The Straits Echo" (morning); "The Pinang Gazette" (afternoon), both in Penang, and "The Malayan Times", a newcomer to the English language ranks, published in Petaling Jaya.

The leading Chinese newspaper are: "Nanyang Siang Pau", "Sin Chew Jit Poh", "Chung Shin Jit Pao", and "Nanyang Evening Post" all published in Singapore; "The China Press", "Kin Kwok Jit Poh", published in Ipoh; and the "Kwong Wah Yit Poh" and the "Sing Pin Jih Pau", published in Penang.

The principal Malay papers are "Berita Harian" (morning); "Berita Minggu" (Sunday), published in Kuala Lumpur, "Utusan Melayu" published in Kuala Lumpur, and "Warta Negara", published in Penang.

The leading Tamil newspapers are: "Tamil Murasu" and "Malaya Nanban", published in Singapore; "Tamil Nesan", published in Kuala Lumpur, and "Jothee" and "Sevika" published in Penang.



HEAD OFFICE

MALAYAN BANKING LIMITED

(INCORPORATED IN THE FEDERATION OF MALAYA)

HEAD OFFICE:
MALAYAN BANK BUILDING
92, HIGH STREET, KUALA LUMPUR.
P.O. BOX 2010, TELEPHONE: 89105-8
CABLE ADDRESS: "MAYBANK".

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TRANSACTIONED

BRANCHES:

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CORRESPONDENTS ALL OVER THE WORLD

Finance



Central Bank of Malaya

Bank Negara Tanah Melayu

Telephone: K.L. 89933

Postal Address: P.O. Box 922, Kuala Lumpur

Establishment of the Bank

The Central Bank of Malaya Ordinance, 1958, under which Bank Negara Tanah Melayu was established, and the Banking Ordinance, 1958, which provides for the licensing and regulation of the business of banking in the Federation of Malaya, both came into force on 20th January, 1959. Prior to that date, banking in the Federation was carried on under the general provisions of the Companies Ordinance, 1940, as it was before the Federation became an independent nation on 31st August, 1957. Most of the banks in the Federation and Singapore were members of the Malayan Exchange Banks' Association.

Objects of the Bank

The principal objects of the Bank are to issue currency, to act as a banker and financial adviser to the Federation Government, to promote monetary stability and a sound financial structure in the Federation and to influence the credit situation to the advantage of the Federation.

Board of Directors

Governor (Chairman)
Deputy Governor -v
Secretary to the Treasury

Dato's W. H. Wilcock, P.M.N.
Ismail bin Mohamed Ali
Abdul Jamil bin Abdul Rais,
P.J.K., J.M.N.

Directors - - -

Dr. Chua Sin Kah, J.M.N.
R. Govindasamy
Lim Huck Aik, J.M.N.
Dato' Kurnia Jasa Osman bin Talib

Principal Officers

Choi Siew Hong -
Raja Khalid bin Raja Harun -
Chan Sow Khong
Hooi Kam Sooi -
Siew Nim Chee -

Adviser/ Secretary
Manager Establishment Department
Chief Accountant
Manager, Banking Department
Economist

Banks in the Federation

Name of Banks
Bank of America -
The Bank of Canton Ltd.
The Bank of Tokyo Ltd.

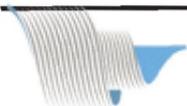
Town in which they are established
Kuala Lumpur
Kuala Lumpur
Kuala Lumpur

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------|
| Bangkok | Kuala Lumpur |
| Ban Hin Lee Bank Ltd. | Penang |
| Banque de L'Indochine | Kuala Lumpur |
| Batu Pahat Bank Ltd. | Batu Pahat |
- THE CHARTERED BANK:
Seremban, Port Swettenham, Klang, Kuala Lumpur, Kuantan, Ipoh, Kangar, Teluk Anson, Taiping, Sitiawan, Penang, Butterworth, Alor Star, Petaling Jaya. -
- CHUNG KHIAW BANK LTD.:
Kuala Lumpur, Ipoh, Malacca, Johore Bahru, Kota Bharu
- THE EASTERN BANK LTD.:
Kuala Lumpur.
- THE FIRST NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK:
Kuala Lumpur.
- HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION:
Cameron Highlands, Ipoh, Johore Bahru, Kuala Lumpur, Malacca, Muar, Penang, Sungei Patani, Teluk Anson, Petaling Jaya.
- THE INDIAN BANK LTD.):
Penang, Kuala Lumpur, Malacca.
- THE INDIAN OVERSEAS BANK LTD.: *
Kuala Lumpur, Ipoh, Penang, Malacca, Klang.
- THE KWONG YIK (SELANGOR) BANKING CORPORATION LTD.:
Kuala Lumpur.
- LEE WAH BANK LTD.:
Bentong, Kuala Lumpur, Klang, Petaling Jaya, Kaub.
- MALAYAN BANKING LTD.:
Penang, Johore Bahru, Malacca, Pontian Kechil, Batu Pahat, Ipoh, Kuala Lumpur, Muar, Alor Star, Bahau, Kampar, Kluang, Kota Bharu, Kota Tinggi, Kuala Pilah, Mersing, Segamat, Seremban, Taiping, Tangkak, Teluk Anson.
- THE MERCANTILE BANK LTD.:
Kuala Lumpur, Kota Bharu, Kuantan, Raub,¹ Ipoh, Kuala Lipis, Penang, Seremban, Temerloh, Taiping, Bentong.
- NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY:
Penang.
- THE ORIENTAL BANK OF MALAYA LTD.:
Klang, Kuala Lumpur, Seremban.
- OVERSEA-CHINESE BANKING CORPORATION LTD.:
Alor Star, Batu Pahat, Bukit Mertajam, Ipoh, Johore Bahru, Klang,, Kluang, Kota Bharu, Kuala Lumpur, Kuantan, Malacca, Muar, Penang, Segamat, Seremban, Taiping, Teluk Anson, Tangkok.
- OVERSEA UNION BANK LTD.:
Kuala Lumpur, Malacca, Penang.
- THE UNITED COMMERCIAL BANK LTD.:
Kuala Lumpur, Klang, Penang.
- UNITED MALAYAN BANKING CORPORATION LTD.:
Kuala Lumpur, Penang, Bahau, Batu Pahat, Ipoh, Kampar, Klang, Kluang, Kuala Kangsar, Kuala Pilah, Kuala Trengganu, Malacca, Georgetown, Ayer Itam, Segamat, Sitiawan, Sungei Patani, Teluk Anson.

Finance

Statement of Assets and Liabilities 31st December, 1960

LIABILITIES	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
CONSOLIDATED REVENUE ACCOUNT—						
Balance 31st December, 1959	155,816,803.72			
<i>Add:</i> Surplus 1960—						
Revenue for the year	1,069,020,973.98			
Expenditure for the year	855,586,952.97			
			213,434,021.01			
			369,250,824.73			
			1,022,364.68			
<i>Less:</i> Depreciation of Investments				368,228,460.05
CONSOLIDATED LOAN ACCOUNT—						
Premium Bonds	1,143,350.00			
Treasury Deposits	140,150,000.00			
Treasury Bills	110,784,376.74			
			252,077,726.74			
CONSOLIDATED TRUST ACCOUNT—						
Government Trust Funds	78,250,825.68			
Development Fund	177,873,048.84			
State Reserve Fund	3,986,930.00			
Deposits	28,932,149.74			
Specific Funds	22,836,545.34			
			311,879,499.60			
Sinking Funds	157,919,571.84			
			469,799,071.44			
			1,090,105,258.23			



ASSETS

CASH AND INVESTMENT—				
In Treasuries and Banks of Malaya	...	...	...	...
Balance with Agencies	...	...	...	...
Investments — Trustee Stocks	..	...	...	...
Other Investments	...	...	...	...
Less held for:				
Consolidated Loan Account	...	...	...	...
Consolidated Trust Account	...	...	...	...
CASH AND INVESTMENTS (as above)	...	...	...	...
CASH AND INVESTMENTS (as above)	...	...	...	...
Investments — Specific Funds	...	...	...	...
Trustee Securities and Cash held for Sinking Funds				

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$
...	85,885,319.36				
...	82,542,961.01				
<hr/>					
...	698,470,630.41		168,428,280.37		
...	59,002,703.44				
<hr/>					
			757,473,333.85		
<hr/>					
			925,901,614.22		
...	252,077,726.74				
...	305,595,427.43				
<hr/>					
			557,673,154.17		
<hr/>					
					368,228,460.05
					252,077,726.74
...	305,595,427.43				
...	6,284,072.17				
...					
<hr/>					
			311,879,499.60		
...			157,919,571.84		
<hr/>					
					469,799,071.44
<hr/>					
					1,090,105,258.23
<hr/>					

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Head Office:

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Telephone: 89166 (4 lines)

Branches

STATE OF JOHORE

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Kluang
Segamat

STATE OF KEDAH

Alor Star
Kulim
Sungei Patani

STATE OF MALACCA

Malacca

STATE OF NEGRI SEMBILAN

Bahau
Kuala Pilah

STATE OF PAHANG

Kuantan

STATE OF PENANG

Ayer Hitam
Butterworth
Penang

STATE OF PERAK

Bagan Serai
Ipoh
Kampar
Kuala Kangsar
Sitiawan
Taiping
Telok Anson

STATE OF SELANGOR

Klang
Kuala Lumpur
Tanjong Karang

STATE OF TRENGGANU

Kuala Trengganu
Kuala Dungun

STATE OF SINGAPORE

Singapore

Correspondents in all Principal Cities of the World

Interest Rates

	3 mths.	6 mths.	9 mths.	12 mths.
	% p.a.			
Commercial Banks' Maximum Deposit Rates:				
(effective from 1.10.59)	3½	3½	3¾	3¾
(effective from 29.6.60)	4	4	4	4
Treasury Bills — Discount Rates:				
(effective from 29.7.59)	3	3	3½	3½
(effective from 1.7.60)	4	4	4	4

	2 yrs.	3 yrs.	4 yrs.	5 yrs.
	% p.a.			
Treasury Deposit Receipts:				
(effective from 1.9.59)	—	4½	4¾	4½
(effective from 31.12.59)	4	4½	4¾	4½

Effective from

1.12.58 1.7.60

% p.a.

Commercial Banks' Minimum Advances Rates:

Advances against Government and/or Municipal securities	5	6
Clean Advances	5	6
Advances against commodities	5	6
Advances against stocks and shares	5½	6½
Advances against property	6	7

Medium and Long-term Government interest rates:

Interest rates for Federation Government loans during 1960 were 4½ per cent for 5 years and 5½ per cent for 16—18 years.

Savings Bank Deposit Rates:

Interest allowed on savings deposits by the Post Office Savings Bank and the commercial banks remained at 2½ per cent annum during the year.

Total Amount in Circulation

		Gross Circulation	Nett Circulation	Active Circulation	Percentage of "Active" to "Gross"
				Per \$1,000	
As at 31.12.60	...	1,133	1,131,489	1,020,320	90
				Gross Note Circulation	Gross Coin Circulation
				Per \$1,000	
As at 31.12.60	...	...	...	1,020,320	50,757

TABLE 3 — 1. Liabilities and assets of Federation Commercial Banks

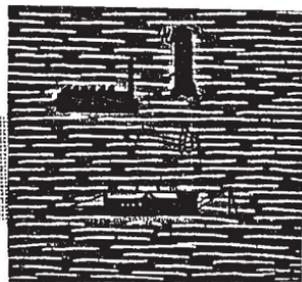
Liabilities					Assets						
Deposits of customers other than banks	Balances due to other banks (1)	Other Liabilities	Total Liabilities	Cash (2)	Balances due to other banks	Loans and advances (3)	Investments	Reserves with Central Banks	Other assets	Total assets	
\$ million											
1952	622	103	34	759	59	475	132	60	—	33	759
1953	559	102	33	694	49	421	129	64	—	31	694
1954	590	89	35	714	50	401	162	67	—	34	714
1955	790	102	39	931	47	585	194	59	—	46	931
1956	746	105	46	897	52	491	252	53	—	49	897
1957	681	122	49	852	59	398	279	65	—	51	852
1958	724	152	48	924	57	444	295	68	—	60	924
1959	826	114	127	1,067	61	361	406	82	34	123	1,067
1960	947	130	155	1,067	72	358	510	104	38	150	1,232

(1) Includes amounts borrowed from other banks

(2) Includes cash with the Central Bank.

(3) Includes bills discounted or purchased and bills receivable.

National Economy



General

The Federation of Malaya covering an area of 51,000 square miles is roughly more than twice the size of Ceylon or slightly larger than England without Wales. According to the 1957 Census of population, the country's population in 1957 was 6.41 million and by 1960 it rose to 7.02 million. The country has shown one of the highest Annual Rates of population increase in the world over the past 10 years — an increase of 2.97%. Malaya is however not overpopulated and has a relatively low density of population. About three-quarters of the country is still under forests.

National Income and Output

During the five-year period 1956-60 Malaya's Gross National product at factor cost has shown an increase of approximately 20%. In terms of constant prices there has been an increase of 16%. The average increase has been of the order of 3.3% annually which has been almost completely absorbed by the very rapid population growth of 3.2% during the period. This national income growth compares as follows with some other Asiatic countries: Japan 9.5%, Burma 4.6%, Philippines 4.4%, Thailand 4.0%, India 3.7% and Ceylon 2.2%.

There is, however, an understatement in the rate of growth as a considerable part of total domestic investment has been devoted to the improvement of Social Services which do not show any direct and immediate results in terms of production, and the expansion of the infra-structure of the economy. Another significant part has been in the field of rubber replanting which has a long gestation period.

The Federation has the second highest per Capita income in the whole of Asia (Japan has the highest). Per Capita income is approximately \$800 (Malayan) in the Federation and \$900 in Japan.

Agricultural Production

Agriculture accounts for very nearly half the total Malayan Gross National Product. Malaya compares very favourably with other Asia countries as evidenced by the very large production gains during the period 1955-1961. The increase in food production rose by 34%. Rice production, which has fluctuated considerably from year to year, has shown an overall increase from 443,000 tons in 1951/52 to 560,000 tons in 1960/61.

The principal non-food commodity is rubber, the production of which has been increasing. In 1951, 604,000 tons were produced; this compares with 736,000 tons in 1961. What is more significant, however, is that under the replanting programme the output of superior quality rubber to the total output has increased considerably. For estate rubber for which alone data is available the proportion has increased from 34% in 1950 to 66% in 1960.

Approximately two-thirds of the present total planted acreage has been replanted. The lowering of the cost of production which has resulted will not only improve Malaya's competitive position in the rubber market relative to other producers but also strengthen to some extent this position against meeting the increasing threat from synthetic rubber. Appreciable

output increases have also been registered in respect of oil palm products and fruits.

Although the output of tin has fluctuated from year to year, reflecting international conditions, the output of iron ore and bauxite has increased four-fold and doubled respectively, in the five year period ending 1960.

Manufacturing Production

Manufacturing production has developed but little in the Federation so far. The principal industries are: tin ore refining, rubber milling, rubber goods, pineapple canning, cement, bricks and tiles, cigarettes and soap. Considerable production increases have been registered in most of these industries.

One of the aims of Government policy is to expand the manufacturing sector. Among measures taken to implement this policy are (a) expansion of technical training facilities, (b) block development of complementary and ancillary industries on specially selected sites, (c) Pioneer Industries (Relief from Income Tax Ordinance of 1958) and (d) the establishment of the Malayan Industrial Development Ltd.—1960. By August 1961, 63 firms had been granted pioneer Status and applications from 194 other firms were being reviewed.

There was an increase in the number of pioneer firms operating in the Federation from 19 to 31 at the end of 1960. At the end of 1960 these firms employed 2,088 employees, an increase of 57%. The total value of sales showed an increase of 118% and the net value of output showed an even greater increase—132%.

The industries in which these 31 firms operated included amongst others:

Faints varnishes and Lacquers, Medicinal and Pharmaceutical Preparation, Perfumes Cosmetics and toilet preparations, Tin Can and Containers, Electrical Apparatus and Supplies, Machine parts etc.

At the end of 1960 there were 26 additional firms with pioneer status which had not started operations.

Comparable information for 1961 is not available.

Foreign Trade and Balance of Payments

The Federation's economy is export dominated, exports constitute some 50% of Gross National Product, and exports in their turn are dominated by two commodities: rubber and tin. In 1960, rubber constituted some 60% of export and tin exports 17%.

Malaya has the highest per Capita foreign trade in the whole of Asia. In 1960 it amounted to US\$195 followed by Ceylon US\$78 and US\$74 for Japan.

Despite frequent and marked fluctuations in exports, Malaya's trade has resulted in substantial export surpluses. These surpluses have been large enough to pay for Malaya's net deficits in respect of invisible payments in its balance of payments and have left substantial balances, which together with sizable, net inflows of Capital have resulted in additions to the Federation's Exchange reserves. Reserves have risen from US\$558 million in 1955 to US\$801 million—1961.

The comfortable exchange reserve position over a long period enable Malaya in the past few years to dispense with all restrictions on imports and current payments.

The absence of inflation and a stable and sound currency have led to a favourable economic climate.

Labour



Industrial Relations

The Industrial Relations policy of the Government is that of fostering a system of industrial relations whereby employees and employers will be able to deal with mutual problems within the particular industry or establishment through joint negotiations and consultation.. This policy is based on the principle of recognising the desire of both sides of industry to voluntarily provide for and operate an effective system of joint machinery. The Government considers that the voluntary system of industrial relations will more successfully guarantee industrial peace and the smooth functioning of employer/employee relations than compulsory measures enforced by legislation.

The Laws of the Federation of Malaya do not provide for compulsory arbitration but legislation has been in operation for several years, which makes provision for dealing with disputes provided that the disputing parties are agreeable to resort to arbitration. The legislation in existence includes the Industrial Courts Ordinance, which provides for the establishments of a permanent Industrial Court, with independent members and members representing employers and workmen, to which disagreements can be referred provided both sides agree to such reference. There is also provision under this Ordinance for the setting up of arbitration boards, and for the appointment of a single arbitrator.

Also provided for the Industrial Courts Ordinance is provision for the setting up of Courts of Inquiry in cases where the interests of the public are likely to be gravely affected by an industrial dispute. A Court of Inquiry, however, does not impose any settlements on the parties. It merely enquires into the facts of the dispute so that the Legislative Council and the public may be informed of the reasons behind the dispute, and why the country is, as a whole, likely to suffer loss and inconvenience, so that public opinion can be brought to bear upon the parties to effect a settlement. Although a Court of Inquiry usually makes recommendations as to the manner in which the dispute should be settled, such recommendations are not binding upon the parties.

Only in one respect is there some measure of compulsion and that is provided for in the Trade Disputes Ordinance, which gives a measure of protection to the public, i.e. should a dispute arise in a public utility service no strike shall be called, or lockout enforced, in breach of contract unless fourteen days' notice of such strike or lockout has been given and until such period of notice has been completed.

Even after that, no strike can be called if the dispute has been placed before an arbitrator or before the Industrial Court or is being similarly-dealt with.

Moreover, provision is made that any person who wilfully and maliciously breaks a contract of service knowing or believing that probable consequences of his doing will be to endanger human life or the efficient operation of any public health service, or will be to cause serious bodily injury, or to expose valuable property to damage or destruction, is also guilty of an offence.

In order to make provision for industries where the degree of organisation is not sufficiently developed to establish effective industrial relations machinery to deal with conditions of employment, a Wage Council's Ordinance came into existence in 1947., The first Wages Council was established on 29.8.1959 for shop assistants, employees in coffee shops, restaurants, hotels and bars. Action is being taken to establish a Wages Council for workers engaged in stevedoring, cargo handling and lighterage operations in the Port of Penang.

Comparison of Wages

It is found that to engage efficient heavy unskilled labour at less than \$90 per month is not possible.

Applying Government's definition of the average good employer it is found that industry's remuneration for the equivalent of the Classified Labourer is in the region of \$90 to \$110, firms being in the \$90 to \$100 group than in the \$100 to \$110 group. Allowing in these figures an appropriate rent element, it is found that more still fall in the group of \$90 to \$100 than in the group \$100 to \$110.

The existing differential between Unclassified and Classified Labour is 12 cents a day. This is considered not wide-enough. On the rates paid to light labour by reputable employers it is considered that proper differential is 30 cents. The remuneration for light labour in the Kuala Lumpur area is in the region of \$95 per month which justifies the proposed basic wage of \$2.82 for Unclassified labour. This figure of \$2.82 with 28 cents COLA is equal to \$80.60 for a month of 26 days. If to this sum is added \$12.50 the recommended K.L. Housing Allowance, it totals to \$93.10.

Present Wage Structure

STAGE	BASIC	COLA	TOTAL P.D.	TOTAL P.M.
1	2.72	.28	3.00	78.00
2	2.84	.28	3.12	81.12
3	2.88	.28	3.16	82.16
4	2.96	.28	3.24	84.24
5	3.04	.28	3.32	86.32
6	3.12	.28	3.40	88.40
7	3.16	.28	3.44	89.44
8	3.20	.28	3.48	90.48
9	3.24	.28	3.52	91.52
10	3.36	.28	3.64	94.64
11	3.40	.28	3.68	95.68
12	3.44	.28	3.72	96.72
13	3.48	.28	3.76	97.76
14	3.52	.32	3.84	99.84
15	3.60	.32	3.92	101.92
16	3.64	.32	3.96	102.96
17	3.68	.32	4.00	104.00
18	3.76	.36	4.12	107.12
19	3.80	.36	4.16	108.16
20	3.84	.36	4.20	109.20

The above Table sets out the present wage structure up to \$3.84 basic per day.

Female Labour

The general policy of the Federal Government and the Railway Administration is not to employ female labour. State Governments vary in their practice. In some States practically none is employed. In one State as much as 15% of the Unclassified Labour is female. The practice of commerce and industry is that it be employed on light work. This being principally grass cutters. In some States quite a large number of women are employed in heavy work on road construction. This is not the practice of commerce and industry but there are sound historical reasons for the women at present so employed continuing on heavy work.

Women receive 4/5ths the rate of men. A differential is usual in commerce and industry.

Hours of Work

The basic is a day's work of 8 hours with a 30-minute meal break, 5 days a week and of 6 hours on the sixth day (i.e., the day before the weekly holiday). This gives a 48-hour week. This is generally the practice of commerce and industry.

Labour

The Structure of Government Daily-Rated Labour

The structures of daily-rated staff of the Federal and State Governments are exactly the same. Both are based on the Federation of Malaya Daily-Rated Staff Manual of 1956. The manual is divided into five parts:

- A. Regulations Common to all schemes
- B. The Wage Structure
- C. Basic Wage Rates
- D. Schedule of Departments to which employment of specific grades is restricted.
- E. Principal Qualifications and Duties of daily-rated posts.

The regulations for the Malayan Railway are laid down in the Schemes of Service of 1950 and do not differ materially from the conditions in the Government Manual.

The general structure of daily-rated labour is best illustrated by reproducing the substance of Part B of the Daily Rated Staff Manual which is as follows:

The Wage Structure for Daily-Rated Staff

Daily-rated appointments are divided into 20 groups which cover the following types of employment:

- (i) Supervisory Comprising—

GROUP	DESIGNATION
3 & 8	- Leading Hands
14	- Gangers
15	- Mandores
16	- Head Labourers
- (ii) Tradesmen and other Trained Workmen comprising:—

GROUP	DESIGNATION
4	- Tradesmen in the higher skilled trades
5	- Tradesmen
6	- Improvers
7	- Apprentices
9	- Category "A" workmen
10	- Category "B" trainees.



(iii) Workman generally comprising: —

GROUP	DESIGNATION
11	- Category "B" Workmen

(iv) Operators and Drivers of Mechanical Plant comprising: —

GROUP	DESIGNATION
18	- Lorry, Car & Van drivers
19 (a)	- Plant Operators
19 (b)	- Earth Moving, Road Making and Agricultural Plant Operators.

(v) Labourers comprising:

GROUP	DESIGNATION
13	- Classified & Unclassified Labourers

(vi) Other posts comprising: —

GROUP	DESIGNATION
12	- Conservancy Labourers and Latrin attendants
17	- Watchmen
20	- Miscellaneous Posts e.g. Storemen, Time-takers.

Generally speaking, the division of skills is as follows:

Group 4 Tradesmen in the higher skilled trades. Posts in certain special trades which demand the addition of specialised knowledge, experience, skill, and qualifications beyond that of a Tradesman e.g. Pattern makers and millwrights.

Group 5 Tradesmen Posts for which an apprenticeship of five years is essential to ensure that the workman has a sound knowledge of the theory and practice of his trade, e.g. Blacksmiths, Cabinet-makers, electricians, fitters, welders.

Group 9 Category "A" Workmen Posts for which three years service as a Trainee is required and the combined range of knowledge and skill demanded of a Tradesman is not essential.

(Note: Category "A" workmen fill appointments which require less extensive training than is provided by the apprenticeship of the Tradesmen and the work performed is of a lower standard than that required of the Tradesman. There are two rates of pay — ordinary and special. Those on special rate must have slightly more skill and be able to instruct trainees).

Group II Category "B" Workmen Posts which can be filled by intelligent labourers who have had the necessary experience and received some training.

Group 13 Classified Labour Posts which merit a small wage differential above that of the standard rate for unclassified labour, which is that generally applicable.

The Unclassified Labour is the general form of Labour to be found in the State and Federal Services. In the Railway Administration although the structure is the same the percentage of Unclassified Labour is considerably less and is closer to that of commerce and industry.

Structure of Labour in Commerce and Industry and Government Compared

The bulk of Government Labour (except Railway) is to be found in the lowest grade, i.e., Unclassified Labour. In commerce and industry

this is not the case. The lowest paid labour is normally light labour, requiring no skill. For instance, on estates the lowest paid work is weeding which is normally performed by women and children and a few men some of whom are for practical purposes, pensioners. In engineering, clearing up and fetching and carrying is usually done by youths who can expect to become mechanics. The mam bulk of heavy labour and labour requiring a little skill comes one grade above the lowest.

By way of further example it is usual in biscuit bakeries to pay the labourers who carry hot trays from the oven more than those who carry the cold trays to the ovens. In one rubber mill factory, operatives earn \$4/10 to \$4/70 per day while loading and unloading—labourers earn \$4/50 to \$4/80.

The general qualifications for Government classified Labour are that the worker must have had at least 6 months' experience as an Unclassified Labourer in the particular work of the particular designation, must be efficient in the use of tools and equipment required and well versed in the routine and practice of the work. The reason given in the staff Manual for paying classified Labour at a rate higher than that of Unclassified Labour is that the Classified worker performs work which merits a small wage differential.

Unclassified Labour at present comprises: —

Grass cutters

Sweepers

Lorry Drivers' Mates

Dog Buriers

Heavy menial Labourers (e.g. Drain cleaners)

Labourers not otherwise classified.

In commerce and industry, heavy labour and all labour involving unpleasant duties are paid at a rate above the lowest.

The work of an unskilled labourer is far more arduous than that of a grass-cutter, a lorry attendant or dog burier and certainly merits a small wage differential.

Employment Exchange

One of the objects is, to encourage more employers to avail themselves of the services of the Employment Exchanges throughout the country.

The second object is to dispel the misconception among job-seekers that Employment Exchanges are Government jobs creating agencies. It needs to be clarified that the Exchanges merely try to find suitable jobs for the workers and suitable workers for employers.

The third object is to bring to the attention of the job-seekers that their chances of getting jobs suitable to their qualifications are greater if they registered themselves with one of the Exchanges, or where an Exchange does not exist, with the local Labour office.

The number of workers placed in employment through the Exchange from 1953-1960: —

• 1953	-	-	-	-	975
1954	-	-	-	-	5,683
1955	-	-	-	-	7,467
1956	-	-	-	-	8,070
1957	-	-	-	-	8,971
1958	-	-	-	-	7,502
1959	-	-	-	-	26,970
1960	-	-	-	-	60,451

At present there is an Exchange at each of the following places.

Alor Star, Sungei Patani, Kota Bharu, Kuantan, Penang, Butterworth



worth, Taiping, Ipoh, Tapah, Kuala Lumpur, Petaling Jaya, Port, Swettenham, Seremban, Malacca, Muar, Kluang and Johore Bahru.-

The Labour offices in Telok Anson, Rawang, Bentottg, Segamat, Kulim, Kuala Pilah, Kuala Trengganu, Raub, and Sitiawan also perform in a small way the work of Employment Exchanges.

The Employment Exchange Service 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 100% quota is imposed the Employment Exchanges send only Ex-servicemen to the prospective employers for interview. In those categories where the quota is less than 100% the Employment Exchanges arrange the prescribed percentage of candidates sent to the employers for interview are Ex-servicemen.

Youth Employment Service

The main object of this Service is to offer to school-leavers:

- (a) Vocational guidance
- (b) Assistance to find employment, and
- (c) Advice to those boys and girls who have just started work.

This Service started giving career talks to secondary schools in Kuala Lumpur and hopes to expand this Service to other principal towns in Malaya later.

Information about various kinds of occupations are being collected and compiled in a book called "Handbook on Training Facilities". School-leavers who are interested to know about jobs can refer to this book for various information.

Unemployment

There is no reliable statistics of unemployment or under employment in the Federation.

There is little doubt that Malaya will be facing an unemployment problem in the comparatively near future. Malaya has one of the highest population increase rates in the world and it can be confidently anticipated that the country's population will be doubled in 20 years time; the problem of unemployment will, however, occur much sooner.

Except in time of world slump, unemployment in Malaya has not been a serious problem probably because over the last 20 years or so the adult male population has risen very little. In 1931 it was estimated that the adult male working population between the ages of 15 and 54 was above 1,300,000; in 1947 it was about 1,380,000 and 1,400,000; in 1957 it was about 1,630,000 and it is predicted that by 1967 this particular sector of the population will be over two million. In effect, this means that during the next ten years the annual inflow of young persons into the labour market is going to double.

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 formerly contained in Section 93 of the repeated Labour Code have been perpetuated 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 com-

plainants so desire they have the option of reference to the Magistrate's Court for redress.

Trade Unions

At the end of September, 1961, there were 269 registered trade unions with a total membership of 199,862. 12 of these unions were employers' unions and the remaining 257 unions were unions of employees,

During the third quarter of 1961 the total membership of trade unions increased by 12,053. There were 18 unions pending registration at the end of the quarter.

National Union of Plantation Workers
Kesatuan Guru2 Melayu Johor
National Union of National School Teachers
East Coast Mining Industry Workers Union
Kesatuan Guru2 Melayu Kelantan
Malay Teachers' Union, Perak
War Department Civilian Staff Association
Penang Port Commission Employees' Union
National Union of Bank Employees
Penang Municipal Services Union
Municipal and Government Labour Union, Penang
Malay Teachers' Union, Kedah
Government Workers' Union, Kedah/Perlis
Central Electricity Board Employees Union
All Malayan Estates Staff Union
Malayan Technical Services Union
National Union of Teachers
Railwaymen's Union of Malaya
Selangor Government Daily-Rated Workers Union
National Union of Telecoms Employees
National Mining Workers Union of Malaya
Harbour Trade Union, Port Swettenham
National Union of Commercial Workers
Negri Sembilan Government Workers Union.

Machinery Department

The Machinery Department is within the portfolio of the Minister of Labour. Its main function is to control the construction, installation and operation of machinery so as to ensure the safety, health and welfare of workers in factories.

To this end the officers of the Department carry out regular inspections of boilers, pressure vessels, hoisting machines and other factory machinery and prescribe the manner in which machinery is to be guarded. They investigate accidents (to persons and machinery) and conduct examinations for the various Certificates of Competency required by persons in charge of Machinery.

Offices & Inspectors

Headquarters	...	Jalan Raja, Kuala Lumpur Tel. No. 85137, 82404. Mr. E. G. Charlton, Ag. Chief Inspector of Machinery.
East Coast (Pahang, Trenggaru & Kelantan)	***	Bukit Ubi Road, Kuantan Mr. D. M. Sturton Tel. No. Kuantan 5.
Johore	...	Government Building, Johore Bahru J. P. Carmichael Tel. No. Johore Bahru 3076.
Negri Sembilan & Malacca	...	Malacca Road, Seremban Mr. Choo Kon Hee (Assistant-in-Charge) Tel. Seremban 187.
Penang (including Kedah & Perlis)	...	Government Offices, Beach Road, Penang Mr. B. K. Cawkwell Tel. No. Penang 60059.
Perak (including Cameron Highlands)	...	Post Office Road, Ipoh Mr. Chen Fah Shin Mr. G. A. Bentinck Tel. No. Ipoh 2711.
Selangor	...	Cenotaph Road, Kuala Lumpur Mr. J. H. Dean. Inspector) Mr. Kwok Mun Fong (Assistant) Tel. No. 82140.

Central Apprenticeship Board

Authority

The Board worked on the amended Constitution approved earlier previous year satisfactorily. The Constitution provides for a Chairman who is an official of the Ministry of Labour, two ex-officio members, one nominated by the Ministry of Education and the other in the person of the Chief Inspector of Machinery, four representatives of employer's organisations both Government and private, and 4 representatives of employees' organisation. The present members of the Board were appointed on 1.1.1960 for a period of three years. There were two changes in the membership of the Board during the year.

The administrative functions of the Board are carried out by the Chairman, the Secretary/Registrar and a small clerical staff within the Ministry of Labour. Owing to the steady expansion of the training scheme of the Board the Government has approved an increase in the executive and administrative staff of the Board for this year.

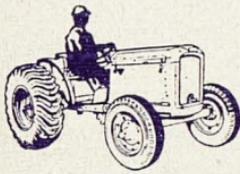
Members of Central Apprenticeship Board

Chairman, Mr. Fong Soon Heng;

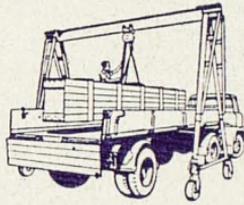
Ex-Officio Members, Mr. J. A. Richards, Adviser on Technical Education, Federal House, K.L. Mr. E. G. Charlton, Ketua Merinyu Persewatu, Machinery Dept., Cenotaph Road, K.L.

Employers' Representatives, Mr. A. E. Llewellyn, Mr. Soon Siew Hong, Mr. K. W. Ward, Mr. Chan Peng Khuen.

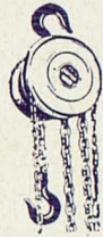
Employees' Representatives, Inche Mohd. Yusoff bin Mohd. Nor, Mr. D. Michael, Mr. V. Thambiah, Mr. Ng Yew Sam, Secretary, Mr. A. Peru Mohamed.



M23 — Tractor.

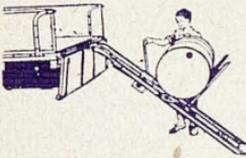


M9 — Portable Self Raising Gantry

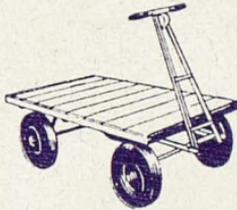


M30 — Pulley Block.

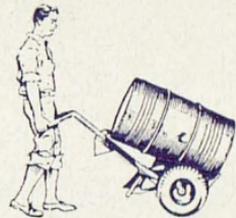
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E31 — Drum Loading Skid.

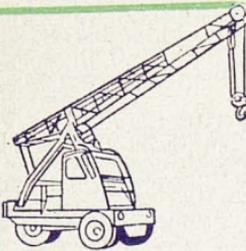


E12 — Four Wheel Hand Truck.

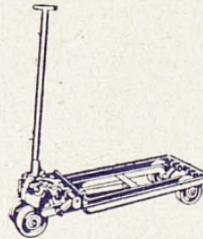


E21 — Pick Up Drum Truck.

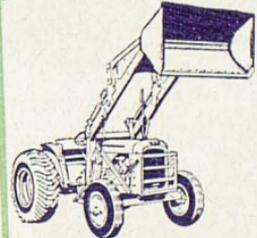
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M29 — Rapier Cranes.

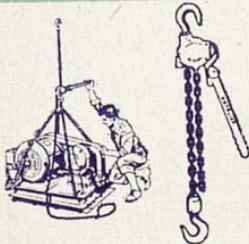


M1 — Elevating Stillage Trucks.

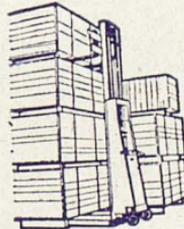


M31 — Diesel Loader. 1 cy. yd.

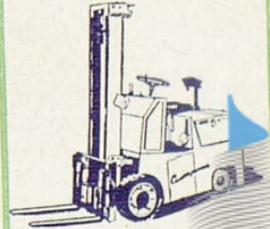
42, THE ARCADE, S'PORE. — 111 JALAN CAMPBELL, K. LUMPUR.



M18 — Pull Hoist.



M19 — Battery Electric Stacker.



M27 — Fork Lift Trucks

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Commerce & Industry



Export Commodities Division

Officers

Inche Low Sip Hon -	Controller, Export Commodities Division
Inche Abdul Wahab bin Abdullah -	Deputy Controller, Export Commodities Division
Inche Abdullah bin Abdul Kadir	Assistant Controller, Export Commodities Division
Inche Chan Thye King	Assistant Controller (2) Export Commodities Division

Total Federal Revenue from Export Commodities

Year	\$
1953	112,180,000
1954	112,304,000
1955	235,402,000
1956	217,049,000
1957	180,451,000
1958	136,557,000
1959	227,127,000
1960	259,869,404

Malaya Import Figures

1958	\$1,657.5 million
1959	1,739.3 "
1960	558.1 "

Imports by Commodities 1960

Beverages and Tobacco	82.4 million	3.8%
Crude Materials	339.3 "	15.7%
Minerals Fuels Lubricants etc.	149.2 "	6.9%
Oils and Fats	13.1 "	0.6%
Chemicals	143.2 "	6.7%
Manufactured Goods, Textiles and Fabrics		
Base Metals	366.2 "	17.0%
Machinery and Transport	330.4 "	15.4%
Miscellaneous Manufactured Goods	123.1 "	5.7%
Miscellaneous Imports	45.6 "	7.3%
Total	2,150.6 million	100%

Percentage of imports by countries of origin 1960

United Kingdom	21.5%
Republic of India	2.1%
Australia	4.6%
Netherlands	2.2%

Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.4%
China	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.9%
Sumatra	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.5%
Thailand	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.6%
Hong Kong	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.8%
Union of South America	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.9%
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.5%
France	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.1%
West Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.6%
Japan	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.0%
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.1%
United States of America	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.1%
Singapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.9%
Rest of World	...	...	...	...	...	...	9.2%
							<hr/> 100% <hr/>

Industrial Development vision

Address: Court Hill, Kuala Lumpur

Telephone: 83177 & 83178 with extensions

Officers

Controller -

Junid bin Haji Abdul Rahim

Deputy Controller

Arshad bin Ayub

Assistant Controller

T. Matthews

T. Sivagnanam

Wong Phui Nam

C. Manendran

Productivity Centre

Address: Government Offices, Petaling Jaya

Telephone: 58961

Officer: Inche S. A. Abishegam

Total No. of Factories

It is estimated that there are approximately 6,700 factories in the Federation of Malaya which use power of one kind or other. The number of factories not using power is not known.

Progress of Pioneer Industries (Position as on 15th December, 1961)

Since the Pioneer Industries Ordinance came into force, 56 industries and 286 products have been declared pioneer. No less than 275 companies or persons have applied for pioneer status and of these 70 have already been given pioneer certificates. The Minister of Commerce and Industry has also declared his intention of issuing pioneer certificates to 11 other companies; the remaining applications being still under consideration. With a few notable exceptions, most of the manufacturing companies granted pioneer status are producing goods for the home market. There are a number of relatively large scale industrial projects under consideration. Given below is a list of the products/industries which have been declared pioneer. Those products given in italics are being or will be manufactured in the near future by a pioneer company.

PERDANA
LEADERSHIP
FOUNDATION
YAYASAN
KEPIMPINAN
PERDANA

Schedule of Pioneer Industries/Products as on 15th December, 1961

1. ABRASIVE MANUFACTURE
Hones, grinding and polishing stones.
2. AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY
 - (1) Agricultural implements suitable for attachment to light and medium horse power tractors including trip dump scrapers, rotary cutters and grader blades.
 - (2) *Power Driven Lawn Mowers.*
 - (3) Self-propelled Rotary Cultivators.
 - (4) Tractor-mounted heavy duty Rotary Cultivators.
3. APICULTURE AND HONEY PRODUCTS
 - (1) Bee colonies.
 - (2) Bee-keeping equipment.
 - (3) Bee wax.
 - (4) Honey natural.
 - (5) Other honey products.
4. ASBESTOS CEMENT PRODUCTS
 - (1) *Asbestos Cement Fabricated Products, all types.*
 - (2) *Asbestos Cement Sheets, all types.*
5. BATTERY
 - (1) *Dry Cells, all types including Radio Batteries.*
 - (2) *Flashlight Batteries.*
 - (3) *Lead Acid Accumulators, all types.*
 - (4) *Parts for the manufacture of Lead Acid Accumulators.*
6. BREWING AND MALTING
 - (X) Beers.
 - (2) Stouts.
7. BUILDING
 - (1) Plaster Boards and Acoustic Ceiling Boards.
 - (2) Prefabricated Housing Units.
8. CABLE AND WIRE
 - (1) *Cable Accessories and Fittings.*
 - (2) *Land and Submarine Cables, Wires and Conductors, all types.*
9. COIR MANUFACTURE
Mats, ropes and other allied products.
10. CONFECTIONERY
Sweets, Chocolates and Toffees.
11. CONTAINER
 - (1) Composite containers of cupboard and metal.
 - (2) *Corrugated and Solid Fibreboard Cartons and Fittings thereof.*
 - (3) *Corrugated and Solid Fibreboard Sheets,*
 - (4) *Decorated Metal Containers.*
 - (5) Metal containers, all types made of Steel Sheets.
 - (6) *Processed Food Containers.*
12. CHEMICALS
 - (1) *Abrasive Scouring Powder.*
 - (2) *Acetic Acid.*
 - (3) *Adhesives and Glues.*
 - (4) Aluminium Sulphate.
 - (5) Aluminium Potassium Sulphate.
 - (6) Ammonium Chloride.
 - (7) Ammonium Sulphate.
 - (8) Bleaching Powder.
 - (9) Calcium Carbide.
 - (10) Carbone Black.

- (11) Carbone Dioxide.
- (12) Carbon Dioxide (Dry Ice).
- (13) *Cement and Concrete Admixtures and Surface Treatments.*
- (14) *Chemical Animal Feeds.*
- (15) Chlorine.
- (16) Chlorinated Rubber.
- (17) Cleansing and Scouring Products.
- (18) Composite Building Blocks.
- (19) Disinfectants.
- (20) *Ethyl Alcohol.*
- (21) Floor Polishes, strippers, sealers and cleaners in paste, cream, liquid, cake and powder form.
- (22) *Formic Acid.*
- (23) Furniture Polishes in paste, cream, liquid, cake and powder form.
- (24) Germicide.
- (25) Glutamic acid waste containing organic nitrogen suitable as adjuncts for soya sauce manufacture.
- (26) Industrial Acids (other than Sulphuric, Formic and Acetic).
- (27) Liquid Ammonia.
- (28) Liquid Anhydrous Ammonia.
- (29) *Matches.*
- (30) Mosquito Repellent Coils.
- (31) Mineralising Chemicals for timber preservation.
- (32) Napthalese Balls and Tablets.
- (33) Shoe Polishes and Cleaners in paste, cream, liquid, cake and powder form.
- (34) *Sodium Glutamate.*
- (35) Sodium Hydroxide.
- (36) Sodium Silicate.
- (37) Starch.
- (38) Sulphur.
- (39) Sulphuric Acid.
- (40) Synthetic Detergent.
- (41) Titanium Dioxide.
- (42) Urea.
- (43) Zinc Oxide.
13. DIAMOND POLISHING
 - Polished Diamonds.
14. DOMESTIC ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
 - (1) Air Conditioning Units.
 - (2) Domestic Refrigerators.
 - (3) Electric Irons, Kettles and Toasters.
 - (4) Self-contained Package Air-conditioning Units and Air-conditioning Plant Components.
 - (5) Standard Fans.
 - (6) *Table Fans.*
 - (7) Washing Machines.
15. ELECTRONIC AND COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT
 - (1) Domestic Radio Receivers.
 - (2) Electro-acoustic Equipment.
 - (3) Telephone Instruments.
16. ELECTRICAL PRODUCTS AND ACCESSORIES
 - (1) *Domestic Ceiling Fans.*
 - (2) Domestic Switches and Plugs.
 - (3) *Electric Supply Watt-Hour Meters.*
 - (4) Filament Lamps.
 - (5) Fluorescent Tubes.



17. ENGINEERING AND ELECTRICAL GOODS MANUFACTURE
 - (1) Electronic Sealing Machines.
 - (2) Mild Steel Electrodes.
18. ESSENTIAL OIL EXTRACTION
 - (1) Peppermint Oil.
 - (2) Peppermint Crystals.
 - (3) Eucalyptus Oil.
 - (4) Citronella Oil.
 - (5) Patchouli Oil.
- J.9. FABRICATED STEEL WORK MANUFACTURE
Prefabricated Steel Building Frames.
20. FOOD PREPARATIONS
 - (1) Baking Powder.
 - (2) Butter.
 - (3) Canned and Bottled Fruits (excluding pineapples and rambutans), Vegetables, Edible Fungi, Fish including Crustacea, Molluses, Cetacea and preparations thereof.
 - (4) Canned and Bottled Meat, Poultry, Game and preparations thereof but excluding chicken and mutton curries.
 - (5) Canned and Bottled Sauces and Graves but excluding Curry Gravies.
 - (6) *Canned and Processed Tuna.*
 - (7) Canned Soups. „
 - (8) Cheese.
 - (9) *Condensed Milk, all types.*
 - (10) Corn Flour.
 - (11) Cooking and Preserving Salt.
 - (12) Custard Powder.
 - (13) *Fish (Balls, Sausages, Meals and Powder).*
 - (14) *Flavouring and Colouring Materials and Concentrates.*
 - (15) *Flavouring Essences, Fruit Bases and Tobacco Sauces.*
 - (16) Fresh milk — Pasteurised.
 - (17) Frozen Tuna.
 - (18) Glucose Powder.
 - (19) Iodised Salt.
 - (20) Jelly Crystals.
 - (21) *Molasses.*
 - (22) *Quick Frozen Foods.*
 - (23) Raisley.
 - (24) *Refined Sugar.*
 - (25) Table Salt.
21. GLASS MANUFACTURE
 - (1) Glassware — all types.
 - (2) Tinted Glass.
22. GRAIN MILLING
 - (1) Wheat Bran.
 - (2) Wheat Flour.
23. HAND TRUCKS AND WHEEL BARROW MANUFACTURE
 - (1) Hand Trucks.
 - (2) Wheel Barrows.
24. IRON AND STEEL
Sponge Iron (of approximately 95 per cent iron content).
25. LIGHT METAL MANUFACTURE
 - (1) *Aluminium and Aluminium Alloy Circles.*
 - (2) *Aluminium and Aluminium Alloy Sheets Flat and Corrugated.*
 - (3) Aluminium household utensils and food containers — all types.
 - (4) Aluminium roofing and wall cladding sheets.

- (5) Aluminium complete buildings.
- (6) Aluminium building frames and parts thereof.
- (7) Aluminium windows, sun-control equipment, and parts thereof.
- (8) Aluminium transport and static tanks, vehicles bodies, marine constructions and parts thereof.
- (9) Aluminium sinks.
- (10) Aluminium ladders.
- (11) Aluminium coagulating tanks and other rubber processing equipment.
- (12) Aluminium torch light shell.
- 26. METAL FINISHING MANUFACTURE
 - (1) Coloured Black (non-galvanised) Iron Sheets.
 - (2) Ferrous Water and Sewerage Pipes.
 - (3) *Galvanised Iron Sheets.*
 - (4) Galvanised Steel Pipes and Tubings.
 - (5) Galvanised Steel Wire.
- 27. METAL FURNITURE MANUFACTURE
Metal furniture for use in household, hospitals, officers and schools
- 28. METAL MANUFACTURE
 - (1) *Children's Tricycles.*
 - (2) *Crown Corks.*
 - (3) *Embossed products made of tinplate excluding containers.*
 - (4) *Household Utensils, Iron and Steel.*
 - (5) *Kerosene Stoves.*
 - (6) *Lithographed and Embossed products of aluminium, excluding containers.*
 - (7) *Lithographed products made of tin plate excluding containers.*
 - (8) *Metal Windows, Doors and Frames.*
 - (9) *Perambulators.*
 - (10) Prefabricated Metal Angles and Girders.
 - (11) *Steel Bolts, Nuts and Washers.*
 - (12) *Steel Rivets and Dog Spikes.*
 - (13) Wire Weaving.
- 29. MOTION PICTURES
Commercial Films for Exhibition.
- 30. MINERAL OIL REFINING
 - (1) *Aviation Turbo Fuel.*
 - (2) *Bitumen and Asphalt.*
 - (3) *Butane.*
 - (4) *Diesel Oils — all types.*
 - (5) *Fuel Oils — all types.*
 - (6) *Gas Oil.*
 - (7) *Kerosenes — all types.*
 - (8) *Liquified Petroleum Gas.*
 - (9) *Motor Gasoline — all types.*
 - (10) *Petroleum Napthas and Solvents.*
 - (11) *Propane.*
 - (12) *Refinery Gas (light Hydrocarbons).*
 - (13) *Special Boiling Point Spirit.*
- 31. MINERAL PRODUCTS
Vermiculite Products — all types.
- 32. MISCELLANEOUS METALS GOODS AND METAL FINISHING
Zip Fasteners.
- 33. MISCELLANEOUS STATIONERS' GOODS MANUFACTURE
 - (1) *Ball Points.*
 - (2) Carbon Paper — all types.

- (3) *Erasers.*
 - (4) *Fountain Pens.*
 - (5) *Hectograph Sheets, Hectograph Composition and Hectograph Ink.*
 - (6) *Ink Ribbons.*
 - (7) *Propelling Pencils.*
 - (8) *Stamping Pads and Stamp Ink.*
 - (9) *Stencils and Stencil Ink.*
 - (10) *Typewriter Carbons.*
 - (11) *Writing Ink and Fountain Pen Ink.*
34. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
- Pianos.*
35. PAINT
- (1) *Adhesives and Jointing Compounds.*
 - (2) *Artists' Oil Paints, Artists' Oil and Artists' Varnishes.*
 - (3) *Artists and Watercolours.*
 - (4) *Cement Based Paints.*
 - (5) *Distempers, all types.*
 - (6) *Enamels.*
 - (7) *Lacquers.*
 - (8) *Metal Pretreatment Products.*
 - (9) *Paints, all types.*
 - (10) *Printing Ink and Allied Products.*
 - (11) *Varnishes.*
36. PAPER PRODUCTS MANUFACTURE
- (1) *Counter reels of packing paper.*
 - (2) *Drinking Straws.*
 - (3) *Eggs Filler Flats.*
 - (4) *Paper boxes and bags.*
 - (5) *Paper cups.*
 - (6) *Printed wrappers.*
 - (7) *Toilet Rolls.*
37. PAPER AND PULP
- (1) *Cardboard.*
 - (2) *Fibreboard.*
 - (3) *Paperboard.*
 - (4) *Printing Paper – all types.*
 - (5) *Tissue Paper.*
 - (6) *Wrapping Paper – all types.*
 - (7) *Writing Paper – all types.*
38. PETROLEUM PRODUCTS
- (1) *Bitumen Impregnated Fabrics and Papers.*
 - (2) *Bitumenous Compounds – all types.*
 - (3) *Emulsified Bitumenous Liquids.*
 - (4) *Insulating and Acoustic Materials.*
39. PHARMACEUTICAL
- (1) *Antibiotics, all types.*
 - (2) *Bulk Medicines.*
 - (3) *Ointments.*
 - (4) *Patent Medicines.*
 - (5) *Pharmaceutical Preparation (inclusive of Liquid Preparations, Sterile Injectables and Tablets for Human and Veterinary Use).*
 - (6) *Specialised Infant and Invalid Foods.*
 - (7) *Tablets, Coated and Uncoated.*
40. PLASTIC
- (1) *Plastic Articles produced by compression Moulding and High Frequency Welding.*

- (2) *Plastic Articles produced by Injection Moulding, Vacuum Forming Extrusion and Coatings.*
- (3) *Plastic Brushes, all types.*
41. REFRIGERATING MACHINERY MANUFACTURE
Commercial refrigerators (with or without freezers).
42. SEWING MACHINE MANUFACTURE
Sewing Machine Heads – all types.
43. SOUND RECORDING
Gramophone Records.
44. SPARE PARTS AND FITTINGS FOR MOTOR VEHICLE MANUFACTURE
(1) Bus seats.
(2) Bus window regulators and arrow indicators.
(3) Seat frame assembly, pipe inlet, pipe outlet, muffler assembly and drain tube.
45. TEXTILE
(1) Blankets of other Materials.
(2) *Bleached Cotton and Synthetic Fabrics.*
(3) Cotton Blankets.
(4) *Cotton Wool.*
(5) *Dyed Cotton and Synthetic Fabrics.*
(6) Fishing Nets.
(7) Garments.
(8) *Gauze, Lint and other Medical Dressings.*
(9) *Grey Cotton and Synthetic Fabrics.*
(10) Hosiery and other Knitted Goods.
(11) *Incandescent Mantles.*
(12) *Printed Cotton and Synthetic Fabrics.*
(13) *Sanitary Towels.*
(14) Wool Blankets.
(15) Spun cotton and synthetic yarns.
46. THERMAL INSULATION
(1) Vacuum Flasks.
(2) Vacuum Jugs, Vacuum Jars and Vacuum Bowls.
47. TIMBER PRODUCTS
(1) *Building and Insulating Boards of Woods, Chemically Bonded.*
(2) *Corestock Veneers.*
(3) *Face Veneers.*
(4) Kiln dried and antilyctus treated timber.
(5) *Particle Board Products other than Sheets.*
(6) *Particle Board Sheets, Plain or with Treated Surface.*
(7) *Plywood.*
(8) Shredded Woodwool.
(9) Vacuum/Pressure impregnated timber.
48. TOILET PREPARATIONS
(1) Brilliantines.
(2) Cosmetic Creams.
(3) Deodorants.
(4) Face Powder.
(5) *Hair Cream.*
(6) Hair dressings, skin lotions.
(7) Hair Restorer.
(8) Lipstick.
(9) Nail Preparations.
(10) Shampoos.
(11) *Synthetic Perfumes (including Enfleurance Greases and Perfumery Compounds).*

(12) *Talcum, Dusting, Medicinal and Baby Powders.*

(13) *Tooth Paste.*

49. TYRE MANUFACTURE

Vehicle Tyres and Tubes, all types excluding bicycle tyres, and tubes and solid tyres.

50. UMBRELLA MANUFACTURE

Umbrellas and Parasols.

51. VEGETABLE OIL MILLING

(1) Groundnut Cake.

(2) Groundnut Oil.

(3) Peanut Butter.

52. VEHICLES

Bicycles and Parts thereof.

53. WIRE AND WIRE MANUFACTURE

Bright drawn steel wires.

54. WIRE PRODUCTS

(1) Barbed Wire.

(2) Chicken Netting.

(3) *Panel Pins.*

(4) *Wire Nails*

55. SHIPBREAKING

Recovered iron and steel.

56. MACHINE MOULDING

Moulds for plastic and other articles.

NOTES:—(i) Total Pioneer Industries (56) Products (286).

(ii) (121) Products in italics have been or will be made by Companies already granted Pioneer Status.

Capital Investment

The total nominal capital of the companies granted pioneer status at the end of 15th December, 1961, was \$226,420,000. Called-up capital for the same period was \$53,762,901. Of this figure local capital amounted to \$25,080,740 while foreign capital was \$28,682,161.

In respect of the companies whose applications for pioneer status have been approved in principle their total nominal capital was \$29,240,000. The called-up capital was \$700,000 which was made up of \$325,000 local and \$375,000 foreign capital.

The sources of foreign capital include Australia, Bahamas, Denmark, Formosa, Germany, Holland, Hongkong, Japan, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, Canada and the United States of America.

List of Pioneer Companies

Federal Paint Factory Ltd.
I.C.I. Paints (Malaya) Ltd.
P.A.R. Malayan Paintwork
(Federation) Ltd.
Malayan Cables Ltd.
Ferranti (Malaya) Ltd
Malaya Acid Works Ltd.
Malayan Steel Products Ltd
Lison Company
Malayan Batteries Ltd.
Cement Aids Ltd.
Federal Industries Ltd.
Insulations (Malaya) Ltd.

Malayan Marine Industries Ltd.
Johnson & Johnson Malaya Ltd.
Malayan Consumer Industries
(Federation) Ltd.
Malayan Veneer Ltd.
Malayan Breweries (Malaya) L
Carrier International (Malaya)
Ltd.
Malayan N.S.D. Ltd.
"Naarden" (Malaya) Pty. Ltd.
Malayan Ceramic Industries Ltd.
Malayan United Industries Co.
Ltd.

Sincere Match and Tobacco
Factory Ltd.
General Container Co. Ltd.
Malayan Bitumen Products
(Malaya) Ltd.
Glaxo Laboratories (Malaya) Ltd.
The Metal Box Company of
Malaya Limited
Dumex Ltd.
Franco-Malayan Manufacturing
Co. Ltd.
Sissons Paints (East) Ltd.
Beecham (Malaya) Ltd.
Monsoon Manufacturing Co. Ltd.
Century Batteries (Malaya) Ltd.
Malayan Weaving Mills Ltd.
Kelantan Match Factory Ltd.
Beatrice Foods (Malaya) Ltd.
Merdeka Film Production Ltd.
Hock Joo (Belts and Nuts)
Factory Ltd.
Malayan Nozavva Asbestos
Cement Co. Ltd. '
Malayan Industrial and
Engineering Co. Ltd.
Food Specialities Malaya Ltd.
Seng Chong Metal Works Ltd.
Colgate-Palmolive (Far East)
Ltd.
The Lion Dentifrice (Malaya)
Ltd.
General Milk Co. (Malaya) Ltd.

Federal Metal Printing Factory
Ltd.
Federal Chemical Industries Ltd.
Alcan Malayan Aluminium Co.
Federal Plastics Industries Ltd.
Colgate-Palmolive (Asia) Ltd.
H. Van Gimborn Malaya Ltd.
Far East Metal Works Ltd.
Zuellig Feedmills (Malaya) Ltd.
Asia Chemical Corporation Ltd.
Chemical Industries (Malaya)
Ltd.
Federal Iron Works Ltd.
Standard-Vacuum Refining Co. of
Malaya Ltd.
Rebar (Malaya) Ltd.
Malayan Electrical Ltd.
Perak Match Factory Ltd.
The National Lacquer and Paint
Products Co. (Malaya) Ltd.
Shell Refining Co. (Federation of
Malaya) Ltd.
Lam Soon Corporation Ltd.
Crittall Malaya Ltd.
Dunlop Malayan Industries Ltd.
Malayan Zips Ltd.
Malayan Industrial Plastics Ltd.
Malaya Sugar Manufacturing Co.
Ltd.
Malayan Fibre Containers Ltd.
Malayan Frozen Foods Ltd.
Poly Plastics (Malaya) Ltd.

Trade Division

Controller, Trade Division -
Dy. Controller, Trade Division
Sr. Asst. Controller, Trade Division
Asst. Controller, Trade Division - I
Dy. Controller, Trade Division
(Supplies)
Sr. Asst. Controller, Trade Division
(Supplies)
Asst. Controller, Trade Division
(Supplies)
Asst. Controller, Trade Division
(Supplies)
Import and Export Control Officer
Economic Officer,, Penang -
Import and Export Control Officer,
Penang

	Telephone
Sujak bin Rahiman	K.L. 86251
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V. C. de Bruyne	,,
To Ah Bah	
Lim Say Hup	,,
Ng Ufong	
R. W. Kelly	
A. R. Fernandez	
Mohd. Ismail b. Mohd. Noor	,,
Toh Ah Bah	,,
Mohd. Nain b. Hj. Ahmad	Pg 64284
S. Daniel	

Rubber Statistics

<i>Rubber</i>		1960
(j) Total acreage	- -	3,500,000 acres
(ii) Total production	- -	706,013 tons
(iii) Total revenue	- -	\$196,124,908 (1st Schedule Export duty)
(iv) Replanting acreage	- -	78,079.75 acres
(v) Research	- -	\$11,534,150 (Research cess)

Tin

Tin ore remains the most important mineral product of the country, and tin mining the largest section of the mining industry. In 1958, 28.5% of world production (excluding Iron Curtain countries) was won in the Federation of Malaya. In 1959 the figure was 27.2%, and in 1960 the figure are 32.63%.

The Federation of Malaya is a signatory to the International Tin Agreement 1960 which is administered by the International Tin Council in London. The agreement provides for the control of export of tin under certain circumstances, with the object of preventing excessive fluctuations in price and to secure long-term equilibrium between supply and demand.

TABLE 1 — Tin Production

Year	Production Tin-in- concentrates Tons	Exports Ton	Value of Exports \$	Export Duty Paid \$
1958 - -	38,458	33,019	197,417,799	29,632,514
1959 - -	37,525	36,863	226,795,405	35,542,420
1960 - -	51,979	76,367	356,102,406	55,205,340
1961 - -	46,363	65,439	328,637,355	53,277,307
Jan./Oct. -				

Year	Labour employed at end of year or month	Horsepower employed at end of year or month
1958 - -	23,153	306,157
1959 - -	23,778	281,629
1960 - -	36,027	358,417
1961 - -	40,401	401,310
Jan./Oct. -		

Mines in Operation†

Year	Dredge	Gravel Pump	Hyd- raulic	Open Cast	Under- ground	Other	Total
1958 - -	34	333	9	1	19	21	417
1959 - -	45	392	9	—*	20	17	483
1960 - -	67	472	10	3	18	17	587
1961 - -	70	559	10	5	21	17	682
Jan./Oct. -							

† Mines in operation on last day of the year or month.

* Opencast mines operated for most of the year.

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PERDANA
LEADERSHIP
FOUNDATION
YAYASAN
KEPIMPINAN
PERDANA

Rubber



RUBBER is fundamental to the economy of both the Federation of Malaya and Singapore. The rubber industry is the chief employer of labour and the commodity is the major export of the Federation. The prosperity of the territory rests largely upon the industry, and, although subject to periods of boom and slump, it has made possible a standard of living in Malaya which is much higher than that of most parts of Asia.

The total rubber produced in Pan-Malaya in 1961 was 738.5 thousand tons, of which 736.4 thousand tons was produced in the Federation. Singapore, however, is one of the largest rubber markets in the world and the most important single port of shipment.

There were 3.9 million acres of planted rubber in the Federation at the end of 1961, of which estates accounted for 1.9 million acres and smallholdings (holdings of less than 100 acres under one ownership) for just under 2 million acres (estimate by the R.R.I.). The industry is estimated to give direct employment to about 600,000 people and, if their dependents are taken into account as well as others engaged in rubber trading, transport and other subsidiary occupations, it does not seem unreasonable to suggest that the livelihood of at least a million and a half of the seven million population of the Federation and Singapore depends upon rubber.

Greatest problem facing the industry in Malaya today is that of competing successfully with the synthetic product, which, since the second world war, has largely been controlled by the United States. The kernel of the problem is how to obtain increased yields from each acre of rubber so that in spite of the enormously increased costs of today, production can be maintained at a competitive price.

Estates at the end of 1961 had 1.2 million acres of high yielding rubber and just under 0.8 million acres of unselected seedlings. In the case of smallholdings, about one million acres consists of ordinary seedling rubber. During 1961 Smallholders replanted/new planted over 80,000 acres of rubber, all of this being of a high yielding variety. Estates in 1961 had a target of 90,000 acres of replantings/new plantings.

The need for replanting is urgently recognised by the industry on the estates' side, and progressive programmes of replanting are the normal practice of all well-run estates.

To encourage and speed up the process of replanting, which must be regarded as a key necessity for the preservation of the prosperity of the industry in the future, and to place it in a position to hold its own with the synthetic product, various schemes sponsored by the industry itself and the Government have been introduced.

Funds for the industry's own schemes have been or are being derived for two replanting cesses on rubber exported from the Federation. The first is a sliding scale cess and the second is a flat-rate cess. Money derived from both is apportioned to two Funds, A (estates) and B (smallholders) according to production by both groups of producers. Each estate can reclaim money due to it from the first cess only on proof of actual expenditure spent on replanting. In the case of the second cess all estates are given unconditional refunds of their individual credits against certified true output figures.

All money in Fund B (*i.e.* belonging to the Smallholders) is used to finance a replanting scheme for them. The object was to rejuvenate 500,000 acres of rubber smallholdings between 1953-1959 inclusive.

In 1955, increased export duties on rubber at prices above 80 cents were introduced. At the same time, the Government announced that it would allocate Malayan \$280 million out of its revenue to help the industry to replant/new plant its old areas more rapidly. Of this aid, \$168 millions are for estates and \$112 millions for smallholders. -The \$168 millions are being given to the estates in the form of instalments totalling \$400 per acre replanted/new planted. Maximum entitlement will be for 21% of the total planted area of each estate. Thus, during the period of the Government sponsored scheme (1955-62), it is hoped to rejuvenate 420,000 acres more of estate rubber. The \$112 millions belonging to the Smallholders is utilised for various schemes. These range from an additional grant of \$100 per acre to all smallholders who have participated or are participating in their own scheme to the setting up of nurseries of improved planting material.

The industry's output is processed in the main into smoked sheets, crepes and concentrated latex. Special type rubbers are also produced from the primary material, latex. An example is Superior Processing Rubber which gives special advantages in the manufacture of extruded products. A very small proportion of the total production of rubber in Malaya is retained for domestic use. The rest is exported. Most of it is shipped through Singapore. In addition to dealing with Malayan rubber, Singapore also does a large entrepot trade in rubber from Indonesia and surrounding islands. Other ports through which Malayan rubber goes overseas are Port Swettenham and Penang.

The Rubber Market in Singapore, which is now recognised as the world's leading market, is efficiently organised for dealings in most recognised types and grades of rubber, on both early and forward contracts.

The constituents of the Market are packers, estate selling agents brokers, manufacturer's buying agents and dealers. Most business is done on the basis that brokers guarantee the solvency of their principals, and the greater part of the guaranteed contracts are on the terms of settlement contract of the Singapore Chamber of Commerce Rubber Association.

Settlements of differences are made fortnightly, or more often if prices rise and fall by more than 2 cents between buyers and sellers, and the final settlement on shipment of the rubber is effected by a clearing system operated by the Association.

Dealers operate on behalf of agents all over the world, chiefly in the London and New York markets, and in doing so they perform an important distribution function in space and time. Dealers also act, to some extent, as financiers, as they frequently buy from small village dealers and small producers where consumers are not in the market as buyers. They also pay advances on rubber consigned to their warehouse until it is soM by producers. Representatives of the larger American and U.K. manufacturers have offices and warehouses in Singapore where they buy a portion of their rubber requirements.

The interests of dealers, manufacturers' agents and brokers are watched over by the Singapore Chamber of Commerce Rubber Association who manage the affairs of the clearing house who appoint arbitrators to act in all disputes. There are also Chinese Rubber Trade Associations in Singapore and Selangor.

In addition to the above named organisations, there is also a Rubber Export Registration Board, which protects the name of natural rubber exports from Malaya.

In order that the different sections of the producing side of the industry can discuss problems affecting them together as a body, the Rubber Producers' Council of the Federation of Malaya was set up in 1950.

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Ayer Hitam Temple, Penang.

Council consists of representatives from every stratum of the rubber planting industry—from the smallholders who own a few acres each to the estates which range from .100 acres to thousands of acres.

The natural rubber producers in Malaya have always recognised the need for research and development of their industry and with representatives on the Malayan Rubber Fund Board, administrators, in conjunction with the Government representative, the monies collected from a special research and development cess imposed on all rubber exported from Malaya. This finances the world's largest research and development organisation devoted to the study of a single crop.

The main units of the organisation are: The Rubber Research Institute of Malaya, responsible for research and development in connection with the production of rubber; The Natural Rubber Producers' Research Association in the U.K. which is responsible for all aspects of research not covered by the Malayan Institute including the development of all process originating out of research "work done by other organisations previously carried out by the now extinct Rubber Technical Developments Limited; The Natural Rubber Bureau in the U.K. which has its branches in the U.S.A., Australia, New Zealand, India, South Africa and Malaya with its main object, the development of existing and finding of new uses for natural rubber.

The producing industry is represented on the Malayan Rubber Fund Board by members of The Rubber Producers' Council.

Production (thousand long tons) (Federation)

Year				Estates	Smallholdings	Total
1949	...	...	...	400	270	670
1950	..	...	...	376	317	693
1951	...	...	...	328	276	604
1952	...	...	...	341	242	583
1953	...	...	...	341	232	573
1954	..	...	...	345	240	585
1955	...	...	...	352	285	637
1956	..	...	...	351	273	624
1957	..	..	...	368	268	636
1958	...	...	..	390	271	662
1959	...	...	...	407	288	695
1960	...	...	...	413	293	706
1961	...	...	...	430	306	736

Pan-Malayan imports and exports of rubber during the same periods were:—

(Thousand long tons)

Year				Gross Exports	Gross Imports	Net Exports
1950	...	...	...	1,107	449	658
1951	...	...	...	1,155	547	608
1952	..	...	...	910	339	572*
1953	...	...	...	847	278	570
1954	...	...	...	915	344	571
1955	...	...	...	994	362	632
1956	...	...	...	983	366	617
1957	...	...	..	1,002	363	639
1958	...	...	...	1,080	413	667
1959	...	...	...	1,203	458	745
1960	...	...	..	1,077	418	659
1961	...	...	...	1,169	424	745

*Because of rounding up, the totals of net exports shown in the above tables do not necessarily equal the sum or difference of other constituent items.





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Malaya: Alor Star, Batu Pahat, Bukit Mertajam, Ipoh
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Mining Industry



THE MINING INDUSTRY.

Tin mining remains the largest and most important interest of the mining industry, although in recent years, the production of certain other minerals has become of increasing importance. There has been mounting interest in iron-ore mining as a result of a steady demand from Japan. The Federation of Malaya is the largest single producer of tin in the world, being responsible for one-third of the total world output.

TIN.

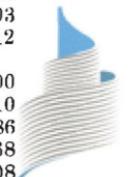
Tin has been mined in Malaya for hundreds of years and the first known reference to the industry was made by Arab traders in 900 A.D. When the Portuguese came to Malacca in 1511, they found the Malays there using a tin coinage. Production on a large scale did not really begin however, until about the middle of the last century, and, by 1900, Malaya was producing some 43,000 tons a year, or just over one-half of the world's output. The Kinta Valley in the State of Perak remains the world's most productive tin field. In 1960, 62% of the total domestic production came from this State and 28% from the State of Selangor smaller amounts being produced in the States of Pahang, Johore, Negri Sembilan, Kedah, Perlis, Trengganu and Malacca. At Sungei Lembing in the State of Pahang, there is one of the largest underground lode tin mines in the world. It has been in active operation since 1887.

OTHER MINERALS.

In addition to tin, Malaya 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, manganese, monazite, (a phosphate of cerium minerals) china clay and zircon. With the exception of gold, manganese, and small quantities of tin smelted locally for domestic consumption, all mineral-ores are exported.

MINERAL PRODUCTION CHART

Mineral	1960		1961 (Jan. — Sept. inclusive)	
	Long Tons	Value—\$	Long Tons	Value—\$
Tin-in-Concentrates ...	57,467	356,102,406	42,506	292,472,308
Iron-ore ...	5,500,173	140,208,432	5,442,328	138,109,615
Bauxite ...	447,998	8,007,399	217,614	3,890,288
Ilmenite ...	118,242	3,047,784	87,503	2,191,093
Columbite ...	97	470,430	112	885,112
Copper Concentrates ...	1,835	211,215	900	103,500
Scheelite } Tungsten Minerals	11	105,181	13	61,410
Wolfram } Minerals	22	48,808	18	56,086
Monazite ...	42	14,947	483	126,768
China Clay ...	226	12,582	105	7,508
Zircon ...	57	5,703	56	6,251



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IPOH: Wing Ying Sawmill, Tel: Menglembu 260.

JOHORE BAHRU: Lien Hoe Sawmill Co. Ltd., Tel: 2961

KELANTAN: Chin Hua Sawmill Co. Ltd., Telephone:
Tanah Merah 212.

KLUANG: . . . Seri Kemajuan Co. Ltd., Telephone: 204

KUALA LUMPUR: . . . Forest Dept., Timber Depot,
Telephone: 79315.

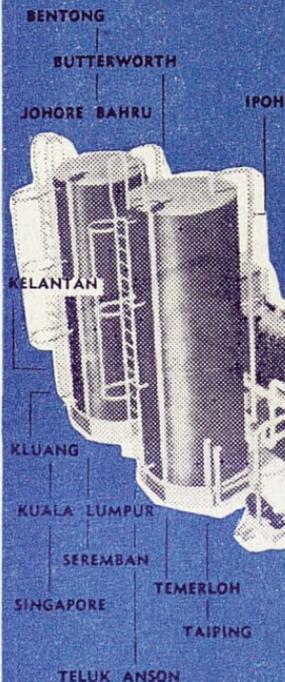
SEREMBAN: United Plywood & Sawmills Ltd., Tel: 482.

SINGAPORE: Timber Industries Limited, Tel: 22229.

TAIPING: Malayan Timber Preservation Ltd., Tel: 263

TELUK ANSON: Au Chong Mun Sawmill Co. Ltd.,
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Timber



FORESTRY AND TIMBER

Forests

Forest Reserves in the Federation of Malaya now total 13,374.5 square miles. Of this total, 8,561 square miles are permanent production forest, and 4,813.5 square miles are protection forest. Protection Forest Reserves are most important, as they ensure the sound physical condition of the country by controlling the water flow in the important catchment areas. If the catchments were not protected, serious land erosion would take place causing heavy floods in the lower river basins which would destroy valuable agricultural land. To ensure the continuing fertility of agricultural land, the Protection Forest Reserves will never be logged, but maintained in the highest condition for the protection of land at lower elevations.

Production Forest Reserves, are not, as commonly supposed, static reserves, but forests which are dedicated to the continuous growing of timber crops. These reserves will be the sole source of timber for the sawmilling industry, when all present State Land is cleared for agricultural purposes. Production of timber from reserves in the height in Malaya, due to strict control imposed by the Forest Department.

State Land Forests are not permanent forests, but are destined for destruction prior to the conversion of the land to agricultural, mining, and other uses. Exploitation is virtually uncontrolled in these forests, many useful species being left in the forest to rot, due to difficulty of extraction. The yield from State Land Forests is therefore much lower than from the strictly controlled Forest Reserves.

Main Forest Types

They are five main forest types in Malaya: —

- (i) Mangrove swamp forests growing in tidal water covering about 500 square miles, mainly on the west coast,
- (ii) Freshwater swamp forests covering about two thousand square miles of alluvial flats near the coast.
- (iii) Lowland dipterocarp forests on dry land from sea-level up to an altitude of about 2,000 feet.
- (iv) Hill dipterocarp forests between 2,000 and 4,000 feet,
- (v) Mountain forests about 4,000 feet.

Of these five types the freshwater swamp forests and lowland dipterocarp forests provide the bulk of timber supplies, but large scale

investigations are now in progress into the possibilities of converting the swamp forests to the growing of foodcrops though areas with deep peat will probably be retained as Reserved Forest.

In addition to the indigenous natural forest there are 4,871 acres of plantations which include exotic species such as *Pinus caribaea*, *Sweetinia mahogoni* etc., early results show that these exotic species may have a useful part to play in Malayan forestry.

Forest area of Federation of Malaya (in square miles)

	Total Forested Area	Permanent Protection Forest Reserve	Permanent Production Forest Reserve	Wild Life Forest Reserves	State Forest Land	Product on Forest Reserve % Total Land Area	All Forest % Total Land Area
1960	36,543	4,813	8,561	2,563	20,605	16.8%	26.3%

Timber Production

The sawmilling industry is the 3rd largest in the Federation after rubber and tin. Sawn timber exports have continued to represent a large percentage of the output of Malayan Sawmills; all exports are subject to the agreement of the Forest Department, who allow the export of medium and light hardwoods, provided that for exacting markets such as U.S.A., U.K., Australia, New Zealand etc., all timber is graded in accordance with the Malayan Grading Rules. This procedure ensures that a high quality product is always supplied. Export of ungraded timber is only allowed to Mauritius and certain Middle Eastern countries.

Sawmills

There are 411 sawmills in the Federation which produced the following outputs: -

Major Forest Produce (tons 50 cubic feet).

	Total Output (Tons)	Local Consumption	Graded Exports	Ungraded Exports	% of Total Local Consumption	% of Total Graded Exports	% of Total All Exports	Total Value Millions \$
1960	1,589,034	997,710	234,042	357,282	63%	33%	37%	138.355

The above figures show that 1960 was a record year. These never having been attained previously.

Facilities for timber preservation expanded markedly In the year, there now being 22 pressure impregnation plants in operation using well-known proprietary preservatives. The further development of preservation facilities should enable timber to regain its place as Malaya's most widely used construction material.

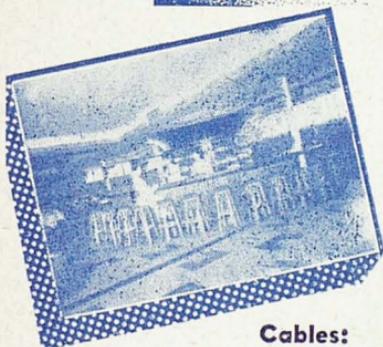
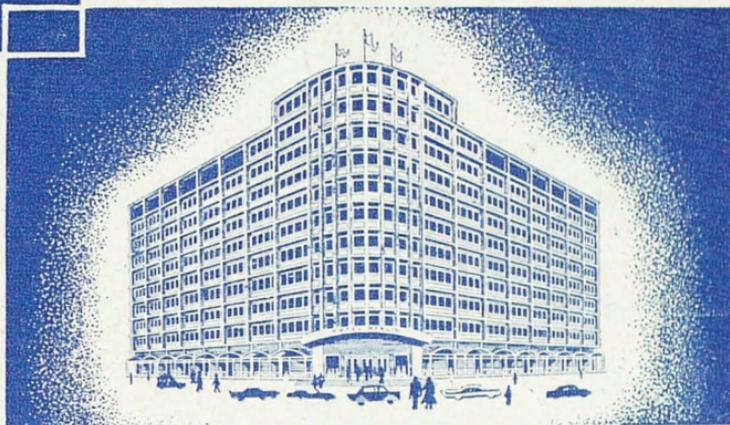


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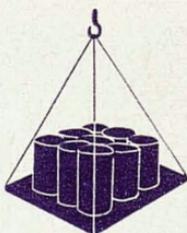
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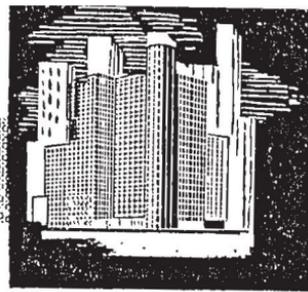
No. 10, Jalan Kilang

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Companies



Companies

Legislation

The Companies Ordinance, No. 49 of 1940, is based on the Companies Act, 1929, of the United Kingdom, which has been repeated and replaced by the Companies Act, 1948.

Definition

Companies incorporated in the Federation are called "Local Companies", all other companies including those incorporated in Singapore are termed "External Companies."

Progress of Registration of Companies

Three hundred and eighty-one companies were registered during the year as compared with, 318 in 1959. The total nominal share capital in respect of these companies were \$590,808,100 as against \$606,048,200 in 1959.

Companies on the Register

The number of local companies on the Register on 31st December, 1960, was 2,637 which includes 108 companies in voluntary liquidation or pending removal.

Companies Registered during the past three years and their nominal Capital

The following table shows the number of local companies registered during each of the past three years, together with nominal capital:

Year	No. Registered	No. Registered Without a Share Capital	Companies Registered With a Share Capital	
			Number	Nominal Capital
1958	-	210	208	\$232,976,000
1959	-	318	315	\$666,048,200
1960	-	381	375	\$590,808,100

Of the local companies registered with a share capital in 1960, 11 were public companies having an aggregate nominal of \$81,335,000 (an average \$7,305,188) and 364 were private companies having an aggregate nominal capital of \$509,473,100 (an average of \$1,399,651).

Total revenue from fees and fines collected during the year amounted to \$482,622.7G. A comparison with the previous two years is shown below'

	1960		1959		1958	
	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
Fees on nominal share capital -	388,831	50	349,241	50	129,000	00
Fees on Winding-up - - -	3,834	21	4,411	80	23,312	39
Miscellaneous including fines -	89,957	05	67,006	75	55,775	25
	<u>482,622 76</u>		<u>420,660 05</u>		<u>208,087 64</u>	

Liquidations

During the year under review 18 companies (nominal share capital \$11,289,982.50) went into voluntary liquidation and 2 companies (nominal share capital \$2,500,000) went into compulsory liquidation. Twenty-three companies were dissolved under Section 229 (4) of the Ordinance and 27 companies were struck off the Register under Section 281. The statement below gives a resumé of the position over the past three years:

<i>Year Ended</i> <i>31st December</i>	<i>Compulsory</i> <i>Liquidation</i>	<i>Supervision</i> <i>Liquidation</i>	<i>Voluntary</i> <i>Liquidation</i>	<i>Total</i>
1958 - -	3	—	24	27
1959 - -	3	—	32	35
1960 - -	2	—	18	20

External companies

The number of external companies on the Register on 31st December, 1960 was 1,092 which includes 180 companies registered during the year.

Trust- companies

The number of Trust companies as at 31st December, 1960, was five of which one was a local company.

Insurance companies

There were 108 external insurance companies and 14 local companies as at 31st December, 1960. These figures are included in the "Companies on the Register" and "External Companies".

Banking companies

On 31st December 1960, there were 24 companies carrying on banking business in the Federation, of which 5 were local companies and 19 external companies.

The places of incorporation of the external companies are shown below:

England	- 3	France	- - - -	1
Holland	- - - - 1,	Thailand		- 1
Hong Kong	- - - 2	America		- 2
India	- . . . 3	Japan		- 1
Singapore	. . .			

The Bank of China incorporated in China, ceased to conduct banking business on 16th March, 1959.

Malayan Stock Exchange

Officers: Chairman: H. J. Sinclair; Deputy Chairman: Lee Swee Chang;
Committee Members: Khoo Hock Choo, H. S. Godwin, Lee Hoik Ley, Ballas, Yeoh Seang Wan, Kok Yoon Sam, Yeo Siew Kiat, G. D. Brown, Lee Kai To; Secretaries: Cooper Brothers & Co.

Customs & Excise



Department of Customs

Address: Suleiman Building, Kuala Lumpur.

Officials

Comptroller	G. J. G. Pitt, Esq.
Deputy Comptroller	D. J. Allen, Esq.
Senior Assist. Comptroller	Wan Hamzah bin Hj. Wan Mohd. A.M.N.
Assist. Compt. (Finance & Personnel)	— Hood bin Dato Hj. Ahmad.
Chief (S.L.K.P.) (Customs Officer) Malacca	— J. C. F. Winckley, Esq.
Asst. Customs Officer (Intelligence Division)	— George Lee Tian Kee.
Administrative Officer	— Burhanuddin bin Mohd Saman Rais.
Customs Officer Malacca (S.L.K.P.)	Inche Mohd. Nor b. Abdul Kadir

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Senior Assist. Comptroller — S. R. L. Buckwell Esq.

PENANG and PROVINCE WELLESLEY

Assist. Comptroller L. Hewitt, Esq.

PRAI

Customs Officer — Hong Chew Ki, Esq.

BUTTERWORTH

Assist. Comptroller — Au Yong Weng San.

KEDAH AND PERLIS

ALOR STAR

Assist. Comptroller — Omar bin Hamzah

PERAK, HEADQUARTERS

Assist. Comptroller M. S. Oliver, Esq.

IPOH

Customs Officer Inche Awalludin bin Ariffin

TAIPING

Customs Officer Mohd. Khalid bin Sahol

CENTRAL REGION, HEADQUARTERS

Senior Assist. Comptroller — Daiman bin Jamaluddin

SELANGOR (K. Lumpur)

Assist. Comptroller — C. Sharp, Esq.

PORT SWETTENHAM

Assist. Compt. — Oh Ewe Kin, Esq.

NEGRI SEMBILAN

Customs Officer (Training) — Wan Zan bin Mohd. Nor

KELANTAN and TRENGGANU, HEADQUARTERS

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Kamal

KELANTAN

KOTA BHARU

Customs Officer — Inche Onn bin Abdullah

TRENGGANU

Customs Officer Tunku Nasir bin Tunku Idris

KUALA TRENGGANU

Assist. Customs Officer — Inche Ghazalli bin Hj. Othman

PAHANG TIMOR

KUANTAN

Customs Officer — G. N. Nair.

SOUTHERN REGION HEADQUARTERS

Senior Assist. Comptroller — D. G. W. Montgomery, Esq.

JOHORE

JOHORE BAHRU

Assist. Comptroller — E. D. Haynes.

MALACCA

Customs Officer — Tunku Adnan bin Tunku Besar
Burhanuddin

Authority

The Customs & Excise Department has been organised in two closely related sections — the Revenue Branch and the Preventive Branch.

The Revenue Branch deals with all legal import and export of goods, and with all revenue collections, both customs and excise. It also provides at most levels, the administrative machinery of the department.

The function of the Preventive Branch is the very important ancillary one of preventing and detecting evasions of duty and of the restriction and prohibitions imposed on the import or export of goods and currency.

Articles Dutiable on Import

Personal Articles—

Cameras and Photographic Apparatus, Film.
Watches, Lighters, Vacuum Flasks, Pens, Pencils.
Cosmetics, Perfumery, Soap, Dentifrices.
Electric Razors, Irons, Torches, Batteries.
Gold, Silver, Platinum, Precious Stones.
Jewellery and Imitation Jewellery.
Leather Goods, Toilet Brushes, Basket and Wickerwork.
Playing Cards, Paper Goods, Stationery.
Textiles; Wearing Apparel; Shoes; Umbrellas.
Travel Goods.

Household Articles—

Air Conditioners and Refrigerators.
Articles of Brass, Bronze and Copper.
Clocks. Pianos, Sewing Machines.
Electrical Goods (including Irons, Washing Machines, Cookers, etc.).
Furniture and Fixtures of Wood, Rattan, Cane, etc.
Glassware, Pottery, Chinaware, Cutlery.
Household and Kitchen Utensils of Iron, Steel, Aluminium, etc.
Linoleum and similar materials.
Wireless Sets, Gramophones, Musical Instruments.

Food, Drinks and Tobacco—

Animal. Oils and Fats, Edible Oils, Butter, Margarine, Ghee.
Canned Fish, Fruits, Vegetables, Meat, Meat Preparations and Soups.
Chocolate, Sweets, Jams, Cakes, Biscuits.
Tea, Coffee, Milk, Sugar, Milk Compounds and Mixtures.
Fresh and Dried Fruits, Fish Maws, Sharks' Fins.
Meat, dried, cooked or smoked.
Spirits, Wines, Liqueurs, Beer, Samsu.
Soft Drinks, Saccharine.
Sauces, Curry Powders, Tapioca Flour, Sago Flour.
Tobacco, Cigarettes, Cigars, Cheroots.

Miscellaneous—

Cartridges, Fireworks and Crackers, Matches, Charcoal.
Cycles and Accessories, Tyres and Inner Tubes, Petrol.
Medicines, Perfume and Flavour Materials, Plants, Seeds, etc.
Office Machines, Pigments, Paints, Inks.
Ropes, Twines, Threads, Paper, Worked Wood.
Sandalwood, Rattans, Canes.
Cement, Metal Sheeting, Tiles, Kapok.

Restricted Articles

Arms and Ammunition, Toy Guns.
Gold, Precious Stones, Currency.
Drugs, Plants, Animals.
Cinematograph Equipment and Exposed Film.

NOTE:—The above list is not exhaustive. In cases of doubt, information should be sought from a Customs Officer.



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Income Tax



Department of Inland Revenue (Headquarters)

Address: Suleiman Building, Kuala Lumpur.

Telephone No: 80371

Officials

Comptroller General of Income Tax—Mr. H. W. T. Pepper (Ag.)
Comptroller of Inland Revenue—Mr. E. S. Thomas (Ag.)

Synopsis of Regulations

INCOME TAX is levied under the Income Tax Ordinance, 1947. Tax is payable at the rates specified upon the income of any person which accrues in or is derived from or is received in the Federation from outside the Federation. Person includes a Company, a body of persons and a Hindu Joint Family. Income includes:—

- Gains or profit from any trade;
- Gains or profits from any employment;
- Net annual value of land and improvements used by the owner or occupied rent free for residential purposes;
- Dividends, interests or discounts;
- Rents, premiums and other profits arising from property.

Income from any employment exercised in the Federation is deemed to be derived from the Federation, irrespective of whether the income is received in the Federation or not.

The interest on the following loans is exempt from Tax:—

- Federated Malay States Government 1940 3 per cent War Loan 1952/59
- Federated Malay States Government 1941 3 per cent War Loan 1953/60
- Straits Settlements Government 1940 3 per cent War Loan 1952/59
- Straits Settlements Government 1941 3 per cent War Loan 1953/60

Also exempt is income derived by any person who is not resident in the Federation from trading in the Federation (through consignees) in rubber, copra, pepper, tin, tin-ore, gambia, sago flour, cloves, etc. produced outside Malaya.

Ascertainment of Income

In ascertaining the income from any source for any period, a deduction is allowed for all outgoings and expenses wholly and exclusively incurred in producing the income from that source including:—

- Interest on money borrowed and employed in producing the income;
- Rent of business premises;
- Cost of repairs to plant or machinery;
- Bad debts, and doubtful debts to the extent that they are estimated to have become bad during the appropriate period.

Contributions by an employer to an approved provident fund in respect of any of his employees provided that the contribution was obligatory by reason of the contract of employment or the rules of the fund.

Special deduction and allowances

Where the income is derived from the working of a mine or other source of mineral deposits of a wasting nature, special rules made under the Ordinance provide for deduction in respect of certain capital expenditure; a deduction may also be claimed in certain circumstances in respect of expenditure incurred on "abortive mining operations".

Expenditure incurred in the replanting of a plantation is allowed as a deduction; new capital expenditure on a plantation, as defined in the Ordinance, may be claimed as an allowance in equal instalments over ten years.

Special allowances are given where appropriate in respect of capital expenditure incurred on the construction of an industrial building or structure — an industrial building or structure is defined in the Ordinance. The allowance is given by way of an initial allowance of 10% for the year of assessment in the basic period in which it was incurred. In addition an annual allowance of 2% of the original capital expenditure is also given until it is written off. Special provisions for balancing allowances and charges in certain circumstances are contained in the Ordinance.

Initial and annual allowances are also given on the capital expenditure incurred in the provision of plant or machinery for purposes of trade, profession or business. The initial allowance is 20% of the capital expenditure incurred; the annual allowance is computed at varying rates depending on the nature of the plant or machinery. There are special provisions for balancing allowances and charges in certain circumstances.

Basic of Assessment

STATUTORY INCOME; Income Tax is levied for the year of assessment ending on 31st December, on the income for the year to the preceding 31st December. The income computed from each source for the year preceding the year of assessment is known as the Statutory Income. The basis of computation of statutory income is varied in certain cases. Where the accounts of a trade are usually made up to some date other than 31st December the Comptroller may direct that the statutory income from that source be computed on the basis of one year to the date on which the accounts are normally made up.

Special provisions also apply where a person first commences to derive income or ceases to derive income.

ASSESSABLE INCOME; TO arrive at assessable income, there is deducted from the statutory income:—

The amount of a loss incurred during the year of assessment of any trade which if it had been a profit would have been assessable under the Ordinance. To obtain this deduction it is necessary to make a claim in writing within one year after the end of the year of assessment.

The amount of a loss similarly incurred during any year preceding the year of assessment which has not been allowed against the statutory income of a prior year.

Contributions to any institutions of a public character. "Institution of a public character" is defined in the Ordinance.

CHARGEABLE INCOME: In the case of resident individuals, the chargeable income is arrived at by deducting from the assessable income certain personal allowances prescribed by the Ordinance. These allowances are as follows:

Personal Allowance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$2,000
Wife Allowance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,000

Earned income allowance, one-tenth of the earned income subject to a maximum of \$1,000. Earned income is defined in the Ordinance.

CHILD ALLOWANCE: 1st child \$750; 2nd and 3rd children \$500 each, 4th and 5th \$300 for each child. Where the child is being educated abroad, the expenditure up to twice the amount of the normal deduction may be allowed. No deduction is allowed in respect of any child whose assessable income for the preceding year exceeds the deduction otherwise allowable or who was carrying on a business employment etc., other than under articles or indentures.

LIFE ASSURANCE ETC. ALLOWANCE: The annual premium in respect of insurance policy taken by the taxpayer on his own life or that of his wife up to 7% of the capital sum secured; annual contributions to an approved provident fund, or contributions under the Widows and Orphans Pension Ordinance. The overall deduction under this head is limited to \$3,000.

Personal reliefs are calculated in every instance by reference to the circumstances in the year preceding the year of assessment.

Rates of Tax

The rates of Tax applied to the chargeable income of resident individuals are as follows:—

		<i>Chargeable Income</i>	<i>Rate</i>	<i>Tax</i>
On the first	- -	2,500	6%	150
„ „ next	- -	2,500	8%	200
„ „ first	- -	5,000		350
„ „ next	- -	2,500	10%	250
„ „ first	- -	7,500		600
„ „ next	- -	2,500	12%	300
„ „ first	- -	10,000		900
„ „ next	- -	5,000	15%	750
„ „ first	- -	15,000		1,650
„ „ next	- -	5,000	18%	900
„ „ first	- -	20,000		2,550
„ „ next	- -	5,000	20%	1,000
„ „ first	- -	25,000		3,550
„ „ next	- -	5,000	22%	1,100
„ „ first	- -	30,000		4,650
„ „ next	- -	5,000	25%	1,250
„ „ first	- -	35,000		5,900
„ „ next	- -	5,000	30%	1,500
„ „ first	- -	40,000		7,400
„ „ next	- -	5,000	35%	1,750
„ „ first	- -	45,000		9,150
„ „ next	- -	10,000	40%	4,000
„ „ first	- -	55,000		13,150
Excess over	- -	55,000	45%	



Companies are charged at a flat rate of 40% on every dollar of chargeable income.

Non-residents, -executors and Trustees (other than the trustee of an incapacitated person—30% on every dollar of chargeable income.

Non-resident- Individuals

An individual who is not resident in the Federation in the year of assessment and who proves to the satisfaction of the Comptroller of Income Tax that he is a British subject (Commonwealth Citizen) or a British protected person, is allowed such reliefs as will reduce his tax payable to an amount bearing the same proportion to the tax which would be payable, if he were charged to tax as a resident on his total world income, as his assessable income in the Federation bears to the total world income.

Tax Credits etc.

DIVIDENDS: A company resident in the Federation is entitled to deduct tax from dividends paid. The rate of deduction is 40%.

The shareholder is liable to be assessed on the gross dividend, but a credit is given in the assessment for the tax deduction by the company.

DOUBLE TAXATION RELIEF: A double taxation agreement exists between the Federation of Malaya and the United Kingdom. There are also double taxation arrangements between the Federation and Denmark, Norway and Sweden.

COMMONWEALTH TAX RELIEF: The Ordinance contains provisions for relief in respect of tax chargeable in other parts of the Commonwealth on income which is also chargeable for the same year to Federation tax. A condition is that the other territory allows similar relief in respect of Federation tax.

Persons Chargeable etc.

MARRIED WOMEN: The income of a married woman living with her husband is deemed to be the income of the husband, and is charged in his name. There is provision, however, to collect the appropriate proportion of the tax from the wife if this treatment is desired.

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 if resident in the Federation of Malaya. A family resident in the Federation is also entitled to earned income allowance and is taxed on its chargeable income at the rates shown under the heading—"Rates of Tax".

EXECUTORS AND TRUSTEES: The income is computed on the same basis as for other taxpayers. There are, however, special provisions for executors in respect of income distributed, and trustees in respect of income distributed, and for trustees in respect of the entitlement of beneficiaries.

AGENTS: A non-resident tax-payer may be charged to tax in the name of his agent, who is responsible for doing all the things that his principal would be liable to do if he were resident. The Comptroller has power to declare a person the agent of another for all the purposes of the Ordinance.

Returns and Assessments

The Comptroller 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. New arrivals must notify him within one month of arrival. Failure to furnish a return or give notice is an offence.

Every employer must take 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 three months of the date on which he commences. He must also give the Comptroller 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, until 30 days have elapsed of the delivery of the notice to the Comptroller.

Employees must also give the Comptroller at least one month's notice of the departure of an employee who is expected to leave the Federation 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 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 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.

Objections and Appeals

A person who disputes an assessment may give notice of objection in writing to the Comptroller. Normally, such notice must be given within thirty days of service of the assessment, and must state in detail the grounds of the objection.

A taxpayer who has failed to agree with the Comptroller on his objection may appeal to the Income Tax Board of Review. All appeals are heard in camera, but on the application of the appellant in any case, the Board may direct that the appeal be heard in public.

Where no valid objection or appeal has been lodged within the prescribed time, the assessment becomes final and conclusive for all the purposes of the Ordinance.

Payment of Tax

In general, tax is payable within one month after service of the notice of assessment.

The Comptroller has power to order deductions on account of tax from emoluments, pensions, charges and annuities.

A penalty of 5% of the amount payable may be added to tax overdue

The Comptroller has power to prevent any person leaving the Federation until all tax assessed upon him has been paid, or security for payment furnished.

Pioneer Industries Relief

In 1958 the Federal Legislative Council introduced the Pioneer Industries (Relief from Income Tax) Ordinance in order to encourage the investment of capital, local or foreign, in new industries or enterprises which are either unrepresented, or inadequately represented, in the Federation. Provision is made for complete relief from income tax on a pioneer company's profits for an original period of two years in every case from the date of commencement of trade, or the date on which production in marketable quantities commences, whichever is the earlier.

A pioneer company may, however, graduate from two years' relief to five years, or from two years to three years, and thence to five years in stages, as its fixed capital expenditure reaches the limits specified in section 12 of the Ordinance.

The Ordinance provides for application for orders and certificates leading to the grant of pioneer status to be made to and issued by the Minister of Commerce and Industry. Applications for extension of the tax holiday relief period beyond the original two years are to be made to and authorised by the Minister of Finance.

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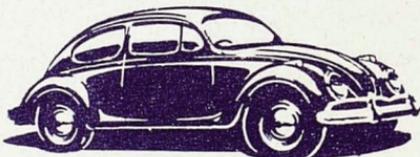


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Co-operation



Department of Co-operative Development

Head Office — Department of Co-operative Development,
Federation of Malaya, Swettenham Road, Kuala Lumpur.
Telephone Numbers — 81151.
Branch Offices — 37 offices all over the country.
Total Staff — 524 including branch offices.

Background of Co-operative Development

The Co-operative Movement was introduced in the Federation of Malaya in 1922. The object of the Government was to improve the financial position of the agriculturists and salary earners who were then heavily indebted to financiers and money-lenders.

When war broke out in 1939, there were about 650 societies on the registered. During the war from 1941-1945 most of these societies were dormant, but their funds were safely invested in the Post Office Savings Bank and in gilt-edged securities.

There are at present more than 2,800 registered co-operative societies of all types with a total membership of about 300,000.

Rural Co-operative Credit Societies

It has been observed over the years that when the time comes for capital to be applied to the land, an agriculturist usually does not have it. He should, of course, have accumulated savings, but this seems to be an ideal much wanting among the agriculturists. Actually he has none, because he is too poor to save or he has never been taught the value of thrift. Even if he could save small sums at a time, no convenient facilities were available to him to do so. Therefore he has to borrow. The normal source of credit, namely, the commercial bank, is closed to him because of various factors. His credit need, therefore, is met from various local sources.

At the end of 1960, there are 1,329 rural co-operative credit societies all over the country with a total membership of 54,000. They are mostly located in padi areas where the "padi-kuncha" system of credit was rampant. These societies now have a working capital of \$9,074,556 while their reserves total \$768,342.

Two types of loans are normally granted by this type of societies. The first type is the seasonal loan and the second medium term. Seasonal loans are given for meeting cultivation expenses and other current expenses during the interval between sowing and harvest. They are repayable within one year at harvest. The medium term loans are given for the purposes of paying off prior debts, improving land, buying cattle, building or repairing houses and purchasing property, especially land. The period of repayment is between one and three years.

There are at present 21 Banking Unions in the country, formed at State or District level. Of the 1,329 rural credit societies in the country 1,250 are affiliated to these Unions. The following statistics show

position of the Unions as at 31st December, 1960:—

Share Capital	- - - - -	\$ 560,971
Deposits		1,270,400
Reserves and unappropriated profits	- -	187,633
Loans to member-societies outstanding	-	4,653,892
Outside loans	- - - - -	5,957,309
Working Capital		7,976,313

The objects of the Banking Unions are to facilitate the operations of their member-societies by the carrying on of banking and credit business. These Unions have not only successfully discharged their functions in providing the necessary financial assistance to the farmers through their member-societies, but they have also played a great part in spreading co-operative knowledge among the rural people.

Apex Bank

All the 21 Banking Unions are affiliated to the Federation of Malaya Rural Co-operative Apex Bank which was formed in 1954, organisation through which the necessary finance for the implementation of Co-operative Marketing schemes was channelled.

A large portion of the Bank's working capital is made up of loans obtained from Government, commercial banks and the richer Thrift and Loan Societies. As at the end of 1960, these outside loans totalled 89,166,428. The following statistics as at 31st December, 1960 relating to the Apex Bank may be of interest:—

Membership	- - - - -	29 Unions
Share-Capital	- - - - -	\$ 107,377
Deposits		164,190
Reserves	- - - - -	544,232
Outside loans		9,166,428
Loans to member-unions outstanding	-	8,352,879
Working Capital	- - - - -	9,982,277

The Apex Bank, the Banking Unions and the Rural Co-operative Credit Societies are at present implementing a Five-Year Capital Accumulation Plan which was introduced in 1958, aimed at increasing the number of rural credit societies to 2,550, the number of individual members to 127,500 and the paid up capital to \$18 million, by the end of 1963. The prospects for the full attainment of these targets appear to be bright.

Thrift and Loan Societies

These societies are amongst the oldest in Malaya. They were amongst the first types of society formed after the Co-operative Societies Enactment was passed in 1922.

Members agree to pay into the society monthly such fixed sums as they feel able to afford. On admission to the society the member pledges himself to keep out of debt to sources other than the society. If necessary, he is given an initial loan to enable him to pay off any liabilities incurred previous to his joining the society. During his membership he may obtain loans for necessary and useful purposes and may also make deposits for specific purposes as, for example, marriage or funeral expenses.

As at the end of 1960, there were 137 Thrift and Loan Societies with a total membership of 92,281 and a working capital of over \$64,000,000. During the year 1960 a total of \$35,317,949 was issued as loans to members.

Thrifty and Credit Societies in Places of Employment

These societies are formed amongst daily paid workers in Government Departments, rubber and coconut estates and tin mines. They are called the Labours Co-operative Credit Societies.

The members of these societies pay monthly subscriptions which are deducted from the pay rolls. They are eligible for loans for useful purposes to the extent of 80% of their subscriptions only.

There was 219 Labourers' Co-operative Credit Societies at the end of 1959 with a membership of 22,582 and paid up subscriptions of \$3,878,408. Their reserves totalled \$331,102.

Processing and Marketing Societies

There were 384 societies of this type at the end of 1960 consisting of the following:—

Rice Milling	280
Rubber Marketing	21
Fishermen's Co-operative Credit and Marketing	71
Pineapple Marketing	8
Copra Marketing	1
Transport and Marketing	3
Total	384

In addition to the above there were 9 Rice Milling Unions and one Fish Marketing and Transport Union.

Among the Processing and Marketing Societies, the Rice Milling Societies are the most successful. They have 37,604 members with a total working capital of \$3,728,828.

The societies mill padi for their members on commission basis and keep the bran for sale. Most of the Rice Milling Unions undertake the marketing of the padi produced by the members of their affiliated societies.

The Rubber Marketing Societies are also doing a great service to their members. The main object of these societies is to improve the quality of smallholders rubber in order that they will obtain better prices.

Consumers Societies

There were 224 co-operative store and co-operative shop societies at the end of 1960 with a membership of 45,549 and a share capital of \$1,511,332. Most of these societies are affiliated to the Malayan Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd.

Housing Societies

Co-operative Housing Societies are of recent growth. They came into existence after the war.

As at 31st December, 1960 the number of Housing Societies stood at 38 with a membership of 4,942 and a working capital of \$10,926,557. Within a period of 10 years and from the birth of the first society until now — the Housing Societies have constructed more than 700 houses at a cost of \$10 million.

Insurance

The Malayan Co-operative Insurance Society was registered in 1954 and commenced business in May 1956. It covers both the Federation of Malaya and Singapore with its head office at Kuala Lumpur. The authorised capital is \$1,000,000 and as at the end of 1960, 118 registered co-operative societies and 4,888 individual have joined up as members.

Co-operative Central Bank

The Federation of Malaya Co-operative Central Bank was organised and registered in 1958. Thirty-nine Thrift and Loan Societies have joined in as members and the share capital now stands at \$163,750. It has not functioned in earnest yet, but it hopes to do so in the near future.

Urban Unions

The Urban Societies are organised into 6 Regional Unions which are advisory organisations. They assist the member-societies in their day to day administration and organise co-operative conferences in rotation.

Co-operation among Women

There are now 45 societies among women with a membership of 2,500 and an accumulated savings of about \$100,000. The societies are of varying types. There are co-operative credit societies, co-operative Thrift and Investment societies, co-operative processing and marketing societies and co-operative shops. The Department of Co-operative Development have 2 Lady Co-operative Officers and 3 Lady Co-operative Inspectors whose duty among others, is to supervise women's societies and to explore the possibilities of forming new ones.

The Co-operative College

The College is offering courses of studies for Co-operative Officers and Co-operative Inspectors, rural and urban co-operators and officers of Government Departments who on account of the nature of their duties come in frequent contact with the rural population. Since its inception the College has trained 782 "students", the majority of whom are unofficial co-operators.

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STATISTICS OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN THE FEDERATION OF MALAYA FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DEC., 1960

Type of Society	No. of Societies	Membership	Subscription / Share Capital	Deposits	Outstanding Loans due from members as at 31.12.1960	Working Capital
Thrift and Credit 'A' Rural						
1. Rural Credit - - - - -	1,329	54,377	3,074,114	3,074,114	6,564,978	9,074,556
2. Seasonal Credit - - - - -	41	1,475	40,709	5,096	123,454	140,351
3. General Purposes - - - - -	51	6,668	75,325	14,664	—	151,740
'B' Urban and Places of Employment						
4. Thrift and Loan - - - - -	137	92,281	54,262,226	3,051,321	32,013,355	64,723,452
5. Thrift and Investment - - - - -	59	4,925	253,964	187,499	—	459,464
6. Employees' Credit - - - - -	227	21,390	4,206,140	28,658	832,107	4,663,140
Processing and Marketing						
7. Fisherman's Credit and Marketing - - - - -	71	5,064	276,798	24,484	989,964	1,413,213
8. Rice Milling - - - - -	280	37,604	1,633,614	87,602	—	3,728,828
9. Rubber Marketing - - - - -	21	2,028	82,435	6,091	4,554	254,887
10. Silversmith - - - - -	1	59	1,057	—	3,927	18,258
11. Pineapple Marketing - - - - -	8	663	23,285	—	—	59,738
12. Timber - - - - -	5	324	63,565	650	—	83,325
13. Weavers - - - - -	3	107	948	253	—	3,282
14. Fairs - - - - -	8	632	28,419	—	—	33,469
15. Bazaar - - - - -	1	72	19,350	—	—	24,126
16. Copra - - - - -	1	32	2,317	—	1,893	2,585
17. Electricity - - - - -	2	98	41,100	792	—	41,892
Printing - - - - -	1	23 soc.	36,450	30,000	—	66,450

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Telegraphic Address	CHARTABANK LONDON-SW1
Manchester Branch -	52, Mosley Street, Manchester 2
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New York Branch	67, William Street, New York 5, N.Y., U.S.A.
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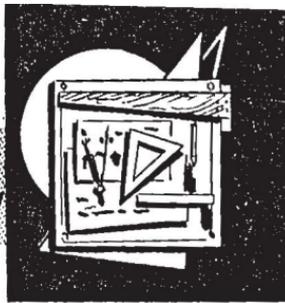
Alor Star	Kuala Lumpur	Port Dickson
Butterworth	Kuala Lumpur Ampang Road	Port Swettenham
Ipoh	Kuala Trengganu	Seremban
Kangar	Kuantan	Sitiawan
Klang	Penang	Taiping
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Town & Country Planning



Department

Federal Headquarters Kuala Lumpur.

Commissioner: W. Fairbank, M.T.P.I., A.M.I. Mun. E., F.R.G.S.

Deputy Commissioner: F. Watkinson, B.A. (Hons.), (Dunelm),
A.M.T.P.I.

Assistant Commissioner: Tan Soo Hai, B.A. (Hons.) (Malaya),
M.C.D. (L'pool), Dip. L.D. (Dunelm).

Function: Advisory service to Federal and State Governments, and the Kuala Lumpur Municipality on major urban and rural development problems. Advisory service to Federal and State Governments and to the Commissioner of the Federal Capital on major rural and urban development problems. 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.

Johore State Department of Town and Country Planning (Johore> Bahru).

State Planning Officer: Soo Kim Choon, Dip. T.P. (Dunelm).

Perak State Department of Town and Country Planning (Ipoh).

State Planning Officer: D. A. Aitken, A.M.I. Mun E.

Penang, Kedah and Perlis (joint) State Department of Town and Country Planning (Penang).

State Planning Officer: Chung Weng Foo, Dip. T.P. (Dun'LM),
A.M.T.P.I.

Selangor, Negri Sembilan, Malacca (joint) State Department of Town and Country Planning (Seremban).

State Planning Officer: Mohd. Rosli bin Buyong, Dip. T.P. (Dunelm),
A.M.T.P.I.

Pahang State Department of Town and Country Planning (Kuantan).

State Planning Officer: Fong Chek Sam, (Dunelm), A.M.T.P.I.

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 The 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 1061.
- (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) F.M.S. Land Code, Cap. 138.
S.S. Crown Lands Ordinance, Cap. 113. (Applies to Penang, Province Wellesley, and Malacca).
 - (f) F.M.S. Land Acquisition Enactment, Cap. 140 (Acquisition of land for a public purpose).
S.S. Land Acquisition Ordinance, Cap. 128. (Applies to Penang, Province Wellesley, and Malacca).
 - (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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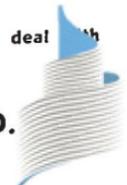
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Agriculture



Introduction

The general pattern of agriculture in Malaya is either that of commercial plantation scale, producing crops for export or smallholding farms, the activities of which are mainly on a family basis.

Rubber

Rubber occupies well over half of the cultivated crop acreage. It is the most important export crop. Production of smallholding rubber in 1960 was the highest for the past 10 years. There is every reason to conclude that the best production in the decade was due to an increase in the acreage of high yielding replanted rubber coming into tapping.

•Production of the rubber crop for the past five years is as follows:—

Year	Estate	Smallholding	Total Production
			(tons)
1956	351,600	274,000	625,600
1957	368,600	268,900	637,500
1958	390,100	272,700	662,800
1959	408,000	289,800	697,800
1960	414,100	294,300	708,400

Padi

MAIN SEASON: Padi cultivation is almost entirely in the hands of the Malaya ra'ayat. Production in the 1960/61 main season was the highest ever achieved. The bumper harvest fully justified the time and efforts spent in research and extension by officials of the Ministry of Agriculture and Co-operatives. Based on the Government guaranteed minimum price, the increased production of the 1960/61 main season brought in to the padi planters an additional income of \$15 million over the 1959/60 harvest.

The following table gives comparative figures for the main season acreages of wet and dry padi together with yields:—

Season	WET PADI		DRY PADI		TOTAL PADI	
	Acreage Planted	Yield (Tons)	Acreage Planted	Yield (Tons)	Acreage Planted	Yield (tons)
1958/59 - -	860,000	667,000	56,000	28,000	916,000	695,000
1959/60 - -	868,000	844,000	61,000	33,000	929,000	877,000
1960/61 - •	879,000	909,000	53,000	28,000	932,000	937,000

OFF-SEASON: The growing of a second crop of padi during the off-season has become an established practice in areas where irrigation facilities can supply adequate water for the second crop. The gradual increase in

the planted acreage and the overall average yield increase is summarised in the following table:—

Year	Average Yield Per Acre	
	Planted Acreage	(gantang)
1956	9,010	341
1957	7,290	373
1958	7,922	400
1959	11,640	423
1960	20,885	443
1961	36,000	n.a.

Oil Palm

Oil palm is exclusively an estate crop. A start has been made by the Federal Land Development Authority to introduce the crop to smallholders and 5,000 acres in Johore are in the progress of development as a smallholders scheme. As an estate crop, oil palm is becoming popular and in many cases suitable old coconut areas have been replanted with this crop.

The acreage of land under oil palm together with production figures of palm oil and kernels are as follows:—

Year	Planted Acreage	Palm Oil (tons)	Palm Kernel (tons)
1957	116,000	58,500	15,000
1958	122,000	69,700	18,000
1959	126,000	71,000	19,300
1960	n.a.	90,300	23,700

Coconut

The main coconut areas are west coastal area of Johore, Selangor, Perak and Province Wellesley. The crop is also extensively grown on the bris soils along the east coast.

Coconut is the third major crop of importance in the Federation. The estimated acreage in 1960 is estate 82,500 acres and smallholding 437,600 acres of which 32% are in Johore.

Production in the past two years is as follows:—

Year	Copra Production (tons)		Coconut Oil Production (tons)
	Estate	Smallholding	
1959	33,000	92,000	67,000
1960 - - - -	32,000	141,000	74,000

Tea

Both lowland and highland teas are cultivated commercially in the Federation. The bulk of the local tea is exported although the Federation also imports tea of lower grade for local consumption. Production, export and import figures of tea in the past two years are as follows:—

Year	Production (lb.)	Exports (lb.)	Imports (lb.)
1959	4,359,000	4,760,000	6,207,000
1960	5,483,000	5,138,000	7,189,000

Coffee

Coffee is essentially a smallholders crop. The total acreage at the end of 1960 is 16,700 acres. Selangor is the most important coffee growing

State where over 75% of the country's crop are concentrated along the coastal areas. Liberica coffee is the only planted variety of importance. Average yield is about 5 piculs per acre. The price of dry bean has declined to about \$90 per picul, on the Klang market.

Food Crops, Vegetables and Fruits

Food crops, vegetables and fruits cover about 333,000 acres and constitute a very important part of the agricultural activity of the small-holders some of whom are entirely dependent on the cultivation of these crops for their livelihood.

Drainage and Irrigation

The Provisional Development Estimates 1962 provide funds for the continuation of work on 53 projects which are in progress and 38 new projects. The total provision requested in 1962 for the 91 projects is \$26,664,381 of which \$23,359,321 will be financed Federally.

All this expenditure is for the benefit of the rural population by the provision of irrigation facilities to increase production in existing areas, by the additional irrigation facilities for double cropping in existing padi areas, by the opening up of new land for cultivation and by alleviation of floods which have caused losses to crops and properties.

The total acreage that will be benefitted by the 1962 Estimates will be 366,030 acres for irrigation and 319,905 acres for drainage.

Fisheries

The rapid development of the fishing industry in the Federation of Malaya can be gauged from the tremendous increase in landing figures over the past few years. This increase can be attributed to the fact that more and more fishermen are mechanising their boats either by inboard or outboard engines, thus enabling them to breakaway from inshore fishing and to venture into deeper waters. This development is at the same time accompanied by suitable adoption and replacement of traditional gears by more efficient ones using synthetic material.

Fish Landings

State	1958	1959	1960
	Tons	Tons	Tons
Perlis	2,279	4,233	4,197
Kedah	3,833	13,641	13,636
Penang	7,568	8,013	10,002
Perak	37,307	38,902	52,059
Selangor	19,760	15,011	16,429
Negri Sembilan	420	360	339
Malacca	3,721	2,675	2,579
Kelantan	5,286	3,932	4,075
Trengganu ...	10,792	10,921	14,540
Pahang	8,045	7,702	8,863
Johore	13,093	13,232	12,750
	<u>112,104</u>	<u>118,622</u>	<u>139,469</u>

Varieties of Fish

According to "Sea Fishes of Malaya by J. S. Scott" over 400 names are recorded. However, commercial fish, that is to say the common type that are often seen in markets, run to about 100 types and of these the following are the most abundant:—

Local Name	English Name	Landed in 1960	
		Tons	% of Total
Kembong	Chub Mackerel ...	19,368	13.88
Tenggiri	Spanish Mackerel ...	4,814	3.45
Selar	Scad	789	0.56

Bilis	...	...	Anchovy	...	...	7,222	5.17
Merah	...	...	Red Snapper	...	...	3,152	2.26
Chincharu	...	...	Trevally	...	...	3,174	2.27
Tamban	...	...	Sardines	...	...	4,992	3.57
Parang	...	...	Dorab	...	...	3,444	2.46
Bawal	...	...	Pomfret	...	...	2,921	2.09
Pari, Yu	...	...	Rays, Sharks	...	...	2,996	2.14
Selayang	...	...	Scad	...	...	2,442	1.75
Gelama	...	...	Jewfish	...	...	1,761	1.26
Ayer	...	...	Bonito	...	...	1,685	1.20
Kurau/Senangin	...	...	Threadfish	...	...	815	0.58
Buat Baja	...	...	Manure fish	...	...	23,273	16.68
Udang	...	...	Prawn	...	...	9,098	6.25
Udang Baring	...	...	Shrimp	...	...	4,527	3.24
Ketan	...	...	Crab	...	...	1,203	0.86
Kerang etc.	...	...	Cockles etc.	...	...	9,867	7.07
Other Types	...	...	...	...	...	31,926	22.89

Synopsis of Progress

Simultaneous with the increase in mechanisation at sea there have been comparable developments ashore. The Government in its Second Five Year Plan, is providing amenities such as jetties and fishermen's bungalow on off-shore islands, navigation aids at river estuaries, and regrouping of fishermen as at Kuala Linggi in Malacca, and Telok Gedong in Selangor. Colombo Plan Aid has been enlisted in the programme of building cold storage facilities in the East Coast. The use of ice is becoming more and more popular and the use of mechanical ice crushers in fish packing plants, especially in bigger producing and marketing centres is now a common feature in the industry. Ice manufacturers are expanding their factories and increasing their cold storage capacities. Increased refrigeration facilities have now enabled fishermen to regulate the flow of fish supplies to meet consumers' demand and at the same time have relieved them of the necessity of having to revert to salting for export in order to dispose of their supplies.

Dry salting is still the most common form of fish-processing in this country. Some types of fish like merah (red snapper), talang (queenfish) and duri (sea catfish) are usually salted because they are less saleable as fresh fish. Others like tamban (sardine), selayang (scad), selar kuning (scad) and gelama (jewfish) are salted because the cheap prices that they command in the fresh fish market make it more economical for fishermen to cure them.

Another form of processing is boiling in brine followed by sun-drying. This method is applied in the case of bilis (anchovy) and udang (prawns) and from the latter comes the product known commercially as dried prawns. In addition to these two types of fish, kembong (chub mackerel) is also boiled in brine but the fish is not sun-dried. This method of processing is used as a temporary measure of fish preservation by purse seine operators in Perak. The boiled fish is then kept in the extensive cold rooms that are now available all over the country.

Apart from the curing of fish, udang baring (shrimp) is also processed into a kind of thick paste known as "belachan" which is used as a cooking condiment. Penang, Malacca and Trengganu are three important States manufacturing this product.

Other less important products in Malaya that are derived from processing are "chinchalo" in Malacca (pickled udang baring), "budu" in Trengganu (fermented bilis), "hair koe" in Penang (a thick sauce which is a by-product from the processing of dried prawns) and "keropok" in Trengganu and Penang (prawning or fish crackers).

Canning

One of the most significant events in the development of the Malayan fishing industry has been the establishment of the Malayan Marine Industries Ltd., in August 1959, a joint Malayan—Japanese Tuna Enterprise. The company has its own canning factory in Penang and construction work on its cold rooms has almost been completed.

The Company's canned tuna is proving popular in Western European markets. The establishment of the joint tuna enterprise is significant not only because it marks the stage when canned marine products from Malaya are exported to overseas markets but also a stage when Malaya in co-operation with Japan is entering into oceanic fisheries.

Fishermen in the country are also being encouraged to mechanise and improve fishing techniques and this subject is being given special emphasis in the curriculum of the two marine Fisheries schools in the country, one at Penang and one at Kuala Trengganu. Fishermen trainees are being trained in deep sea fishing techniques applicable to this country, and are taken out to sea for practical sessions under the supervision of Japanese Colombo Plan Gear Expert. The operation of tuna long line trawling, trolling are demonstrated to trainee who also learn to operate these gears. The enrolment of these two schools up till the end of 1960 stood at 474. Of all these trainees, 381 passed the Engine care and maintenance examination, set by the Technical Institute in Penang, 203 in Helmsmanship Certificate and 205 in 3rd class Engine Drivers Certificate.

Three Colombo Plan Japanese experts are attached to this Division at the moment, Mr. Y. Momokawa, fishing gear expert, Mr. H. Olcada, oyster culture expert and Mr. T. Ishiro, Set-net expert. Since their arrival they have made a number of investigations and have advised fishermen on modern techniques of fishing.

The oyster culture expert has already made investigations and his findings indicate that some of the oysters particularly those from Muar river compare favourably with the best species in Japan. Production from the natural beds in Muar river and other parts of the West Coast is at present insignificant with little or no culture work being involved. If the expert's investigations indicate definite possibilities for culture of oysters along part of the Malayan Coast, the country would have a very important potential of food supply.

The Research Division of the Fisheries Department has been making good progress in the study of cockle culture, so that the rearing of cockle has now developed into an important aspect of the fishermen's economy especially in Penang and Perak. Extensive tracts of sheltered mud-flats have been converted into culture beds while former natural beds which had been destroyed by over-fishing are now being re-established and are again producing seed cockles.

In conjunction with countries in the Indo-Pacific region, a biological study is being conducted by research workers on the kembong fish (Rastrelliger). This fish is one of the most prolific in this region.

Experiments are also being conducted by the research staff into the techniques of fish-salting and preservation. It is hoped that eventually fishermen will be able to produce a better quality product.

Freshwater Fish

As regards freshwater fisheries, the total production of fish is estimated at 20,000 tons per year. The greatest part of this quantity is derived from wet padi fields and consists of Sepat Siam (*Trichogaster pectoralis*), Aruan (Snakehead) and Keli (Catfish). Fish culture, however, is making an ever increasing contribution. For many years pond culture in Malaya has been limited to the small number of Chinese carp ponds. With the introduction

of *Tilapia mossambica* (an African fish) and Lampam jawa (an Indonesian fish), a tremendous expansion in pond culture has taken place in the past few years which has taken in Malay culturists. By the end of 1960 there were 1,368 acres of ponds used for fish culture in the country, besides increasing numbers of disused mining pools which are being cleared of predators by means of piscicides and then stocked with food fish.

Fish culture is at present flourishing in the West Coast States and in Central Pahang, while in the East Coast States there are many problems to be solved before it will be fully established. The continuing efforts of the Fisheries Department, both in research and extension work, are aimed at establishing freshwater fish culture as an accepted part of rural life in all parts of the country.

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 diseases. 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 local 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.

Organization and Location of various branches

As already mentioned, the Veterinary Department consists of the Federal and State Veterinary Departments. Control and administration is divided, between the Federal Government and the eleven State Governments, the whole Department being linked by the recognised need for a common policy in such matters as disease control, quarantine regulations and livestock improvement in the interest of the country as a whole.

The Federal portion of the Department is responsible for disease control, research and maintenance of Animal Husbandry Stations.

The eleven State Departments administer and execute the central policies and carry out veterinary work in their own territories which is not otherwise the direct responsibility of the Federal Department. The State Departments are largely autonomous, each under the control of a Veterinary Officer who is directly responsible to his State Government for the administration of his Department.

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 Red 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%. 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, is compulsory. Voluntary castration of scrub bulls and goats is practised in all the other States.

To assist the small farmers and cattle owners to improve their livestock a pilot artificial insemination centre was established at Kuala Lumpur. The success of the centre was sufficiently great to warrant the establishment of two further centres — one in Kluang and the other at Seremban. Sindhi Bulls are maintained at these centres.

The conservation and increase of the livestock population is important. Most States have legislations 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.

Coats 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 exceed 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 the Federation 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, the pig breeders have made a wonderful recovery and are now supplying 95% of the Federation's pork requirements.

The so-called "Chinese" pig reaches the usual market weight of about 1 pikul (133J lbs.) when about 9-10 months old. Cross-breds from middle white boars are now widespread; these usually reach market weight somewhat earlier, usually 6-8 months of age. It is generally accepted, however, that the cross-bred sow is not as prolific nor as good a mother as the local sow.

Education of the farmers in improved animal husbandry methods particularly in the lines of early weaning, dry feeding and improved nutrition has proved useful in not only increasing the numbers but also the production of pigs which reach market weight at a much earlier age.

The rearing of poultry is gaining popularity and there are large numbers of farms now carrying 3,000 to 10,000 and some even up to 30,000 birds. However, the majority of the poultry breeders are "back yard" rearers and every effort is being made to encourage these rearers to produce more birds under better management and more intensively. As part of the programme rural youths are sent for training to the big commercial farms. The results so far have been encouraging and many "back-yard" refers are now rearing birds in large numbers.

A poultry breeding station is being established to carry out research and breeding experiments. The Station would also be used as a training centre.

Animal Diseases

The Federation is unique for a country in the tropics to be free of most of the infectious and contagious diseases affecting livestock.



pest has been absent since 1928 while foot and mouth disease was stamped out in 1939. Rabies was 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 the Federation, 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, North Borneo, Sarawak, Brunei and Hong Kong.

Value of Livestock

The value of livestock including poultry in the Federation is estimated at \$205,000,000.

Livestock Population and Meat Supplies

A Livestock census is taken annually in July and the latest (1960) figures are as follows:

Buffaloes	...	...	...	...	...	...	269,360
Oxen	...	...	...	...	...	...	308,150
Goats	...	...	...	...	...	...	271,170
Sheep	...	...	...	...	...	...	37,000
Swine	...	...	...	...	...	...	445,020

As chilled or frozen meats are not generally acceptable to the local population and as, also, the Muslim section of the community require 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% of the fresh beef, 95% of the fresh pork and about 50% of the fresh mutton (goat and sheep) were produced in the Federation.

Ways the Department can assist the public

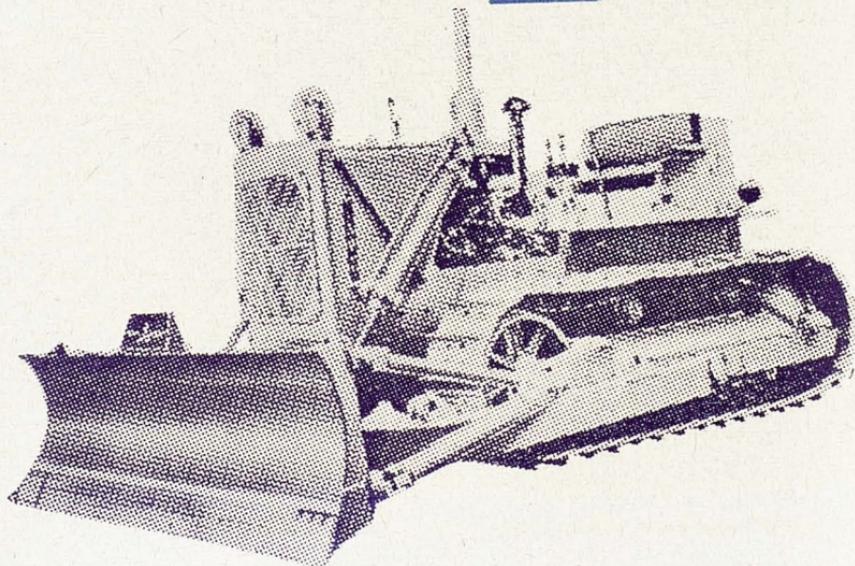
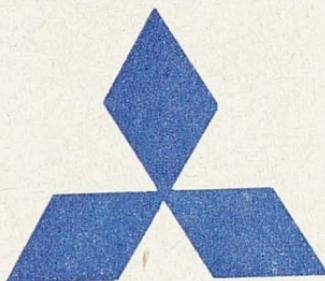
1. Control of diseases.
2. Treatment of animal—a free service is given to the rural people.
3. A free Vaccination service against many diseases affecting both animals and birds.
4. Advice on animal and poultry husbandry.
5. Assistance in improving the livestock by (a) a free castration service and (b) provision of pure-bred or upgraded stud animals.
6. Training of youths in animals and poultry husbandry.

Sources from which further information can be obtained

1. Director of Veterinary Services, Federation of Malaya.
2. Annual Reports of the Veterinary Department.

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Tel: 64791

PERDANA
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YAYASAN
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Rural Development



Aim

To mobilise the Spirit and Energy of Rural people for their own betterment and for the progress of the Nation.

Scope of Aim

The aim contribution which the rural people can make towards their own progress and the progress of the Nation is as follows:—

- («) developing their own land to the fullest possible extent;
- (fc) improving their kampong by playing a full part in the Gotong Rovong;
- (c) learning and applying better methods to ensure better health and hygiene;
- (d) learning and applying better methods to agriculture to obtain the maximum production from their own land;
- (e) learning and applying methods of increasing the production of their own livestock to supplement their income obtained from land cultivation;
- (f) learning and taking part in kampong industries to supplement their income;
- (#) establishing and maintaining good co-operative societies for their own benefit;
- (k) making the most use of Adult Education facilities to wipe out illiteracy and improve their knowledge.

Method of Achieving Aim

Action by State Rural Development Committees.

State Rural Development Committees will take action as follows:—

- (1) give directions to District Rural Deve'opment Committees to establish in each kampong, wherever possible. Kampong Development Committees; and give these Committees guidance with regard to the duties of members, procedure for meetings and action and other functions designed to fulfil the individual requirements of the particular area concerned;
- (2) ensure that District Development Committees tour the district, as a team of both official and unofficial members, as extensively and often as possible and hold joint meetings with Kampong Development Committees;
- (3) such meetings should be so conducted as to give guidance in the implementation of the Kampong's own Development Plan;
- (4) and at the same time Members of the District Rural Development Committee should explain overall plans for the District and State and the progress made in concrete developments so that Kampong Development Committees fully realise the integral part which they have to play in the National Development Programme and the kampong people themselves will be inspired by the spirit of National unity;

- (5) a special map will be maintained in each District Development Operations Room to record the progress of the D.R.D.C.'s action on touring;
- (6) there should be arranged, from time to time, as often as possible, tours of State Heads of Departments to Districts to hold joint meetings with the District Rural Development Committees;
- (7) District Rural Development Committees should hold regular conferences of Penghulus who will be responsible for the co-ordination, liaison and direction of effort of Kampong Development Committees;
- (8) give directions for the organisation, at District level, for courses of Extension Services for the demonstration and teaching of the following:
 - (a) Better Agricultural Methods,
 - (b) Better Health and Hygiene,
 - (c) Veterinary,
 - (d) Fisheries,
 - (e) Rubber Processing,
 - (f) Rural and Cottage Industries,
 - (g) Co-operative Development,
 - (h) Citizenship and Adult Education.

Kampong Development Committees

A kampong Development Committee will consist of the Ketua Kampong as Chairman and not more than 10 members, selected and nominated by the District Rural Development Committee and approved by the Menteri Besar.

Buku Merah Kampong

- (1) In kampongs where a Development Committee has been established a Buku Merah Kampong (4' x 4') will be issued.
- (2) There are no hard and fast rules for the production of this Buku Merah Kampong and action will be taken to adjust it to the needs of each individual kampong.
- (3) The Buku Merah Kampong will be kept in the Balai Eaya/Community Centre and used by the Kampong Development Committee as its own "Operations Room" showing the kampong's own Development Plan and the progress of its implementation.

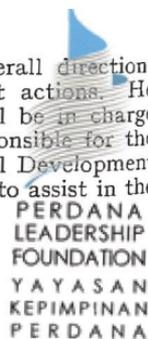
Execution

Federal Level

The executive structure and organisation for the control, direction and implementation of this nation-wide programme of Rural Development will be as follows;—

(i) Organisation in outline

The Prime Minister will be responsible for the overall direction; policy; planning; and the co-ordination of government actions. He will be assisted by the Deputy Prime Minister who will be in charge of the Ministry of Rural Development and will be responsible for the execution of all policies. There will be a National Rural Development Council and a Rural Development Executive Committee to assist in the formulation of policy, planning and execution.



(ii) National Rural Development Council

This Council will consist of: Chairman (The Prime Minister), Deputy Chairman (Deputy Prime Minister). Members: Minister at Finance, Minister of Works, Posts and Telecoms., Minister of the Interior, Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives, Minister of Transport, Minister of Health and Social Welfare, Minister of Education, Minister of Commerce and Industry, Assistant Minister of Rural Development, Economic Adviser, Secretary to Ministry of Rural Development.

Although the overall policy for development work throughout the Country remains the responsibility of the Cabinet, the direction of execution and allied activities is the special task of this Council. The Deputy Secretary (Development) will be the Secretary of this Council.

(iii) Rural Development Executive Committee

This Committee will consist of: Chairman (Deputy Prime Minister). Members: Minister of Agriculture, Assistant Minister of Rural Development, Secretary to Ministry of Rural Development, Director of Public Works, Director of Information Services, Chairman (RIDA), Chairman (FLDA), Commissioner for Co-operative Development, Commissioner for Community and Kainpong Development, Deputy Secretary (Development) (Secretary), Director of Medical Services, Commissioner of Lands, F.M., Representative from the Treasury, Heads of Departments in the Ministry of Agriculture (on call, when necessary).

State Level

(i) State Rural Development Committee

In each State a Rural Development Committee will be formed which will be responsible for the direction and execution of all rural development work in the State.

It will consist of: Chairman (Mentri Besar/Chief Minister), Deputy Chairman and Secretary (State Development Officer). Members: A minimum of three and a maximum of five Members of the State Legislative Assembly, State Agriculture Officer, Senior Co-operative Officer, State Commissioner of Lands and Mines, State Engineer, State Financial Officer, State Drainage and Irrigation Engineer, State Information Officer, Chief Education Officer, Chief Medical and Health Officer, A Senior Military Officer (where possible).

The recommendations for appointment to this Committee will be submitted to the Prime Minister for approval.

(ii) State Rural Executive Committee

This Committee will be responsible for the day to day supervision and execution of Rural Development work within the State.

It will consist of: Mentri Besar/Chief Minister (Chairman), State Development Officer, State Financial Officer, State Commissioner of Lands and Mines, State Engineer.

District Level

A District Rural Development Executive Committee be formed in each district.

It will consist of: District Officer (Chairman), Executive Engineer, Drainage and Irrigation Officer, Agriculture Officer, District/Area Information Officer, R.I.D.A. Officer, Social Welfare Officer, Co-operative Officer, Members of Parliament and Members of the State Legislative Assembly (unless they are already members of Rural Development Committees).

Federal or State level or if they hold Office in the Federal or State Governments).

Achievement — 1960

Some of the important projects completed in 1960 were:

361 roads including foot-tracks and bridle paths costing \$2,096,100 and benefitting some 430,500 people; 651 bridges including foot bridges at a cost of \$1,116,800 and benefitting 339,500 people; 886 water supplies, including wells and extensions at a cost of \$659,500 for the benefit of nearly 278,200 people; 138 community halls costing \$494,500 for the benefit of 145,700 people; 286 D.I.D. projects including drains, channels and control gates at a cost of \$448,000 for the benefit of 139,400 people; 47 jetties costing \$1,105,600 for 31,500 people and 25 playing fields costing \$69,700 for 14,100 people.

The Federal Land Development Authority has developed 37 land schemes covering some 126,332 acres for nearly 11,633 landless families.

Land

The Land Administration Commission

The Commission's Task.

The commission's task is to enquire into the present state of land administrations for its improvement; and to suggest remedies for overtaking the arrears of work-and for solving other land administration problems and recommending, if necessary, amendments to the land laws. But recommendations alone will not suffice; a review of the whole situation is necessary if the need for Commission's recommendations is to be appreciated and understood.

The Commission's task is not itself to reform the land administration, which indeed, it has no authority to do, but to report clearly as to how it has got into its present most unsatisfactory position, why it is in need of reform, and how such reform can be effected. The Commission propose to formulate a general plan for action, but the responsibility for taking action will rest with others.

Geographical

Malaya comprises an area of 50,600 sq. miles. Of this area 11,259 sq. miles or about 22% of the total area has been alienated, but by no means fully developed. An area of 11,750 sq. miles is over 1,000 ft. high and 8,672 sq. miles or about 17% is over 1,500 ft.

The details of land heights above sea-level are set out in the following table:

	<i>Sq. Miles</i>
Area of land between sea level and 250'	25,770
— do — 250' and 500'	6,510
— do — 500' and 1,000'	6,570
— do — 1,000' and 1,500'	3,080
— do — 1,500' and —	8,670
	50,600

Of the total area 50,600 sq. miles, 20,000 sq. miles of land in the Federation are either hilly or steep land, while 11,300 sq. miles are owned by the people. So approximately 10,000 sq. miles or 6,400,000 acres are left for cultivation.

Total area of State and area alienated

<i>Name of State</i>	<i>Total Area Sq. Miles</i>	<i>Area Alienated Sq. Miles</i>
Johore - - - -	7,321	2,640
Kedah - - - -	3,660	1,480
Kelantan - - - -	5,746	1,040
Malacca - - - -	633	501
Negri Sembilan - -	2,550	855
Pahang - - - -	13,873	960
Penang - - - -	110	80
Perak - - - -	7,890	1,690
Perlis - - - -	310	125
Province Wellesley -	290	228
Selangor - - - -	3,166	1,420
Trengganu - - - -	5,050	240
Total Area - -	<u>50,599</u>	<u>Total Area Alienated 11,259</u>

Nature of T.O.L.'s

The licence is personal to the man to whom it is issued, like a driving licence, and permits occupation of a defined piece of land for a specified purpose at a fixed free lapsing at the end of the year: it is in no way a substitute for title. It licences what would otherwise be illegal occupation, and no more: and to issue a T.O.L. is no contribution whatever towards the solution of the problem of administering land under the Torrens system. Such an issue tends to delude the licence into thinking he has some claim to the land, especially if it is done on a large scale, and it perhaps lulls the land officer into supposing he has settled the problem.

There are over 126,000 T.O.L.s.

(The existence of over 120,000 T.O.L.s is itself a criticism of the past land administration; and of course there are no statistics on illegal occupation, except in new villages. A priority task to the land administration is to clear up to T.O.L.s replacing them with title except where there would be misuse of land, or it would be against public policy, or on security grounds. Simultaneously effective action should be taken in regard to illegal occupation. In many cases the only equitable and politic step may be to regularise by issue of title within those conditions just laid down for regularising T.O.L.s).

Mining Land

Tin Mining, more than anything else, was the first influence to lift Malaya economically above other countries in South-East Asia.

The pioneer in mining caused the construction of roads and towns which in turn gave a stimulus to agricultural development in the neighbourhood.

Tin mining has been the forerunner of most development in Malaya. The first railway, constructed in 1885 linked the flourishing mining centres of Larut with Port Weld, and was used for the transportation of tin.

Many large towns came into being because of tin mining in the locality. The towns of Kuala Lumpur, Ipoh, Taiping, and Seremban all owed their start to tin mining.

More important even than its heavy revenue producing capacity, is the contribution which the tin mining industry makes to the general economic welfare of the community in the matter of widespread employment. It is

estimated that some 40,000 people are directly employed. The mining industry also consumes a large proportion of Malaya's electric power supply, thereby giving much employment and circulating much money amongst the people.

Tin mining contributes some 15% of the country's total revenue, and this amount comes from only 1.27% (409,794 acres) of the Federation's total area or 3.13% of all alienated lands. The whole of the area alienated for mining is, of course, not being mined as mineral deposits exist on only parts of it.

Titles to Land

All the States of the Federation have adopted the Torrens System of registration of indisputable titles to land, and titles exceeding 1,050,000 in number have been registered and issued. All transactions regarding land such as transfers, transmissions, charges or other dealings, have no effect unless registered and endorsed on the instrument of title.

This system of title establishes and certifies, under the authority of the government, the ownership of an indefeasible title to land and simplifies, hastens, and cheapens all land dealings. It is easily the best title system known.

The objects of the Torrens System of titles are to give security and simplicity to all dealings with land by providing for such registration of title as shall admit of all interests which may appear upon the face of the register being protected, so that a registered title or interested shall never be affected by any claim or charge not registered. The title is conclusive proof that the person mentioned therein is the owner of the land therein described as against all the World.

The Torrens Systems is the acme of simplification.

Alienation of Land

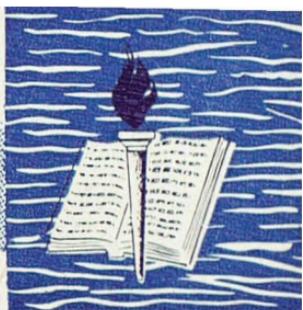
The methods in Malaya for the alienation of land differ materially from the methods adopted in most other countries which possess a large area of virgin land. The fundamental difference is that in Malaya action is usually initiated by the land seeker indicating the land he wants, whereas in most other undeveloped countries the government takes the initiative by notifying that specified areas of land are available for application on specified terms and conditions.

There are a number of other important features also. Amongst them are:

- (i) The initiation of settlement action by the application for land, and not by the state.
- (ii) The payment of a "premium" on leasehold land. This may range from nil in some States in the case of padi land to \$50 per acre or more in the case of rubber land.
- (iii) Payment of an annual rent in addition to the premium referred to above. This may range from \$1 per acre to \$6 per acre.
- (iv) Rents reassessable every 30 years (in some states 15 years or 20 years). In some States the rents may be increased or reduced without limitation; in others the maximum increase permissible is 25% or 50%; and there are also some perpetual leases not subject to reassessment.

The usual procedure is for an applicant for land to lodge an application on the prescribed form, giving a sketch showing the position of the land, and stating the purpose for which he requires it.

Education



EDUCATION

Schools Liaison Officers and Organisers of Schools:

Liaison Officer, Headquarters, Mr. G. F. Ward
Organiser, Secondary School and Malay School, Inche Abdullah bin Sultan
Organiser, Indian Schools, Mr. A. K. Sabapathy
Liaison Officer, Non-Govt., Muslim Religious Schools, Inche Salleh b. Osman, P.J., A.M.N.

Liaison Officers:

Negri Sembilan and Malacca	Mr. Lim Kok Choo
Kedah and Perlis	Mr. Chu Kah Yuen
Pahang	Mr. Tung Thean Seng
Johore	Vacant
Penang -	Vacant
Perak -	Mr. Lee Mun Yui
Selangor -	Mr. Ho Keh Chin

Educational Measurement and Research Unit:

Officer-in-Charge	Mr. Khoo Eng Choon
Assistants -	Mr. Chong Yuen Shak
	Mr. A. T. Balraj

Correspondence Courses Unit:

Lecturer-in-Charge	Inche Harith b. Liki
Lecturer	Inche Ismail b. Mohd. Amin
Assistant Lecturers	Three (:i)

Architects Division:

Chief Architect -	Mr. R. A. Callow
Architects - -	Inche Hamzah b. Mahmood
	Two (2) vacant
Superintendent of Works -	Mr. R. R. Parthan
Technical Assistant	Eleven (11)

Scholarships and Training Division:

Principal Assistant Secretary	Inche Hamdan bin Sheikh Tallir
Executive Officer	Mr. R. V. Nathan

Examination Syndicate:

Controller -	Mr. Chong Sek Chini
Assistant Controller	Mr. Chin Pin Seng

Federal Inspectorate:

Chief Inspector - - - -	Mr. S. V. J. Ponniah
Mr. Paul Chang Min Phang, Haji Mohd. Salleh b. Ahmad, Inche Ab. Majeed b. Mat, Mr. Ong Kong Gee (Acting). Inspectors Men—	
twenty-eight (28), Women—five (5).	



Technical College:

Principal	-	Mr. N. A. K. Nair
Vice-Principal	-	Mr. P. Navaratnam (Acting)
Senior Lecturers		Seventeen (17)
Lecturers	- - -	Eleven (11)
Bursar	- - -	Mr. C. Rajadurai

State Education Officer:**Chief Education Officer:**

Johore	-	Mr. Kum Boo
Kedah	- - - - -	Mr. Tan Teik Beng
Kelantan	- - - - -	Mr. J. A. McCumiskey
Malacca	-	Mr. R. A. Wilson
Negri Sembilan	-	Mr. Tan Seng Chye
Pahang	-	Inche Idris bin Babjee
Penang	-	Mr. R. Vivekananda
Perak	- - - - -	Mr. D. Bennett
Selangor	-	Mr. J. E. B. Ambrose
Trengganu	- - - - -	Mr. Tagar Singh
Perlis	-	Inche Ariffin bin Mohd. Nam
Chief Education Officer Federal Capital, Kuala Lumpur	-	Dr. F. J. A. Rawcliffe

Technical Training Institution, Language Institute, Pantai Valley:

Principal		Inche Lokman bin Musa
Vice-Principal	-	Inche Yusoff bin Mohamed
Bursar		Inche Abdul Rahim b. Ibrahim

Specialist Teacher Training Institute. Cheras Road:

Principal		Mr. R. H. Drennan
Lecturers		Thirteen (13)
Assistant Lecturers		Four (4)
Bursar		Mr. S. Shivarajah

Sultan Idris Training College, Tanjong Malim:

Principal	- - - - -	Inche- Mohd. Zain b. Rashid
H. Ex. O.	- - - - -	Inche Mohamed b. Osman (Act.)

Kota Bharu Teachers' College, Kelantan:

Principal	- - - - -	Mr. A. D. Bumford
H. Ex. O.	- - - - -	Mr. Quah Keng Guan

Malay Women's Training College, Malacca:

Principal	- - - - -	Miss P. D. Rajaratnam
H. Ex. O.	- - - - -	Mr. S. Velupillay

Malayan Teacher Training College, Penang:

Principal	-	Mr. R. Williams
Bursar	-	Mr. Koe Ewe Teik

Day Training College, Kuala Lumpur:

Principal	-	Miss E. S. King
Ex. O.	- - -	Mr. Ng Swee Leong

Day Training College, Penang:

Principal	-	Mr. B. Smith
Ex. O.	-	Mr. R. Sundarajoo

Day Training Centres, Lecturers-in-Charge:

Alor Star	- - - - -	Mr. G. Vergis
Johore	- - - - -	Mrs. S. Devan



Taiping - - - - -	Mr. G. Ward
Trengganu - - - - -	Mr. G. L. C. Thomas
Ipoh - - - - -	Mrs. Z. Jansz
Telok Anson - - - - -	Mr. P. K. Sen Gupta
Raub - - - - -	Inche Darif
Seremban - - - - -	Mr. A. Palasanthiran
Malacca - - - - -	Inche Satari bin Hj. Yahaya
Muar - - - - -	Inche Jamaluddin bin Haji Ali

Registration of Teachers Division:

Deputy Registrar-General - - - - -	Mr. S. M. Carlisle
Archivists - - - - -	Inche Jamil b. Hj. Ab. Halim
	Inche Mohd. bin Samsuddin

Malayan Students' Department Overseas:

United Kingdom

Director - - - - -	Mr. Paul Chang
Placing Officer - - - - -	Miss Chiew Pek Ling
Welfare - - - - -	Vacant

Australia

Director - - - - -	Vacant
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Total Number of Schools and Number of Pupils at 30th September, 1961

	Number of Schools			Number of Pupils		
	Primary	Secondary	Total	Primary	Secondary	Total
ENGLISH MEDIUM						
Fully Assisted - - -	318	176	494	198,077	92,651†	290,728
Partially Assisted - -	2	1	3	326	517	843
Independent - - -	225	134	359	28,198	25,214	53,412
MALAY MEDIUM						
Fully Assisted - - -	2,176	—	2,176	464,390	1,334*	465,724
Partially Assisted - -	170	—	170	21,241	—	21,241
Independent - - -	4	—	4	223	—	223
CHINESE MEDIUM						
Fully Assisted - - -	941	23	964	318,587	8,795	327,382
Partially Assisted - -	78	38	116	22,634	26,824	49,458
Independent - - -	123	46	169	12,360	16,269	28,629
Night - - - - -	103	21	124	9,166	1,071	10,237

	Number of Schools			Number of Schools		
	Primary	Secondary	Total	Primary	Secondary	Total
INDIAN MEDIUM						
Fully Assisted - -	758	—	758	59,966	—	59,966
Partially Assisted -	—	—	—	—	—	—
Independent - -	14	2	16	424	301	725
Total - -	4,912	441	5,353	1,135,592	172,976	1,308,568

†Includes 7,725 pupils in Malay Medium Secondary classes attached to English Medium Schools.

*Pupils in Malay Medium Secondary classes attached to Sekolah2 Kebangsaan.

Training College Population 1961

	Men	Women	Total
Primary Teacher Training Institutions - -	3,597	2,330	5,927
Secondary Teacher Training Colleges - -	827	401	1,228
Specialist Teacher Training Institute - -	76	73	149
Total - -	4,500	2,804	7,304

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University



IN 1823, Sir Stamford Raffles planned an "Institution" which was to be a centre of teaching and research for South East Asia. He gave it a generous grant from the public lands, drew up schemes for a library and a press, and proposed chairs in Chinese, Siamese, and Malay. The academy of learning he had in mind was intended to become "the means of civilising and bettering the condition of Millions," but within a few years the project was dead.

The first step towards higher education on a permanent basis came in 1905 with the establishing of a medical school, later to be known as the King Edward VII College of Medicine. The first seven students graduated in 1910. The College achieved "adult" status in 1916 when the British Medical Council recognized its Licence in Medicine and Surgery.

In 1928, the Raffles College came into existence and the teaching of general arts and science subjects was initiated. The financial troubles of the thirties held back the College's development. Then, when conditions had begun to improve, the outbreak of the Pacific War put an end to higher education for the duration.

In 1947-48, 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 on October, 1949. The Right Honourable Malcolm MacDonald, p.c., was installed as Chancellor, and Dr. (late Sir) G. V. Allee, 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.

Teaching in Law was introduced in September 1957. Courses in first year Arts were taught for the first time in Kuala Lumpur in 1957 in temporary accommodation provided by the Technical College. The Faculty of Engineering was transferred to the University in Petaling Jaya, Kuala Lumpur, in July 1958.

On 15th January, 1959, the University of Malaya in Kuala Lumpur and the University of Malaya in Singapore were formerly 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.

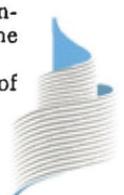
The central body, the University of Malaya, comprises the Court, the Central Council and the Guild of Graduates. Its Officers are the Chancellor, Pro-Chancellors and Vice-Chancellor. The University of Malaya is responsible, among other things, for the maintenance of academic standards, the award of degrees and the co-ordination of Facilities.

In May 1959, teaching in Arts and Science began in the buildings of the University of Malaya in Kuala Lumpur, Pantai Valley.

University of Malaya in Kuala Lumpur

Officials

Chancellor - - - - The Right Hon., Mr. Malcolm MacDonald,
P.C., M.A., LL.D., D.LIT.



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Pro-Chancellor - - - -	Yang Teramat Mulia Tunku Ya'acob, P.M.N., C.M.G., LL.D., M.A.
Vice-Chancellor - - - -	Prof. Sir Alexander Oppenheim (Knight Bachelor), O.B.E., M.A., PH.D., D.SC., F.R.S.E.
Chairman of Divisional Council	Tuan Dr. Haji Mustapha Albakri
Registrar - - - - -	Mr. Foo Yeow Yoke, DIP.ART
Asst. Registrars - - - -	Mr. Teh Tuck Soon, DIP.SC. Mr. Lim Chung Tat, B.A. Mr. R. S. Nathan, B.A.
Dean, Faculty of Arts - - -	†Prof. J. S. Bastin, B.A., M.A.(Melb), PH.D.(Ley), D.PHIL.(Oxon).
Dean, Faculty of Engineering	*Prof. C. A. M. Gray, B.SC., M.E., A.M.I.E. (Aust), A.M.A.S.C.E., A.M.I.C.E.
Dean, Faculty of Science -	Prof. C. J. Eliezer, M.A., PH.D.(Cantab), D.SC.(Lond)
Head, Non-Faculty Department of Agriculture - - - -	Prof. G. M. Davies, D.F.C., B.AGR.SC. (NZ), DIP.V.F.M.(NZ)

†Resigning as Dean of Arts

*Resigning from the service of the University

Students Statistics as on 4th August, 1961

By Areas	Male	Female	Total	Percentage
Federation - - - - -	704	229	933	92.37
Singapore - - - - -	66	6	72	7.13
Sarawak - - - - -	—	1	1	0.1
Others - - - - -	2	2	4	0.4
Total - - - - -	772	238	1,010	100
Percentage - - - - -	76.44	23.56	100	

By Race	Male	Female	Total	Percentage
Chinese - - - - -	446	139	585	57.92
Malays - - - - -	171	46	217	21.48
Indians - - - - -	90	30	120	11.88
Ceylonese - - - - -	45	17	62	6.14
Eurasians - - - - -	12	2	14	1.39
Others - - - - -	8	4	12	1.19
Total - - - - -	772	238	1,010	100

Distribution of Students by Course and Race

	Chinese	Malays	Indians	Ceylonese	Eurasians	Others	Total
Agriculture - - - - -	37	7	4	5	—	—	53
Arts - - - - -	250	193	65	33	7	8	556
Science - - - - -	138	13	27	18	3	4	203
Engineering - - - - -	160	4	24	6	4	—	198
Total - - - - -	585	217	120	62	14	12	1,010

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Department of Medical Services

Address:

Telephone K.L. 87186-8.

Director of Medical Services —

Deputy Director of Medical Services (Medical) —

Deputy Director of Medical Services (Health) —

Assistant Director of Medical Services (Dental) —

Development Officer —

Senior Tuberculosis Specialist —

Chief Pharmaceutical Chemist —

Principal Matron —

Medical Headquarters,
Federal House, Kuala Lumpur.
Dato (Dr.) Mohamed Din bin
Ahmad, P.M.N.

Dr. Ten Yoon Fong

Dr. W. J. Jesudason

Abdul Karim bin Nawab Din,
J.M.N.

Dr. Fang Ung Seng

Dr. J. S. Sodhy

Wong Lick Hieng

Miss C. M. M. Hufielmann

Medical Facilities

Doctors

Government Service	480
Private practice	563
Total	1043

Specialists

Physicians	17
Psychiatrist	1
Surgeons	19
Obstetricians	7
Ophthalmologists	6
Radiologists	4
Anaesthetists	2
Pathologists	4
Research Officers	2
Dental Specialists	4
	<hr/>
	66
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Dental surgeons	97
Hospitals	68
Number of beds	13,628
Number of admissions 1960	308,352
Clinics (including dental)	1,111
Cases treated	10,655,706
Special Institutions	5
Bed strength	7,532
Infant mortality rate	69
Mental cases (inpatients)	5,906

Diseases breakdown (1960)

Cases — Malaria	...	...	7,052
Tropical typhus	...	...	225
Enteric fever	...	...	1,155
Dysentery (all forms)	...	...	4,019
Diphtheria	...	...	1,933
Cerebro-spinal fever	...	...	7
Acute poliomyelitis	...	...	87
Yaws	...	...	5,523
Pulmonary tuberculosis	...	...	8,860

Control of Infectious diseases

This is provided for under the Prevention of Disease Ordinance and the Quarantine Ordinance.

Control of Pure Food

This is provided for under the Sale of Food and Drugs Ordinance, 1952.

Control of Patent Medicine

This is provided for under the Medicines (Advertisement and Sale) Ordinance, 1956.

INSTITUTE FOR MEDICAL RESEARCH

Address: Pahang Road, Kuala Lumpur. (Headquarters).

Authority

The Institute for Medical Research and its branch laboratories at Ipoh and Penang are concerned with investigating the diseases of Malaya, manufacturing various vaccines, and providing medical and public health laboratory services. Two American research units are attached to the Institute for investigating various tropical diseases.

Acting Director

Professor J. B. Duguid (appointed under Colombo Plan to train I.M.R. Medical Officers in histopathology).

Pathology

Dr. H. I. Willams, Senior Pathologist,
Dr. H. S. Ahluwalia
Dr. Lolce Yung Wai
Dr. S. S. Krishnan
Dr. Loo Soon Cheng
Dr. Ungku Omar bin Ahmad (in U.K. on study leave until 1963).
Dr. Ti Teow Siew

Bacteriology/Serology

Dr. R. Bhagwan Singh, Acting Senior Bacteriologist.
Dr. Lim Teong Wah, Bacteriologist.
Dr. (Miss) Tan Choong Ooi.
Dr. J. 1. Ponnampalain (Research Fellow in Bacteriology).

Virology

Dr. (Mrs.) Tan Chin Guan Virus Research Officer, (on contract).

Medical Zoology

Professor Lie Kian Joe (subsidised by Hooper Foundation, University of California, San Francisco, U.S.A.).

Malaria/Filariasis

Senior Malaria and Filariasis Research Officer (vacant).
Malaria and Filariasis Research Officer (vacant).

Entomology

Dr. R. fl Wharton, Senior Entomologist.
Cheong Weng Hooi, Entomologist (in U.K. on study leave until 1963).

August 1962).

Ow Yang Chee Kong.

Biochemistry

G. F. de Witt, Biochemist (in U.K. on study leave until February 1962).

Dr. Lau Kam Seng (Officer-in-charge).

Dr. (Miss) G. Lopez.

Mrs. Olma Gan (temporary).

Nutrition/Haematology

Datin (Dr.) F. A. Thomson, Acting Senior Nutrition Officer.

Chong Yoon Hin (Biochemist)

Mrs. Lim Kvvong Heng, Nutrition Officer.

Dr. (Mrs.) Loan Eng Injo (temporary).

U.S. Army Medical Research Unit

Colonel H. J. Baker, Officer-in-charge,

Capt. A. A. Hubert.

Dr. H. E. McClure.

C. F. Needy.

U.S. Public Health Service, Far East Research Unit

Dr. D. E. Eyles, Officer-in-charge.

Dr. McWilson Warren.

Miss E. Guinn.

Branch Laboratory, Ipoh, Perak

Dr. J. A. Chelliah, Pathologist.

Branch Laboratory, Penang

Dr. J. K. Lucas, Acting Senior Pathologist.

Dr. Chan Kok Ewe.

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P.O. Box 1036

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Welfare



Social Welfare

Under the Federation of Malaya Constitution, Social Welfare services are the joint responsibility of the Federal and State Governments.

The Federal Department of Social Welfare is within the portfolio of the Minister of Health and Social Welfare. The Department is administered by a Director who is responsible to the Minister for professional advice on the administration of the services and for the implementation of the Minister's directives on policy and practice.

In the States of the Federation, State Social Welfare Officers are responsible for public assistance, family welfare and other welfare matters.

Departmental staff comprises persons of all the Malayan races.

Child Welfare

The Children and Young Persons' Ordinance came into force 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. This work had been undertaken hitherto by the respective States and the then Settlements.

One peculiar local problem is that of "transferred children" who are, as defined by the Ordinance, female children under the age of 14 not living with their parents or blood relatives or legal guardians. Some of these girls have been "transferred" to adoptive parents who are genuinely fond of them, but many are transferred for very different reasons. For example, although trafficking in children is a punishable offence, some parents still sell their female children, usually because of extreme poverty. This practice is made easy by the fact that it has wide social acceptance and because there are usually plenty of willing customers who cling to the age-old custom of acquiring prospective daughters-in-law and young girls as a source of cheap labour or to support them in their old age. There are also even worse cases of young girls being trained for immoral purpose.

The aim of the Children's Welfare Section is to ensure that help is available from the most appropriate source for every child in need of it. There are three practical approaches towards this aim; prevention, finding of new homes with or without financial help and, as a last resort, the placing of a child in an institution.

Handicapped Persons Service

The Department's Handicapped Persons Section has been reorganised and now carries responsibility for all types of handicapped person,

including the welfare of the aged. The aim of the handicapped Persons' Service of the Department is to develop all work which will help as many physically and mentally handicapped persons as possible so that they may become useful citizens.

To carry out its responsibilities for this, the Department began in the latter part of 1958 a Federation-wide survey to ascertain the incidence of various forms of handicap and the survey was completed in 1960. The data obtained from this survey will be very useful as a basis for planning for the needs of the handicapped in Malaya. A Physically Handicapped Unit at the Jubilee Home for Children in Johore Bahru has been established to provide care, education and training for about sixty children. The project aimed at providing vocational training¹ for about 77 adult handicapped persons was fully established last year at the Old Persons Home in Seremban. A similar project has been started in Kelantan for adult handicapped persons who have been registered in the recent survey. Schools in the Federation provide much of the technical advice on blind welfare and a small Braille publishing section which provides text books for the blind schools in the Federation. The Department has played a major part in the development of voluntary services for the blind, and in particular the Malayan Association for the Blind which now administers a primary school and a training centre, both of which was subsidised by the Department. The St. Nicholas Home in Penang is another voluntary primary school which receives financial assistance from the Department.

The eight old peoples' homes in the Federation house approximately 2,000 people. Besides old people there are accommodated in these homes destitutes or homeless widows, people physically incapable of supporting themselves by reason of crippling or the results of disease, and mental patients who are not a danger to themselves or others. The Department also gives grants-in-aid to a number of voluntary homes.

Probation and Approved Schools

With the promulgation of the Juvenile Courts Ordinance in 1947 the Federation Government took official cognizance of problems of juvenile crime and the need for the care and protection of juveniles. Now the Probation and Approved Schools Service has grown into an effective section of the Department catering for the entire Federation and with Probation Officers in every State, four Approved Schools and seven Probation Hostels.

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 or 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 possessed of serious behaviour problems. The work of this service is closely concerned with the Courts and today the Probation Officers (under the Criminal Procedure which provides for supervision of adult offenders by Probation Officers) often undertake statutory responsibilities in the adult as well as the Courts.

Offenders appearing before Juvenile Courts are not always put on probation, but may be sent to Approved Schools for treatment. The aim of these schools is to adjust such persons to normal life example, present, instruction, discipline, educational and vocational training, and recreational

and leisure activities. When a juvenile has received sufficient training or has completed the statutory period in the school he is released to the care of a Probation Officer for a further three years or until reaching the age of 18, whichever is the less. The Probation Officer then undertakes assiduous after-care in order to minimise the danger of a reversion to former habits.

The achievements of the Federation's Approved Schools have been most encouraging, recording success in some 80 per cent of cases. The four Approved Schools in the Federation are capable of accommodating about 400 juveniles.

Probation Hostels serve not only as places of detention providing for the care and safety of juveniles detained by the Courts, but also receive supervision cases with a condition of residence. This form of probation is a recent innovation and is applied to less difficult cases than those sent to Approved Schools. The training of juveniles in these hostels is carried out by outside agencies, the hostels providing social and character training and opportunities for leisure occupation. Of the seven Probation Hostels in the Federation one is for girls.

Public Assistance

In addition to the public assistance given by State Departments and other voluntary organisations including the State and District Welfare Committees, the Federal Department also administers the Burma Siam Relief Scheme for assisting dependants of labourers from estates, tin mines and Government Departments who died in Thailand on the construction of the Burma/Siam Railway during the Japanese occupation.

In co-operation with local authorities and voluntary organisations, teams of the Department's social workers assist victims of fires, floods or other natural disasters.

Youth Services

In 1953 the Department of Social Welfare was charged with the task of encouraging voluntary youth services, and a Youth Services Adviser was appointed. The Federation Government's intention was that healthy, voluntary youth organisations should be encouraged, but it was made clear that there was no intention of regimenting youth or of dominating voluntary youth work. It soon became obvious that the greatest need was for the training of youth leaders and in 1954 the Department opened the National Youth Leadership Training centre at Morib in Selangor. Since 1954 4,421 potential club leaders have attended courses at the Centre. From 1955 to 1959 the Department's grants to voluntary youth organisations have totalled approximately \$092,500 excluding the Government grants to Boy Scouts and Girl Guides.

The Malayan Association of Youth Clubs was formed in 1955 by voluntary workers and now has a membership of about 209. The ME -an Youth Hostels Association founded in 1955 provides hostel facilities at Morib, Mersing, Port Dickson, Johore Bahru, Malacca, Genting and Kota Bharu.

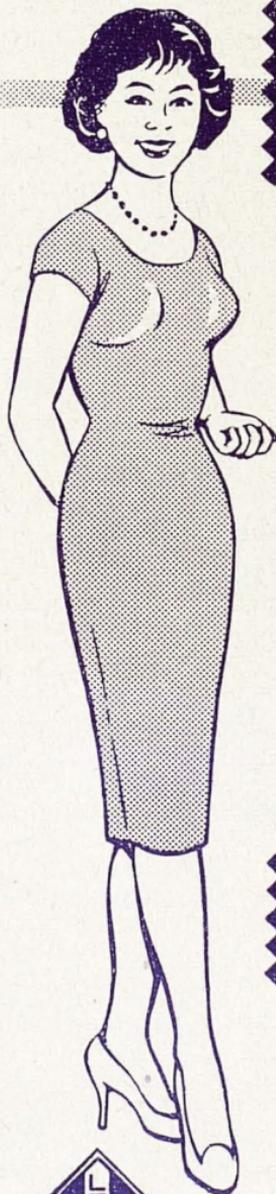
Expenditure

Financial provision voted in 1961 for the Federal Department of Social Welfare is \$4,089,790.00.



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Religions



Islam is the religion of the Federation of Malaya, but every person has the right to profess and practice 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 on all matters Islam. The nine rulers of Johore, Negri Sembilan, Selangor, Pahang, 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. Malacca and Penang which were British colonies before independence and without a Sultan are without religious affairs departments.

Religious affairs departments will be established eventually in these states. The governors will not head them, instead the president of the departments will come directly under the Yang Di-Pertuan Agong.

Some of the functions of the religious affairs departments include the issuing of "fatwai" (new religious ruling) and supervising all religious matters including the collecting of "zakat and fitrah" (annual tithe).

Each state has a number of kathis. The Mufti is usually the Chief Kathi.

The kathi 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 "waliahs" (districts). Each kathi has his own courthouse where case involving the Muslim religion are tried. The kathi 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.

Catholic Church

Archbishop of Malacca and Singapore, The Right Reverend
M. Olcomendy, D.D.

Procurator and Archbishop's Secretary: Rev. R. Girard.

Residence: Archbishop's House, 31 Victoria Street, Singapore 7.

Suffragans

Bishop of Kuala Lumpur, Rt. Rev. Vendargon, D.D.

Bishop of Penang, Rt. Rev. F. Chan, D.D.

Archdiocesan Curia

Vicar General: Rt. Rev. Mgr. H. Berthold, v.G.

Vicar General: Rt. Rev. Mgr. N. Goh, v.G.

Chancellor: Rev. R. Girard.

Major Seminary: College General, Pulau Tikus, Penang.

Superior: Very Rev. F. Le Du.

Minor Seminary: St. Xavier, Pon'ggol Road, Singapore 19.

Superior: Rev. P. Barthoulot.

Professors: Rev. S. Yim and G. Yong.

Diocese of Kuala Lumpur

Bishop of Kuala Lumpur: Rt. Rev. D. Vendargon, 528 Bukit Nanas,
Kuala Lumpur.

Vicar General: Mgr. E. Limat, 5 Bukit Nanas, Kuala Lumpur.

The Anglican Church

The Lord Bishop of Singapore and Malaya:

The Assistant Bishop of Singapore and Malaya: The Rt. Rev. Roland
Koh Peck Chiang, D.D. (St. Mary's Parsonage, 9 Middle Road,
Kuala Lumpur).

The Archdeacon of Singapore: The Ven. D. D. Chelliah, O.B.E. FH.D.,
J.P. (c/o St. Andrew's School, Woodsville, Singapore 13).

The Archdeacon of North Malaya: The Ven. A. C. Dumper, MA
(St. George's Church, Penang) (Vicarage, 20 Pangkor Road,
Penang).

Methodist Church

Resident Bishop: Bishop Hobart B. Amstutz.

Secretary of the Trustees of the Methodist Church in Malaysia:
Mr. Ee Soon Howe.

Treasurer of the Methodist Church in Malaya: Mr. Kwee Thiam Sioe.

Treasurer, D.W.M.: Rev. H. H. Bercknian.

Treasurer, W.D.C.S.: Miss M. Killingsworth.

Educational Secretary: Rev. R. A. Kesselring.

(All the above can be addressed: Methodist Headquarters 23-B
Coleman Street, Singapore 6).

National Societies



Registrar of Societies

Registrar: Vacant
 Deputy Registrar of Societies: Mr. Chin Hon Hian
 Deputy Registrar of Trade Unions: Mr. K. G. George
 Assistant Registrar: 6
 Registration Officers: 16

Classification of Societies

Types of Societies	Registered as Registered Societies	Approximate Membership	Registered as Exempted Societies	Approximate Membership
RELIGIOUS - -	257	53,615	72	11,811
KONGSI - -	157	28,668	3	1,381
HUAY KUAN - -	486	240,757	8	149
SOCIAL - -	377	149,941	217	40,250
SPORTS - -	420	51,360	324	48,107
BENEVOLENT - -	778	577,723	17	1,299
GUILDS - -	758	110,402	15	1,703
CULTURAL - -	269	24,931	42	9,683
POLITICAL - -	38	444,510	—	—
GENERAL - -	558	84,599	52	13,689

Societies

The Automobile Association of Malaya

Address: 2H, Chartered Bank Chambers, P.O. Box 150, Penang.

Officials

Vice-President: H.H. Sultan Salahuddin Abdul Aziz Shah, D.K. (Sei.), D.M.N.. Sultan of Selangor.

Chairman: Mr. F. A. Fielding; Vice-Chairman: Inche Abu Bakar bin Fathil; Members of Committee: Mr. R. A. Bedingfie'd, Mr. J. K. Bush, Mr. Low Han Leong, Mr. M. Ogle, Mr. P. T. Oon, Mr. W. G. Pillay, Major K. Watts.

Area Offices at: 4th Floor, Loke Yew Building, Market Street, Kuala Lumpur—Tel. 86636; Hongkong Bank Chambers, Ipoh—Tel. 5846. 51, Station Road, Taiping—Tel. 1080.

The Arts Council, Federation of Malaya

Office: c/o Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co., Eastern Bank Building (1st Floor), The Embankment, P.O. Box 630, Kuala Lumpur.

Chairman: Syed Zainal Abidin; Vice-Chairman: Kington Loo; Chairman of Exhibition Committee: Kington Loo; Chairman of Music Committee: Zainal Abidin bin Endot; Chairman of Young Friends: Mustapha Ma; Secretary: G. Chandy.

Objects: To encourage and develop a greater knowledge, understanding and practice of the Arts in the Federation of Malaya by:

- (a) increasing the accessibility of the Arts to the Malayan public;
- (b) improving the standard and execution of the Arts;
- (c) advising and co-operating with Government Departments, Local Authorities, and other societies and bodies on any matter concerned directly or indirectly with these objects;
- (d) raising and administering funds for the furtherance of the objects of the Council;
- (e) doing all such other lawful things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the foregoing objects.

Membership: Council Members 25, Friends of Arts Council 300.

Boy Scouts Association, Persekutuan Tanah Melayu

Officials

Patron-in-Chief: His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong; Patrons: Their Highnesses the Rulers and Their Excellencies the Governors; Chief Scout: The Hon'ble Dato Suleiman bin Dato Abdul Rahman (absent in Australia); Acting Chief Scout: The Hon'ble Enche Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib.

Principal National Commissioners

Chief Commissioner: Enche Zainal Abidin bin Ali, A.M.N.; International Commissioner: Mr. Oon Hoot Ewe, A.M.N., O.B.E.; Executive Commissioner: Mr. Geoffrey Ge'dard, A.M.N.

Officers of the National Scout Council (1961/1962)

Chairman: Dato Abdul Jamil bin Abdul Rais; Hon. Secretary: Mr. R. H. Pavee; Hon. Treasurer: Mr. A. Tharmalingam.

Purpose and Objects: (Rule 1) The Aim of the Association is to develop good citizenship among boys by forming their character — training them in habits of observation, obedience and self-reliance — inculcating loyalty and thoughtfulness for others — teaching them services useful to the public, and handicrafts useful to themselves — promoting their physical, mental and spiritual development.

Girl Guides Association, Federation of Malaya

Address: Agnes Pinnick Hut, Jalan Abdul Samad, Brickfields, K.L.

Officials

Royal Patron: Her Majesty the Raja Permaisuri Agong; President: Datin Puteh Mariah binti Ibrahim Rashid, J.P.; Chief Commissioner: Mrs. P. Navaratnam.

Headquarters Commissioners.- International Mrs. F. M. Smith, Training Miss G. Mary Bowers, Public Relations Che Esah Hamzah, Malay Speaking Che Nazlee bt. Mustapha Albakri, Cadet and Rangers Mrs. Cherry Crowley, Guides Che Hendon bti Haji Din, Camping Che Rozina Abdullah; General Secretary: Mrs. Martha Kleinman.

Purpose Objects: The aim of the Association is to initiate, cultivate and maintain the development of the Girl Guide Movement in the federation of Malaya.

Membership: 9,000 in the whole of the Federation.

Malayan Association for the Blind

Telephone: K.L. 86716; Telegraphic Address: MABLIND

Chairman: Tuan Haji Mustapha Albakri; Vice-Chairman: Yong Pung-how; Hon. Treasurer: Hew Kiang Main.

- Purpose:* The objects of the Malayan Association for the Blind are:—
- (i) to promote the welfare, education and employment of the blind;
 - (ii) to render assistance in the prevention of blindness, without discrimination on the grounds of religion, race or politics; and
 - (iii) generally to do all such things as the Association may deem incidental or conducive to the attainment of such objects.

Membership: Membership of the M.A.B. is open to any person interested in welfare for the blind and on payment of an annual subscription of \$10 (Dollars ten only).

Services Provided by the M.A.B.: One Primary School Princess Elizabeth School for the Blind, Johore Bahru. One Vocational Training Centre — Gurney Training Centre, Kuala Lumpur. One Rural Training Centre — Taman Harapan, Temerloh. One Training Centre — at Kuala Besut, Trengganu. One Sheltered Workshop — Kinta Valley Workshop for the Blind, Gunung Rapat New Village, Ipoh.

The M.A.B. assists trained blind men and women to find jobs in open employment. Where necessary, it also helps such trained blind craftsmen to set up business in their own homes and villages.

Malayan Historical Society

Address: Muzium Negara, Kuala Lumpur.

Officials

President: Tun Abdul Razak bin Dato Hussein; Hon. Secretary (pro tem.): Soh Eng Lim; Hon. Treasurer: Zainal Abidin bin Wahid; Hon. Editor: Tuan Haii Mubin Sheppard.

Objects: (a) to stimulate a wider interest in Malayan history, culture, and customs.

To preserve and assist in recording the History folklore, traditions, languages and customs of Malaya.

The Malayan Mining Employer's Association

Address: .1 Post Office Road, Ipoh.

Officials

President: E. B. Davies; Vice-President: Woo Ka Lim, J.M.N., J.P.; Council: W. W. Abel, H. Dalton-Brown, E. B. Davies, P. A. Delme-Radcliffe, M. E. Lawler, C. E. Michie, J. H. Polglase, E. R. Turner, T. H. Winsor, Chan Kwong Hon, A.M.N., J.P., Chin Sun Khoon, Chong Khoon Lin, Y. C. Foo, G. Y. L. Lee, Pun Cheuk Wah, Tang Ah Soon, Wong Yeng Choon and Woo Ka Lim, J.M.N., j.p.

Objects: To secure the complete organisation in the Association of all employers in the mining industry in the Federation of Malaya and to promote, regulate" and maintain good feeling among employers and employees.

Malayan Youth Council

Address: 4 Road 2, Tiong Nam Settlement, Kuala Lumpur.

Officials

President: The Hon'ble Dato Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir, P.M.N.; Vice-Presidents: Mr. D. R. Daniel and Mr. Joseph Siow Loong Hin, P.J.K.; Hon. Treasurer: Tuan Syed Kamarulzaman bin Syed Baha'din.

Purpose Objects: The Malayan Youth Council is a voluntary consultative and advisory organisation of representatives of youth organisations in Malaya. It exists to help their members to work together to understand and solve their problems. The M.Y.C. has been in existence since 1948.

Membership: 14 National Youth Organisations consisting of 200,000 members.

The National Association of Women's Institutes, Federation of Malaya

Address: Ibu Pejabat W.I., Jalan Lembah, Petaling Jaya.

Officials

Chairman: Puan Kamsiah Ibrahim, A.M.N., P.J.K.; vice-Chairman: Mrs. Douglas K. K. Lee, P.J.K., Mrs. F. M. Smith, P.J.K.; Mrs. F. R. Bhupalan; Hon. Treasurer: Miss Lim Ah Tai, P.P.N.

Purpose and Objects: The main purpose of the Association is to provide an organisation to enable women and girls, especially those in rural, to work together for their own welfare, the good of their homes, and the good of their neighbourhood and country.

Membership. 13,703 (as at 31st October, 1961).

The Outward Bound Trust of Malaya

Address: P.O. Box 295, Kuala Lumpur and Outward Bound School, Te'uk Murok, Lumut, Perak.

Officials

President: Tun Abdul Razak bin Dato Hussain, S.M.N.; Vice-President: V. M. Hutson, P.J.K.; Council Members: Tun Henry Hau-shik Lee, S.M.N., K.B.E., j.p., Raja Kamarudin bin Raja Tun Uda, Lt. Col. C. J. Boulter, R. E. L. Wingate, M.B.E., Dato C. H. Fenner, O.B.E., P.M.N., L. H. N. Davis, C.M.G., Chong Khoon Lin, N. 5. Maccoll, Dato W. M. MacLeod, T.D., Y. M. Raja Shahrman, J.M.N., P.J.K., j.p., W. L. Harvey, J.P., H. H. Liller.

Objects: To provide education and character training, physical and mental for boys and young men of all nationalities, and in particular boys and young men born or resident in any part of the Federation of Malaya, the Colony of Singapore, Sarawak, Brunei and British JSTorth Borneo.

Rotary Club of Kuala Lumpur

Address: Hotel Merlin, P.O. Box 581, Kuala Lumpur.

Officials

President: V. M. Hutson, J.M.N.; Vice-President: Mohamed bin Baba; Hon. Secretary: Dr. Keshmahinder Singh; Hon. Treasurer: C. K. Lalvani; Directors: L. G. Young, Dato Abdul Jamil bin Abdul Rais, Dr. L. S. Sodhy, D. A. Clayton, J. H. Schroeder; Immediate Past President: Gurbaksh Singh Sambhi.

Membership: 101.

The Young Women's Christian Association of Malaya

Address: National Headquarters, Room 701, 7th Floor, China Insurance Building, 174 Batu Road, Kuala Lumpur—Tel. K.L. 81822.

Officials

National President: Mrs. George L. Frock; Vice-Presidents: Mrs. E. V. Davies (resigned as V/Pres. in October 1961), Miss Lim Bong Soo (replaced Mrs. Davies in October 1961), Mrs. Chew Kit Lin and Mrs. Joyce P. W. Au-Yong; Hon. Treasurer: Mrs. L. N. Alfred; Hon. National General Secretary: Mrs. Ruby H. Norris; Committee Members: Mrs. Lim Khye Su (Chairman, Personnel and Training Committee), Mrs. F. R. Bhupalan (Chairman, Finance Committee and World YWCA Council Member), Mrs. C. J. Eliezer (Chairman, Public Affairs Committee), Miss Jean Walter (Chairman, Programme Development Committee), Mrs. M. Nelligan (World YWCA Council Member).

Staff at Headquarters

National Field and Training Secretary (Professional): Mrs. Violet Coomarasamy; Office Secretary: Mrs. Doris Tan.

Purpose and Objects: A national organisation based on Christian purpose linking together local organisations in the Federation and Singapore concerned with women and youth and all that affects their welfare. To unite women and girls in a world-wide Christian fellowship.

Local Y.W.C.'A.s are in:

Singapore—Club Centres: 5 Raffles Quay, 254 Outrain Road; Hostel: 8 Fort Canning. Malacca—Club Centre: 115 Tranquerah Road. Seremban—Club Centre: Indian Association (Club Centre is to be built soon on land alienated to YVCA of Seremban by the State Government). Kua'a Lumpur—Club Centre and Hostel: 12 Davidson Road. Ipoh—Club Centre: 132 Anderson Drive. Penang—Club Centre: 15 Peel Avenue; Hostel: 8 Green Lane.

Membership: 1,500.

The St. John Ambulance Brigade, Persekutuan Tanah Melayu

Address: 41, Shelley Road, Kuala Lumpur.

Officials

Federal: Chang Hoey Chan, JMN, PJK, ostj Commissioner, LMS (S'pore), DPH (Toronto); Dr. Haji Megat Khas, JP, PJK, SBStj, MRCP, LLD, District Surgeon; Inche Cheong Hoi Fah, PJK, ostj, District Superintendent (Ambulance); Datin Sadiyah Sardeli, ostj, District Superintendent (Nursing); Inche E. Paramasivam, AMN, SBStj, District Cadet Officer; Inche T. A. S. Nathan, SBStj, District Staff Officer (Secretary); Inche Zainal Abidin bin Endot, MBE, District Staff Officer (Press Relations); Inche S. K. Thury Rajah, FB, SBStj, District Staff Officer (Records); Dr. A. W. E. Moreira, SBStj, District Brigade Treasurer.

Purpose and Objects: The St. John Ambulance Brigade which now numbers over 6,000 in the Federation o: Malaya recognised as a necessary unit of civil life ready to serve the public on all occasions where accidents are liable to occur.

Membership: 6,000 members.

The MsJayan Zoological Society

Address; c/o Walgreens Ltd., P.O. Box 706, Kuala Lumpur.

Officials

President: Tun Abdul Razak bin Dato Hussain, s.m.n.; Vice-Presidents: Dato Abu Bakar Baginda, J.P., Dato Loke Wan Tho, P.M.N., Senator T. H. Tan, J.M.N.; Council Members: V. M. Hutson, P.J.K. (Chairman), H. Elliott McLure, Tunku Mohamed, Inche Mohamed Alwy bin Suleiman, J. E. Bush, J. C. Kolff, W. R. Taylor, Inderjeet Singh, Mrs. I. U. Poore, Inche Mohamed bin Baba, Inche Lokman bin Yusof, P.J.K., H. T. Padgen, Dato Haji Yahya bin Abdul Razak, J. A. T. Perera, M.B.E., E.D.

Objects: To foster and stimulate an interest in the fauna of the world and in particular that of the Malay Peninsula and for this purpose to found and maintain a National Zoo in or near the Federation Capital.

Professional Societies

Bar Council, Federation of Malaya

Address: P.O. Box 372, Hongkong Bank Chambers, Kuala Lumpur.

Officials

Chairman: R. Ramani; Secretary: Zain Azahari bin Zainal Abidin.

Purposes and Objects: To perform its statutory duties laid down by the Advocates and Solicitors Ordinance 1947.

Membership: Membership is obligatory on all members of the Bar of the Federation of Malaya.

Society of Architects, Federation of Malaya

Address: P.O. Box 855, Kuala Lumpur.

Officials

President: Mr. A. A. Geeraerts; Vice-President: Mr. Kington Loo; Hon. Secretary and Treasurer: Mr. Paul Foo; Council Members: Messrs. W. Chen, N. G. Lehey, W. I. Ship'ey, J. R. Stewart and Linky Lim.

Objects: The objects of the Society are to promote and enlarge the knowledge, study and practice of the Art of Architecture and the various Arts and Sciences connected therewith.

Membership: Membership of the Society is opened to all practicing Chartered Architects in the Federation who are registered under the Architects Ordinance and those who have passed the examination of the Board of Architects.

The Institution of Engineers

Address: P.O. Box 2077, Kuala Lumpur.

Officials

President: Tuan Haji Yusoff bin Haji Ibrahim, B.sc (Eng), MIE (FM); Vice-President: Enche Chan Peng Khuen, MIE (FM), AMIMECHE; • Hon. Secretary: Enche Lau Foo Sun, B.sc, DIE, MIE (FM), AMICE, AMISTRUCT.E; Hon. Treasurer: Enche Chew Kit Lin, MIE (FM), AMICE; Members of Council: Enche Abu Zarim bin Haji Omar, DLC, AMIE (FM), AMIEE, Enche Aw Yang Hong Chiew, B.SC, MIE (FM), AMICE, AMISTRUCT.E, AMICEI, Enche Dalip Singh, MIE (FM), AMIMECHE, AMILOC.E, Enche J. G. Daniel, AMN, B.SC (Eng), AMIE (FM), AMICE.

Objects: To promote and advance the science and art of Engineering in any or all its branches and to facilitate the exchange of information and ideas related to Engineering.

The Malayan Advertisers Association

Address: Denmark House, Singapore.

Officials

President: B. R. Ratcliffe; Vice-President: Ee Soon Howe; Secretaries: Cooper Brothers & Co.

Objects: The Malayan Advertisers Association (M.A.A.) was founded in 1952 and has grown from an initial membership of nineteen to over one hundred in 1961 plus eleven associate members. Essentially the M.A.A. is an Association of the BUYERS of advertising as distinct from organisations that sell or service advertising.

M.A.A. is the recognised spokesman for National Advertisers throughout Malaya and Singapore in dealings with Government, Media and Service Agents. Its policy is to develop and encourage the more effective and profitable use of advertising as a tool of selling and of management; and to preserve the right to use it freely in Malaya and Singapore as a basic function of commercial and industrial enterprise.

Immigration



Department of Immigration

Address: 422 Penang. Telephone 65122

Controller of Immigration - Mr. D. W. Bigley

OFFICERS

Asst. Controller H.Q. Penang

Mr. Khew Koon Yoong and
Syed Kabeer bin Syed Ahmad
Mr. Lim Hock Chuan

Asst. Controller Penang

Asst. Controller of Shipping and
Passports, Penang

Mr. Yap Fook Chong
Mr A. S. Machado

Dy. Controller Kuala Lumpur

Asst. Controller Kua'a Lumpur

Mohd. Ali bin H.M. Sahib (Central)
Mr. Ho Kean Tit
Mr. Loh Peng Thong

Asst. Controller Kota Bharu

Passports

All passengers arriving in the Federation from a place beyond the Federation must be in possession of a valid passport or other internationally recognised form of travel document.

In the case of aliens (i.e. persons who are not Citizens of the Federation, British Subjects (Commonwealth Citizens), British Protected Persons, or Citizens of the Republic of Ireland), in addition to a valid passport or other travel document, they (aliens) need a visa, unless the alien is a national of a country exempted from the need to be in possession of a visa to come to the Federation—see para. 2 below.

Visas for entry, temporary entry, transit or direct transit, are required by all aliens except nationals of the following countries:

- (a) Liechtenstien, Netherlands, San Marino, and Switzerland,
- (b) Nationals of the following countries holding valid national passports, who are in transit or are visiting the Federation for a period not exceeding three months for purposes other than taking up employment or setting up a business:

Belgium, Denmark, Finland, Federal German Republic, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, Norway, Sweden, United States of America.

Transit Visas (as distinct from *Direct Transit Visas*, see para. 4 below)

Transit visas *are required* by all aliens other than those mentioned in para. 2 above.

Direct Transit Visas

All aliens holding through bookings arriving and proceeding BY AIR *on the same aircraft* to a destination outside Malaya will be allowed to pass through, although not in possession of a direct transit visa for the Federation of Malaya.

Direct transit passengers will not normally be allowed to leave the precincts of the Airport. They will be confined to the transit lounge at the Airport.

Transit Passes

All transit passengers whether alien or non-alien (other than Citizens of the Federation) require a transit pass *which will be issued on arrival*,

and in the case of aliens will be issued on sight of a valid visa for the Federation.

Validity of Visas

Unless otherwise stated in the visa itself, a visa for the Federation is valid for a single entry within a period of 6 months of issue.

Immigration Requirements

Entry for residence or employment.

Any person (alien or non-alien) wishing to come to the Federation to take up residence or employment (other than a Citizen of the Federation) requires an Entry Permit, or Employment Pass which should be applied for before arrival. Enquiries should be addressed to the Controller of Immigration, Federation of Malaya, P.O. Box 442, Penang. -

Entry for temporary visits.

Any person (alien or non-alien) wishing to visit the Federation for business, social or tourist reasons is required to have a Visit Pass.

Persons wishing to come to the Federation to take up temporary employment are advised to apply for a Visit Pass before arrival through a local sponsor, to the Controller of Immigration, Federation of Malaya, Penang or the Deputy Controller of Immigration, Kuala Lumpur. Bona fide business or social visitors and tourists may apply for Visit Passes on arrival.

In the case of aliens requiring visas, a Visit Pass will normally be granted on sight of the visa.

In all cases whether the applicant is an alien holding a visa, an alien who does not require a visa, or a British Subject (Commonwealth Citizen) the Immigration Officer at the air-port will require to be satisfied that the applicant is in possession of sufficient funds and is in possession of a valid passport or other valid travel document which will ensure his entry to a country beyond Malaya, and if a visa is required for his destination or for countries en route that he is in possession of such valid visa(s).

The applicant for a Visit Pass will also have to satisfy the Immigration officer that he either holds through bookings to his destination or to his country of origin, or is in a position to obtain such bookings.

The Controller of Immigration is empowered to demand deposits in cash or, where he allows, written undertakings, as a condition precedent on the issue of a Visit Pass.

Returning Residents.

- (i) Citizens of the Federation of Malaya need no authority to return to the Federation other than a passport showing their Status as a Citizen of the Federation, or in the case of British Passports issued in the Federation prior to 31/8/57 showing their Status as a British Protected Person of the Federation or of a State of the Federation.
- (ii) Persons exempted under Immigration (Exemption) Order, 1959, (e.g. F. of M. Government or Municipal servants, members of any visiting force, persons duly accredited as diplomatic representatives etc.) and their wives and dependent children, need no permits, or passes to re-enter the country. They should normally be in possession of Certificates or letters as evidence of their status.

- (iii) Returning residents who are not Federal Citizens should be in possession of a valid Re-entry Permit (which is generally endorsed on one of the last pages in their passport).

Exit Permits

No control of exit from the Federation is at present in force and a visitor does not need any form of exit permit from the Immigration Department.

Aliens Registration

No form of Aliens Registration is at present in force in the Federation.

Identity Cards

Visitors staying in the Federation; for more than one year are required to obtain a National Registration Identity Card, from the nearest Registration Office to the place they are staying.

Control Ports

Kroh: Perak and Thailand.

Changloon: Kedah and Thailand.

Padang Besar: Perlis and Thailand.

Rantau Panjang: Kelantao and Thailand.

Tumpat: sea port of Kota Bharu.

Pilgrimages

Officials

Pilgrimages Control Officer: Haji Ali Rouse.

Pilgrimages Commissioner: Haji Kader Tamin.

Medical Officer: Dr. Haji Hussein bin Abdul Ghani.

Pilgrimages

Total number of Pilgrimages to Mecca in 1960: 5,351.

Pares, Saloon Class \$997/-, Berth Deck \$625/-, Deck (third class \$567/-.

ANYONE who was already a Federal Citizen before August 31, 1957 remains a Federal Citizen at that date.

Birth in Penang or Malacca will no longer confer British citizenship, and the right to it by descent also lapses because Malaya is now independent and no longer under British protection.

Every person born within the Federation on or after August 31, 1957, becomes a citizen. Race, parentage and descent make no difference — except in such rare cases as a child whose father is not a citizen and has diplomatic status in Malaya.

But birth in Malaya (other than in Penang and Malacca) before Merdeka Day is not an automatic qualification for citizenship for the non-Malay. The other qualifications are simple. No matter of what race (except Malays), anyone of 18 years and above who was born in the Federation and who has lived in the Federation for five of the seven years immediately preceding his application is entitled to be registered as a citizen.

He must be of good character and intend to live in Malaya permanently. He will have to have an elementary knowledge of Malay, the national language, to claim citizenship. He shall not be registered as a citizen until he has taken the oath of allegiance.



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Tourism



Tourist Promotion Section

The Tourist Promotion Section of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry was created in January 1959. Its head is the Tourist Promotion Officer.

Address

Ministry of Commerce and Industry,
Federation of Malaya, P.O. Box 328,
Kuala Lumpur.

Telephone No: KL89837

Head of Department

Inche Osman Siru, Tourist Promotion Officer.

Deputy

Inche Tan Seng Siar, Assistant Tourist Promotion Officer.

Function

The Section serves as a government agency for the "promotion" of Malaya viz. publicise Malaya and encourage visitors from overseas, and as a government advisory department for the "development" of Malaya viz liaises with Ministries, State Governments and Government Departments. It co-ordinates the activities of the various organisations within the tourist trade in the work of developing tourism facilities and amenities.

The Federation Government is a member of the following organisations : —

- (a) Pacific Area Travel Association,
- (b) International Union of Official Travel Organisations.

Tourist Information Centres

Government Tourist Information Centre,
Police Co-operative Building, Tel: No. 89837,
Suleiman Road, Kuala Lumpur.

Tourist Bureau,
Tourist Office, Tel. No. 418,
Kuantan, Pahang.

Penang Tourist Association,
P.O. Box 444, Tel: 65665
Penang.

Main Centres of Tourism

Penang, Taiping, Ipoh, Kuala Lumpur, Malacca, The East Coast,
Malaya's National Park, Langkawi, Pangkor Island.
Fraser's Hill, Cameron Highlands.

Special facilities

MALAYAN AIRWAYS offer a 10% reduction on their fares to party of ten or more.

MALAYAN RAILWAY gives special concessions for group travel throughout Malaya.

Visas See Immigration



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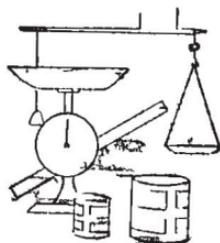
Rest Houses



Town	Tel. No	Authority for Reservation
Alor Star - - - - -	402	Secretary, Housing Committee, State Secretariat
Batu Cajah -	381	District Officer
Batu Pahat -	181	District Officer
Bentong - - - - -	47	District Officer
Bert-am New Village	201	D.O., Ulu Kelantan
Besut Kampong Raja		District Officer
Bukit Mertajam -	1	District Officer
Cameron Highlands - - - - -	239	D.O., Tanah Rata
Cap Fraser's Hill -	227	Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Ulu Selangor
Cemas -	234	Assistant District Officer
Crik - - - - -	245	District Officer
Cua Musang -	201	D.O., Ulu Kelantan, Jalan Pulau
Johore Bahru -	2078	D.O. or Contractor, Rest House, JaJan Sungei Ch^t
Ierantut - - - - -	214	Assistant District Officer
Kangar - - - - -	104	Commissioner of iLands and Mines, Perlis
Kemaman Chukai -	2	District Officer
Kepala Batas Padang Abdul Aziz	220	D.O., Housing Committee, State Secretariat, Kedah
Klang - - - - -	6513	Rest House Manager, 4th Mile, Watson Road, Port Swettenham
Kluang - - - - -	50	Government Office
Kota Bharu -	51	President, Town Council
Kroh - - - - -	231	Assistant District Officer
Kuala Dungun Main Road -	3	District Officer
Kuala Klawang	52	D.O., Jelebu
Kuala Krai -	201	D.O., Ulu Kelantan
K. K. Bharu -	85	District Officer
Kuala Lipis -	67	District Officer
Kuala Pilah -		
Kuala Kangsar - - - - -	5 & 6	D.O. Kuala Kangsar
Kuantan - - - - -	43	D.O., Kuantan

Kuah (Langkawi)	-		D.O., Langkawi
Kuala Selangor	- - - - -	54	Chairman, Town Board
Kuala Trengganu	-	216	District Officer
Kuantan	- - - - -	191	District Officer
Kulim	- - - - -	137	District Officer
Lumut	- - - - -	237	D.O., Dindings
Malacca	Banda Hilir Street	38	Manager, Rest House
Maxwel Hill Rest Houses:			
Speedy's Rest House	-	3,650 ft.	40
Maxwell's Rest House	-	3,396 ft.	48
Box Bungalow	- -	4,100 ft.	43
Treacher Bungalow	-	3,750 ft.	49 ! Superintendent, Maxwell Hill
Hut Bungalow	- -	3,600 ft.	47 Telephone 41
Hugh Low Bungalow	-	3,738 ft.	45
Watson Bungalow	-	3,400 ft.	42
Tea-Gardens	- -	2,152 ft.	41
Mersing	Jalan Ismail -	18	Manager, Senior Rest House, Mersing
Muar	- - - - -	30	D.O., Muar .
Pangkor Island	- - -	236	D.O., Dindings
Parit Buntar	-	12	D.O., Krian
Pekan	-	240	D.O., Kuantan
Penang Rest Houses:			
Penang Hill Convalescent	2,550 it.	220	7
Edge Clifi	2,220 ft.	236	I Lady Supervisor, Penang Hill
Railway	-	2,400 ft.	208 { Bungalow
Woodside	-	2,220 ft.	215 } State Secretary, Penang
Fernhill	-	2,560 ft.	226 J
Pontian	Jalan Abas -	3	District Officer
Port Dickson	-	232	Chairman, Town Board
Raub	- - - - -	22	District Officer
Sebak Bernam	-	227	Assistant District Officer
Segamat	- - - - -	5	District Officer
Sciama	-		Assistant District Officer
Seremban	- - - - -	199	State Secretary, N. Sembilan
Sik	- - - - -		District Officer
Slim River	-	255	Assistant District Officer
Sungei Patani	- - - - -	100	D.O., Kuala Muda
Taiping	Town Rest House,	17	D.O., Lahat & Matang, State Rest House, Residence Rd.
Tampin	-		Chairman, Town Board
Tanjong Malim	-	28	A.D.O., Slim River J(^
Tapah	-	35	D.O., Batang Padang .
Telok Anson	-	69	D.O., Lower Perat
Temerloh	- - -	254	District Officer
Tumpat	- - -	2,34	District Officer
Yen	Jalan Rest House		District Officer

Weights & Measures



Standard measures recognised by the laws of the Federation are: Standard of Length, the Imperial yard. Standard of Weight, the Imperial pound. Standard of Capacity, the Imperial gallon.

Local Measures

Chupak - - - 1 quart	Kati (16 ths.) - 1½ pounds
Gantang - - - 1 gallon	Picul (100 kts.) 133½ pounds
Tahil - - - 1½ ounces	Koyan (40 pc's.) 5,333½ pounds

The more common local measures of length are:

2 jenkals - - - 1 hasta	2 elas - - - 1 depa. (1 fathom or 6 ft.)
-------------------------	--

Other weights in common use are:

10 huns - - - 1 chi	1 nalih - - - 16 gantangs
10 chi - - - 1 tahil (1½ ozs.)	1 gt. of padi - 5 lbs. approx.
1 bahara (3 piculs) - 400 pounds	1 (gt. of rice mil'ed) - - 8 lbs. approx.
1 kuncha - 160 gantangs	

In Kedah and Perlis, these measures of area are used:

1 jemba - - - 64 square feet	1 acre - - - 1,40625 relongs
1 relong - - - 484 jembas	

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	28 pounds - - - 1 quarter
16 drams - 1 oz. (437.5 gr.)	4 quarters - - - 1 cwt. (112 lbs.)
16 ounces - 1 lb. (7,000 gr.)	20 cwts. - - - 1 ton (2,240 lbs.)
14 pounds - 1 stone	

Linear Measure

12 feet - - - 1 foot	4 rods, etc - - - 1 chain (22 yds.)
3 feet - - - 1 yard	220 yards - - - 1 fur'ong
5½ yards - - - 1 rod, pole, or perch	8 furlongs - - - 1 mile (1,760 yds.)

Square Measure

144 sq. ins. - 1 square foot	40 sq. rods - 1 rood
9 sq. ft. - - - 1 square yard (1,296 sq. ins.)	4 roods - - - 1 acre (4,840 sq. yds.)
30¼ sq. yds. - 1 sq. rod, pole, or perch.	640 acres - - - 1 square mile

Imperial to Metric

1 inch - - - 2.54 cm.	1 fur. (220 yds.)
1 foot - - - 30.48 cm.	201.168 m.
1 yard - - - 0.914399 m.	1 mile (8 furs.) 1.6093 km.

Miscellaneous

Nautical mile, 6,080 feet - 1.15 statute	Pace, military - 2 feet 6 inches
Knot - - - 1 nautical mile an hour	Fathom - - - 6 feet.
League - - - 3 miles (obsolete)	Cab'e's length - 100 fathoms, 600 feet
Degree - - - 1/360 part of circle (362,784 ft. at Equator, and 366,468 ft. at Poles)	



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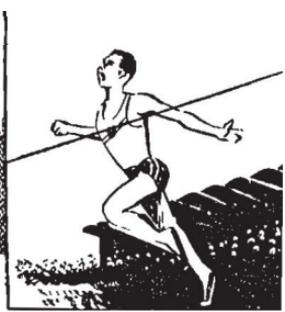
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Sport



MALAYANS are becoming more sports-conscious, that is due, no doubt, to the great encouraging given to them by our Prime Minister. Besides becoming increasingly interested, Malaysians are becoming more successful in the sports world. Malaysian athletes returned from the South East Asia Peninsular Games in Rangoon with twenty medals, ten of which were gold.

At the South East Asia Peninsula Games the Ma'ayan team won the gold medal, quite an achievement. Malaysian footballers are hoping that they will be successful this year when they play in the Junior Asian Cup for the under 20s and also when they play in the 5th Merdeka Anniversary Soccer Tournament which is to be held in Kuala Lumpur in August. Of Malaya's chances in soccer in the forthcoming Jakarta Asian Games — "We will do our best".

In another, less serious, type of contest Malaysians have been successful. The Malaysian winner of the 1960 Mr. Asia contest was a runner up in Class 3 in the Mr. Universe contest he'd in London in September 1961. Another Ma'an Pak Wai Pak won the Mr. Asia contest in 1961.

Although Malaysians have been rising steadily to the top in soccer and athletics they haven't been so successful in badminton. After holding the world title for three successive tournaments they lost to Indonesia by 6-3 during the Thomas Cup tournament in 1958.

Badminton

Malayan Championships

Men's Singles

- 1951 Wong Peng Soon
- 1952 Wong Peng Soon
- 1953 Wong Peng Soon
- 1954 Ong Poh Lim
- 1955 Ferry Sonnevile
- 1956 Ong Poh Lim
- 1957 Eddy Choong
- 1958 Charoen Wattanasin
- 1959 Charoen Wattanasin
- 1960 Eddy Choong
- 1961 Jim Poole

Women's Singles

- 1951 Mrs. Cecilia Samuel
- 1952 Mrs. Cecilia Samuel
- 1953 Mrs. Cecilia Samuel

Men's Doubles

- Chan Kon Leong and Abdullah Piruz
- E. L. Choong and Law Teik Hock
- Ong Poh Lim and Ismail bin Marjan
- Chan Kon Leong and Lim Kee Fong
- Ong Poh Lim and Ooi Teik Hock
- On Poh Lim and Ismail bin Marjan
- Lim Say Hup and Teh Kew San
- Charoen and Kamol Suthawanit
- Teh Kew San and Lim Say Hup
- Teh Kew San and Lim Say Hup
- Ong Poh Lim and George Yap

Women's Doubles

- Mrs. C. Samuel and Miss Lam Kit Lin
- Miss Amy Choong and Cheah Kooi See
- Mrs. C. Samuel and Miss Phua Yoke Chin

1954 . Mrs. Cecilia Samuel
 1955 Mrs. Cecilia Samuel
 1956 Yang Weng Ching
 1957 Tan Gaik Bee
 1958 Pratung Pattabongse
 1959 Pratung Pattabongse
 1960 Miss Minami
 1961 Tan Gaik Bee

Mrs. C. Samuel and Miss Phua Yoke
 Chin
 Mrs. C. Samuel and Miss Phua Yoke
 Chin
 Yang Weng Ching and Oei Lin Neo
 Tan Gaik Bee and Lam Kit Lin
 Tan Gaik Bee and Lam Kit Lin
 Cecilia Samuel and "Tan Gaik Bee
 Cecilia Samuel and Tan Gaik Bee
 Mrs. C. Samuel and Tan Gaik Bee

Mixed Doubles

1950 Goh Chong Hong and Miss
 Valentine Chan
 1951 Goh Chong Hong and Miss
 Valentine Chan
 1952 Ong Poh Lim and Mrs. C.
 Samuel
 1953 Lee Yew Seng and Miss Chia
 Pik Sim
 1954 Chan Kon Leong and Mrs. C.
 Samuel

1955 J. H. Hansen and Miss Amy
 Choong
 1956 Abdullah Piruz and Miss Chia
 Pik Sim
 1957 Lim Say Hup and Tan Gaik
 Bee
 1958 Lim Say Hup and Tan Gaik
 Bee
 1959 Lim Say Hup and Tan Gaik
 Bee
 1960 Lim Say Hup and Tan Gaik
 Bee

Veteran's Singles

1950 A. S. Samuel
 1951 A. S. Samuel
 1952 A. S. Samuel
 1953 A. S. Samuel
 1954 A. S. Samuel
 1955 A. S. Samuel
 1956 Low Seah Chuan
 1957 Teoh Choon Chooi
 1958 Teoh Choon Chooi
 1959 Teoh Choon Chooi
 1960 Ong Poh Lim

Veteran's Doubles

A. S. Samuel and Loo Foo Choon
 Lim San Hai and Ong Kee Seong
 A. S. Samuel and Loo Foo Choon
 Lee Mun Kong and Quah Chooi Yong
 Tan Teik Leong and Yuen Siew Kang
 Chan Kon Leong and Ooi Gim Boon
 Chan Kon Leong and Ooi Gim Boon
 Chan Kon Leong and Ooi Gim Boon
 Teoh Choon Chooi and Lee Peng Joo
 Teoh Choon Chooi and Lee Peng Joo
 Ong Poh Lim and Toh Guat Tat

Schoolboys Singles

1958 Lee Kam Hon
 1959 Billy Ng
 1960 Tan Soon Hooi
 1961 Gan Kok Peng

Schoolboys Doubles

Wong Poh Keng and Ng Boon Bee
 Tan Yee Khan and Bobby Chee
 Yew Cheng Hoc and Tan Soon Hooi
 Chin Wah Seng and Khor Cheng Chye

Schoolgirls' Singles

1959 Helen Ong
 1960 Miss Sylvia Tan
 1961 Miss Sylvia Tan

Schoolgirl's Doubles

1959 Helen Ong and Gwee Ki Giok
 1960 Sylvia Tan and Swee "V eke
 1961 Kok Lee Ying and Annie Keong

Soccer

"Malaya Cup" Champions

1923 Singapore beat Perak 2-1

1940 Singapore beat Kedah 2-1

1924-	Singapore beat Selangor 2-0	1941	Singapore beat Penang 2-1
1925	Singapore beat Selangor 2-1	1942-1947	(No tournament)
1926	Perak beat Singapore 1-0	1948	N- Sembilan beat Selangor 2-1 (replay)
1927	Selangor beat Singapore 8-1	1949	Selangor bt. Army-Navy 3-2
1928	Draw. Singapore-Selangor 2-2	1950	Singapore beat Penang 2-0
1929	Draw. Singapore-Selangor 2-2	1951	Singapore beat Perak 6-0
1930	Singapore beat Selangor 3-0	1952	Singapore beat Penang 3-2
1931	Perak beat Singapore 3-1	1953	Penang beat Singapore 3-2
1932	Singapore beat Selangor 5-3	1954	Penang beat Singapore 3-0
1933	Singapore beat Selangor 8-2	1955	Singapore beat Kelantan 3-1
1934	Singapore beat Penang 2-1	1956	Selangor beat Singapore 2-1
1935	Selangor beat Singapore 2-0	1957	Perak beat Selangor 3-2
1936	Selangor beat Singapore 1-0	1958	Penang beat Singapore 2-0 (replay)
1937	Selangor beat Singapore 2-1	1959	Selangor beat Perak 4-0
1938	Selangor beat Singapore 1-0	1960	Singapore beat Perak 2-0
1939	Singapore beat Selangor 3-1	1961	Selangor beat Perak 4-2

Merdeka Anniversary Championships

Cold Cup

1958	Malaya	1960	Malaya and Korea
1959	Malaya	1961	Indonesia

Rugby

"H.M.S. Malaya" Cup

1924-25	S"ppre beat Selangor 30-13	1940-46	No competition
1925-26	Singapore beat Perak 18-3	1947-48	Penang beat Services 6-0
1926-27	Perak beat Negri/Malacca 13-0	1948-49	No competition
1927-28,	Singapore beat Perak 11-6	1949-50	Selangor beat Services 17-7
1928-29	Service beat Perak 5^0	1950-51	Singapore and Penang (Draw) 6-6
1929-30	Perak beat Services 5-0	1951-52	Perak beat Services 29-6
1930 31	Perak beat Singapore 5-3	1952-53	Selangor beat S'pore 6-3
193,1-32	Singapore beat Perak 5-3	1953-54	Johore beat Perak 15-0
1932-33	Selangor beat S'pore 8-3	1954-55	Johore beat Perak 12-3
1933-34	S'pore beat Penang 19-5	1955-56	Johore beat Selangor 21-9
1934-35	Services beat Perak 5-3	1956-57	Selangor beat Singapore Services 16-12
1935-36	Services beat Perak 9-8	1957-58	Selangor beat Johore 8-5
1936-37	Selangor beat Army 8-3	1958-59	Singapore and Perak (Draw) 9-9
1937-38	Army beat Selangor .19-5	1959-60	Singapore beat Perak 12-3
1938-39	Selangor beat Army 10-0	1960-61	Singapore Joint Services beat Selangor 19-9
1939-40	Army beat Penang .16-5	'1961-62	Perak beat Singapore Joint Services 8-6

All Blues

1948-49	Selangor and Penang (Draw) 3-3	1954-55	Kedah beat Singapore 9-3
1949-50	Penang beat S'pore 12-3	1955-56	Selangor beat Kedah 23-3
1950-51	Selangor beat Perak 6-0	1956-57	Singapore and Perak (Draw) 11-1.1
1951-52	Selangor beat Perak 1.1-3	1957-58	Perak beat Singapore 1.1-5
1952-53	Selangor beat Penang 16-3	1959-60	Johore beat Penang 8-0
1953-54	Selangor and Penang (Draw) 3-3	1960-61	Penang beat S'pore 23-3
		1961-62	Johore and Perak (Draw) 8-8

Athletics

The first recorded athletic sports in Malaya were held in Ipoh in 1906. It was however, only in 1920 that the event took its present form and organisation.

In 1949, when the post war series were begun, Borneo and Sarawak athletes were included.

Present champions with record holders in brackets are:

100 yards—Ernest Frida (S'pore) 10 sees. (J. Levu'a 9.8)

440 yards—M. ^Harichandra (S'pore) 50.9 sees. (Rahum Ahmad 49.1)

880 yards—Rex Cater (S'pore) 1 min. 57 sees. (A. J. Vincent 1 min. 56.65 sees.)

Mile—A. S. M. Khan (Cey.) 4 mins. 19.6 sees. ^Record)

3 miles—C. Dias (Cey.) 15 mins. 11.7 sees.) (D. A. Budden 14 mins. 58.4 sees.)

440 yards hurdles—I. W. J. Malcolm (S'pore) 55.7 sees. (T. Naidole 54.6 sees.)

High Jump—Tan Chee Sin (S'pore) 6 ft. 3 ins. (N. Etherveerasinghara 6 ft. 4J ins.)

Pole Vault—Pal Singh (S'pore) 12 ft. .8 ins. (Record)

Hop, Step and Jump—Gabu bin Piging (NB) 49 ft. 6f ins.
(Gabuk 50 ft 2J-ins.)

Long Jump—Gabu bin Piging (NB) 23 ft. 4 ins. (Record)

Discus—P. Oulton (S'pore) 12.1 ft. 5 ins. (M. Rakuro 167 ft. 1 in.)

Javelin—V. Wambeck (Cey.) 181 ft. (Tan Huck Chiang 183 ft. 8 ins.)

Shot Putt—A. Sibidot jBru.) 43 ft. 11 ins. (M. Rakuro 48 ft. 1 in.)

4 x 440 Relay—Se'angor 3 mins. 26.7 sees. (Johore 3 mins. 25.6 sees.)

4 x 110 Relay—Singapore 42.8 sees. (Record)

4 x 440 Relay—Schools A.C.S. (S'pore) 3 mins. 33 sees. (Record)

4 x 110 Relay—Schools Fed. Military College 44.7 sees.
(A.C.Sj. S'pore 44.4 sees.)

Six Miles—L. C. Dias (Cey.) 31 mins. 34.4 sees. (Record)

Two Miles Steeplechase—K. Redfera (S'pore) 11 mins. 5.4 sees. »
(J. Sisson 10 mins. 46.2 sees.)

Women's Events

100 yards—Tan Fong Thin (Ked.) 11.8 secs. (M. Klass 11.2 secs.)

220 yards (Re run)—Elizabeth Cheesewright (S'pore) 27.7 secs.
(Tan Fong Thin 25.7 secs.)

80 Metres Hurdles—Marie Bridgeford (S'porc) 12.3 sees.

(Tan Pei Wah 12.1 sees.)

High Jump—Nobel Kiel (Cey.) 4 ft. .11 ins. (Record)

Long Jump—Maureen Ann Lee ((Pg.) .17.2 ins. (Record)

Discus—Marie Bridgeford (S'pore) 103 ft. 5 ins.

(Tin Wen Thow 103 ft. 11 ins.)

Shoh Putt—Marie Bridgeford (S'pore) 31 ft. 8J ins. (Record)

Cricket

North vs. South

1923	F.M.S.	1941	Colony
1924	F.M.S.	1942—1946	No competition
1925	F.M.S.	1947,	North
1926	F.M.S.	1948	Drawn
1927	Drawn	1949	Drawn
1930	Colony	1950	South
1931	Colony	1951	North
1932	F.M.S.	1952	North
1933	F.M.S.	1953	North
1934	Drawn	1954	North
1935	F.M.S.	1955	North
1936	Colony	1956	South
1937	Drawn	1958	Drawn
1938	Colony	1959	North
1939	F.M.S.	1960	North
1940	F.M.S.	1961	South

Inter-Port

1957	Malaya beat Hongkong
1959	Malaya beat Hongkong

Federation vs. Singapore

1957	Singapore
1958	Drawn

Tennis

Malayan champions in the postwar series:

Men's Singles

1951	K. H. Ip	1957	K. H. Ip
1952	K. H. Ip	1958	R. Deyro
1953	N. Fraser	1959	Sumant Misra
1954	Ong Chew Bee	1960	Atsushi Miyagi
1955	Ong Chew Bee	1961	J. N. Jose
1956	Tan Liep Tjiauw		

Women's Singles

1951	Mrs. D. C. A. Fraser
1952	Mrs. P. S. M. Dew
1953	Mrs. S. de Vries Batten
1954	Mrs. M. Sheridan
1955	Mrs. Gladys Loke Chua
1956	Mrs. K. Le Mercier
1957	R. Jayasuriya

Mixed Doubles

1951	K. H. Ip and Mrs. L. Goosen
1952	Mr. and Mrs. K. H. Ip
1953	N Fraser and Mrs. A. Tamworth
1954	Ong Chew Bee and Mrs. Gladys Loke Chua
1955	K. H. Ip and Mrs. A.

- 1958 Mrs. H. M. Stirling
 1959 Mrs. J. K. Stirling
 1960 Mrs. Sanguan Socharitakul
 1961 Miss R. Miyagi

Men's Doubles

- 1951 K. H. Ip and C. K. Pang
 1952 K. H. Ip and Ong Chew Bee
 1953 N. Fraser and G.,T. Holloway
 1954 R. W. Ferdinands and
 B. L. Pinto
 1955 K. H. Ip and Khong Kit Soon
 1956 R. W. Ferdinands and B. L.
 Pinto
 1957 B. Pinto and R. Praesody
 1958 R. Deyro and M. Dungo and
 Ong Chew Bee and Moses Tay
 (joint holders)
 1959 K. Iftikhar Ahmed and K.
 Saeed Hai
 1960 Felicisimoampon and Premjit
 Lall
 1961 J. N. Jose and F. Ampon

Women's Doubles

- 1951 Mrs. D. C. A. Fraser and
 Mrs. D. Gray
 1952 Mrs. H. Dew and Mrs. S.
 Lindsay
 1953 Mrs. Gladys Loke Chua and
 Mrs. P. Sewell
 1954 Mrs. Gladys Loke Chua and
 Mrs. M. Sheridan
 1955 Mrs. H. Pudner and Mrs.
 Claire Cheah
 1956 Mrs. Claire Cheah and Mrs. S.
 Lings
 1957 Mrs. Claire Cheah and Mrs. S.
 Lings
 1958 Mrs. H. M. Stirling and Miss
 T. M. Sheppard
 1959 Mrs. J. K. Stirling and Mrs.
 R. J. Bradley
 1960 Mrs. Sanguan Socharitakul
 and Mrs. Kaud Humphrae
 1961 R. Miyagi and Gladys Loke
 Chua

Coif

Malayan Coif Champions

- 1923 E. P. Kyle
 1924 J. Crabb Watt
 1925 L. D. Hardie
 1926 W. J. Gibb

- Tamworth
 1956 B. L. Pinto and Mrs. Le
 Mercier
 1957 S. Kralak and C. Wasuwat
 1958 R. Deyro and Martha Young
 1959 Warren Jacques and Mrs. J.
 K. Stirling
 1960 Seri Charuchinda and Mrs.
 Sanguan Socharitakul
 1961 F. Ampon and Miss D. Ampon

Veteran's Doubles

- 1956 Goh Hock Jin and Lim Bong
 Soo
 1957 H. A. J. Fryer and Wong
 Theam Teik'
 1958 Goon Kok Ying and Dr. Chan
 Ah Kow
 1959 Banchong Karalak and Chai
 Tejasen
 1960 Banchong Karalak and Chai
 Tejasen
 1961 Banchong Karalak and Chai
 Tejasen >

Junior Ingles

- 1956 Kwik Sam Leong
 1957 P. S. Kumara
 1958 Seri Charuchinda
 1959 Luu Hoang Due
 1961 Baustista Jr.

Junior Doubles

- 1956 Henry Pang and Chin Kwong
 Thong
 1957 Kwik Sam Yong and Johnny
 Lim
 1958 Luu Hoang Van and Luu
 Hoang Due
 1960 N. Grammatica and F.
 Bautista Jr.
 1961 N. Grammatka and F.
 Bautista Jr.

Inter-Port

- 1956 Indonesia beat Ceylon
 1957 Indonesia beat Malaya
 1958 Malaya beat Indonesia
 1959 Vietnam beat India 2-1
 1960 Vietnam beat Singap-re
 1961 Philippines beat Jap 3-0

- 1927 W. J. Gibb
 1928 E. P. Kyle
 1929 R. Craik
 1930 E. P. Kyle



1931 W. H. Elkins
 1932 M. M. Paterson
 1933 M. M. Paterson
 1934 W. J. Gibb
 1935 R. Craik
 1936 W. H. Elkins
 1937 M. M. Paterson
 1938 C. A. R. Bateman
 1939 E. L. Thomson
 1940 G. Holliday
 1941—1947 not played
 1948 R. B. Lauriston
 1949 W. J. Gibb

1950 D. A. O. Davies
 1951 R. R. Jackson
 1952 B. J. Newey
 1953 R. B. Lauriston
 1954 C. H. Beamish
 1955 C. H. Beamish
 1956 R. B. Lauriston
 1957 N. A. Harvey
 1958 David McMullan
 1959 Colin Stokes
 1960 Fred Turner
 1961 S. C. Beatty

Hockey

Inter-Territorial Matches

1955—February Federation drew
 Singapore 1-1
 November Federation beat
 Singapore 5-1
 1956—February Federation beat
 Singapore 4-1
 July Federation drew
 Singapore 3-3

1957 No Matches
 1958—February Federation beat
 Singapore 3-0
 May Federation beat
 Singapore 5-0
 1959 Singapore beat Malaya 2-0
 1960 Malaya beat Singapore 3-1
 1961 Malaya beat Singapore 4-0

North vs. South

1946-47 North drew South 0-0
 1947-48 North beat South 4-0
 1948-49 North drew South 2-2
 1949-50 North drew South 2-2
 1950-51 North beat South 3-1
 1951-52 North beat South 3-2
 1952-53 North beat South 3-2
 1953-54 South beat North 3-2
 1954-55 North beat South 5-1
 1955-56 North beat South 2-1
 1956-57 No Tournament
 1957-58 North drew South 2-2
 1959-60 South beat North 2-1
 1961-62 North beat South 2-0

North Champions

vs.

South Champions

1952-53 Singapore beat Perak 1-0
 1953-54 S'pore drew Selangor 1-1
 1954-55 Perak beat N.S. 2-1
 1955-56 N.S. beat Penang 3-0
 1956-57 No Tournament
 1957-58 Selangor beat Pahang 6-0
 Selangor beat Penartg
 (Walk-Over)
 1959-60 Selangor beat Penang 7-2
 1961-62 Malacca beat Perak 2-1

In 1956 Federation of Malaya competed in the Olympic Games at Melbourne in November and December with these results:

23.11 drew with Britain 2-2
 26.11 lost to Australia 3-2
 28.11 drew with Kenya 1-1
 3.12 beat Afghanistan 8-0
 4.12 beat U.S.A. 3-0
 6.12 beat Kenya 3-2

Racing

Racing in Malaya is big sport and a big industry. It yields a total of about \$10 million revenue to the Federation and Singapore Governments.

The controlling body is the Straits Racing Association which is analogous to the Jockey Club of England. Its decision on matters pertaining to racing is final.

Racing is an all-year-round sport in Singapore, Kuala Lumpur, Ipoh and Penang.

The majority of the 500 horses in the field come from England, Australia and Ireland. A few are imported from France and New Zealand.

Main races are the Gold Cup, Governor's Cup and the St. Leger in Singapore; the Gold Cup and the A.A. Henggeler Memorial trophy in Kuala Lumpur; the Perak Derby and the Sultan's Gold Vase in Ipoh; the Gold Cup and the Commissioner-General's Cup in Penang.

The average value of each race is \$8,000 with the winner getting 70 per cent, the second 20 per cent and the third 10 per cent.

Turf Club Fixtures, 1962

Club	Date	Classes				
		1	2	3	4	5
PERAK -	January		x			x
SINGAPORE	January		Amateur			
SELANGOR	February	x				x
SINGAPORE	February		x		x	
PENANG	March -		x	x		x
PERAK -	March -			x	x	
PENANG	March -		Amateur			
SINGAPORE	April	x				x
SELANGOR	April -		x	x		
PENANG	May					x x
SINGAPORE	May		x	x		
SELANGOR	June		Amateur			
PERAK -	June -	x	x			
SELANGOR	June I July					x x
SINGAPORE	July -	x		x		
PENANG	July -		x			x
PERAK -	August -	x		x		
SINGAPORE	August -		Amateur			
SELANGOR	Aug. / Sept.		x		x	
SINGAPORE	September	x	x			
PERAK -	September			x	x	
PENANG	October			x		x
SINGAPORE	October	x	x			
SELANGOR	November	x		x		
PERAK - - - -	November					x x
SINGAPORE - - - -	December	x		x		
PENANG -	December		Amateur			
PERAK	December	x				

10 FOUNDATION
 PERDANA LEADERSHIP
 YAYASAN KEPIMPINAN PERDANA

The Conference of Rulers



Since 1948, there has been established a "Majlis" in the Federation called the Conference of Rulers. 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 'bn any appointment which under the present Constitution requires 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 Highnesses the Rulers of the States of Pahang, Trengganu, Perak, Kedah, Johore, Negri Sembilan, Kelantan, Selangor, and Perlis and Their Excellencies the Governors of Penang and Malacca.

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 that Their Highnesses the Rulers and Their Excellencies the Governors by the Mentri — Mentri Besar and Chief Ministers, as Their Advisers.

The Conference of Rulers has a seal called "The Ruler's Seal", and is kept in the custody of the Keeper of the Ruler's Seal who also acts as Secretary to the Conference of Rulers.

The following officers served as Keeper of the Rulers' Seal:

Feb—Aug 1948	- -	Y.M. Raja Ayoub bin Raja Haji Bot, M.C.S.
Aug 1948—Mar 1949		Dato' M ^{uda} Abdullah bin Noordin, M.c.s.
Apr 1949—Dec 1949		Y.M. Raja Haji Shahar Shah 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
Feb 1954—Dec 1955/		Abdul Hamid Halim Shah
Mar 1951—Feb 1954		Tuan Haji Mustapha Albakri bin Haji Hassan,
Jan 1956—Aug 1957j"		J.K.P., M.c.s.
Sept 1957 to-date		Enche' Abdul Rahim bin Abdul Rauf, J.M.K., S.M.K.

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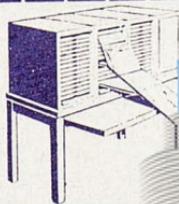
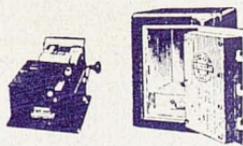
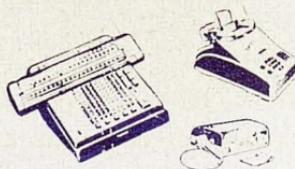
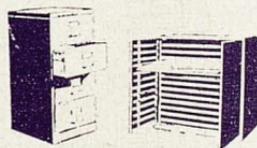
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Johore



Head of State

HIS HIGHNESS SULTAN ISMAIL IBNI ALMARHOM SULTAN IBRAHIM, D.K., -S.P.M.J., S.M.N, K.B.E., C.M.G. etc., etc., Sultan of Johore. Succeeded Sultan Ibrahim. Proclaimed Sultan on May 8, 1959. Born October 28, 1894 at Istana Semayam, Johore Bahru. Eldest son of Sultan Ibrahim and Ungku Maimunah binte Ungku Abdul Majid. Educated in Johore Bahru and United Kingdom. Proclaimed Tungku Mahkota September 7, 1895. In his young days was a skilful horseman and keen polo player. Keen amateur zoologist, specialising in ornithology. Acted as Regent during absence of Sultan Ibrahim on numerous occasions. Married Ungku Aminah binte Ungku Ahmad on August 30, 1920. Has two sons, Tunku Mahmood and Tunku Abdul Rahman, one daughter Tunku Maimunah and four grand children.

Geography

Johore lies between Latitude $1^{\circ}15'$ and $2^{\circ}50'$ North and Longitude $102^{\circ}30'$ East. It is the southernmost state in the Federation and is separated from Singapore by the Straits of Johore. A Causeway connects the two territories. It is bounded on the North by Pahang, west by Negri Sembilan and Malacca, south-west by the Straits of Malacca and the east by the China Sea.

By toad from Johore Bahru in a north-westerly direction to Gemas is 134 miles.

By road from Batu Pahat in a North-easterly direction to Mersing is 99 miles.

The area of the State is 7,330 So. miles inclusive of all offshore islands.

The State has 8 administrative Districts — Johore Bahru, Kota Tinggi, Pontian, Mersing, Kluang, Batu Pahat, Muar and Segamat. The capital is at Johore Bahru, where H.H. the Sultan of the State resides. There is a Town Council in each Town and 91 Local Councils in rural areas.

The longest river is Sungei Muar, which has its source near Bt. Beramban in Negri Sembilan, crosses the border at about 4 miles north of Gemas and runs for a distance of about 120 miles through Segamat and Muar Districts before (lowing into the Straits of Malacca at Muar Town. The widest river is Sungei Johore, which has a maximum of about 2 miles in places. It flows into the Straits of Singapore, important rivers are Sungei Endau, which flows into the China Sea and Sungei Batu Pahat into the Straits of Malacca.

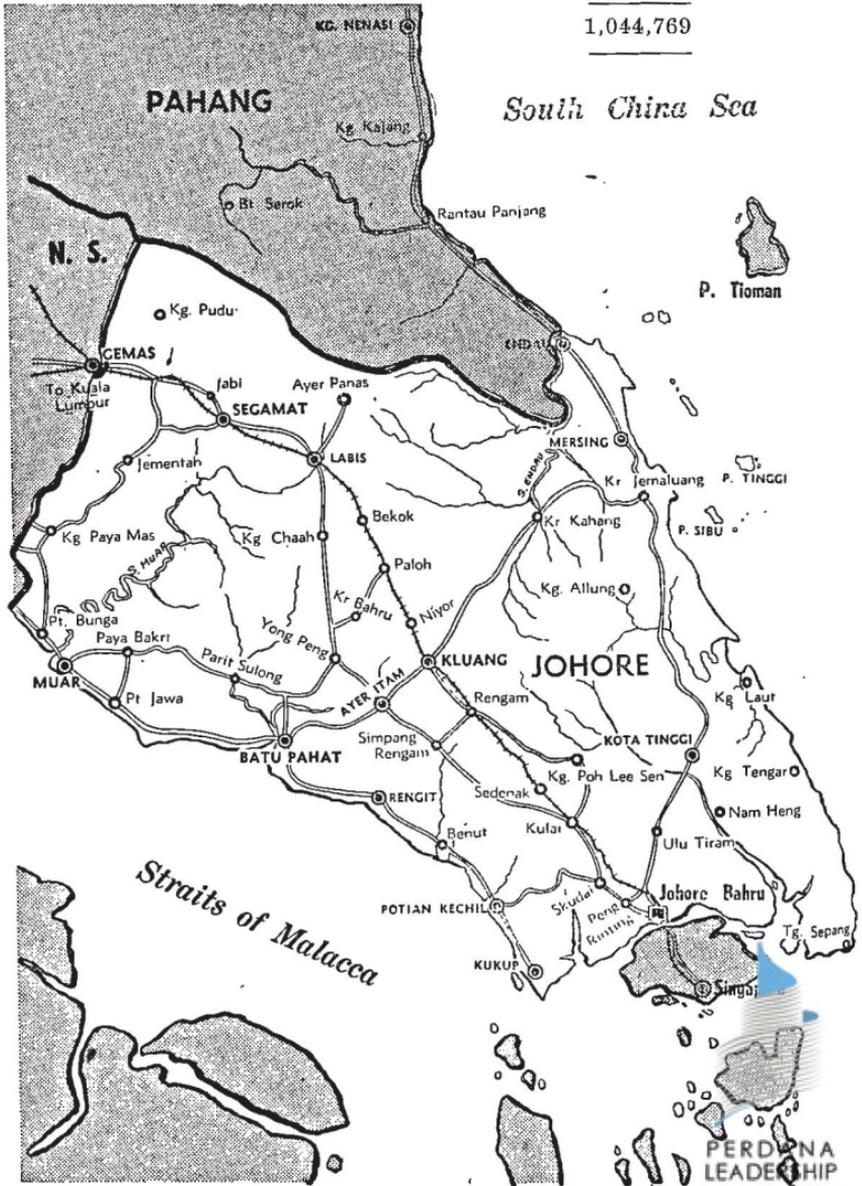
The highest mountain in the State is Mount Oohir (4187 feet) some of the other tali peaks are Gunong Blumut (3313 feet), Tiong (3328 feet) Bekok (3126 feet), Pulai (2147 feet) and Sumalayang (2017 feet).

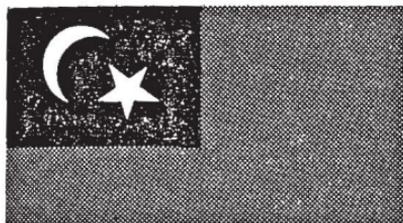
Population

The Latest Estimated Population of Johore:—

Malaysian	...	...	510,378
Chinese	...	...	433,334
Indians and Pakistanis	...	...	80,011
Others	...	...	21,046

1,044,769





Flag

A white Crescent and a Star of five points on a red field at the canto 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, Staif 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 kehormatan
sehat dan ria kekal dan ma'mor.
Luas-kan kuasa,
Menanong-kan kami.
Ra'ayat di-pimpint,
Ber-zeman lagi,
Degan merdeka bersatu hati
Allah'berkati Johore,
Allah selamat-kan Sultan.
God preserve the Sultan
Grant that honour, health and happiness may be with him
evermore.
Long may his hand,
Protect our land,
And lead his people on,
Through years to be.
In freedom and in unity
God Bless Johore,
God Save the Sultan.*

Decorations

D.K. Darjah Kerabat Johore Yang Amat di-Hormati: The most esteemed 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.P.M.J.—Dato Seri Peduka Mahkota Johore.

2nd class D.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.

Honours & Awards:

His Highness the Sultan has graciously bestowed Honours and Awards on His Highness' 60th birthday on 28th Oct. 1961 on the following:

DARJAH KERABAT YANG AMAT DIHORMATI

(Pangkat II)

Yang Teramat Mulia Tunku Ya.acob ibni Al-Marhum Sultan Abdul Hamid Halim Shah, Malayan High Commissioner, United Kingdom—(Ahli Yangkehorroat).

DARJAH MAHKOTA JOHORE YANG AMAT MULIA

DATO SRI PADUKA MAHKOTA JOHORE (S.P.M.J.)

Yang Berhormat Tun Haji Abdul Razak bin Hussain, Timbalan Perdana Menteri Persekutuan Tanah Melayu, Kuala Lumpur — (Ahli Yangkehormat).

Yang Berhormat Dato Abdul Rahman bin Musa, Setiausaha Kerajaan, Johore.

DATO PADUKA MAHKOTA JOHORE (D.P.M.J.)

Inche Abdul Rahman bin Jaffar, Pegavi Daerah, Batu Pahat.

Inche Samsu bin Mahmood, Pegawai Pentadbir, Muar.

Inche Abdul Aziz bin Haji Shukor, Pegawai Daerah, Muar.

Inche Abdul Ra'of bin Haji Mohd. Sa'at, Pemangku Yang Di-Perta Jabatan Ugama, Johore.

5 were awarded the Setia Mahkota Johore (S-M-J-), 33 were awarded the Pingat Kerana Lama Dan Baik Dalam Pekerjaan (P.L.P.), 1 was awarded the Pingat Kerana Jasa Dan Lama Dalam Pekerjaan (P.J.P.), 1 was awarded the Pingat Ibrahim Sultan (P.I.S.) (Pangkat 1) and 24 were awarded the Pingat Ibrahim Sultan (P.I.S.) (Pangkat 11).

Mentri Besar

The Hon'ble Dato Haji Hassan bin Haji Yunos DPMJ., JMN., born 1907, passed standard four in Malay in Muar, studied Arabic and gained his BA (Al' Aliyah) MA (Al' Alimiyah) Islamic, Studing at Al-Azhar University, Cairo. Elected Mentri Besar 27th June, 1959. Married Datin Rogayah daughter of the late Dato Abdullah bin Abdul Rahman. Author of "The History of Condification of Islam Law" (Tarikh Al-Tashri'iyah) and "The Gem of Guidance" (Mastika Pedoman). Travelled to Arabia and Africa. Before elected as Mentri Besar he was the Assistant Mufti, Religious Department, Johore.

Legislative Assembly

Name	Address	Constituency
The Hon'ble Haji Rahmat bin Haji Daud, A.M.N.. Speaker, Legislative Assembly.	6, Jalan Sungai Chat, Johore Bahru.	Tampoi.
The Hon' Haji Hassan bin Haji Yunos, J.M.N.. Mentri Besar, Johore.	Saujana, Johore Bahru	Bukit Serampang

PERDANA
LEADERSHIP
FOUNDATION
YAYASAN
KEPIMPINAN
PERDANA

* The Hon'ble Mr. Chua Song Lim, J.M.N., J.P.	51, Jalan Kualidi, Muar.	Bandar Maharani.
* The Hon'ble Haji Taha bin Haji Zakaria.	95-13, Jalan Kluang, Batu Pahat.	Rengit.
* The Hon'ble Inche Suleiman bin Ninam Shah, P.I.S.	5A Jalan Abd. Rahman, Muar.	Parit Jawa.
* The Hon'ble Haji Othman bin Haji Mohamed Sa'at, p.i.s.	23, Jalan Majidi, Muar.	Jorak.
* The Hon'ble Haji Ismail bin Hassan. i	M39 Kg: Melayu, J. Mersing, Kluang	Rengam
t The Hon'ble Mr. Poh Swee Lim, J.p.	17 Jl. Dato Mohd. Ali, Mersing.	Mersing.
The Hon'ble Inche Ismail bin Sa'adon.	23 Jalan Wayang Kota Tinggi.	Kota Tinggi.
The Hon'ble Syed Mohamed bin Edros.	47 Jalan Ngee. Heng, J Bahru.	Gelang Patah.
The Hon'ble Inche Nordin bin Haji Hashim.	Pt. Jelotong, Batu Pahat.	Ayer Hitam.
The Hon'ble Lebai Mohamed Ijin Ya'acob	64 Kampong Ayer Baloi, Pontian.	Pontian Dalam.
The Hon'ble Inche Abdul Wahid bin Suleiman.	400 Jl. Kluang, Batu Pahat.	Broleh.
The Hon'ble Mr. Lee Yeak Khim.	10-12 Ji. Tepi Sungei, Kota Tinggi.	Johore Lama.
The Hon'ble Inche Abdul Majid bin Haji Hashim.	93 Simpang Tiga, Benut.	Benut.
The Hon'ble Mr. Tan Peng Khoo, P.I.S., A.M.N.	239, Jl. Tanah Merah, Batu Pahat.	Bandar Penggaram
The Hon'ble Haji Mohamed Noor bin Juma'at, p.i.s.	41, Jl. Kluang, Batu Pahat.	Tanjong Sembrong.
The Hon'ble Inche Kosai bin Haji Mohamed Salleh.	221, Jl. Mariam, Muar.	Parit Bakar.
The Hon'ble -Inche Ali Afiendi bin Ahmad.	Jalan Endau, Kg. Sri Lallang, Mersing.	Endau.
The Hon'ble Mr. Lai Kuen Tee.	3, Jl. Sialang, Tangkak.	Tangkak.
The Hon'ble Inche Elias bin Abu Bakar, J.P.	463, Jl. Hussin, Segamat.	Labis.
The Hon'ble Haji Hatta bin Hj Mohamed Salleh, P.I.S.	Kg. Paya Dalam, Segamat.	Bandar Segamat
The Hon'ble Mr. M. P. Kumaran, P.I.S.	18, Jalan Aji, Segamat.	Batu Anam.
The Hon'ble Haji Abdul Latiff bin Omar	890, Jl. Temeng-gong Ahmad, Muar.	Serom.
The Hon'ble Mr. Tan Chin Cheong.	Sri Medan Iron Mine, Batu Pahat.	Simpang Kiri.
The Hon'ble Mr. Chu Choon Yong.	40, Jl. Ngee Heng, J. Bahru.	Tanjong Petrie.

The Hon'ble Mr. Lee Ah Leng.	X56-3, Jl. Haji Manan, Kluang.	Gunong Lambak.
The Hon'ble Mr. Soh Kim Siam.	S74, Jl. Sultanah, Kulai, J. Bahru.	Senai/Kulai.
The Hon'ble Mr. Phang Voon Liat.	9, Heaslett Street, Cha'ah, Segamat.	Bekok.
The Hon'ble Datin Fatimah bte Hj: Abdul Majid, p.i.s.	48P Jalan Water Works, J. Bahru.	Plentong.
The Hon'ble Inche Ong Kai Beng.	14, Jalan T. Mah Kota Ismail.	Sri Lallang.
Yang Berhormat Inche Abdul Rahman bin Mohd. Amin.	106, Jalan White House, Pontian,	Pontian Kechil.

**Also Executive Council Members*

Executive

State Secretary

Name — Dato Abdul Rahman bin Musa, s.P.M.J., P.J.S.

Office — State Secretariat Johore Bahru.

Phone No. — JB. 3001 (House) JB. 3002 (Office).

^S^johore has eight administrative districts: Johore Bahru, Muar, Batn Pahat, Segamat, Kluang, Pontian, Kota Tinggi, Mersing.

Johore Bahru district

District Officer: Inche Bidin bin Login, S.M.J., P.I.S.

Address: District and Land Office, Johore Bahru..

Muar district

District Officer: Inche Abd. Aziz bin Hj. Shukor, D.P.M.J., P.I.S.

Address: District & Land Office, Muar.

Batu Pahang district

District Officer: Inche Abd. Rahman bin Ja'afar, D.P.M.J., P.I.S.

Address: District & Land Office, Batu Pahat. ,

Segamat district

District Officer: Inche Abdullah bin Ahmad, s.M.j., P.I.S.

Address: District & Land Office, Segamat.

Kluang district

District Officer: Inche Ibrahim bin A. Majid, p.i.s.

Address: District & Land Office, Kluang.

Pontian district

District Officer: Inche Abd. Kadir bin Abdullah, P.i.s

Address: District & Land Office, Pontian.

Kota Tinggi district

District Officer: Inche Hj. Lemin bin Alias

Address: District & Land Office, Kota Tinggi.

Mersing district

District Officer: Inche Mohamed bin Ngalim, p.i.s

Address: District & Land Office, Mersing.

State Capital

Johore Bahru.

Population

75,100

LIST OF TOWN COUNCILS AND LOCAL COUNCILS.

Town Councils:

Johore Bahru, Bandar Maharani, Bandar Penggaram, Segamat, Kluang, Kota Tinggi, Pontian, Mersing.

Local Councils, in Johore Bahru District:

Pandan, Senai, Plentong, Masai, Kangkar Pulai, Sengkang, Lima Kedai, Ulu Choh, Gelang Patah, Selang, Ayer Bemban, Pasir Puteh, Terbrau, Ulu Tiram, Saleng, Bukit Batu, Kelapa Savvit, Secudai, Scdenak, Kulai.

Local Councils, in Muar District:

Sungei Mati, Parit Javva, Panchor, Pagoh, Bukit Kangkar, Bukit Iiepong, Bukit Pasir, Kebun Bahru, Bukit Bakri, Grisek, Lenga, Sagil, Kundang Ulu, Tangkak, Serom, Bukit Gambir, Kampong Bahru Lenga.

Local Councils in Batu Pahat District:

Tongkong Pechah, Ayer Hitam, Parit Sulong, Yong Peng, Kangkar Bahru, Sri Medan, Lam Lee, Senggarang, Sri Gading, Rengkif, Parit Raja, Semerah, Minyak Beku, 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, Sejfting Loi, Sungei Karas, Paya Jekas, Bukit Tunggal, Pudu.

Local Councils, in Kluang District:

Kampong Gajali, Kampong Paya, Sungei Sayong, Sempang Rengam, Sri Lalang, Kahang, Kampong Machap, Layang Layang, Chamek, Rengam, Paloh.

Local Councils, in Pontian District:

Pekan Nanas, Ayer Baloi, Permas Kechil, Benut.

Local Councils, in Kota Tinggi District:

Sedili Besar, Telok Sengat, Sungei Rengit, Pasir Gogok.

Local Councils, in Mersing District:

Jemaluang, Kampong Hubong, Endau, Sri Pantai, Pengkalan Batu, Mersing Kechil.

Elected Members of the House of Representatives

<i>Constituency</i>	<i>Name of Elected Member</i>
Batu Anam	M. P. Kumaran
Bandar Segamat	Haji Hatta bin Haji Mohd. Sa'leh
Tangkak	Lai Kuen Tee
Serom	Haji Abdul Latiff bin Omar
Bukit Serampang	Haji Hassan bin Haji Yunos
Jorak	Haji Othman bin Haji Mohd. Sa'at
Labis	Elias bin Abu Bakar
Bekok	Phang Voon Liat

Bandar Maharani	...	Chua Song Lim
Parit Bakar	...	Kosai bin Haji Mohd. Salleh
Parit Jawa	...	Sulaiman bin Ninam Shah
Simpang Kiri	...	Tan Chin Cheong
Broléh	...	Abdul Wahid bin Suleiman
Bandar Penggaram	...	Tan Peng Khoon
Tanjong Sembrong	...	Haji Mohd. Noor bin Juma'at
Ayer Hitam	...	Nordin bin Haji Hashim
Gunong Lambak	...	Lee Ah Leng
Sri Lalang	...	Ong Kai Beng
Endau	...	Ali Affendi bin Ahmad
Mersing	...	Poh Swee Lim
Kota Tinggi	...	Ismail bin Haji Sa'adon
Johore Lama	...	Lee Yeak Khim
Rengit	...	Haji Taha bin Haji Zakaria
Benut	...	Abdul Majid bin Haji Hashim
Pontian Dalam	...	Lebai Mohamed bin Yacob
Pontian Kechil	...	A. Rahman bin Mohd. Amin
Rengam	...	Haji Ismail bin Hassan
Senai-Kulai	...	Soh Kim Sian
Glang Patah	...	Syed Mohamed bin Edros
Tampoi	...	Haji Rahmat bin Haji Daud
Plentong	...	Datin Fatimah binte Hj. Abd. Majid
Tanjong Petri	...	Chu Choon Yong

Transport.

Description of road conditions	Length of roads	
	State Miles	Federal Miles
Total Bituminous Surfaced ...	507.64	424.94
Total Non-Bituminous gravelled	146.37	—
Total concrete surfaced ...	1.53	11.43
Total Earth surfaced ...	3.73	—
Grand total ...	<u>659.27</u>	<u>436.37</u>

Post Offices

There are 34 Post Offices in Johore and the are located at:

Batu Anam, Batu Pahat, Bekok, Benut, Bukit Pasir, Cha'ah, Endau, Jementah, Johore Bahru, Kluang, Kota Tinggi, Kulai, Kuala Rompin, Labis, Layang-layang, Masai, Mersing, Muar, Paloh Panchor, Parit Jawa, Pengerang, Pontian, Rengit, Rengam, Scudai, Segamat, Senai, Senggarang, Sungei Mati, Tampoi, Tangkak, Ulu Tiram, Yong Peng.

Finance

State Revenue—

1960	(Actual)	—	\$ 33,710,868.55
1961	(Revised)	—	36,060,930.00

State Expenditure—

1961 (Actual)	—	\$ 32,184,618.05
1961 (Revised)	—	34,500,000.00

Types of Schools and Number of Pupils in Johore.

	Medium	Assisted		Independent		Total	
		Schools	Pupils	Schools	Pupils	Schools	Pupils
English, Secondary ...		24	11,310	26	4,701	50	16,011
„ Primary ...		44	23,844	49	3,569	93	27,413
Malay, Primary ...		426	77,489	1	114	427	77,603
Chinese, Secondary ...		9	6,603	2	1,828	11	8,431
„ Primary ...		252	70,244	18	750	270	70,994
Indian, Primary ...		126	7,862	1	16	127	7,878
Total: ...		881	197,352	97	10,978	978	208,330

Acreage of Agricultural Crops — Johore 1960.

Group	Sole	Main	Mixed
<i>Food:</i>			
Tea (Lowland) Total	31½	¾	—
Coffee Total ...	610.5	94.3	1291.8
Sago ...	902	115	1051½
Sugar Cane ...	4	—	88
Sugar Palm ...	—	—	2
<i>Fibres:</i>			
Kapok ...	—	—	43
<i>Spices:</i>			
Arecanut ...	1376	4225	12222
Pepper ...	564	—	—
Sireh ...	—	—	73.5
<i>Essential Oils:</i>			
Patchoili ...	—	—	5
Citronella ...	—	—	3
Derris Total ...	—	—	191
Nipah ...	1393	34	574
<i>Fruit:</i>			
Pineapple: Canning ...	22830	50	994
Others ...	198	440.5	193.5
Banana ...	94	—	7236
Papaya ...	13	—	98.5
Cashew Nut ...	—	—	27
Durian ...	417	—	3381.5
Rambutan ...	1353	389	2415
Mangosteen ...	26	—	865
Lime ...	—	3	57
Pomelo ...	—	—	46.5
Mandarin Orange ...	49.1	4	432.5
Other citrus ...	3.5	—	—



Mango	...	8	—	80
Chiku	...	20	—	122
Duku & Langsat	...	518	210	2130
Rambai	...	5	—	183.5
Chempedak	...	8	5	209
Jack fruit	...	5	—	165
Crop		Area Planted During	Area Harvested During	
		1960	1960	
		Sole	Sole	
		Mixed	Mixed	
<i>Food:</i>				
Tapioca	...	1002	4392	885 3528
Sweet Potato	...	960	1798	895 1340
Groundnut	...	15.5	62.5	21 53.25
Maize	...	19	88.5	14.5 49
Colocasia	...	340	631.5	192 561
Ragi	...	3	1	3 1
Soya Bean	...	—	2	— 2
Pulses	...	—	—	— —
Water Melon	...	85	62.5	85 33.75
Yam (disococorea spp)	...	50	100	30 68
Market Garden vegetables eg.	...	1013	958	790 721
<i>Spices:</i>				
Chillies	...	40.5	512	39 444.25
Ginger	...	59.5	112.25	41.5 65.75
Tumeric	...	1	54	4 36.25
Inedible (not mentioned elsewhere)	...			
Tobacco	...	2	26.75	1 16
Coconut			Smallholdings and estates with less than 100 acres +	
Acreege at 31st December 1959	...		141,164	acres
Acreege cut out or destroyed in 1960	...		107	acres
Balance	...	...	141,057	acres
Acreege planted in 1960	...	...	1,280.5	acres
Acreege as at 31st December 1960	...	...	142,337.5	acres

State Hospitals:

Gen. Hospital, Johore Bahru	Jalan Abu Bakar	JB. 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348 & 2349
Govt. Hospital, Pontian	Jalan Alsagoff	Pontian 5
Govt. Hospital, Batu Pahat	Jalan Kluang	B.P. 9
Govt. Hospital, Kluang	Jalan Hospital	Kluang 14
Govt. Hospital, Muar	— Jalan Salleh	Muar 21
Govt. Hospital, Tangkak	Jalan Hospital	Tangkak 206
Govt. Hospital, Segamat	Segamat 9	Jalan Muar

Govt. Hospital, Mersing	Jalan Rest House Mersing	7
Govt Hospital^ Kota Tinggi	Jalan Lombong	K.T. 8
Leprosarium, Johore Bahru	5th Mile Jalan	
	Scudai	Tampoi 21!
T.B. Sanitarium, Tampoi	Jalan Tampoi	Tampoi 231

State Clinics:

Maternal & Child Health Centre, Johore Bahru	Gin. Hospital, JB.JB.	2345
Maternal & Child Health Centre, Batu Pahat	Jalan Md. Kbalid B.P.	11
Maternal & Child Health Centre, Muar	Jalan Othman	Muar 37
Maternal & Child Health Centre, Segamat	Jlrt. Gudang Ubat Segamat	9
Maternal and Child Health Centre, Kluang	Jalan Hj. Abdul Rahman	Kluang 317

Number of Doctors in Johore

The total number of Doctors 37

Number of Dentist in Johore

The total number of Dentists 14

Social Welfare Services

N». of Homes

There are three Homes, namely: Old Person's Home, Jubilee Home for Children and Remand Home & Hostel. These Homes are directly controlled by the Director of Social Welfare Federation of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur.

People Cared for by:

- i. 440 Persons receiving cash relief
- ii. 54 School children receiving school-aids
- iii. 110 Children in Jubilee Home for Children
- iv. 174 Inmates of Old Person's Home
- v. 383 Inmates of Village Welfare Homes.
- vi. 139 Inmates of Mersing Welfare Camp.
- vii. 60 Inmates of Tampoi Land & Industrial Settlement
- viii. 57 Inmates of Youth & Instructional Centre,
- ix. 10 Inmates of Remand Home & Hostel.
- x. 21 Inmates of Johore Chesire Home.

TOTAL ... 1,448

State Institutions

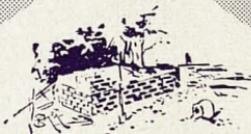
The following are the State Institutions:—

- i. Mersing Welfare Camp.
- ii. Tampoi Land & Industrial Settlement
- iii. Youth & Instructional Centre.
- iv. Johore Chesire Home.
- v. 37 Village Welfare Home in Johore.

These Homes are jointly run by the Dept: of Social Welfare and the Johore State Welfare Committee.



Housing Problem ?



BUILDING A HOUSE?

What type of house? Suitable for Malaya's climate? Big? Small? Suited to landscape?



BUYING A HOUSE?

H P terms? Outright Purchase? Interest? Discount? Quality? Value for your money?



FURNISHING?

Trouble with making the most of a small area? Turning a house into a home?



PAINTING?

Room needs to look bigger? Ceiling too low? Room temperature too hot? Where's morning sun in relation to rooms?



REPAIRING?

New roof? Woodwork needs changing? Plaster falling off walls? Paintwork flaking? Additions to old house?

See
AHONG
Construction
Co. (M) Ltd.

Consult our Housing and Development Department. Let our experts solve your problems for you. If you want a new house in Kuala Lumpur or in Petaling Jaya, ready-built, or built just for you, or a redecorating, furnishing, paint or repair job done, let our experience serve you!

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Head Office: Lee Rubber Bldg., High Street, Kuala Lumpur.

Factory & Stores: No.8 Road 213, Petaling Jaya. K.L. 83689-83402

ACC 74.7

Kedah



Head of State

BIOGRAPHY OF HIS HIGHNESS SULTAN ABDUL HALIM MU'AZAM SHAH IBNI ALMARHOM SULTAN BADLISHAH, K.O.M., D.M.N., SULTAN OF KEDAH.

Born on 28th November, 1927. Education: Malay School and Sultan Abdul Hamid College, Alor Star. In February 1949 left for the United Kingdom for further studies. Spent two years at a coaching establishment in Sussex. Then was privately tutored in Oxford in preparation for the University Entrance Examination. Was admitted into Wadham College in early 1952, and spent 2½ years at Oxford reading a Diploma Course in Social and Public Administration. Flew back to Kedah for a short vacation in 1954 and in 1955 returned to Malaya. Attached to District Office Alor Star and Treasury for a year in 1957. In March 1950 married the eldest daughter of the then Yang Di-Pertuan Besar and Tunku Ampuan of Negri Sembilan. Was appointed Raja Muda on fifth August, 1949.

Was appointed Regent on 9th March, 1957 during the absence of late His Highness from Kedah for an operation in the United Kingdom from 12th March to 3rd July, 1957. *Travels:* Europe between 1950 and 1954.

Public Activities: Patron—Kedah Club, Alor Star. Patron—Kesatuan Penuntut2 Melayu, Alor Star. President—Kedah Amateur Athletic Association. Patron—Kedah Camera Club. Patron—Oxford & Cambridge Society, Federation of Malaya. Patron—Persekutuan Perseatuan2 Badminton Melayu, Malsya. *Hobbies and Recreation:* Tennis—Golf—Billiards and Photography. Succeeded his father as Sultan of Kedah on 14th July, 1958.

Geography

Kedah lies on the north west coast. It is bordered on the interior 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 04. Its total area is 3,000 square miles.

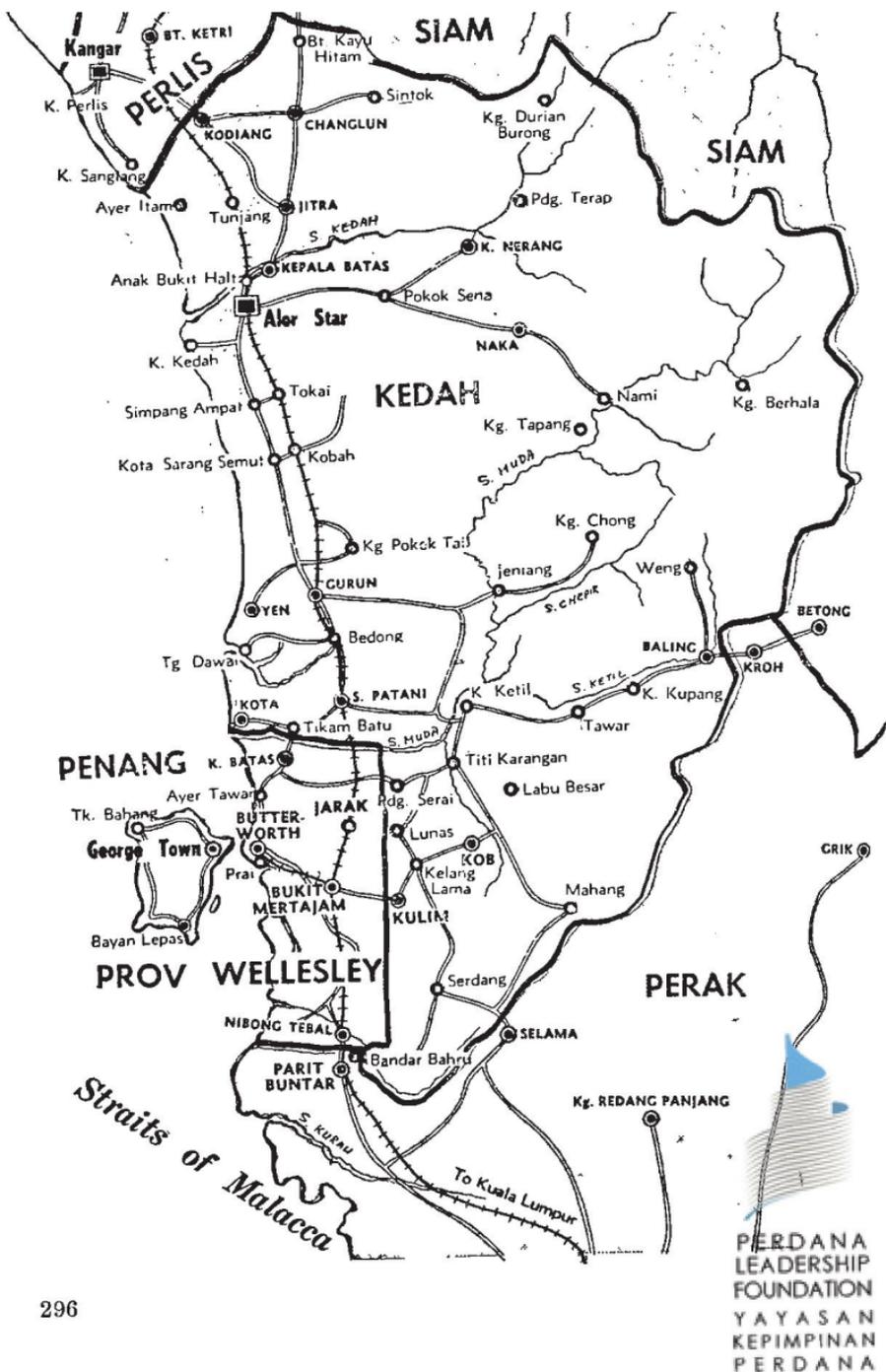
Its mountains are Kedah Peak (3,978 feet) and Gunung Perak (2,823 feet).

Its other principal towns are Sungai 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 terrorists Chin Peng

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 1011 and the Achines in 1619.

In 1717, the Ruler of Kedah ceded Penang to the East India Government through Francis Light. In 1810, he ceded Province 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 on 31st December 1960 is as follows:

Malaysians	...	...	...	524,8+6
Chinese	...	...	...	157,304
Indians and Pakistanis	...	...	...	73,742
Others	...	...	...	15,741
Total	...	...	...	771,633

Crest

The Crest may in ordinary language be described as consisting of

(a) Padi, (b) Crescent, (c) Shield.

The "Padi" signifies "abundance" or "prosperity";

The "Crescent" signifies the "Religion of Islam";

The "Shield" signifies "sovereignty".

Flag

The two Kedah Flags namely those of His Highness the Sultan and the State were instituted on 10th January, 1912.

Description of flag

	<i>Padi</i>	<i>Crescent</i>	<i>Shield</i>	<i>Back</i>
Sultan's flag	green	red	green	yellow
State flag	yellow	green	yellow	red



STATE FLAG

Anthem

ALLAH SELAMAT SULTAN MAHKOTA
BERPANJANGAN USIA DI-ATAS TAKHTA
MEMELIHARA UGAMA NABI KITA
NEGERI KEDAH SERATA-RATA

Decorations

Kedah Order of Merit, for every 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.

the same time. Holders have the right to use the letters "K.O.M." after their names. Ribbons: Green and yellow.

Kedah Star of Valour, 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 "K.S.V." after their names. Star: Four-pointed bronze star, crossed curved krisses pointing upwards with the words "For Valour" in Jawi in the centre, Ribbon: Crimson and blue.

Kedah Gallantry Star, for conspicuous gallantry by Officer and Warrant Officers of the Security and Fighting Services. Holders have the right to use the letters "K.G.S." after their names. Star: White metal six-pointed star, with two small krisses pointed upwards and a scroll bearing the words "For Gallantry" in Jawi. Ribbon: Five equal stripes alternately of blue and white.

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 "K.G.M." after their names. Medal: Circular white metal, with two small krisses and a scroll bearing the words "For Gallantry" in Jawi. Ribbon: Dark blue, white and crimson.

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 Sultan. Awarded at the sole discretion of the Sultan only. Decoration: Oval medal of white metal, with the Kedah crest in bronze in the centre, the words "For Loyalty" in Jawi above the crest and in English below. Ribbon: Royal Yellow.

Other decorations are: Kedah Distinguished Service Star and Medal. Kedah Long Service Star and Medal. Kedah Meritorious Service Decoration. Kedah Commemoration Medal, to commemorate the accession of the Reigning Sultan to the throne of Kedah. (The late Sultan Badlishah ibni Almarhom Sultan Abdul Hamid Halim Shah, K.O.M.).

Kedah Commemoration Medal, to commemorate the installation of His Highness the Reigning Sultan to the throne of Kedah. (The present Sultan Abdul Halim Mu'azam Shah ibni Almarhom Sultan Badlishah, K.O.M., D.M.N.).

Mentri Besar

Syed Omar bin Syed Abdullah Shahabudin, P.M.N., J.P., Dato' Sri Maha Wangsa, born July 6, 1902, Alor Star. Married Yang Teramat Mulia Tunku Aminah bt. Sultan Abdul Hamid Halim Shah. Educated at the Penang Free School, Penang and Hongkong University. Chairman, Kedah State Alliance; Manager, Aminah English School, Alor Star. Recreation — Sports, walking and Fishing.

State Legislative Assembly

ELECTED MEMBERS:—

- The Hon'ble Mr. Speaker, Che Arshad bin Tunku Ismail, A.M.N.
- The Hon'ble the Mentri Besar, Dato' Syed Omar bin Syed Abdullah Shahbudin, P.M.N., J.P., Dato Seri Maha Wangsa.
- The Hon'ble Che Mohamed Zahir bin Haji Ismail.
- The Hon'ble Tuan Syed Ahmad bin Syed Mahmud Shahabudin, J.M.N., J.P.
- The Hon'ble Dato' (Dr.) Cheah Toon Lok, J.M.N., J.P., Dato Maha Kurnia.
- The Hon'ble Tuan Haji Ali bin Haji Ismail, J.M.N., J.P.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Karunakaran Nair, A.M.N., J.P.
The Hon'ble Che Azahari bin Mohamed Taib, A.M.N.
The Hon'ble Tuan Haji Ismail bin Ibrahim, A.M.N., J.P.
The Hon'ble Tuan Haji Omar bin Haji Salleh, A.M.N.
The Hon'ble Che Zainuddin bin Haji Din.
The Hon'ble Tuan Haji Omar bin Haji Ahmad.
The Hon'ble Tuan Haji Nyak Gam bin Nyak Abdullah, j.p.
The Hon'ble Mr. Soon Cheng Leong, j.p.
The Hon'ble Che Hamidah binti Omar, AM N., J.P.
The Hon'ble Mr. Mak Guan Pin.
The Hon'ble Mr. Chin Chin Cheang
The Hon'ble Mr. Tai Kuan Yang.
The Hon'ble Tuan Syed Ibrahim bin Syed Kechik.
The Hon'ble Che Yahaya bin Haji Abdul Jalil.
The Hon'ble Che Shafie bin Haji Abdullah.
The Hon'ble Tuan Haji Yasin bin Ibrahim.
The Hon'ble Che Johari bin Haji Salleh.
The Hon'ble Che Mustafa bin Ahmad.

OFFICIALS:

The Hon'ble the State Secretary, Che Shuaib bin Osman.
The Hon'ble the Legal Adviser, Che Abdul Kadir bin Yusofi.
The Hon'ble the State Financial Officer, Che Md. Khir bin Haji Jaafar.

CLERK OF LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY:

Che Md. Hassan bin Aminudin.

State Executive Council

The Hon'ble the Mentri Besar Dato' Syed Omar bin Syed Abdullah Shahabudin, P.M.N., J.P.. Dato' Sen Maha Wangsa.
The Hon'ble Che Mohamed Zahir bin Haji Ismail.
The Hon'ble Tuan Syed Ahmad bin Syed Mahmud Shahabudin, J.M.N., J.P.
The Hon'ble Dato' (Dr.) Cheah Toon Lok, J.M.N., J.P.. Dato Maha Kurnia.
The Hon'ble Tuan Haji Ali bin Haji Ismail, J.M.N. J.P.,
The Hon'ble Mr. Karunakaran K. Nair, J.M.N., J.P.
The Hon'ble Che Azahari bin Mohamed Taib, A.M.N.

OFFICIALS:

The Hon'ble the State Secretary, Che Shuaib bin Osman.
The Hon'ble Legal Adviser, Che Abdul Kadir bin Yusoff.
The Hon'ble the State Financial Officer, Che Md. Khir bin Haji Jaafar.

CLERK OF COUNCIL:

Che Hassan bin Aminudin.

Districts

Kedah has ten administrative districts: Kota Star, Kubang Pasu, Yen, Langkawi, Kuala Muda, Kulim, Baling, Bandar Bharu, Sik, Padang Terap.



Kota Star district

District Officer: Che Shaari bin Haj Daud, Tel. S.A. 48

Kubang Pasu district

District Officer: Che. Mohd. Sheriff bin Puteh, Tel. Jitra 242

Yan district

District Officer: Y.T.M. Tuan Syed Sofi Aljaffree, Tel. Yan 34

Langkawi district

District Officer: Che Mohd. Yusoff bin Ismail, Tel. Langkawi 216

Kuala Muda districtDistrict Officer: Tuan Syed Osman b. Syed Mohamad Idid,
Tel. Sungei Patani 22**Kulim district**

District Officer: Syed Alwi bin -Syed Kassim, Tel. Kulim 16

Ealing district

District Officer: Che Harun bin Haji Hamzah

Badar Bharu district

District Officer: Che Soil bin Mohd. Hassan, Tel. Parit Buntar 121

Sik districtDistrict Officer: Y.T.M. Tunku Fariduddin Haji bin Tunku Mansor,
Tel. Sik 31**Padang Terap district**

District Officer: Che Radzi bin Basir, Tel. K. Nerang 226-1

Heads of Government Departments**Director of Land Office**

Director of Lands -

Tuan .Syed Noh bin Syed Omar
Shahabudin**Town Council Office**

Chairman - - - - - Che Abu Bakar bin Sulaiman

Secretary - - - - - Che Mansor bin Zain

Public Service Commission

Chairman - - - - - Tuan Haji Shamsudin bin Md. Yusoff,

Secretary - - - - - Inche Lim Wan Seng

Sultan's Office

Private Secretary to H.H. the

Sul'tan - - - - - Che Ahmad bin Mann

Drainage and Irrigation Department

State Drainage and Irrigation

Engineer - - - - - Inche A. S. Sodhy

Drainage and Irrigation Engineer

North Kedah - - - - - Inche Gan Chin Lim



Agricultural Department

State Agricultural Officer - - Che Md. Noor bin Wahab
Agricultural Development Officer - Che Othman bin Mohd. Lela

State Treasury

State Financial Officer - Y.B. Inche Mohd. Khir bin Haji Jaafar
State Treasurer - - Y.T.M. Tunku Nong bin Tunku Mohd. Jewa

Forest Department

State Forest Officer - - Che Din bin Che Emby

Veterinary Department

State Veterinary¹ Surgeon - - Tuan Haji S. M. Babjee

Social Welfare Office

State Welfare Officer - - Raja Othman bin Raja Ngah All

Public Works Department

State Engineer v - - Inche G. S. Glaister
Engineer Waterworks - - Inche J. W. Simpson
Senior Executive Engineer, N/K - Inche J. S. Rattray
Architect - - Inche Tan Kong Hong
Mechanical Engineer - - Che Abdul Aziz bin Ahmad

Information Department

State Information Officer - - Che Abdullah Sani bin Din

Legal Adviser's Chamber

State Legal Adviser - -. Y.B. Inche Abdul Kadir bin Yusoff
Deputy Public Prosecutor - - Y.M. Raja Mohd. Redzuan bin Haji Yaacob

Religious Affairs Department

Secretary - - Y.T.M. Tunku Ahmad Tajuddin Haji (Tunku Sri Maharaja Lela)
Chief Kathi - - Tuan Haji Abdul Raman bin Abdul La tiff
Assistant Chief Kathi - - Tuan Haji Saad bin Said

Elections:

Kedah State Constituencies:

Jitra, Padang Terap, Tunjang, Jerlun, Pokok Sena, Langgar-Limhonj Alor Star Pekan, Alor Star Luar, Langkawi, Kota Star Barat, Kangkon Bukit Raya, Padang, Sik, Gurun/Kota, Sala, Yen", Baling Timor, Baling Barat, Sg. Patani Luar, Pekan Sungei Patani, Sidam, Lunas, Kul.im. Bandar Bahru.

Votes cast in last state elections were 202,825 representing 75.7%.

Finance

The State revenue for 1961 was estimated at \$8,179,287 and expenditure was \$19,389,136.

Rural Development

Major projects (a) Ganung Keriang-Kangar road project costing \$5,000,000/-, (b) 25 minor road projects costing \$2,000,000 and 4 land development schemes covering an area of about 8000 acres at Sungei Tiang, Bukit Tembaga, Batu Lapan and Luar Napai in north Kedah.

Education

	Malay	English	Chinese
Primary schools:	260	35	101
Secondary schools:	—	16	8
Rural Trade School	—	—	1
Enrolment:			
Primary	...	...	123,514
Secondary	...	...	9,513

Agriculture:

(a) Main crops are padi and rubber

(b) Total acreage cultivated under padi is 288,000 acres and rubber about 200,000 acres.

Medical

Name and Number of Hospital.

General Hospital, Alor Star
District Hospital, Sg. Patani
District Hospital, Kulim
District Hospital, Baling
District Hospital, L'kawi

Number of Clinics

Maternal Child Health Clinics	4	
Mobile Child Health Clinics ^	...	71
Midwifery Clinics (incl: 2 Midwives' Clinic cum Qrs.)	...	17
Static Dispensaries	...	15

Number of Doctors

Doctors	...	25
Housemen	...	4

Number of Dentists

Dentist	...	8
Houseman (Dental)	...	1

Welfare:

Two welfare homes in Kedah. A total of 280 aged people cared for in the two homes at Bedeng (200) and Pokok Sena (80).

Tourism.

Pulau Langkawi and Kedah Peak.

Kelantan



Head of State



HIS HIGHNESS TUANKU YAHYA PETRA IBNI AL-MARHUM SULTAN IBRAHIM, D.K., S.P.M.K., S.J.M.K., D.M.N., D.K. (Brunei), S.M.N. was installed as the Sultan of Kelantan on 10th July, 1960.

Born in Kota Bharu on 10th December, 1917, he attended Francis Light School, Penang, and in 1934 he went to England for further studies and returned to Kelantan in 1939. From 1948-1953 he became President of the Council of Religion.

On 1st February, 1948, he was proclaimed "Tengku Mahkota, Kelantan". He was appointed Regent for a brief period during the absence of the late H.H. in 1953 and in 1958.

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 88 miles. Its total area is 5,713 square miles.

Much of Kelantan, particularly the south, is still jungle.

It boasts of having the highest mountain in Malaya, Gunung Tahan, (7,186 feet), which is on the border with Pahang. Another high mountain is Gunung Noring (6,114 feet), in Ulu Ke'antan.

Its principal river is the Kelantan.

The State is divided into eight administrative districts: Kota Bharu (Kuala Krai), Ulu Kelantan, Pasir Mas, Pasir Puteh, Bachok, Machang, Tumpat and Tanah Merah.

Tumpat is the only port, and because of sandbars and the shallow water, steamers plying to and fro have to anchor some miles out.

The seat of Government is Kota Bharu which is also the Royal town of the Ruler.

History

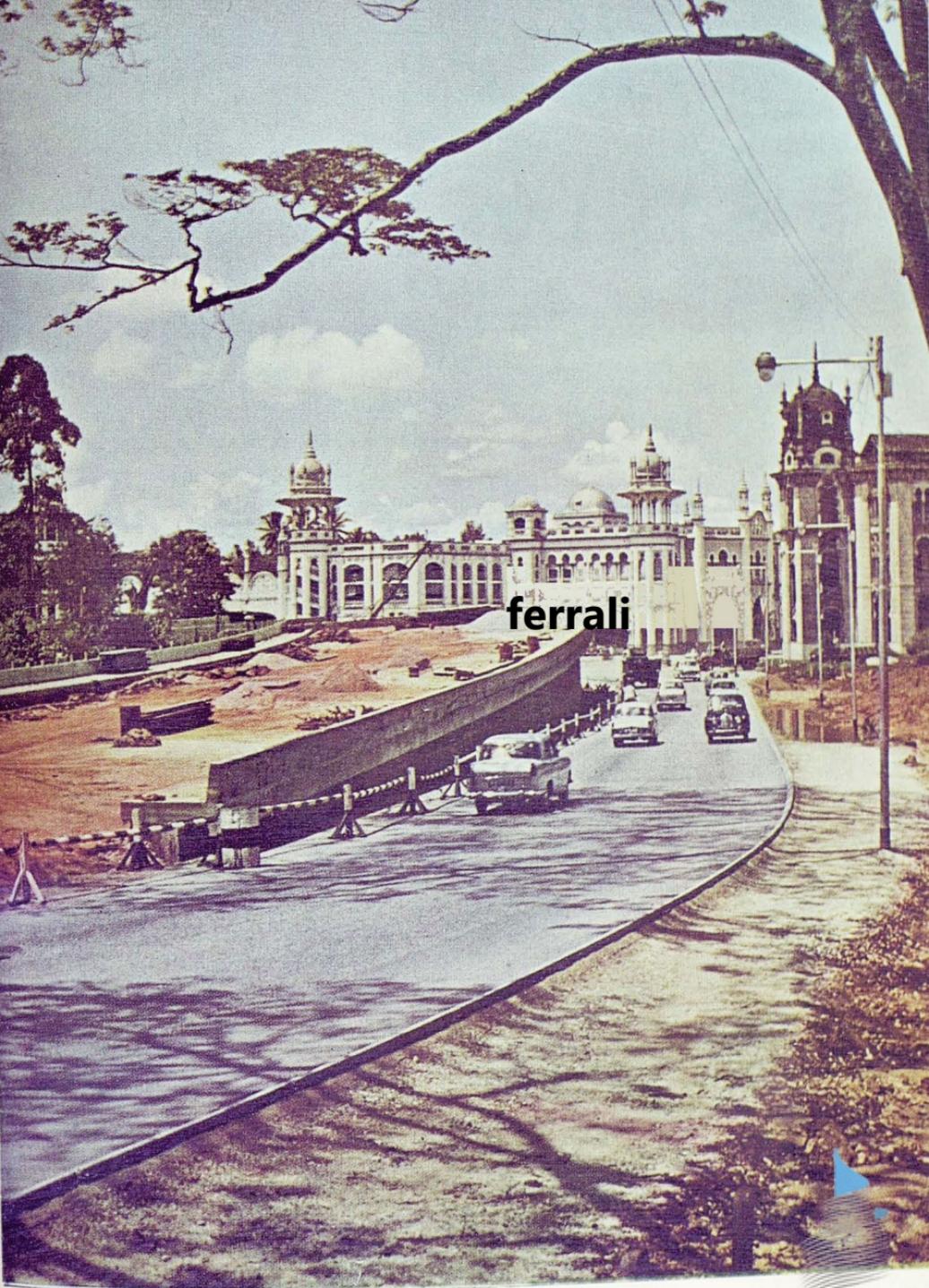
The Kelantan Sultanate can be traced back to 1411 A.D. Kelantan flourished under Sultan Mansor Shah until 1506 when the Sultan of Malacca sent a force to invade the state. Later Mansor Shah's daughter married the Sultan of Malacca — she became the mother of the first Ruler of Perak.

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 occurred 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.



ferrali

The rapidly changing face of Kuala Lumpur reflects the progress and development of Malaya. To meet the increase in road traffic the flyover under construction is the first phase of Kuala Lumpur's first throughway.

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Products

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PERDANA

Long Pandak was also killed during the Civil War and Long Muhamad 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 Senik 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, Ahmad's son became Sultan Muhamad III.

Muhamad III was succeeded by his brother Long Mansor who acted as Regent until 1911 when Long Sjenik became Sultan Muhamad IV.

An agreement signed with the British government in 1909 brought the Siamese protection of Kelantan to an end.

Mohamad JV died in 1920, he was succeeded by his son, Tengku Ismail who ruled until his death in 1944. Tengku Ibrahim, Tengku Ismail's brother, was installed as Sultan. He ruled until his death in 1960.

On 10th July, 1960, Tengku Yahya Petra was proclaimed Sultan.

Population

The estimated population as on 31st December, 1960 is as follows:—

Malaysians	514,681
Chinese	3,1,801
Indians and Pakistanis	6,682
Others	8,175

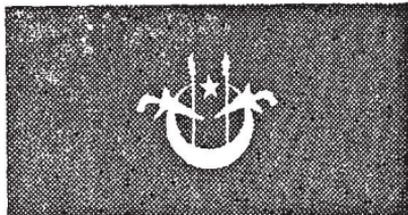
561,339

Flag

This is the state flag of Kelantan.

Crest

A Crown, the Crescent and Star, two spears, two irises, two cannons, and two golden barking deers mounted on a ribbon inscribed with the words "*Berserah Kepada Tuhan Kerajaan Kelantan*".



The Crown is the symbol of a sovereign, the crescent and star of the Muslim faith, the spears and crises are Malay national weapons, the cannons were defensive weapons used in Kelantan in olden days, the barking deers were the tame pets of the first Ruler of Kelantan, a woman.

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 Mahmood Mahyiddeen.

Orders and Decorations

(Division of Classes)

Al-Yunusi (Derjah Kerabat), the Royal, Family Order.

Al-Mohammandi I (Sri Paduka Mahkota Kelantan),

Al-Mohammandi II (Dato Paduka Mahkota Kelantan),

Al-Mohammandi III (Paduka Mahkota Kelantan).

(Order of the Crown of Kelantan, 1st, 2nd and 3rd classes)

Al-Ismaili I (Stia Jiwa Mahkota Kelantan),

Al-Ismaili II (Dato Jiwa Mahkota Kelantan),

Al-Ismaili III (Paduka Mahkota Kelantan).

(Order of the Life of the Crown of Kelantan, 1st, 2nd and 3rd classes)
Pahlawan Yang Gagah Perkasa, Order of the Valorous Warrior
Sri Mahkota Kelantan, S.M.K.
Sri Kelantan, s.K.
Ahli Kelantan, A.K.

Medals

Pingat Ta'at
Pingat Bakti
Pingat Perangai Baik

Mentri Besar

The Hon'ble Tuan Haji Ishah bin Lotfi Omar (Dato Bentara Jaya)

ELECTED MEMBERS:

The Hon'ble Inche Mohd. Asri bin Haji Muda
The Hon'ble Haji Mohamed bin Nasir, P.M.K.
The Hon'ble Inche Khaider bin Khatib
The Hon'ble Wan Sulaiman bin Haji Ibrahim
The Hon'ble Nik Abdul Rahman bin Nik Mat
The Hon'ble Haji Mohd. Nor bin Haji Yusofi
The Hon'ble Che' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Daud
The Hon'ble Che' Daud bin Abdul Jamil

OFFICIALS:

The Hon'ble Inche Hashim bin Haji Mohamed, S.J.M.K., P.M.K.
(Dato' Wira Jaya), the State Secretary, Kelantan
The Hon'ble Inche Pawan Ahmad bin Ibrahim Rashid,
the Legal Adviser, Kelantan
The Hon'ble Inche A. Aziz bin Idris, P.M.K.,
the State Financial Officer, Kelantan

State Legislative Assembly

ELECTED MEMBERS:

The Hon'ble Tuan Haji Ishak Lotfi bin Omar (Dato Bentara Jaya)
The Hon'ble Che' Mohd. Asri bin Haji Muda
The Hon'ble Tuan Haji Mohamed bin Nasir, P.M.K.
The Hon'ble Tengku Mohamed ibni Al-Marhum Sultan Mohamed IV,
D.P.M.K., S.M.K. (Tengku Kaya Perkasa)
The Hon'ble Che' Abdullah bin Haji Yusofi
The Hon'ble Tuan Haji Mohd. Noor bin Haji Yusofi
The Hon'ble Wan Sulaiman bin Haji Ibrahim
The Hon'ble Che' Khaider bin Khatib
The Hon'ble Che' Abdullah bin Ahmad
The Hon'ble Che' Saufi bin Idris
The Hon'ble Nik Abdullah bin Haji Arshad-
The Hon'ble Tuan Haji Hassan bin Haji Ismail
The Hon'ble Che' Mohd. Amin bin Haji Yaacob
The Hon'ble Che' Mustapha bin Awang
The Hon'ble Che' Yusofi bin Abdul Latiff
The Hon'ble Che' Abdul Rahman bin Salleh

The Hon'ble Tuan Haji Othman bin Haji Ismail
 The Hon'ble Che' Abdul Rahman bin Awang Sulong
 The Hon'ble Che' Ishak bin Mustapha
 The Hon'ble Tuan Haji Daud bin Yusofi
 The Hon'ble Wan Yusofi bin Wan Yaacob
 The Hon'ble Che' Mohd. Daud bin Ab. Jamil
 The Hon'ble Tuan Haji Haron bin Haji Sulong
 The Hon'ble Che' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Daud
 The Hon'ble Che' Shafei bin Ahmad
 The Hon'ble Tuan Haji Che' Muda bin Haji Yusofi
 The Hon'ble Che' Omar bin Awang
 The Hon'ble Nik Abdul Rahman bin Nik Mohamed
 The Hon'ble Che' Mohd. Ali bin Abdullah
 The Hon'ble Dr. Wee Khoo Hock, A.K.

State Executive Council

PRESIDENT;

The Hon'ble Tuan Haji Ishak Lotfi bin Omar (Dato Bentara Jaya)
 Mentri Besar, Kelantan

OFFICIALS:

The Hon'ble Inche Hashim bin Haji Mohamed, S.J.M.K., P.M.K.
 (Dato' Wira Jaya),¹¹ the State Secretary, Kelantan
 The Hon'ble Inche Pawan Ahmad bin Ibrahim Rashid,
 the Legal Adviser, Kelantan
 The Hon'ble Inche A. Aziz bin Idris, P.M.K.,
 the State Financial Officer, Kelantan

Finance

Estimated State Revenue for 1961	...	\$ 4,097,559
Estimated State Expenditure for 1961	...	\$12,873,708
Allocation from Federal Fund		\$ 5,212,725

Districts and District Officers

Districts: Kelantan is divided into eight administrative districts.

KOTA BHARU

District Officer: Inche Nik Mustapha bin Nik Abdullah, P.M.K.

TUMPAT

District Officer: Inche Ahmad Nordin bin Abdul Wahab, S.M.K.

BACHOK

District Officer: Wan Omar bin Wan Navvang, P.M.K.
 (Dato Kaya Bakti)

PASIR MAS

District Officer: Haji Nik Abdullah b. Haji N. Hassin
 (Dato Kaya Muda)

PASIR PUTEH

District Officer: Tengku Abdul Rahim bin Tengku Zainal Abidin
 (Tengku Sriwa Raja)

MACHANG

District Officer: Inche Mohd. Ariffin bin Abdul Ghani, P.M.K.

TANAH MERAH

District Officer: Inche Haji Yusoff bin Hassan, P.M.K.
 (Dato Bentara Muda)



District Officer: Inche Haji Abdu'lah bin Mahmood, p.p.M.K., J.M.N.
(Dato Lela Jasa)

Local Councils

Kota Bharu: Pangkal Kalang, Peringat, Kadok, Kubang Kerian

Ulu Kelantan: Bertam, Dabong, Manek Urai, Gua Musang,
Kuala Balah

Pasip 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

Hospitals and Clinics

State Hospitals

General Hospital: Kota Bharu, Tel. 17 (K.B.)

District Hospital: Ulu Kelantan, Tel. 210 (K. Krai)

State Clinics

Maternal and Child Health Clinic: Kota Bharu, Tel. 18 (K.B.)

Pasir Mas Health Centre: Pasir Mas, Tel. 242 (P.M.)

Pasir Puteh Health Centre: Pasir Puteh, Tel. 219 (P.P.)

Yaws Control Project: Kota Bharu, Tel. 18 (K.B.)

尤 . 人 俊

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Malacca



Governor

DATO' HAJI ABDUL MALEK BIN YUSUF. Dato' Maha Kurnia, appointed Governor of the State of Malacca :ilst August, 11)59. Born !)th August, 1899, Kampong" Chengkau, Rembau, Negri Serabilan. Educated 1907 at Chengkau Malay School and 1910 at Malay College, Kuala Kangsar. Was appointed Malay ()fficer, Kuala Pilah in 19.17 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, Nc-gri Sembilan in 1959. He served in various Land Offices in Negri Sembilan, Pahang, Selangor and Perak from 1927 to 1938. After World War If 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 IB Officer in the Malayan Civil Service and was appointed Mentri Besar, Negri Sembilan in that year. In 1949 he retired from the Malayan Civil Service but continued in the appointment of Mentri Besar, Negri 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, Negri Sembilan in 1953. He was appointed 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 oil several Government Boaid's and Committees.

Governor's Official Residence

The official residence of the Governor is known as Seri Melaka, situated on St. Paul's Hill, Malacca.

List of Governor's Staff

Private Secretary to H.E. the Governor—Enche Mohd. Amin bin Janudin, Governor's Office, Malacca. Telephone: Malacca 8.

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 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles. Its total area is 640 square miles.

Most of Malacca is padi auct rubber land, with three principal rivers, the Linggi, Kesang and Malacca which run through the town.

It has six hills over 1,000 feet in height: Bukit Bemban (1,594 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 1,376 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 Eiau-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. Ma'acca 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 on 31st December, 1960 are as follows:—

Malaysians	163,882
Chinese	134,222
Indians and Pakistani	26,618
Others	4,095
Total	328,817

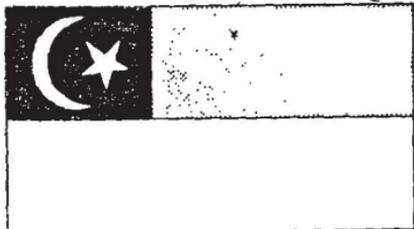
State Symbols

Flag

The colours of the State Flag are as follows:—

- Royal blue insect with yellow
- crescent moon and yellow five-pointed star.

All the colours used are the same as those for the flag of the Federation of Malaya.



Honours and Decorations

Awards of Justices of the Peace in and for the State of Malacca are made by the Governor.

Chief Minister

Enche' Abdul Ghafar bin Baba, appointed Chief Minister of the State of Malacca on 1st June, 1959. Born on 18th February, 1925, at Kua'a Pilah, Negri Sembilan. Educated at Malay School, Kuala Pilah, and later at Sultan Idris Training College, Tanjong Malim, from 1946 to 1949. Served as Malay School Teacher until 1959. Elected Federal Legislative Councillor 1955-1959.

State Executive Council

- The Hon. Chief Minister, Enche Abdul Ghafar bin Baba (President) C4478, Pringgit (Tel. M'ca 47)
- Hon. Tuan Haji Talib bin Karim, J.P., Kg. Baru Menggong, A. Gajah
- Hon. Mr. Tan Cheng Swee, 16, Bukit China Road (Tel. M'ca 1319)
- Hon. Enche Mohamed bin Haji Abdul Rahman, A.M.N., J.P., C4118, Pringgit (Tel. M'ca 1734)
- Hon. Enche Hassan bin Mansor, 78, Tranquerah Pantei I (Tel. M'ca 1050)

Hon. Mr. Goh Joon Hoe, A.M.N., J.P., 172, Heeren Street, Malacca
Hop. Enche Tamby Chik bin Abdul Karim, J.p., Kg. Londang, Masjid
Tanah P.O.

Clerk of Council: Mr. Vincent Lai

State Legislative Assembly

Speaker: Hon. Mr. Goh Kay Seng, J.P., 226D, Gajah Berang, Malacca

Hon. Enche Abdul Ghafarbin Baba, C4478, Pringgit (Tel. M'ca 47)

Hon. Enche Mohd. Sudin bin Abdul Rahman, J.P., Brisu, Alor Gajah
(Public Tel. A.G. 23611)

Hon. Mr. Khoo Chua a'ias Khoo Chua Seng, 61, Newcome Road,
Ma'acca (Tel. M'ca 3477)

Hon. Tuan Haji Talib bin Karim, J.P., Kg. Baru Menggong, A. Gajah

Hon. Mr. Tan Cheng Swee, J.P., 16, Bukit China Road

(Tel. M'ca 1319) •

Hon. Enche Mohamed bin Haji Abdul Rahman, A.M.N., J.P., C4119,
Pringgit

Hon. Enche Hassan bin Mansor, 78, Tranquerah Pantei I
(Tel. M'ca 1050)

Hon. Mr. Goh Joon Hoe, A.M.N., J.P., 172, Heeren Street, Malacca

Hon. Mr. Lim Yeow Koon, 315-B, Bandar Hilir Road, (Tel. M'ca 482)

Hon. Enche Tawi bin Haji Abdul Hamid, 4| Kandang

Hon. Tuan Haji Abdul Malek bin Haji Nong, Jasin Village, Jasin

Hon. Enche Noordin bin Sa'ad, 2573, Aye» Barok, Jasin

Hon. Enche Bulat bin Mohamed, 3 m.s. Semabok

Hon. Enche Tamby Chik bin Abdul Karim, J.P., Kg. Londang, Majid
Tanah P.O.

Hon. Tuan Haji Hassan bin Haji Ya'akub, Solok Ayer Lemau,
Masjid Tanah

Hon. Mr. Yeow Kay, 3119, Alor Gajah Village, Alor Gajah
(Tel. A.G. 210)

Hon. Mr. Tan Kai Kwi, A.M.N., J.P., 2018, Asahan Village, Asahan
(Tel. Asahan 47)

Hon. Enche Abdul bin Chudang, 13 m.s. Sempang Merlimau, Mer'ima

Hon. Enche Ibrahim bin Abdul Hamid, Merlimau Village, Merlimau

Clerk of the Assembly: Mr. Vincent Lai

Heads of State Departments

State Secretary, Malacca: Othman bin Abdul Karim (m), Tel. 82

State Legal Adviser, N.S. and Malacca: Mohd. Salleh bin Abbas (m),
Tel. S'ban 1

State Financial Officer: Hassan bin Hj. Mohd. Noh (m), Tel. 743

Commissioner of Lands and Mines: Hassan bin Hj. Mohd. N (m),
Tel. 743

District Officer, Central: H. E. Sequerah, A.M.N. (m), Tel. 1400

District Officer, Alor Gajah: Kamal Baharein bin Mohamed (m),
Tel. A.G. 217

District Officer, Jasin: Ibrahim bin Haji Mohammed (m), Tel. J. 206

State Agricultural Officer: Mohd. Ridzuan b. Mohd. Noh (m), Tel. 1400

State Engineer: A. J. Co'man (m), Tel. 35

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State Treasurer: Lee Kye Chuan (m), Tel. 205
 Drainage and Irrigation Engineer: Cheong Chup Lim (m) Tel. 78
 State Veterinary Officer: Lim Seang Chye (m), Tel. 57
 State Social Welfare Officer: Shamsuddin b. Abu Samah (m), Tel. 980
 Senior Chinese Affairs Officer: Yong Tham Quee (m), Tel. 608
 District Forest Officer: Osman bin Elias (m), Tel. J. 244
 Regional Game Warden, N.S., Sei. and Ma-acca: James Aw (m),
 Tel. S'ban 1
 President, Religious Affairs Department: Hj. Mohd. Amin bin Amran,
 s.M.j. (m), Tel. 1608
 State Adult Education Department: Abd. Nordin b. Mohd. Amin (s),
 Tel. 687

Districts

Malacca has three administrative districts — Central, 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 phaiman of the Council.

Malacca District' Office

Stadthuys, Church Street, Malacca

District Officer and Address

Mr. Harry Edward Sequerah, A.M.N., 4578, Jalan Melor, Bukit Baru, Malacca

Jasin District Office

18J m.s. Malacca,/Jasin Road

District Officer and Address

Che Ibrahim bin Haji Mohamed, M C.S., 1793 Jasin, Tel. Office J. 207, House J. 235

District Officials and Departmental Addresses and Telephones

Police Department, Che Zainal Abidin bin H. Johari, A.S.P., O.C,P.D., Jasin

Social Welfare Officer, Jasin, Che Molly Teo (Mrs. Boon Siew)
 Tel. Office J.207—Ext. 4

Postmaster, Jasin, Mr. Muradi Singh, Tel. Office J. 213

Technical Assistant, P.W.D., Jasin, Mr. K. H. Iyer, Tel. Office J. 211

Agricultural Assistant, Jasin, Che Abd. Rahman bin Jaffar,
 Tel, Office J. 207

Assistant Veterinary Officer, Jasiin, Enche Fong Chee Yuen,
 Tel. Office J. 211

District Forest Officer, Malacca and Tampin, Enche Osman bin Elias,
 Tel. Office T. 244; House 258

Drainage and Irrigation Inspector, Jasin, Enche Zainuddin bin 'bu Bakar, Te'. Office J. 207

Sub-Treasurer, Jasin, Mr. S. F. Nolan, Tel. Office J. 207

Medical and Health Department, Jasin, Mr. Leong Hee Siong, Dental Surgeon, Tel. Office J. 214

Manager Kemendore Land Development Corporation Jasin, Tuan Hj Mohd. Noor bin Hj. Ismail, Tel. Office J. 230

Assistant Rural Development Officer, Jasin, Enche Abdul Rashid bin Haji Ishak, 3240—Jasin, Tel. Office J. 207

Rural District Council, Jasin, Chairman: Che Ibrahim bin H. Mohd., Tel. Office J. 205

Jasin District (Transport Industriy) Advisory Board, Chairman: Che Ibrahim bin H. Mohd., Tel. Office J. 206

Chairman—Jasin District Land Development Corporation, Enche Ibrahim bin Hj. Mohammed, Tel. Office J. 206; House J. 235

Chairman—Jasin District Rural Development Executive Committee, Enche Ibrahim bin Hj. Mohamed, Tel. Office J. 206; House J. 235

Alor Gajah District Office

At .15 m.s. Malacca to Tampin Road

District Officer and Addresses

Che Kamal Bahrein bin Mohamed, P.J.K., M.C.S., 2051 Alor Gajah, Tel. Office A.G. 217; House A.G. 248

District Officials and Department, Addresses and Telephones

o,C.P.D., Alor Gajah, Mr. E. Gopal, A.S.P., 2053 Alor Gajah, Tel. A.G. 222

Chinese Affairs Officer, Alor Gajah, Mr. Goh Chin Wah, Tel. A.G. 207 Extension

Agricultural Assistant, Alor Gajah, Mr. Tan Swee Kee, Tel. A.G. 241
Magistrate's Codft, Magistrates: Che Kamal ^aharein bin Mohamed, P.J.K., M.c.s. (1st Class), Mr. Tan Swee Kim (2nd Class), Mr. Chia Pek Leong (2nd Class), Mr. Goh Chin Wah (2nd Class)

R.I.D.A., Alor Gajah, Che Hisham bin Alwee, A.R.D.O., Alor Gajah, Tel. A.G. 207 Extension

Alor Gajah Rural District Council, Che Mohd. Pilus bin Kassim, Executive Officer, Tel. A.G. 207 Extension

Alor Gajah Post Office, Mr. B. S. Naiker, Post Master, Tel. A.G. 213

Medical and Health Department, Alor Gajah, Alor Gajah Hospital, Tel. 214 A.G., Mr. S. Suppiah, Hospital Assistant

Social Welfare Department, Mr. S. Ganesan, Welfare Assistant, Alor Gajah, Tel. A.G. 207 Extension

P.W.D., Alor Gajah, Enche Kamarulzaman bin Sudin, Technical Assistant, Tel. A.G. 211

Veterinary Department, Enche Borhan bin Saban, Veterinary Assistant, Tel. A.G. 249

Sub-Treasury, Alor Gajah, Mr. R. A. Jvlachado, Sub-Treasurer, Alor Gajah, Tel. A.G. 207 Extension

Education Department, Alor Gajah Government English School, Mr. Tan Beng Guan, Acting Headmaster, Tel. A.G. 221; Alor Gajah Secondary School, Hr. J. A. R. Wellington, Acting Headmaster, Tel. A.G. 268; Sekolah Lanjutan Kampong, Enche Mohd. N. bin Zakariah, Acting Headmaster, Tel. A.G. 232; Masjid Tanah English School, Alor Gajah, Mr. Tan Beng Mooi, Headmaster, Tel. M.T. 237

State Capital

The State Capital is Malacca Town which has a population of 69,865 within its Municipal boundaries.

State Revenue

The State revenue for the last financial year is S3,188,987.

Malacca Municipality

Municipal Council consists of 12 elected councillors—5 Socialist Front, 5 Alliance and 2 Malayan Party. The Socialist is in control.

Heads of Municipal Departments

Secretary and Treasurer: Inche Md. Ali bin Salleh, Tel. Office 12
Municipal Engineer: Mr. Owen Liu, 3220C Bukit Palah, Tel. Office 204—House 332
Health Officer: Dr. Leong Yin Loong, 3751C Bukit Palah, Tel. Office 55—House 1.140
Veterinary Surgeon: Dr. J. A. Vanniasingham, 2385C Bukit Palah, Tel. Office 28—House 468
Water Engineer: Mr. Chua Ngoh Chuan, 3714C Bukit Sebukor, Tel. Office 1370

State Hospitals

Name	Address	Telephone No.
General Hospital - - -	Malacca	Malacca 1540 to 1545
District Hospital - - -	Alor Gajah	Alor Gajah 214

State Clinics

Name	Address	Telephone No.	Description
District Health Centre	Alor Gajah	A. Gajah 218	
Municipal Maternal & Child Health Centre	Malacca	Malacca 252	Malacca Town
District Health Centre Maternal and Child Health Centre - -	Merlimau	Merlimau 211	Merlimau Village
Health Centre - -	Alai	Alai 1322	Kandang Village
District Health Centre Maternal and Child Health Centre - -	Tanjong	Tg. Kling 240	Tanjong Kling
— do — - -	Selandar	—	Selandar Village
— do — - -	Padang Sebang	—	Padang Sebang Village
— do — - -	Masjid Tanah	M. Tanah 209	M. Tanah Village
— do — - -	Jasin	Jasin 214	Jasin
— do — - -	Nyalas	—	Nyalas
— do — - -	Sungei Rambai	—	Sungei Rambai
— do — - -	Bukit Bruang	—	Bukit Bruang
— do — - -	Paya Rumpit	—	Paya Rumpit
— do — - -	Durian Tunggal	—	Durian Tunggal
— do — - -	K. Sungei Bahru	—	K. Sungei Bahru
— do — - -	Machap Bahru	—	Machap Bahru
— do — - -	Machap Umboo	—	Machap Umboo
— do — - -	Brisu	—	Brisu
— do — - -	Simpang Bekoh	—	Simpang Bekoh
— do — - -	Tiang Dua	—	Tiang Dua
— do — - -	Ramuan China Besar	—	Ramuan China Besar
— do — - -	Asahan	—	Asahan
— do — - -	Tanjong Minyak	—	Tanjong Minyak

Malacca Municipal Councillors for 1961

<i>Ward</i>	<i>Name of Councillor</i>
BANDA KABA -	Mr. Govindasamy Mariappan, A.M.N.
BONA VISTA -	Mr. Chan Ah Yin
BUKIT CHINA -	Mr. Mah Khye Boh
BUNGA RAYA -	Mr. Koo Eng Kuang
DURIAN DAUN -	Che Longche' bin Nayan
HEEREN STREET	Mr. Tan Tuan Boon
KAMPONG HULU -	The Honourable Mr. Tan Kee Gak, M.P.
KUBU - - -	Mr. Yeoh Ho Huat
MATA KUCHING -	Mr. Chung Cheng Wen
ST. PAUL - -	Mr. Yong Ah Chak
KAMPONG PASIR -	Mr Lim Cheng Hoon
KAMPONG PASIR -	Mr. J. L. D'Cruz, J.P.

<i>Party</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Tel. No.</i>
Alliance	30, Riverside	Malacca 133
Alliance	• 128, Wolferstan Road	Ma'acca 1409
Socialist Front	26C, Kampong Hulu	Malacca 199
Socialist Fronts	23, First Cross Street	Malacca 1936
Alliance	39, Lorong Bukit China	Malacca 1376
Socialist Front	1,70, Heeren Street	Malacca 49
Malayan	81, Wolferstan Road	Malacca 207
Socialist Front	26C, Kampong Hulu	Malacca 19J
Socialist Front	21/2 m.s., Bachang Road	-
Alliance	6, Kampong Pantei	Malacca 484
Affiance	61, Newcome Road	Malacca 347
Malayan	-	-



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The Borneo Company (London) Limited

Borneo Motors (Borneo) Limited
Borneo Motors (Singapore) Limited
Borneo Motors (Malaya) Limited
Borneo-Malaya Representatives Limited
Century Motors Limited
Thomas Cowan & Company Limited
Duncan Roberts Limited
Orchard Motors (Singapore) Limited
Orchard Motors (Malaya) Limited
The Singapore Plywood Company Limited
Austral Limited
Borneo Agencies Limited
Rejang Agencies Limited
Sibu Agencies Limited
Butler & Webster Limited
Service Garage (1938) Limited
Societe Anonyme Belge (SAB)
Habsiko Tea Company Limited
Alberts Oil Tool Company Limited
Edmonton Concrete Block Company Limited
Harbors Limited
Came Oil Tool Co. Ltd.
Electrical Equipment Limited

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London, Singapore
Federation of Malaya,
Borneo and Thailand
Borneo
Singapore
Federation of Malaya
Singapore and Branches
Singapore
Singapore and Branches
Singapore and Branches
Singapore
Federation of Malaya
Singapore
Sarawak
Tawau
Sibu
Sibu
Bangkok
Bangkok
Bangkok
Sumatra
Canada
London
Edmonton, Canada
Singapore and Branches

Brick and Tile Manufacturers
East India Merchants

Motor Vehicle Distributors
Motor Vehicle Distributors
Motor Vehicle Distributors
Manufacturers' Representatives
Motor Vehicle Distributors
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Motor Vehicle Distributors
Motor Vehicle Distributors
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Saw Millers
Shipping Agents
Shipping Agencies
Shipping Agencies
Shipping Agents
Motor Vehicle Distributors
Motor Vehicle Distributors
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Negeri Sembilan



Head of State

The Ruler of the State is known as 'The Yang di-Pertuan Besar' and is elected by the Undangs (Ruling Chiefs of the Territories of Sungei Ujong, Jelebu, Johol and Rerabau). The office of Tunku Besar Tampin is also accorded the status of a Ruling Chief.

The Ruler is the head of the Islamic faith in the State and His Highness is advised on religious matters by a Council of the Muslim Religion. On matters relating to Malav Customs His Highness is advised by the Council of the Yang di-Pertuan Besar and the Ruling Chiefs, known as 'Dewan Ke'adlan dan Undang'.

Duli Yang Maha Mulia Tuanlu Munawir ibni Almarhum Tuanku Abdul Rahman, D.M.N., S.M.N., S.P.M.B., D.K. (Brunei), Yang di-Pertuan Besar of Negeri Sembilan, was born at the Astana Besar, Sri Menanti, Negeri Sembilan, on 29th March, 1922.

From 1928 to 1933 studied at the Malay School, Sri Menanti. Was at the Malay College, Kuala Kangsar, Perak, from 7th February, 1933 to 1936, and later joined the King George V School, Seremban.

Played Hockey and Cricket for the School.

On 7th July, 1934, was given the title of Tunku Muda Serting.

In 1936 accompanied the late Yang di-Pertuan Besar to Siam.

Married Tunku Durah binti Tunku Besar Burhanuddin, daughter of Yang Amat Mulia Tunku Besar Burhanuddin of Sri Menanti on 1st January, 1940.

On 28th August, 1947, went to the United Kingdom to study for a year at the School of Oriental Studies.

From 1949 was attached to the Land Office, Seremban. In early April, 1952, joined the Home Guard in Kuala Pilah District.

On 31st August, 1954, was appointed the Regent of Negeri Sembilan for the first time during the absence of the late Yang di-Pertuan Besar who was away in England until 23rd November, 1954. From 1st April, 1955, was a Home Guard Officer in Tampin District and was later transferred to Kuala Pilah District in August of the same year. He was appointed Regent again after the late Yang di-Pertuan Besar was elected Yang di-Pertuan Agong of the Federation of Malaya on 3rd August, 1957. On the demise of his illustrious father on 1st April, 1960, he was elected as Yang di-Pertuan Besar of Negeri Sembilan.

Awarded Seri Maharaja Mangku Negara (s.m.n.) on 31st August, 1958.

Awarded Datu Seri Paduka Darjah Mahkota Brunei (s.p.m.b.) on 23rd September, 1958, in Brunei during the opening ceremony of the Brunei Mosque.

Bestowed Darjah Utama Seri Mahkota Negara (D.M.N.) on the occasion of his Installation on 17th April, 1961. His Highness was also awarded the title of D.K. (Brunei) in October, 1961.

Geography

Negeri 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 1/2 miles.

The central mountain range of Ma'aya runs through the State making the north-west and the centre of the State hilly. The Sungei Linggi, the main river of the State, rises in the hills north of Seremban, and the highest peak is Gunung 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

Negeri 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 Negeri Sembilan as such first appeared only in the 19th century, there does appear to have been in existence as early as 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 Inas 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 by the English began in the 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 Negeri 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 Perpatih" 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 Negeri 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 Negeri 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 Negeri Sembilan adopted a new Constitution.



KITEFLYING IN KELANTAN. Expert kite handler fixes the bamboo busur to a Wau Bulan. The bow-like attachment vibrates in the wind and provides a pleasant humming sound.

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PUJA PANTAI — fishermen of Malaya's East Coast propitiate the spirits of the sea. A spirit hall is carried out to a boat which will take it out to sea to a place where the spirits will receive the offerings.

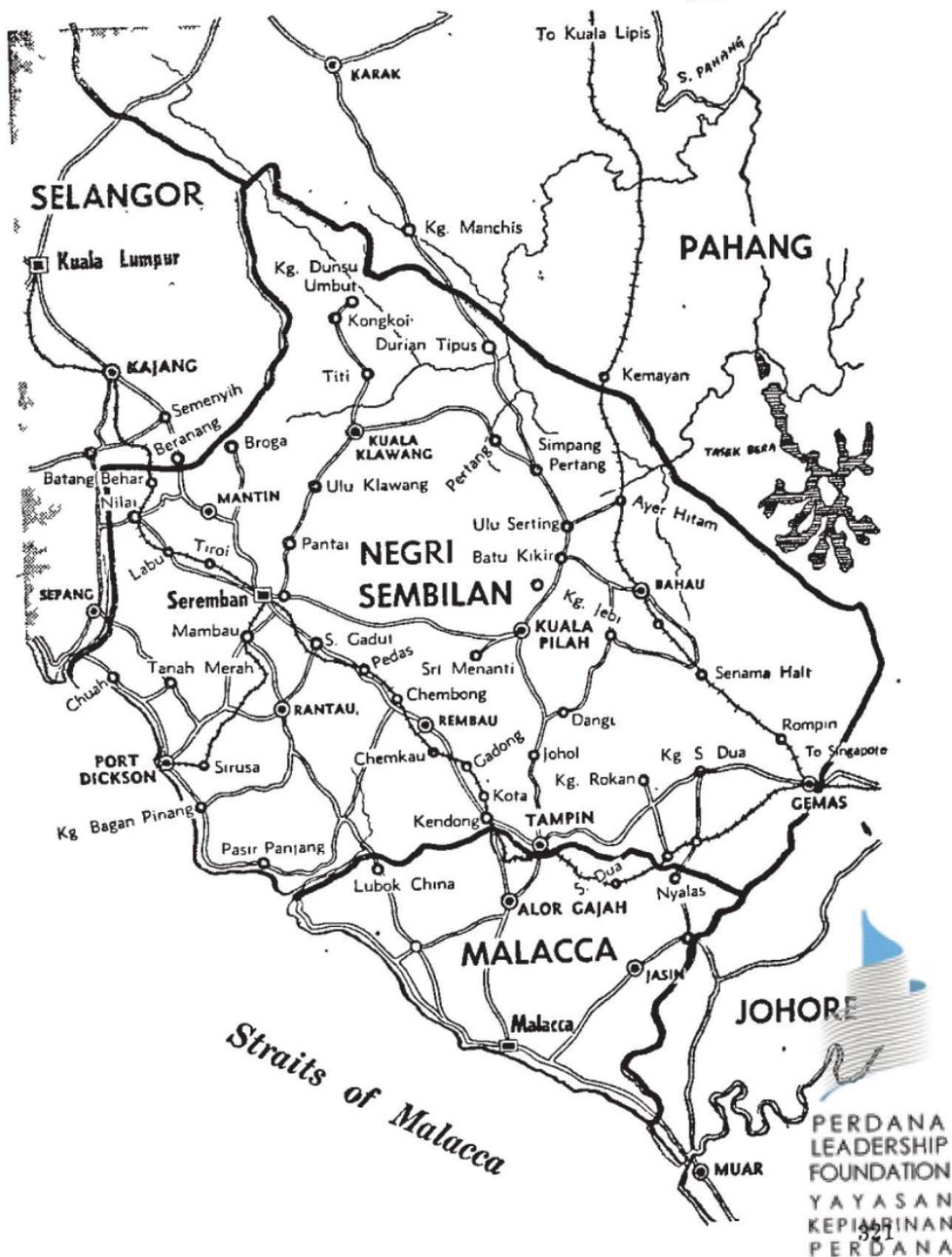
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as "The Laws of the Constitution, Negeri Sembilan, 1059" which provides for a fully-elected State Executive Council and State Legislative Assembly.

Population

The estimated population as on 31st December, 1960 is as follows:—

Malaysians	174,870
Chinese	169,266
Indians and Pakistanis	62,589
Others	8,711
Total	415,436



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 Assembly 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: 3 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 Menteri 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.

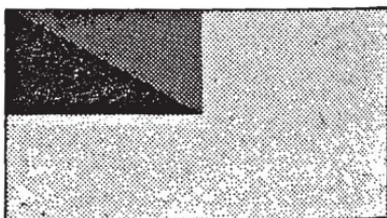
State Symbols

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 Negeri 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 parts Negeri Sembilan is divided. The lower of the two triangles is red with represents the Ra'ayat.



The Flag came into use after the Confederation of Negeri Sembilan in 1895.

State Anthem

"Berkat-lah Yang di-Pertuan Besar di-Negeri Sembilan, Kurnia Sehat dan Ma'amor Kaschi Ra'ayat Lanjutkan Umor, Akan Berkati Sakalian Yang Setia, Musoh-nya Habis Binas. Berkat-lah Yang di-Pertuan Besar di-Negeri Sembilan."

Honours and Awards

Pingat Keberanian Chemerlang—P.J.C. Negeri Sembilan Gallantry Medal.

Awarded for an act of the most conspicuous gallantry and courage in circumstances of extreme personal danger.

Pingat Pekerti Terpilih—**P.P.T.** Negri Sembilan Distinguished Conduct Medal.

Awarded for an act or Series of acts constituting distinguished and gallant conduct- in dangerous circumstances.

Pingaf Jasa Kabaktian—**P.J.K.** Negri Sembilan Meritorious Service Medal.

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.

Biography

Mentri Besar Dr. Mohd. Said bin Mohamed, born 31st August, 1907, educated Ma'ay School, Linggi, Malay College, Kuala Kangsar, College of Medicine, post-graduate education London University, Dublin. Elected Mentri Besar 23rd June, 1959. Clinical Specialist in Obstetrics at the General Hospital, Seremban. Appointed to the Board of directors to the Bank Negara in February, 1959.

Legislature

State Executive Council

President: The Hon'ble the Dato Mentri Besar, Negri Sembilan (Dr. Mohamed Said bin Mohamed)

The Hon'ble Inche' Mohamed Idris bin Matsil, **J.M.N., P.J.K.**

The Hon'b'e Inche' Ariffin bin Ali, **A.M.N., P.J.K.**

The Hon'ble Inche' Abdul Samad bin Idris, **A.M.N., P.J.K.**

The Hon'ble Mr. Lee Tee Siong, **A.M.N., J.P.**

The Hon'ble Mr. Lim Kee Siong, **J.M.N., J.P.**

The Hon'ble Mr. V. Letchumanan, **J.P.**

OFFICIAL MEMBERS:

The Hon'ble The State Secretary, Negri Sembilan, (Y.M. Raja Azam bin Raja Kamaralzaman, **P.P.T., P.J.K., M.C.S.**

The Hon'ble The Legal Adviser, Negri Sembilan, Inche Wan Sulaiman bin Pawan Teh

The Hon'ble The State Financial Officer, Negri Sembilan, Inche Abdul Ghani bin Mohamed Don, **M.C.S.**

Members of the State Legislative Assembly

MEMBERS:

The Hon'ble Inche Abdul Jalil Haji AminVidin, **P.J.K., J.P.**

(Speaker)

The Hon'ble Dr. Mohamed Said bin Mohamed *(Mentri Besar)*

The Hon'ble Inche Mohamed Idris bin Matsil, **J.M.N., P.J.K.**

The Hon'ble Inche Ariffin bin Ali, **A.M.N., P.J.K.**

The Hon'ble Inche Abdul Saman bin Idris, **A.M.N., P.J.K.**

The Hon'ble Mr. Lee Tee Siong, **A.M.N., J.P.**

The Hon'ble Mr. Lim Kee Siong, **J.M.N., J.P.**

The Hon'ble Mr. V. Letchumanan, **J.P.**

The Hon'ble Mr. Chin See Yin

The Hon'ble Tuan Haji Awaludin bin Haji Ahmad

The Hon'ble Mr. Han Hiu Fong

The Hon'ble Tuan Lebai Abu Kasim bin Saad

The Hon'ble Mr. Fong Yew Wong, **J.P.**

The Hon'b'e Mr. Lim Kim Kee

The Hon'ble Tuan Haji Mohamed Khatib bin Mohd. NOT
The Hon'ble Inche Mohamed Taha bin Abdul Talib
The Hon'ble Inche Mohamed Yusof bin Abdullah
The Hon'ble Mr. M. Muthucumaru
The Hon'ble Che Siti Rahmah binti Haji KasSim, A.M.N.
The Hon'ble Mr. Thong Hiang Kim
The Hon'ble Inche Aminudin bin Abdul Manaf
The Hon'ble Mr. P. (Jurnam Singh
The Hon'ble Mr. Lim Kee Sai
The Hon'ble Mr. S. Sathappaln, P.J.K.

OFFICIAL MEMBERS:

The Hon'ble The State "Secretary, Negri Sembilan
The Hon'ble The Legal Adviser, Negri Sembilan
The Hon'ble The State Financial Officer, Negri Sembilan

Heads of Departments

State Secretary, Y.M. Raja Azam bin Raja Kamaralzaman, P.J.K.,
M.C.S., S'ban 1 Ext. 11
State Agricultural Officer (Ag.), Inche Hashing Shah bin Mohammed
Shah, S'ban 1 Ext. 27
State Drainage and Irrigation Engineer, Mr. A. W. Waterfield,
S'ban 1 Ext. 39
Superintendent, Fire Brigade, Mr. Ooi Eng Siew, S'ban 718
State Forest Officer, Tuan Haji Mahidin bin Mohamed Rashid, P.J.K.,
S'ban 1 Ext. 30
Game Warden, Negeri Sembilan, Mr. James Aw, S'ban 1 Ext. 73
Inspector of Mines, Inche Mohamed Salleh bin Abdul Majid,
S'ban 1 Ext. 38
Senior Customs Officer (Federal Department), Inche)Van Zan bin
Mohamed Noor, S'ban 43
State Engineer., Mr. D. J. M. Carvill, S'ban 1 Ext. 33
President of Religious Affairs Department, Inche Pawan Chik,
S'ban 1 Ext. 25
State Social Welfare Officer, Mr. Goon Sem Sye, S'ban 491
Veterinary Officer, Inche Osman bin Din, S'ban 1 Ext. 12
Rural Development Officer, Inche Saad bin Walad, S'ban 1 Ext.

Town Councils and Boards, Presidents and Chairmen

President, Town Council, Seremban, Mr. Chin See Yin, S'ban 1560
President, Town Council, Kuala Pilah, Inche Yeop bin Busu (DO),
K. Pilah 6
Chairman, Town Board, Kuala Klawang, Y.M. Raja Nong Chik bin
Raja Ishak, M.c.s., K. Klawang 11
Chairman, Town Board, Tainpin, Inche Abdul Malek bin Mohammed
Yunos, Tainpin 9

Districts

State is divided into six districts.

Seremban District

Administrative Centre: Seremban.
District Officer Y.M. Raja Abdul Aziz bin Raja Haji Ahmad, M.C.S.
Assistant District Officer, Seremban, Inche Ahmad Sarji bin Abdul
Hamid, M.C.S.

Kuala Pilah District

Administrative Centre: Kuala Pilah.
District Officer, Inche Mohamed Yob bin Busu, M.C.S.



Assistant District Officer: Kuala Pilah, Inche Noh bin Haji Abdullah,
M.A.S.

Jekebu District

Administrative Centre: Kuala Klawang.
District Officer, Y.M. Raja Nong Chik bin Raja Ishak, M.C.S.

Port Dickson

Administrative Centre: Port Dickson.
District Officer, Inche Abdullah bin Manap, M.A.S. (Ag.j

Tampin District

Administrative Centre: Tampin.
District Officer, Inche Abdul Malek bin Mohamed Yunus, M.C.S.
Assistant District Officer, Tampin, Inche Ainul Adnan bin Abdul
Rahman, M.A.S.

Rembau District

Administrative Centre: Rembau.
District Officer, Inche Kamarulzaman bin Mohamed, M.C.S.
Assistant District Officer, Rembau, Inche Muhammad Yassin bin
Mustapha, M.A.S.

State Capital

Seremban is the Capital of the State of Negeri Sembilan, with a
population of 128,987. It is the seat of Administration in the State.

Local Government

There are 13 Local Councils.

Elections

There are 24 Constituencies. The number of votes cast at the last
Elections is 88,917.

Transport

ROAD MILEAGE

Federal Roads	268.40 miles
State Roads	430.24 miles
Total	698.64 miles

Description of Road Conditions

All gazetted State Roads included in the above mileages are in
excellent or good condition and are passable to all normal traffic with the
exception that some of the State Roads are limited to 5 Ton and 2 Ton
load restrictions. The 5 Ton load restriction also applies to sections of the
Gemus/Rompin/Bahau/Kemayan Federal Road and sections of the Port
Dickson/Coast Road and the Lukut/Sepang Road. The majority of roads
are, however, fully opened to traffic not exceeding 8 Tons on two axles
and 12 Tons on more than two axles. Approximately 80% of the total
road mileage is fully bitumen surfaced and the remainder consist either of
good waterbound surfaces or gravel surfaces. To the above mileage,
approximately 40.00 miles of newly constructed Rural roads are added.
These roads are in the main well constructed gravel roads and are open
to all traffic.

Bridges and cuJverts are generally in a good state of repair and considerable replacement and re-conditioning has been completed in 1961. On the main Federal Trunk Road Route I a large programme of re-alignment to eliminate dangerous bends has been carried out during 1961.

Post Offices

There are 16 Post Offices in the State. They are in the following towns: Seremban, Seremban North, Sungei Gadut, Mantin, Nilai, Port Dickson, Rantau, Siliau, Rembau, Tampin, Batang Melaka, Gemas, Kuala Klawang, Kuala Pilah, Bahau, Tanjung Jpoh.

Finance

State Revenue	..	.....	\$19,253,925
State Expenditure	..	.....	\$21,348,311

Land

The implementation of the Land (Group Settlement Areas) Act 1960 in this State has resulted in the opening up of large areas of State Land for development purposes. The provisions of this Act can be applied to both F.L.D.A. Schemes and Group Settlement Schemes. The State, however, is mainly concerned now with Fringe Area Settlement Schemes since these schemes are to be developed by direct executive action of the State Land Authority through the Land Offices.

Fringe development is intended purely to supplement uneconomic smallholdings within the established kampongs. These supplementary holdings will be planted solely with high-yielding rubber and will have no residential site since the holder will retain his existing kampong house. Within one fringe settlement the lots will be of a uniform size depending on the average size of the kampong; if the average kampong lot is 5 acres in area the supplementary lot will be 3 acres in area. Hence the lots in the different fringe alienation schemes in this State will vary between 3 to 5 acres depending upon the average kampong lot in that particular area.

Large strides have been taken in commencing work on these fringe settlement areas. It should be mentioned here, that schemes of this nature and magnitude were never before undertaking by direct executive action of the State Land Authority through Land Offices.

19 fringe alienation schemes are being developed for 1961 for they are:-

<i>Scheme</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Area</i>
Broga - - - - -	Seremban	232 acres
Ulu Beranang - - - - -	..	263 ..
Sungei Kepak - - - - -	..	294 ..
Kg. Rembang Panas - - - - -	Kuala Pilah	418 ..
Kg. Anak Ayer Pisang - - - - -	..	277 ..
Kg. Beting - - - - -	..	255 ..
Kg. Pasir Timbol - - - - -	..	233 ..
Kg. Temeris - - - - -	..	904 ..
Kg. Kepis - - - - -	..	701 ..
Kg. Malan - - - - -	..	1,055 ..
Kg. Bayai - - - - -	..	1,595 ..
Ayer Hitam - - - - -	..	1,900 ..
Purun - - - - -	Jelebu	795
Pertang - - - - -	..	272
Kg. Ulu Sogoh - - - - -	Port Dickson	468



Kg. Tampin Kanan	-	-	"	"	32	"
Bukit Rokan.	-	-	-	Tampin	284	"
Kg. Serdang Pedas	-	-	-	Rembau	251	"
Kg. Pilin	-	-	-	"	340	"
Total	-	-	-	-	10,569	acres

NOTE:—With the exception of (Sungei Kepak) which is being developed for the cultivation of fruit trees the rest of the other 18 schemes are being developed for rubber planting.

Contracts for the felling, burning, clearing, etc., of the above areas were given out in July and August, 1961, involving a total sum of \$1,288,160. Felling, burning, clearing, etc., in respect of these areas is expected to be completed by the end of 1961.

Contracts for the terracing of the hilly areas involving a sum of approximately \$572,239 within these schemes are in the course of being signed. Terracing of these areas is expected to be completed by the end of February, 1962.

In addition to the above, germination beds and nurseries for the supply of rubber seedlings, have also been established in almost all the areas where the schemes are to be implemented. If all things proceed according to schedule planting into the field will be carried out during 1962 and the rubber plants will be budgrafted in early 1963.

Proposed fringe Areas for development in 1962

The following areas which have been gazetted as Designated Areas under the Land (Group Settlement Areas) Act, 1960, are the areas which are intended for development during the year 1962:—

<i>Scheme</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Area</i>
Sungei Muntoh - - -	Je'ebu	610 acres
Kg. Kongkoi, Kenabpi - - -	"	60 "
Ulu Mantau - - -	Seremban	512 "
Sungei Beringin - - -	Rembau	237 "
Kundor Ulu - - -	"	218 "
Merbau Sembilan - - -	"	140 "
Pelebar Luar - - -	"	107 "
Gonggong - - -	"	608 "
Chengkau - - -	"	82 "
Semerbok - - -	"	222 "
Kelapa Sebatang - - -	Tampin	202 "
Keru Hilir - - -	"	400 "
Pondoi - - -	"	308 "
Ayer Kijai - - -	"	340 "
Gedok, Batang Rokan - - -	"	174 "
Ayer Kuning Utara - - -	"	465 "
Jalor, Ayer Kuning - - -	"	693 "
Gemas - - -	"	143 "
Londah - - -	"	368 "
	Kuala Pilah	413 "
Ayer Kroh (Jelai Area) - - -	"	3,500 "
Kg. Rompin - - -	"	425 "
Palong Area - - -	"	4,125 "
Ayer Kroh (Pa'ong Area) - - -	"	716 "



The development of the above areas are subject to soil and mineral clearances being obtained.

Other Land Development Schemes

Besides the Fringe Alienation Schemes stated above, two other bodies which have land Development Schemes in this State are in existence.

The Negeri Sembilan Land Development Board

It is a body corporate, established under the Land Development Ordinance, 1950. The Board develops land with funds provided by the State Government and receives a subsidy from the Rubber Replanting Board, Fund 'B', to the extent of \$400 per acre, on behalf of Smallholders who own less than 10 acres of rubber land. After the land has been developed, it is handed over to selected applicants in lots of 6 acres each. The following 8 schemes have been cleared and planted with rubber, with the exception of the Kampong Panchang Area which has only been cleared to the extent of 530 acres:—

<i>Scheme</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Area Planted</i>	<i>Year of Planting</i>
Sungei Lui - - - -	Kuala Pilah	750 acres	1958
Mah San - - - -	„ „	414 „	1958
Labu - - - -	Seremban	906 „	1959
Sungei Dua - - - -	Tampin	300 „	1959
Mantaus - - - -	Jelebu	284 „	1959
Purun - - - -	„	252 „	1959
Jimah - - - -	Port Dickson	558 „	1959
Kg. Panchang - - - -	Rembau	550 „	1961
		<u>4,014 acres</u>	

NOTE:—The Sungei Lui Scheme was taken over by the F.L.D.A. in October, 1961.

The Federal Land Development Authority

It is developing two areas, viz. Labu and Sendayan in addition to the State Scheme at Sungei Lui which the Authority has taken over. The Labu and Sendayan Schemes are in the Districts of Seremban and Port Dickson respectively. These two areas which adjoin one another total 11,000 acres which were excised from the Labu, Jimah and Sendayan Forest Reserves. Phase 1 of the Development programme which deals with the clearance of these areas, the selection and accommodation of settlers, is now in progress. Sufficient clearance has been made to date to accommodate 100 to 120 settlers in respect of each Scheme. The first batch of settlers has been selected as follows:—

Malay Civilians - - - -	30	36
Malay ex-Servicemen - - - -	26	37
Chinese Civilians - - - -	25	20
Indian Civilians - - - -	14	16
Ex-Malayan Other Ranks - - - -	25	11
Total - - - -	<u>120</u>	<u>120</u>

These settlers are expected to be placed into occupation of the land by the end of 1961 or early 1962. F.L.D.A. has undertaken to develop an approximate area of 8,000 acres at Bukit Rokan, Tampin District in 1962.

The following proposed Group Settlement Areas have been offered to F.L.D.A. for development during 1962—1965:—

<i>Scheme</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Area</i>
Pasir Besar - - - - -	Tampin	6,000 acres
Ayer Kuning South - - - - -	"	4,983 "
Ulu Pondo - - - - -	"	4,000 "
Sungei Klamah - - - - -	"	5,000 "
Ayer Kering and Sungei Teris - - - - -	Kuala Pilah	20,560 "
Sungei Nibong - - - - -	"	25,860 "
Rangai/Kerangai - - - - -	Telebu	6,000 "

The Pasir Besar, Sungei Klamah and Rangai/Kerangai areas may be developed during 1962/3.

The Ayer Kering and Sungei Teris Areas will be examined to ascertain their suitability for development during or after the year 1963.

Rural Development

Minor Projects

Twenty-one Community Halls were erected—five State and sixteen Federal. Six playing fields were constructed in the State. Water Supply Extensions in the rural areas were inaugurated at a cost of \$66,780. Wells were dug in the Districts at a cost of \$7,250. Kampong rural roads and bridges were constructed at a cost of \$20,000. Dams and drains were constructed at \$10,000. Madarasah, Surau and Religious Schools were also constructed. Eighty-three loans were granted for a total sum of \$91,775 for 83 minor industries.

Education

English Schools

Secondary - - - - -	17 schools—7,709 pupils
Primary - - - - -	28 schools—14,281 pupils

Malay Schools

Primary - - - - -	136 schools—26,208 pupils
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Chinese Schools

Secondary - - - - -	8 schools—3,086 pupils
Primary - - - - -	107 schools—25,546 pupils

Indian Schools

Primary - - - - -	69 schools—5,678 pupils
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Total - - - 82,508 pupils

Agriculture

MAIN CROPS AND ACREAGES

(a) Rubber - - - - -	419,150 acres (smallholdings and estates)
(b) Padi - - - - -	33,775 "
(c) Coconuts - - - - -	5,173 "
(d) Fruits - - - - -	9,482 "
(e) Foodcrops - - - - -	5,612 "
(f) Spices - - - - -	226 "
(g) Miscellaneous - - - - -	2,589 "

Medicals

Hospitals - - - - -	5
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CLINICS

Districts Health Centres - - - - -	2
Sub-District Health Centres - - - - -	5 + 4 under construction

Midwives Units - - - - -	17 + 9 under construction
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Dispensaries	-	-	-	-	-	4
Infant Welfare Clinics	-	-	-	-	-	4
Dental Clinics	-	-	-	-	-	6
DOCTORS						
Administrative	-	-	-	-	-	2
Specialists	-	-	-	-	-	4
Doctors	-	-	-	-	-	17
M.O. Health	-	-	-	-	-	2
House Doctors	-	-	-	-	-	5
DENTAL OFFICERS						
Administrative	-	-	-	-	-	1
Dental Officers	-	-	-	-	-	7
Dental Houseman	-	-	-	-	-	2

Welfare

FEDERAL INSTITUTIONS: Two Homes as follows:—

Name	No. of inmates cared for at present	Maximum Accommodation
N.S. Children's Home	60 children	75
N.S. Old Persons' Home	150 old persons	155

N.S. STATE: Five Voluntary Homes—organised and financed by the State Welfare Committee, Negeri Sembilan, as follows:—

Place	No. of old persons accommodated at present	Maximum Accommodation
Jelebu (Titi)	17	20
Kua'a Pilah (Bk. Gelugor)	12	15
Tampin (New Village)	16	20
Rebau	18	20
Seremban (Sikamat New Village)	19	20
Total	82	95

Tourism

Some of the tourist attractions are: The Lake Gardens, Model Malay House which is situated at the far end of the Lake Garden, The State Museum, Hot Springs, Port Dickson which is situated about 25 miles south-west of Seremban, Lukut Fort, and Kramat Sungei Udang.

RUBBER: Negeri Sembilan is the fourth largest rubber producing State in Ma'aya, having more than 460,000 acres of rubber land. The average yield is 561 lbs. per acre which can be considered among the highest for any rubber-producing territory.

TIN: Tin Mining is the second largest industry in the State, embracing mining land of 7,000 acres. Most of the tin is mined in the Port Dickson, Seremban and Jelebu Districts, and about 1,000 tons of tin concentrate is produced annually.

TIMBER: Timber and plywood form another major industry. Kuala Pilah District with five Forest Reserves is one of the largest timber producing districts in Ma'aya. There are about 32 sawmills capable of producing 200 tons of timber per day. Part of the timber produced is expected overseas.

A section of the population is also engaged in padi planting, market gardening and livestock rearing.

Pahang



Head of State

HIS HIGHNESS SULTAN SIR ABU BAKAR RI'AYATUD'DIN ALMUADZAM SHAH ibni ALMARHUM AL-MU'TASIM BILLAH SULTAN ABDULLAH, G.C.M.G., Y.D.U., S.M.N.. Sultan of Pahang.

Born May 29, 1904. Succeeded his father to the throne on June 23, 1932. Educated at the Malay College, Kuala Kangsar. He toured Europe in 1932, England in 1937, the Dutch Indies in 1938 and England again in 1949. He is a patron of the Pahang Cricket and Football Association, the Malayan Polo Association, the Malayan Anti-Tuberculosis Association and 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 and chess. The silver jubilee of his reign was celebrated on May 29, 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 south-west 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 Peninsular. 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 severe 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 Aug. 27, 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.M.N., D.K. (Brunei) 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 be the deepest underground tin mine in the world.

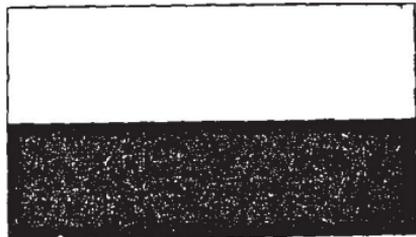
Population

The estimated population as on 31st December 1960 is as follows:

Malaysians	...	...	...	199,122
Chinese	...	...	...	120,570
Indians and Pakistanis.	...	...	...	25,082
Others	...	...	...	3,858
Total	...	...	...	<u>348,632</u>

Flag

It was originally fall black, the colour of the Bendahara of Pahang who held his appointment as "Chief Minister" from the Sultan of Riau, then the overlord. In 1867, 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 represent the Ruler whose authority rests on the people. Black represents the people whose rights could not be alienated by the Ruler without their consent. The symbolism of the flag 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 the "chogan" 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

Pingat Gagah Perwira—P.G.P. Pahang Conspicuous Gallantry Medal.

Pingat Kelakuan Terpuji—P.K.T. Pahang Distinguished Conduct Medal.

Pingat Jasa Kebaktian P.J.K. Pahang Meritorious Service Medal.

Mentri Besar

The Mentri Besar is Honourable Orang Kaya Indera Pahlawan Wan Abd. Aziz bin Ungku Haji Abdullah elected.

State Executive Council

The Hon'ble Orang Kaya Indera Pahlawan Wan Abdul Aziz Bin Ungku Haji Abdullah. (Mentri Besar). Chenor.

The Hon'ble Inche' Yahaya bin Haji Mohd. Seh, P.J.K., J.P., J.M.N., Sanggang.

The Hon'ble Inche' Abdul Aziz bin Ahmad, J.P., A.M.N., Beserah.

The Hon'ble Inche' Sallehuddin bin Awang Pekan. Mentakab.

The Hon'ble Inche' Yeop Sendiri bin Haji Hussin, Dong.

The Hon'ble Inche' Mohammad Nor bin Sulaiman, J.P., A.M.N., Jelai.

The Hon'ble Mr. Seong Sik Wong, J.P., Kuala Lipis.

The Hon'ble Dato' Setia Bakti, Wong Kwan Tan, Tanah Puteh.

The Hon'ble Inche' Muhammad bin Jusoh, A.M.N., Kuala Pahang.

State Legislative Assembly

The Hon'ble Orang Kaya Indera Pahlawan Wan Abdul Aziz bin Ungku Haji Abdullah. (Mentri Besar) Chenor.

The Hon'ble Inche' Yahaya bin Haji Mohd. Seh, P.J.K., JP-, J.M.N. Sanggang.

The Hon'ble Inche' Abdul Aziz bin Ahmad, J.P., A.M.N., Beserah.

The Hon'ble Inche' Sallehuddin bin Awang Pekan, Mentakab.

The Hon'ble Inche' Yeop Sendiri bin Haji Hussin, Dong.

The Hon'ble Inche' Mohammad Nor bin Sulaiman, J.P., A.M.N., Jelai

The Hon'ble Mr. Seong Sik Yong, T P. Kuala Lipis.

The Hon'ble Dato' Setia Bakti, Wong Kwan Tan, Tanah Puteh.

The Hon'ble Inche' Muhammad bin Jusoh, A.M.N. Kuala Pahang.

The Hon'ble The State Financial Officer, and State Treasurer, Pahang.

The Hon'ble Inche' Abdullah bin Haji Mohamed Akil, Jerantut.

The Hon'ble Inche' Abu Bakar bin Haji Ahmad, Sabai.

The Hon'ble Inche' Awang Ngah bin Tok Muda Haji Ibrahim (Mr. Speaker) Kuala Semantan.

The Hon'ble Mr. Chow Seng Toong, Bentong.

The Hon'ble Mr. Chow Tek Noe, Benus.
The Hon'ble Dato' Kurnia Sri Andika Chua Yong Guan, P.J.K., J.P.,
Raub.
The Hon'ble Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Othman, A.M.N., Pahang, Tun.
The Hon'ble Inche' Ibrahim bin Arshad, Rompin,
The Hon'ble Mr. Lum Wah Kum, J.P. Triang.
The Hon'ble Che' Mahimon binti Harun, A.M.N. Telok Sisek.
The Hon'ble Inche' Mohamed Khairuddin bin Mohamed Kawl,
Tanjong Besar.
The Hon'ble Inche' Mohamed YusofE bin Haji Long, Jeranderak,
The Hon'ble Inche' Sulaiman bin Shabuddin, Tras.
The Hon'ble Mr. Yong Jong Chong J.P. Cameron Highlands.
The Hon'ble Inche' Zainuddin bin Haji Ahmad, Ulu Kuantan.

Officials

The Hon'ble State Secretary, Pahang: Dato Kurnia Perwira Ismail
bin Mohd. Jamil.
The Hon'ble State Legal Adviser, Pahang: Y.M. Raja Azlan Shah
ibni Sultan Yusofi Izzuddin Shah.
The Hon'ble State Financial & State Treasurer: Ahmad Noordin bin
Haji Zakaria.

Districts

Pahang has eight administrative districts:

Bentong district

District Officer: Inche A. Aziz bin Mohd. Yasin, M.C.S.

Kuantan district

District Officer: Inche Mohd. Tamat bin Mohd. Yaacob, M.C.S.

Kuala Lipis district

District Officer: Inche Ya'akub bin A. Hamid, M.C.S.

Cameron Highlands district

District Officer: Mr. J. P. M. Clifford, M.C.S.

Pekan district

District Officer: Y.M. Raja Brima Sulong bin Raja Rome, M.C.S.

Raub district

District Officer: Inche Mohd. Tajol Aros bin Ahmad, M.C.S.

Temerloh, district

District Officer: Inche Mansor bin Zainal, M.C.S.

Jerantut district

District Officer: Inche A. Bakar bin Haji Hussein, M.C.S.

Hospitals and Clinics
Pekan Hospital, Kuantan Hospital, Kuala Lipis Hospital, Raub
Hospital, Bentong Hospital and Mentakab Hosp-tal,

[g/oERSHIP
FOUNDATION
Y A Y A S A N
KEPIMPINAN
P E S O A N A



LIFE

AND ALL CLASSES OF INSURANCE

PENANG BRANCH

1st Floor O.C.B.C. Building,

BEACH STREET, PENANG

TELEPHONE 22356/57/58

HEAD OFFICE

5, MALACCA STREET, SINGAPORE 1.



Penang



Governor

RAJA TUN UDA AL-HAJ bin RAJA MUHAMMAD, S.M.N., K.B.E., C.M.G., Born 1894, Kuala Langat. Educated Malay College, Kuala Kangsar. Career: Joined Government Service in 1910, M.A.S. in 1914. Joined M.C.S. in January, 1924. Appointed in 1939 as Secretary to British Resident, Selangor. 1948 Deputy Commissioner (Interior), Selangor, before being appointed first State Secretary, Selangor, on inauguration of Federation of Malaya on February 1st, 1948. Became Mentri Besar, Selangor, on July 1st, 1949. Relinquished post of Mentri Besar, Selangor, on being appointed Commissioner for Malaya in United Kingdom in July, 1953. Relinquished appointment of Commissioner for Malaya in United Kingdom in October, 1954.

On his return to Malaya in November, 1954, was reappointed Mentri Besar, Selangor. On August 24th 1955, was appointed Speaker of Federal Legislative Council.

Appointed Governor of Penang on 31st August, 1957, for a term of 2 years. On 31st August, 1959, was re-appointed Governor for a further term of 4 years. As the Governor of Penang he is a Member of the Conference of Rulers.

Left Penang for Mecca on pilgrimage on 28th April, 1961 and returned to Penang on 14th June, 1961.

Public Activities: Member of Selangor State Council and Federal Council. For many years served as an Officer in F.M.S.V.F. and on various Boards and Committees. Awarded C.B.E., 1947; C.M.G., 1951; K.B.E., 1953; S.M.N., 31st August, 1958.

Recreation: Tennis, golf and gardening.

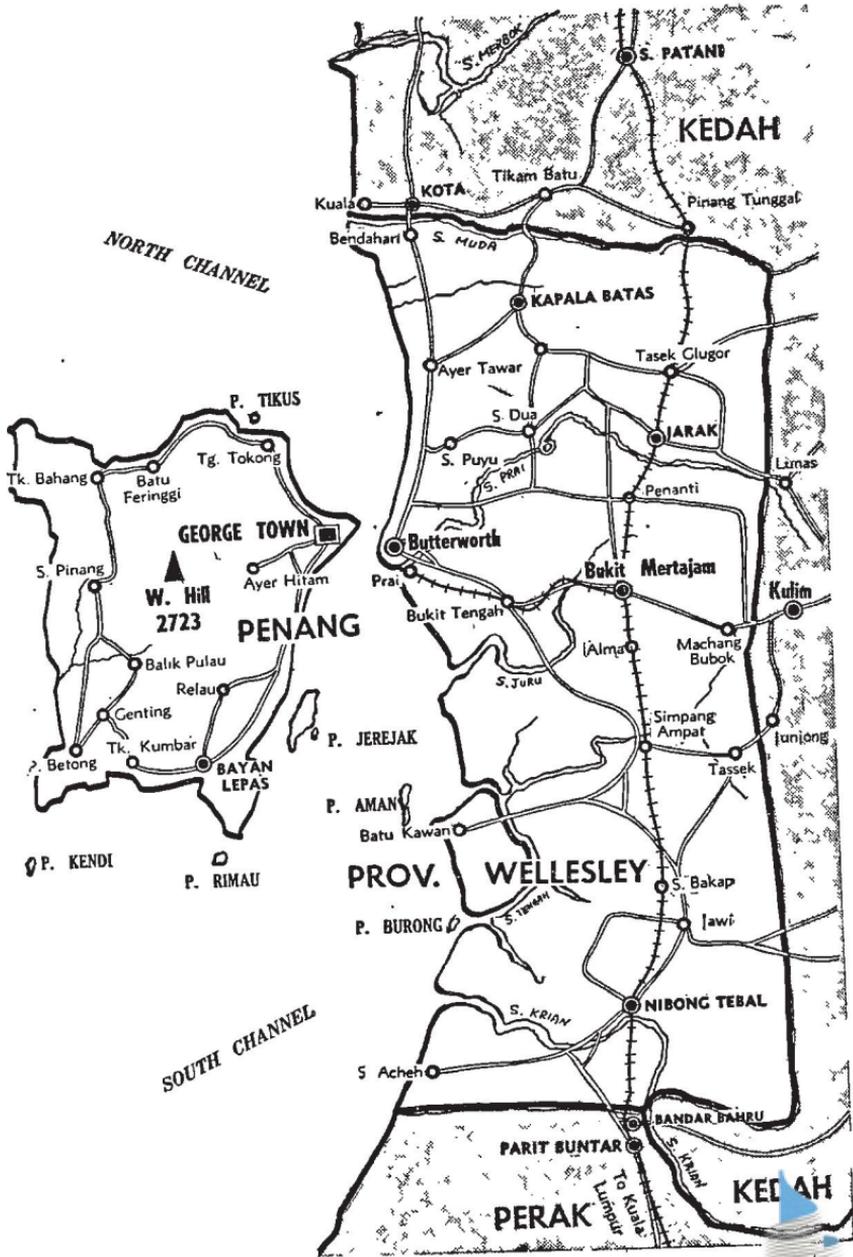


Geography

THE State of Penang consists of the Island of Penang, the Mainland of Province Wellesley, and a few adjacent islands with a total area of 388 sq. 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 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 fiat, apart from its highest point, Bukit Mertajam (1,787 feet).



Off Penang are: Pulau Jerejak, 500 yards to the south-east, a leper colony and tuberculosis settlement; Pulau Rimau, south, which has a lighthouse; Pulau Tikus, north, with lighthouses and small shrine, and off Province Wellesley are two inhabited islands called Pulau Aman or "Islands of Peace."

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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 arecanut 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 days. He remained as its Resident until he died in 1794. In 1880, 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

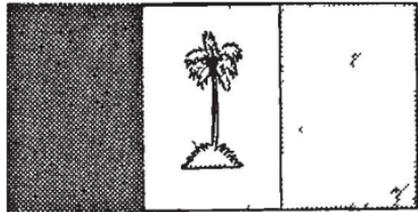
The Estimated population as on 31st December 1960 is as follows:

Malaysians	...	...	...	183,029
Chinese	...	...	...	363,021
Indians and Pakistanis	...	...	...	76,213
Others	...	...	...	10,954
Total	...	...	...	<u>633,217</u>

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 fruited 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.



The 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 fruited proper.

Orders and Decorations

The following Honours and Awards have been instituted in and for the State of Penang:

1. The Pingat Gagah Pehwira, Penang (P.G.P.)—in English, the Penang Conspicuous Gallantry Medal.

2. The Pingat Kelakuan Terpuji, Penang (P.K.T.)—in English, the Penang Distinguished Conduct Medal.
3. The Pingat Jasa Kebaktian, Penang (P.J.K.)—in English, the Penang Meritorious Service Medal.

The Honours and Awards are conferred by His Excellency the Governor on the advice of the Chief Minister.

Governor's Birthday Honours List

On the occasion of the Official Birthday of His Excellency the Governor of Penang, Raja Tun Uda Al-Haj bin Raja Muhammad SMN on December 15, 1961, His Excellency has graciously approved the appointment of the following persons as Justices of the Peace in and for the State of Penang:

The Honourable Tuan Haji Ismail bin Che Chik A.M.N.

The Honourable Inche Kee Yong Chin.

Inche Govinda Munusamy.

His Excellency the Governor has also awarded the Pingat Jasa Kebaktian (The Penang Meritorious Service Medal) to the following:—

Inche Abdul Rahman bin Yusof, Inche Ang Yok Hun, Inche A. C. David, Inche Govindasamy s/o Narayanan, Puan Hussain Bee binte Che Din, Inche Leong Yin Loong, Inche Lim Eng Hooi, Inche Loh Poh Heng, Inche M. Mohamed Ismail, Sgt. Major Mohamed Taib bin Mohamed, Isteri Inche Ng Kam Leong, Inche Ooi Kar Seng, Inche Ooi Soo Chuah, The Honourable Tuan Haji Rifais bin Haji Salleh, Inche Teoh Chooi Hor.

Chief Minister

Born in October, 1911, and educated at St. Xavier's Institution, Dato Wong Pow Nee rose to prominence from a School Teacher at Kim Sen School in Bukit Mertajam to be the first Chief Minister to be appointed in Penang on the advent of Merdeka in 1957. In the same year he was conferred with the award of the P.M.N. for the outstanding work he had devoted himself to the people of Penang. Within the span of two years he proved himself to be a man dedicated to the service of the country, and because of his popularity he was re-appointed in 1959 as the Chief Minister for a term of five years. As far back as 1953 Dato Wong was elected as a member of Bukit Mertajam Town Council, and in 1955 he was re-elected to that Council to serve for a further period of two years until he became the Chief Minister. He was appointed a member of the Settlement Council in 1955, and became at the same time a member of the Nominated Council. In 1957 he was appointed the Chairman of the Committee for Commerce and Industry under the Committee System of the former Settlement Government.

As Chief Minister, Dato Wong holds ex-officio appointments as Chairman of a number of Boards formed by the State Government, for example the State Scholarship Board. Notwithstanding his onerous duties as Chief Minister, Dato Wong still devotes much of his time to youth work in his capacity as the President of the Penang Boy Scouts Association and Honorary Scout Commissioner, as well as the President of the St. John's Ambulance Association. He was the State Government's representative to the Federal Legislative Council from 1957 to 1959. In 1961 he was appointed as a member of the Rahman-Talib Committee on the Review of Education Policy, and early this year he was selected as the Federal Government's representative to the Cobbold Commission of Inquiry into the Borneo Territories.

State Legislative Assembly

Executive Council

His Excellency the Governor, Raja Tun Uda Al-Haj bin Raja Muhammad, S.M.N.

The Hon'ble Dato Wong Pow Nee, P.M.N., (Chief Minister)^

The Hon'ble Enche Aziz Ibrahim, J.P.

The Hon'ble Tuan Haji Ismail bin Che Chik, A.M.N.

The Hon'ble Mr. Kee Yong Chin.

The Hon'ble Dr. M. P. L. Yegappan, J.P.

The Hon'ble Enche C. D. Ismail, A.M.N.

CLERK OF EXECUTIVE COUNCIL:

Mr. Lee Thin Pee.

Legislative Assembly

Hon. Tuan Haji gulaiman bin Haji Ahmad, P.J.K., (Mr. Speaker).

Hon. Dato Wong Pow Nee, P.M.N., (Chief Minister).

Ifon. Enche Hashim bin Awang, J.P.

Hon. Mr. Cheah Seng Khim, J.P.

Hon. Enche Aziz Ibrahim, J.P.

Hon. Tuan Haji Ismail bin Che Chik, A.M.N.

Hon. Mr. Kee Yong Chin.

Hon. Dr. M. P. L. Yegappan, J.P.

Hon. Mr. Phee Joo Teik.

Hon. Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Haji Abdullah, A.M.N.

Hon. Enche Ariffin bin Shariff.

Hon. Tuan Haji Sahid bin Hassan.

Hon. Mr. Lee Kok Liang.

Hon. Mr. Wong Choong Woh.

Hon. Mr. Yuen Fook Cheong.

Hon. Mr. Tan Chong Bee.

Hon. Mr. D. S. Ramanathan, J.P.

Hon. Mr. C. Y. Choy.

Hon. Mr. Tan Khim Hce.

Hon. Enche C. D. Ismail, A.M.N.

Hon. Mr. Chor Sin Kheng.

Hon. Mr. Ooi-Thiam Siew.

Hon. Tuan Haji Mohamed Hassan bin Haji Kassim.

Hon. Tuan Haji Rifaie bin Haji Salleh.

Clerk of Legislative Assembly, Penang:

Mr. Lee Thin Pee i

State Secretariat

The Hon'ble the Chief Minister Dato Wong Pow Nee, P.M.N.

State Secretary, Inche Abdullah bin Udi, P.J.K., M.C.S.

The Principal Assistant Secretary, Inche N. Jagatheesan, M.C.S.

The Principal Assistant Secretary (Administration)—Raja Muhd Alias bin Raja Muhd. Ali, M.C.S.

The State Commissioner of Lands and Mines Inche Abdul Manaf bin Mohd. Nor, M.C.S.

Heads of Government Departments

Chief Minister, Hon'ble Dato Wong Pow Nee, P.M.N.,

State Secretary, Inche Abdullah Udi, P.J.K., M.C.S.

State Financial Officer, Inche N. Jagatheesan, M.C.S.

State Commissioner, Lands and Mines and Collector of Land Revenue

Inche Abdul Manaf b. Mohd. Nor, M.C.S.

State Agricultural Officer, Penang, B'worth, Basir b. Ismail
 State Drainage and Irrigation Engineer, Penang, Bukit Mertajam, Mr.
 B. Albinson
 State Engineer, Mr. D. P. Pallot
 State iForest Officer, PerlisjKedah/Sungei Patani, Penang,
 Inche'Din bin Emby
 Deputy Game Warden, Mr. Peter Fong Min Tat
 Horticultural Officer, Mr. Cheang Kok Choy
 State Planning Officer, Mr. Chung Weng Foo
 State Social Welfare Officer, Mr. K. Ponnampalam
 State Treasurer, Mr. Khoo Kheam Chuan, A.M.N.
 Deputy Veterinary Officer, Mr. M. T. Soong
 President, Religious Affairs Department^ Penang; Tuan Haji G. M.
 YusofE, j.p.
 General Manager, Penang Hill Railway, Mr. R. K. Bogle.
 Airport Manager, Bayan Lepas, Mr. J. D. Desmond Lee
 Senior Auditor, Mr. R. C. Collier
 Station Manager, Dept. of Broadcasting, Enche Zaitiul Alam bin
 Haji Zainul Abidin
 Senior Chemist, Mr. K. E. Calderbank
 Regional Staff Officer, Civil Defence, Mr. Robert Goh Kok Quee
 Asst. Commissioner for Co-operative Development, Enche Abdul
 Rashid bin Mohd. Yusofi A.M.N.
 Senior Asst. Comptroller oi Customs, North Region, Mr. S. R. L,
 Buckwell
 Asst. Comptroller of Customs, Penang, Mr. L. Hewitt
 Asst. Comptroller of Customs, Butterworth, Mr. Au-Yong Weng San
 Principal, Day Training College, Enche B. Smith.
 Principal, DentaJ Nurses' and Technicians' School, Enche Chellie J.
 Sundram, A.M.N
 Economic Officer, Inche Mohamed Nairn bin Hj. Ahmad, M.C.S.
 Chief Education Officer, Mr. A. Halliday
 Senior Supervisor of Elections, Mr. Ong Kah Sepg
 Harbour Master, Capt. J. Groves
 Controller of Immigration, F. of M., Mr. D. W. Bigley, J.M.N.¹
 State Information Officer, Inche Ismail b. Ahmad
 Senior Asst. Comptroller of Inland Revenue, Mr. .R. I. Lagerstedt
 The Judge, Supreme Court, Hon'ble Mr. Justice T. P. "Hepworth
 Regional Commissioner for Labour (North), Mr. T. N. Nathan
 State Commissioner for Labour North Mr. A. T. Rajah
 State Commissioner for Labour, Enche Loke Wing Sun
 Legal Adviser, Inche Wan Suleiman b. Pawan Teh
 Inspector of Machinery, Mr. B. K. Cawkwe'.l
 Director of Marine, Capt. R. E. Gee
 Chief Medical and Health Officer, Dr. C. Nadarajah
 Registrar & Inspector of Motor Vehicle, Mr. T. Rajaretnam
 Senior Staff Instructor, RMNVR, Sub. Lt. A.G.R. Kelleway (RMNVR)
 Asst. Official Assignee, Mr. Fong Kok Wai
 Senior Pathologist, Dr. J. K. Lucas
 Suptdg. Pharmaceutical Chemist, Inche S. R. Mittra
 Pilgrimage Control Officer, Tuan Haji Ali bin Md. Rouse, P.i.K.
 Chief Police Officer, Mr. P. H. O'Flynn, J.M.N.
 Controller of Posts (Northern Region), Inche Wan Teh Ibrahnn
 Superintendent of Prisons, Mr. Indra Singh, A.M.N.
 Asst. Public Trustee, Mr. Choy Meng Fook
 Registration Officer, Mr. Chua Huck Chong
 President, Sessions Court, Mr. K. Somasundram
 Surveyor of Ships, Mr. W. A. H. Sim
 Asst. Controller of- Supplies, Mr. H. Murphy

Senior Asst. Registrar, Supreme Court, Mr. Ajaib Singh
Chief Surveyor, Mr. M. B. Emery-
Principle, Malayan Teachers' College, Glugor, Enche R. Williams
Controller of Telecommunications, Mr. J. H. Pinkerton
Registrar of Trade Unions and Societies, Mr. A. S. Maniam.
State Rural Industries Officer, Enche Md. Munji b. Hj, Md. Shah
Fisheries Officers, North West, Enche Yoong Swee Yin
State Adult Education Organiser, Che Din bin Pawanteh

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 with a population of 291,863 comprising 234,903 in the City Council area and 56,960 in the rural area.

The City, which has an area of 9.4 square miles is, for purposes of Local Government, administered by the George Town City Council. Local Government of the rural area is carried out by the Rural District Council, Penang Island. Both these Councils are financially autonomous and fully elected.

The District Officer (Inche Abdul Manaf bin Mohd. Nor, M.c.s.), is also the State Commissioner for Lands and Mines, and is the Chief Administrative Officer of the District. The Mayor of the City Council is Hon. Mr. Ooi Thiam Siew. The Chairman of the Rural District Council is Tuan Haji H. A. Azyze, A.M.N.

South-West District, Penang Island:

The District has an area of 64 square miles with a population of 47,003. The administrative centre is Balik Pulau which is situated about 20½ miles from George Town. For purposes of Local Government the district is administered by the Rural District Council, Penang Island, which has its office in the Land Office, George Town, and a branch office in the District Office, Balik Pulau.

The District Officer is Mr. M. Thilagadurai, M.c.s.

Northern District, P.W.:

The District covers an area of 104 square miles and has a population of 110,836. The administrative centre is Butterworth. For the purpose of Local Government, the whole district is under the jurisdiction of District Council North, P.W. which is financially autonomous and fully elected.

The District Officer is Inche Abu Mansor bin Haji Hassan, M.C.S. The Chairman of the District Council North is Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Saaid.

Central District, P.W.:

The District covers an area of 91 square miles and has a population of 75,337. 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.

The District Officer is Inche Rozhan bin Haji Kuntom, M.C.S. The Chairman of the District Council Central is Inche Megat Harun bin Megat Aziz.

Southern District, P.W.:

The District has an area of 91 square miles with a population of 47,061. 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.

The District Officer is Inche Ahmad bin Abdul Rahim, M.C.S., and the Chairman of the District Council South, Province Wellesley, is Inche Chin Fook Gooi.

Local Government' Elections

There are altogether 72 wards in five (5) council areas in Penang and Province Wellesley, Nomination and Elections were held on, 2 separate days on 18th April, 1961 and 20th May, 1961 for Local Authorities in Province Wellesley and 25th April, 1961 and 27th May, 1961 for Local Authorities in Penang Island, respectively.

On nomination day the following number of Alliance Candidates were returned unopposed:

District Council North	14 candidates
District Council Central	3 „
Rural District Council, Penang Island	3 „
Total	20

The balance of 52 seats were contested by 108 candidates from the following Parties and Independents:—

Alliance	52 candidates
Pan Malayan Islamic Party	6 „
People's Progressive Party	
Socialist Front	46 candidates
Independent	3 „
Total	108 „

Results of Local Authorities were as follows:—

	<i>Alliance</i>	<i>Socialist Front</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
City Council of George Town	1	14	
Rural District Council, Penang Island	13*	2	* uncontested
District Council North, P.W.	18*	—	*12 „
District Council Central, P.W.	12*	3	* 3 „
District Council South, P.W.	8	1	
	52	20	

A total of 137,202 voted out of an electorate of 177,688 in the contested areas giving a very high percentage of 77.3. The total electorate for the State of Penang is 227,033.

Finance:

The State's estimated revenue in 1961 is \$7,028,886; additional constitutional allocations from the Federal Government amount to \$5,419,525; expenditure is estimated at \$19,801,873 and expenditure on capital development projects is estimated at \$18,056,992.

Education

Penang has always led in the field of education and its school-going population is as follows :—

49,129	pupils	in	English	schools
55,470	„	in	Chinese	schools
26,872	„	in	Malay	schools
3,671	„	in	Indian	schools

The number of 'Primary and Secondary Schools in Penang is as follows:—

	English	Chinese	Malay	Indian	Total
Fully-assisted Primary	33	83	86	37	239
Partially assisted Primary	1	11	—	—	12
Independent Primary	23	8	—	4	35
Fully-assisted Secondary	17	3	—	—	20
Partially assisted Secondary	—	5	—	—	5
Independent Secondary	13	6	—	—	19
Vocational Schools (Fully-assisted)	2	—	—	—	2
Vocational Schools (Private)	1	—	—	—	1
Totals:	90	116	86	41	333

The oldest school in Malaya, namely the Penang Free School, was founded in 1816. The Malayan Teachers' Training College has enrolment of 328 students while the Day Training College, which also trains Primary Teachers, has an enrolment of 950 students.

Agriculture

The largest acreage under any single crop to-day, in the State of Penang is padi. The total planted acreage in the 1960/61 main season was 39,243 acres which yielded 16,237,709 gantangs of padi. In the 1961 off-season 24,358 acres of Taiwan padi were grown and harvested yielding approximately, 9,318,660 gantangs of padi. The average yield for the 1960/61 main season padi was 414 gantangs per acre and the 1961 off-season Taiwan padi 382.5 gantangs per acre.

The second largest acreage grown by smallholders is coconut (47,500 acres and rubber (30,800 acres). Great interest has been shown by smallholders in rubber replanting.

Subsidiary crops grown in the State are mixed fruits, specified fruits, Mauritius pineapples, cloves, nutmegs and various vegetables. Of these, pineapple is expanding due to a steady market all the year round and the possibility of production throughout the year by the use of hormones to induce fruiting.

Hospitals and Clinics

HOSPITALS:

1. General Hospital, Penang.
2. Maternity Hospital, Penang.
3. Perak Road Hospital, Penang.
4. District Hospital, Balik Pulau.
7. District Hospital, Sungei Bakap.
8. Prison Hospital, Penang.
9. Quarantine Station Hospital, Pulau Jerejak.
10. T.B. Hospital, Pulau Jerejak.



- | | |
|--|---|
| 5. District Hospital,
Butterworth. | 11. Leper Settlement,
Pulau Jerejak. |
| 6. District Hospital,
Bukit Mertajam. | 12. Penang Sanatorium and
Hospital. |

MAIN CLINICS;

1. Women and Children's Clinic, McAlister Road, Penang.
2. Out-Door Dispensary, Buckingham Street, Penang.
3. Out-Door Dispensary, Penang Hill.
4. Out-Door Dispensary and Welfare Centre, Ayer Itam.
5. Social Hygiene Clinic, Kampong Kolam, Penang.
6. Out-Door Dispensary, Prai, Province Wellesley.
7. Out-Door Dispensary, Kepala Batas, Province Wellesley.
8. Out-Door Dispensary, Tassek Glugor, Province Wellesley.
9. Out-Door Dispensary, Simpang Ampat, Province Wellesley.
10. Out-Door Dispensary, Nibong Tebal, Province Wellesley.
11. Claimant Place Clinic.
12. Presgrave Street Clinic.
13. Dato Koyah Road^ Clinic.
14. East Jelutong Clinic.
15. Perak Road Clinic.
16. Pulau Tikus Clinic.
17. Lines Road Clinic.
18. Kampar Road Clinic.
19. Kampong Bharu Clinic.

There are also 3 Travelling Dispensaries stationed at:—

- (1) General Hospital, Penang, for Rural District, Penang.
- (2) Butterworth, District Hospital.
- (3) Bukit Mertajam, District Hospital.

Homes and Institutions

1. The Convent Orphanage, Light Street, Penang.
2. St Joseph's Orphanage,, ,Penang Road, Penang.
3. Federation School for the Deaf, Northam Road, Penang.
4. Por Tay Orphanage, Bagan Jermal Road, Penang.
5. St. Nicholas Home for the Blind, Bagan Jermal Road, Penang.
6. Remand Home and Hostel, Water Road, Penang.
7. Ramakrishna Orphanage, Scotland Road, Penang.
8. Muslim Orphanage, Kampong Bahru, Penang.
9. Little Sisters of the Poor, Batu Lanchang Lane, Penang.
10. St. Georges Orphanage, Balik Pulau, Penang.
11. Silver Jubilee Home for the Aged, Sungei Dua, Penang.
12. Salvation Army Boys' Home, Sungei Pinang, Penang.
13. Po Leung Kuk Home, Babington Avenue, Penang.
14. Camp School, Telok Ayer Tawar, Butterworth.
15. Convent Orphanage, Bukit Mertajam, P.W.
16. Old Persons' Home, Bukit Mertajam, P.W.



Tourism in Penang

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 following zig-zag roads reaching a height of nearly 800 feet 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, Statue of Captain Francis Light, Gurney Drive, Khoo Kongsi, Kapitan, Klang Mosque, Buddhist Association at Anson Road, Reclining Buddha at Bangkok Lane, Bukit Dumar Reservoir, Guillemard Reservoir, Snake Temple, Botanical and Waterfall Gardens, Kek Lok Si the biggest Chinese temple in Malaya, Penang Hill and Batu Maung.

Penang is a FREE PORT. The only three commodities which are dutiable are tobacco, petroleum products and liquor. It is therefore one of the best places for shopping in the east.

Attention of visitors to Penang or those seeking information about the island is drawn to the Penang Tourist Association situated just outside the main gate of the Penang Port Commission, where information and literature can be obtained free. Correspondence should be addressed to P.O. Box 444, Penang.

When in Penang visit:-

CHUSAN HOTEL

*The Most Modern
First Class Hotel.*

**Beautiful Shady &
Sandy Beach Ideal
for Sea-Bathing
and Relaxation**



Luxuriously Furnished Air-Conditioned Annexe Rooms with Private Sitting Room, Bathroom & Telephone Extensions, in pleasing colour scheme. First Class Bar and Restaurant: Chinese & European Food served. Excellent Cuisine. Charges Reasonable. Spacious Car Park.

6, Tanjong Tokong Road, Penang. Tel: 21255

PERDANA
LEADERSHIP
FOUNDATION
YAYASAN
KEPIMPINAN
PERDANA

MALAYA BORNEO BUILDING SOCIETY LIMITED

(Incorporated in Singapore)

Established in 1950

For PROMOTION of HOME OWNERSHIP

Paid up Capital including Share Premium	-	\$ 39,150,000
General Reserves	- - - - -	\$ 4,745,000
Total Assets Exceed	. . . . .	\$ 89,509,000
Housing Loans Granted in Federation and Singapore since incorporation Exceed	-	\$159,207,000

REGISTERED OFFICE:
MacDonald House, Orchard Road,
Singapore.

CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE:
Sentosa Raya, Ampang Street,
Kuala Lumpur.

BRANCH OFFICES

Singapore	Kuala Lumpur	Ipoh	Penang
MacDonald House	Sentosa Raya	177, Brewster Rd.	43/47, Penang Rd.



Perak



Head of State

HIS HIGHNESS RAJA SIR YUSUFF ibni AL-MARHUM SULTAN ABDUL JALIL, K.C.M.G., O.B.E., Sultan of Perak.

Born January 15, 1890. Succeeded to the Throne on March 31, 1948. He was educated at the Malay School, the Hogan School, and the Malay College, all in Kuala Kangsar. He was awarded the O.B.E. in 1921, and the K.C.M.G. in 1949. He visited England in 1934 and was presented to King George V. In 1950, on another trip to England, he had an audience with King George VI. In 1953, he attended the Coronation of Queen Elizabeth II. Two years later, during a fourth trip to England, he had an audience with Queen Elizabeth II. His Highness was conferred by his Majesty Yang Di-Pertuan Agong during the 1st Merdeka Anniversary membership of the Order of Chivalry styled Darjah Utama Sri Mahkota Negara the Most Exalted Order of Mahkota Negara.



Geography

Perak, one of the richest States in the country, is bounded on the north by Siam, 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 the tin, in the great Kinta district in the central part of the State.

With a length of 155.5 miles and a breadth of 93.9 miles, Perak's total area is 7,980 square miles. Its population is about 1,221,390.

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 (5,616), Duri (5,027).

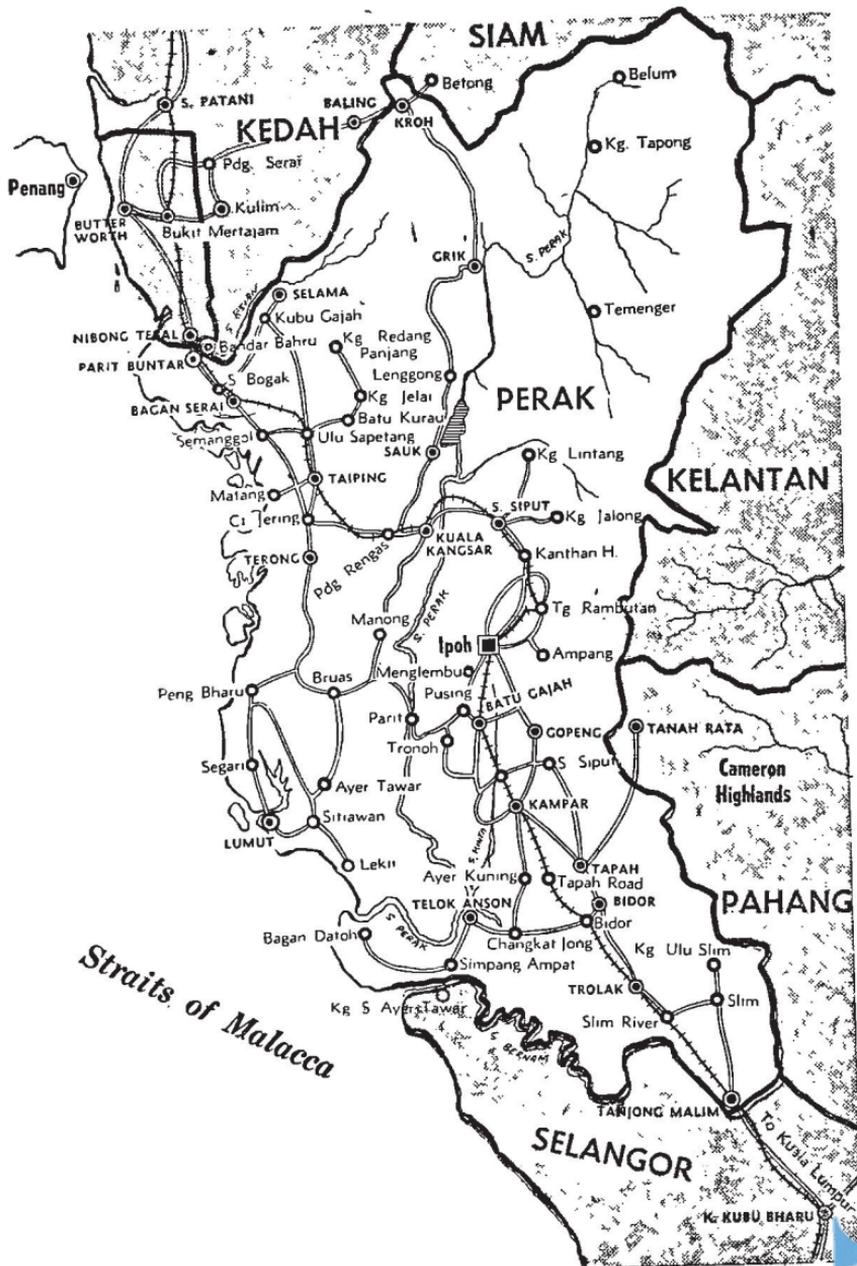
The main river is the Perak which flows right through the centre of the State and stops short of the boundary with Siam. Another large river, the Krian, forms the boundary with Kedah.

Perak has three ports — Lumut, Bagan Dato, and Port Weld.

Perak's estimated revenue for 1960 is \$23,080,330, and expenditure \$43,069,317, towards which the Federal Government is allocating \$13,477,670.

The seat of Government is Ipoh. Other large towns are Taiping, Kuala Kangsar, Teluk Anson, Bidor, Batu Gajah, Tanjong Malim, Kampar and Parit Buntar.

The Royal town is Kuala Kangsar.



History

Perak is ruled by a dynasty which claims descent on the female side from the last Malay Sultan of Malacca. 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 secured to British subjects the right to free trade in Perak. In 1826, the Sultan ceded to the British the territory of Dindings and the island of Pangkor as ports for the suppression of piracy.

Anarchy prevailed in Perak, and in 1874, Sir Andrew Clarke, the Governor of the Straits Settlements, induced the Perak chiefs to sign the Pangkor Treaty and to accept a British Resident. In 1935, the Dindings and Pangkor were returned to Perak.

Population

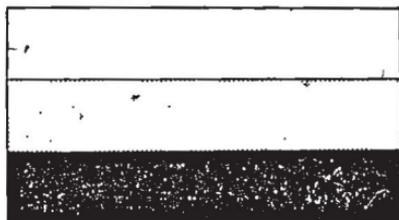
The estimated population as on 31st December, 1960 is as follows:

Malaysians	- - - - -	543,197
Chinese	- - - - -	599,906
Indians and Pakistanis	-	202,505
Others		17,330
	Total	1,362,938

The Menteri Besar of Perak is Inche Mohamed Ghazali bin Haji Jawi.

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-lilir by the black.



Anthem

*Di-lanjut-kan Allah usia-nya Sultan
Adil dan murah memerintah watan
Di-ta'ati ra'ayat kiri dan kanan
Imam yang saleh Allah hurnia-kan
Allah berkati Perak Redzuan
Allah selamat-kan Negri dan Sultan.*

Honour and Awards

Names of various Medals

- (a) **The Perak Conspicuous Gallantry Medal (Pingat Keberanian, Handal, Perak).**
- (b) **The Perak Distinguished Conduct Medal (Pingat Pekerti Terpilih, Perak).**
- (c) **The Perak Meritorious Service Medal (Pingat Jasa Kebaktian, Perak).**

Names of various titles of Honorary Datoh

- (a) Datoh Kurnia Bakti.

- (b) Datoh Kurnia Negara.
- (c) Datoh Kurnia di-Raja.
- (d) Datoh Kurnia Stia.
- (e) Datoh Kurnia Jasa.

Award of Perak fyledals for 1961

Jaksa Pendamai (Justices of the Peace)

Inche William Laurance Harvey
 Inche Teh Siew Eng
 Inche Chik Abidin bin Abdul Rahman
 Orang Kaya Temenggong Paduka Raja Haji Wan Hamaruddin bin
 Wan Abdul Jalil, P.J.K.

Pingat Pekerti Terpilih (Distinguished Conduct Medal)

Inche Ayer Shah bin Panjang Mahmood
 Inche Tajuddin bin Yassin
 Pengurniaan Pingat Jasa Kebaktian (Meritorious Service Medal) were
 awarded to 46 persons

Districts

Perak has eight administrative districts: Kinta, Larut & Matang, Kuala Kangsar, Upper Perak, Dindings, Batang Padang, Lower Perak, Krian.

<i>District</i>	<i>District Officer</i>	<i>Administrative Centre and Address</i>
Kinta	Tungku Syed Abdullah b. Tungku Syed Omar	9, Changkat Rd., Batu Gajah.
Krian	Inche Saad b. Walad	1, Boundary Rd., Pa'rit Buntar.
Larut & Matang	Inche Ahmad b Mohd. Yunus	2, Birch Hill, Taiping.
Kuala Kangsar	Inche Ismail b. Ibrahim	569, Govt. Hill, Kuala Kangsar.
Upper Perak	Inche Harun b. Ariffin	1, Downing St., Grik.
Dindings	Inche Wan Salaidin b. Wan Ismail"	1, Pangkor Rd., Lumut.
Lower Perak	Inche Mohd. Senawi b. Haji Zainuddin	320, Batak Rabbit, Telok Anson.
Batang Padang	Tuan Syed Mahadzar b. Syed Hussein	1, District Officer's Hill, Tapah.

State Executive Council

PRESIDENT:

The Hon'ble The Mentri Besar, Perak, Dato Sha'ari bin Piai.

OFFICIAL MEMBERS:

The Hon'ble State Secretary, Perak, Tunku Mohamed bin Tunku Besar Burhanuddin, P.P.T., M.C.S.

The Hon'ble The State Legal Adviser, Perak, Mr. J. P. Kirby.

The Hon'ble The State Financial Officer, Perak, Mr. R. R. M.C.S.



ELECTED MEMBERS:

The Hon'ble The Mentri Besar, Perak, Dato Sha'ari bin Piai,
The Hon'ble Inche Ahmad bin Said, A.M.N.
The Hon'ble Mr. Teh Siew Eng.
The Hon'ble Inche Yahya Shubban bin Haji Harun.
The Hon'ble Dato Sha'ari bin Piai.
The Hon'ble Mr. Liew Why Hone.
The Hon'ble Mr. V. Ponnusamy Pillai, P.J.K.
The Hon'ble Inche Khalid Abbas bin Adam.
The Hon'ble Tuan Haji Hussein bin Haji Yaacob.
The Hon'ble Inche Lope Hashim bin Ketong.
The Hon'ble Inche Mohamed Harun bin Kulop Seman, A.M.N.
The Hon'ble Inche Othman bin Wan Omar
The Hon'ble Tuan Haji Ishak bin Haji Mahmud.
The Hon'ble Mr. See Khoon Lim, J.P.
The Hon'ble Mr. Thum Yeng Yong, P.J.K.

State Legislative Assembly

SPEAKER:

The Hon'ble Inche Sulaiman bin Bulon, P.J.K.

OFFICIAL MEMBERS:

The Hon'ble State Secretary, Perak, Yang Mulia Tunku Mohamed bin Tunku Besar Burhanuddin, P.P.T., M.C.S.
The Hon'ble The State Legal Adviser, Perak, Mr. J. P. Kirby.
The Hon'ble The State Financial Officer, Perak, Mr. R. R. L. Poque, M.C.S.

ELECTED MEMBERS:

The Hon'ble Tuan Haji Hussein bin Haji Yaacob.
The Hon'ble Mr. Teh Siew Eng
The Hon'ble Inche Yahya Shubban bin Haji Harun.
The Hon'ble Dato Sha'ari bin Piai.
The Hon'ble Mr. Liew Why Hone.
The Hon'ble Mr. V. Ponnusamy Pillai, P.J.K.
The Hon'ble Mr. Goh Chok Sam.
The Hon'ble Mr. Lee Khing Hoe.
The Hon'ble Inche Masud bin Untoi.
The Hon'ble Inche Ismail bin Haji Karim.
The Hon'ble Inche Mohd Ali Zaini bin Mohd Zain.
The Hon'ble Inche Kamaruddin bin Mohamed Isa.
The Hon'ble Che Som binte Abdullah.
The Hon'ble Puan Hajah Halimah binte Haji Abdul Raoi
The Hon'ble Mr. Wong Ting Seng.
The Hon'ble Mr. Wah Keng Jooi, J.P.
The Hon'ble Mr. Too Joon Ting, J.P.
The Hon'ble Tuan Haji Shamsudin bin Haji Ahmad.
The Hon'ble Inche Yang Abdul Rashid bin Abdul Wahab.
The Hon'ble Tuan Haji Ahmad Razali bin Haji Mohamed
The Hon'ble Inche Mohamed Jumah bin Satir.
The Hon'ble Mr. D R. Seenivasagam.
The Hon'ble Mr. Khong Kok Yat.
The Hon'ble Mr. Chin Foon.
The Hon'ble Mr. S. P. Seenivasagam.

The Hon'ble Mr. Teoh Kim Swee.
 The Hon'ble Mr. Hor Hock Lung.
 The Hon'ble Mr. Toh Seang Eng.
 The Hon'ble Inche Mohamed Fajar Ali bin Hassab.
 The Hon'ble Inche Baharuddin bin Haji Abdul Latif.
 The Hon'ble Tuan Haji Din bin Hj. Jusoh.

List of Members of Parliament

<i>Constituency</i>	<i>Candidate</i>	<i>No. of Votes</i>
KRIAN LAUT -	Abdul Rauf bin A. Rahman -	8,074
KRIAN DARAT -	Ahmad bin Haji Yusof -	7,954
BATANG PADANG - -	Abdul Hamid Khan bin Haji Sakhawat Ali Khan - - - - - , -	6,231.
TANJONG MALIM - -	Lee Seck FUN	8,038
LARDT UTARA -	Tajudin bin Ali - - - - -	11,543
LARUT SELATAN - -	Lim Swee Aun - - - - -	11,218
BRUAS - -	Yeoh Tat Beng - - - - -	5,967
SITIAWAN - - -	Yong Woo Ming - - - - -	6,442
ULU PERAK - -	Md. Nor bin Md. Dahan - - - - -	7,869
KUALA KANGSAR -	Haji Abdullah bin Haji Abdul Raof -	8,367
PARIT - - -	Hussein bin Mohd. Noordin - -	8,998
HILIR PERAK - -	Mohd Abas bin Ahmad -	4,818
BAGAN DATOH ' - -	Yahya bin Haji Ahmad -	8,078
TELUK ANSON - -	.Woo Saik Hong - - - - -	10,174
IPOH - - -	D. iR. Seenivasagam - - - - -	12,242
MENGLEMBU - -	S. P. Seenivasagam - - - - -	14,338
SUNGEI SIPUT - -	Veerasamy Thirungana .Sambanthan -	7,317
ULU KLNTA - - -	Chan Swee Ho - - - - -	6,996
BATU GAJAH - - -	Khong Kok Yat - - - - -	8,442
KAMPAR - - - -	Chan Yoon Onn - - - - -	11,314

By-Election

TELOK ANSON - -	Too Joon Hing - - - - -	11,943
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List of Members of State Legislative Assembly

<i>Constituency</i>	<i>Candidate</i>	<i>No. of Votes</i>
PARIT BUNTAR - -	Hajah Halimah bti Hj. Abd. Raof -	3,744
KUALA KURAU - -	Haji Shamsudin bin Haji Ahmad -	4,306
BAGAN SERAI - -	Masud bin Untoi - - - - -	4,118
GUNONG SEMANGGOL -	Baharuddin bin Haji Abdul Latif -	3,392
TAPAH ROAD - -	Mohamed Jumah bin Satir - - -	3,147
TAPAH - - - -	Thum Yeng Yong - - - - -	3,627
BIDOR - - - -	Ponnusamy Pillai s/o Vyayapuri Pillai	3,687
SLIM - - - -	Yang Abdul Rashid bin Abd. Wahab	3,207
SELAMA - - - -	Haji Hussin bin Haji Yaacob - -	6,822
LARUT - - - -	Kamaruddin bin Md. Isa - - -	4,972
TAIPING - - - -	Goh Chok Sam - - - - -	5,736
MATANG - - - -	Othman bin Wan Omar - - - - -	5,239
PENKALAN BHARU -	Haji Ishak bin Haji Mohamed -	3,503

Melintang, Intan, Ipoh, Ipoh East, Kampar, Kampong Kapayong, Kroh, Kuala Kangsar, Kuala Kurau, Lahat, Langkap, Lenggong, Lumut, Malim Nawar, Matang, JVIengiembu, Padang Rengas, Pangkor, Parit, Parit Buntar, Fusing, Selama, Sitiawan, Slim River, Sungei Siput, Sungkai, Taiping, Tanjong JUVuum, Tanjong Piandmg, Tanjong Rambutan, Tanjong Tualang, Tapah, Tapah Road, Teluk Anson, Temoh, Trolak, Trong, Tronoh, Ulu Bernam.

Finance

Revenue		\$32,792,759
Grants from Federal Government	- -	15,081,524
Total State revenue	- -	\$47,874,283

The total expenditure against the above two types of revenue will be \$52,590,240. This amount excludes expenditure against Federal reimbursable grants in respect of Rural Development projects which total \$12,601,943.

The total amount of expenditure likely to be spent therefore in 1962 is \$52,590,240 plus \$12,601,943 totalling \$65,182,183.

Education

<i>Type of Schools</i>	<i>No. of</i>	
	<i>Schools</i>	<i>Enrolments</i>
Fully Assisted National Type Primary English Schools	59	36,122
Fully Assisted National Type Secondary English Schools	35	21,118
Independent English Schools	51	11,209
Sekolah Kebangsaan, Perak	371	79,557
Fully Assisted National Type Primary Chinese Schools	175	75,758
Partially Assisted National Type Primary Chinese Schools	- - - - -	5,678
Independent Primary Chinese Night Schools	27	2,208
Fully Assisted National Type Secondary Chinese Schools	7	2,287
Partially Assisted National Type Secondary Chinese Schools	- - - - -	7,071
Independent Secondary Chinese Schools	11	3,655
Independent Secondary Chinese Night Schools	1	29
National Type Primary Indian Schools	- - 191	16,095
Independent Indian Schools	7	205
Junior Technical Trade Schools	- - - - 1	215

Agriculture

Crop *Acreage under Cultivation*

RUBBER — Smallholdings 350,000 acres (approximate).
Estate — Not available.

PADI — 120,000 acres.

COCONUT — 105,000 acres.

OIL PALM — 24,727 acres.

FRUITS — 40,226 acres.

FOODCROPS AND VEGETABLES — 30,430 acres.

Medical

HOSPITALS. The number of hospitals in Perak still remains at 12.

Although the number is the same yet we have made diversified improvements to each of them. Better facilities are now available for the patients and we now have a much greater number of patients, especially from the kampongs, seeking hospital treatment.

We are still shorthanded especially where the medical and ancillary staff are concerned. Despite this the present staff members are zealously keeping up the established, prestige of medical service.

CLINICS. The welfare of the people is also cared for in the following centres:—

Dispensaries: There are 24 dispensaries in smaller towns and in outlying areas treating, in a special way, the kampong populations.

Health Centres: Welfare of mothers — to-be, mothers, infants and children are cared for at the following centres.

(a) Maternal and Child Health Centres	8
(b) District Health Centres - - - -	2
(c) Sub-District Health Centres	4
(d) Midwife's Quarters cum Clinics	7
(e) Visiting Health Centres	135
(f) Government Midwives stationed in Kampongs	121

Dental Clinics:

- (i) Dental Clinics 7 (with resident Dental Surgeons)
- (ii) Dental Clinics 3 (without resident Dental Surgeons)
- (iii) School Dental Clinics 15
- (iv) Marine Dental Clinic—1 (serving riverine population)
- (v) Mobile Dental Clinics—2

No. of Doctors:

(i) Administrative Officers - - - - -	3
(ii) Clinical Specialists - - - - -	10
(iii) Registrars - - - - -	4
(iv) Medical Officers - - - - -	36
(v) Medical Officers of Health - - - - -	5
(vi) House Doctors - - - - -	14

No. of Dental Surgeons:

(i) Administrative Officer - - - - -	1
(ii) Clinical Specialist - - - - -	1
(iii) Dental Surgeons - - - - -	12
(iv) Dental Housemen - - - - -	2

State Hospitals

- Medical Officer, District Hospital, Parit Buntar, Tel. 6.
- Medical Officer, General Hospital, Taiping, Tel. 71.
- Medical Officer, District Hospital, Kuala Kangsar, Tel. 183.
- Lady Medical Officer, Women's Hospital, Kuala Kangsar, Tel. 185.
- Medical Superintendent, District Hospital, Ipoh, Tel. 3333.
- Medical Officer, General Hospital, Batu Gajah, 333.
- Medical Officer, District Hospital, Kampar, Tel. 7.
- Medical Officer, District Hospital, Tapah, Tel. 12.
- Medical Officer, District Hospital, Tanjong Malim, Tel. 12.



Medical Officer, District Hospital, Teluk Anson, Tel. 10.
Medical Officer, District Hospital, Lumut, Tel. 254.
Medical Officer, District Hospital, Grik. Tel. 235.

Dental Clinics

Dental Officer, Dental Clinic, Taiping, Tel. 667
Dental Officer, Dental Clinic, Kuala Kangsar, Tel. 152
Dental Officer, Dental Clinic, Kinta, Ipoh, Tel. 2879
Dental Officer, Dental Clinic, Teluk Anson, Tel. 109
Dental Officer, Dental Clinic, Tanjong Malim, Tel. 97
Dental Officer, Dental Clinic, Parit, Tel. 280
Dental Officer, Police Dental Clinic, Ipoh, Tel. 2222 Ext. 61

Maternal and Child Health Centres

Health Sister i/c., Maternal & Child Health Centre, Parit Buntar, Tel. 6
Health Matron i/c., Maternal & Child Health Centre, Taiping, Tel. 212
Health Sister i/c., Maternal & Child Health Centre, K. Kangsar, Tel. 152
Health Sister i/c., Maternal & Child Health Centre, Ipoh, Tel. 3297
Health Sister i/c., Maternal & Child Health Centre, Parit, Tel. 280
Health Sister i/c., Maternal & Child Health Centre, Teluk Anson, Tel. 109
Health Sister i/c., Maternal & Child Health Centre, Sitiawan, Tel. 8
Health Sister i/c., Maternal & Child Health Centre, Slim River, Tel. 257
Health Sister i/c., Maternal & Child Health Centre, Tapah, Tel. 13

Head Office

Chief Medical & Health Officer, Perak, Ipoh, Tel. 3549
Deputy Chief Medical & Health Officer, Perak, Ipoh, Tel. 2575
Senior Medical Officer of Health, Perak, Ipoh, Tel. 2575
Senior Dental Officer, Perak, Ipoh, Tel. 2879
State Matron (Hospitals), Perak, Ipoh, Tel. 3547
Public Health Matron, Perak, Ipoh, Tel. 3547
State Medical & Health Office, Ipoh, Tel. 3547
Financial Assistant, Office of C.M. & H.O., Ipoh, Tel. 3548

Welfare

No. of Homes—18

- (1) Temoh Old Folks Home.
- (2) Bidor Old Folks Home.
- (3) Behrang Station Old Folks Home
- (4) Behrang Ulu Old Folks Home
- (5) Tanjong Malim Old Folks Home
- (6) St. Louis Orphanage, Taiping.
- (7) Convent Orphanage, Taiping.
- (8) Convent Orphanage, Ipoh
- (9) Indian Children's Welfare Home, Taiping.
- (10) Sungei Siput Old Folks Home, Sungei Siput.
- (11) Salvation Army Boys' Home, Ipoh.
- (12) Salvation Army Girls' Home, Ipoh.
- (13) Kampong Bercham Old Folks Home, Ipoh.
- (14) Gunung Rapat Old Folks Home, Ipoh.
- (15) Kampong Taivas Old Folks Home, Ipoh.
- (16) Old Folks Home Catholic Welfare Services, Ipoh.
- (17) Chinese Old Folks Home, Gopeng Road, Ipoh.



(18) All Malaya Muslim Missionary Vocational Training School, Ipoh.
People cared for by: Voluntary organisations with grant-in-aid from the Government and Social and Welfare Services Lottery Board.

Tourism

TAIPING—is the old capital of the State of Perak. Its Lake Garden is probably the largest and most attractive in the Federation. The State Museum contains interesting exhibits.

Maxwell's Hill, one of the Malayan hill resorts is an ideal place for a quiet holiday. Access other than on foot is by Land Rover.

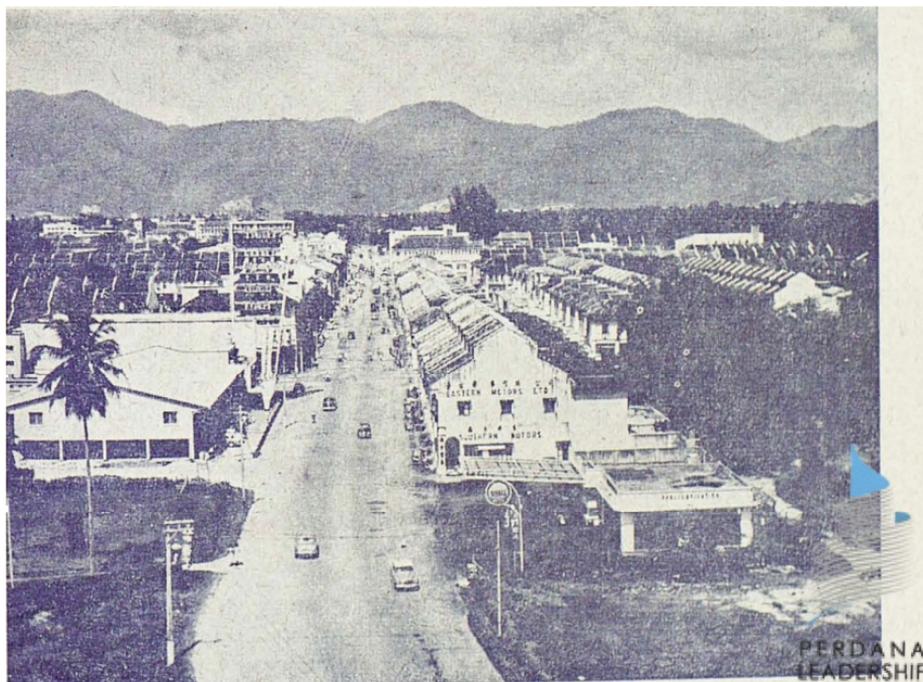
Kuala Kangsar is the Royal town of Perak, being the seat of I lis Highness the Sultan of Perak— whose Istana is situated on the banks of the River Perak. The Ubudiah Mosque here is a truly magnificent building.

Ipoh is the State Capital — situated in the Kinta District, which is the principal tin mining area of Malaya (an important commercial and light industrial centre).

Cave Temples, built into the limestone out-crops both North and South of the town, are visible from the main trunk road, and provide an interesting feature for visitors.

At Tapah, the road to the Cameron Highlands joins the main trunk road. The Cameron Highlands is a noted Malayan hill resort providing a number of facilities for visitors.

Lumut, is a pleasant coastal town from which boats may be taken to Pangkor Island. In the 18th Century the island became a Dutch stronghold. Excellent bathing and fishing are to be had on the West side of the island on the beautiful beach at Pasir Bogak.





IPOH BRANCH



LARKIN BRANCH



KUALA LUMPUR BRANCH



KUALA LUMPUR BRANCH

The **SMALL MAN'S BANK**

SERVE OVER 160,000 CUSTOMERS
AND HAVE TOTAL ASSETS OF OVER
ONE HUNDRED MILLION DOLLARS



NORTH BRANCH



KUALA LUMPUR BRANCH



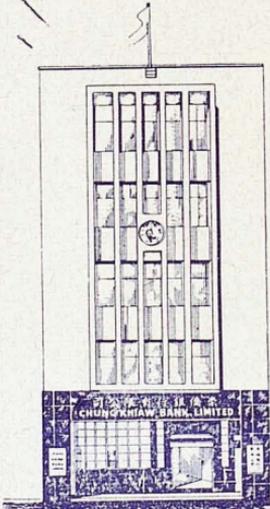
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IPOH BRANCH

PERDANA
LEADERSHIP
FOUNDATION
YAYASAN
KEPIMPINAN
PERDANA

Perlis



Head of State

In view of the appointment of his Highness the Raja of Perlis as His Majesty the Yang Di-Pertuan Agong a Council of Regency consisting of the following four members have been appointed in the State to exercise the functions of the Ruler for a period of two years with effect from 7th August, 1960: —

- (i) Yang Amat Mulia Dr. Syed Mahmood bin Syed HusBain Jamalullail as President.
- (ii) Yang Amat Mulia Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Haji Mohamed, P.J.K., j.p.
- (iii) Yang Amat Mulia Tuan Syed Hussain bin Syed Zain Jamalullail, J-P.
- (iv) Yang Amat Mulia Tuan Syed Bakar bin Syed Hussain Aljafri.

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 3-16 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 Setel 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.

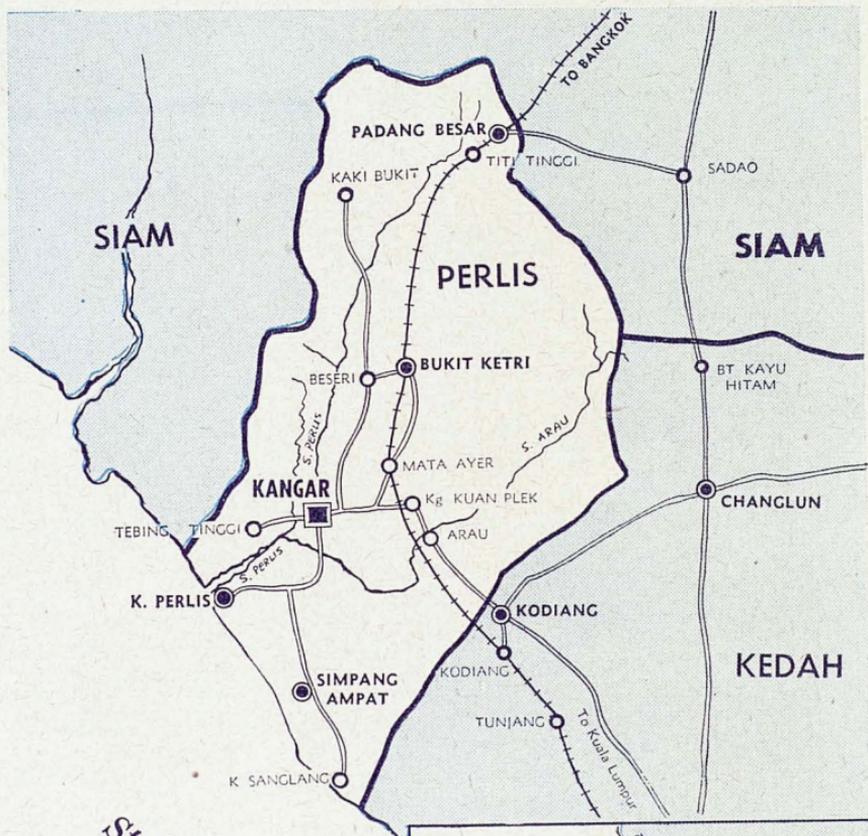
Its highest mountain is Gunong China, (2,370 feet), standing North-west on the Perlis-Siam boundary.

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 Jamalullail, 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 Federation — a centre of attraction for tourists) and Simpang Ampat which lies in the middle of the rice producing area in the South of Perlis.

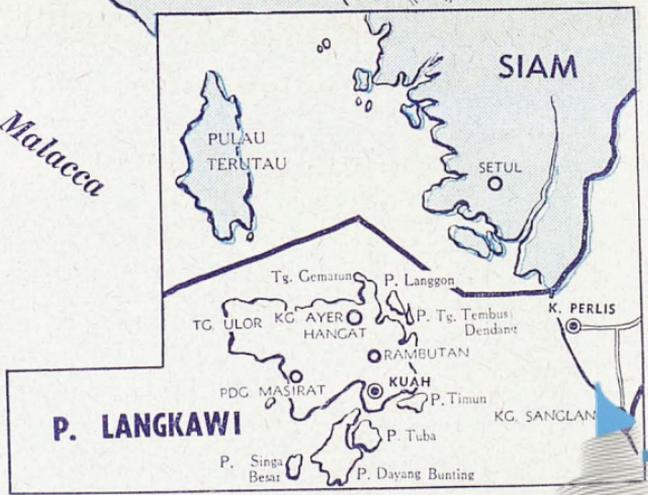
History

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. When following an Anglo-Siamese Treaty, Perlis came



Straits of Malacca



Pulau Langkawi or the Langkawi Islands are included with the map of Perlis as the usual port of embarkation is Kuala Perlis. administered by Kedah.

PERDANA LEADERSHIP FOUNDATION
YAYASAN KEPIMPINAN PERDANA

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.

Population

The estimated population as on 31st December, 1960 is as follows:

Malaysians	...	...	...	...	77,942
Chinese	...	...	...	...	17,730
Indians and Pakistanis	...	...	...	...	1,774
Others	...	...	...	...	2,504
Total					99,950

Constitution

In pursuance of the provisions of the Third Part of the Laws of the Constitution of Perlis, His Highness has appointed two Councils to advise him in the Government of the State, namely:

(a) The Majlis Meshuarat Kerajaan which is the Executive Council and (b) the Majlis Undangan Negeri which is the Legislature of the State.

The State Executive Council presided by the Menteri Besar consisted of three ex-officio members i.e. the State Secretary, the State Legal Adviser and the State Financial Officer; and four Elected Members.

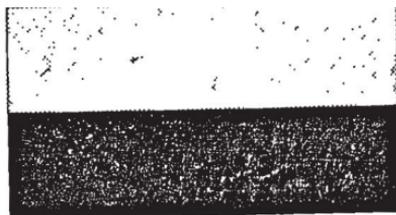
The State Executive Legislature, is presided by a Speaker and consisted of three ex-officio members i.e. the State Secretary, the State Legal Adviser and the State Financial Officer; and 11 Elected Members.

State Crest

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.

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 Almarham Syed Safi in 1930, was harmonised by Mr. Raymond G. Isles.

Words:

*Amin-amin ya Rabbal Jalil,
Do'a hamba yang sangat zalil,
Kekalkan dulat serta adil,
Bagi perintah Jamalullail.*

Honours and Awards

*Perlis Conspicuous Gallantry Medal.
Perlis Distinguished Conduct Medal.
Perlis Meritorious Service Medal.*

Mentri Besar

Dato' Sheikh. Ahmad bin Mohd. Hashim, P.M.N., P.J.K., J.P. aged 64 years born 26th December, 1896, Penang. Educated in Malay and English School, prior to retirement in 1951 served in the Government of Perlis and Kedah. The last appointment held was State Financial Officer, Perlis, married Che Puteh binti Mohd. Hashim, member of the Federal Legislative Council 1948-1959, hobbies reading.

Executive Council

PRESIDENT

The Hon'ble Tuan Sheikh Ahmad bin Mohd. Hashim, P.M.N., P.J.K., J.P., Menteri Besar, (Elected).

EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS

The Hon'ble State Secretary—Inche Mohd. Shariff bin Haji Ibrahim, M.C.S.

The Hon'ble the Legal Adviser—Inche' Abdul Kadir bin Yusof

The Hon'ble the State Financial Officer — Inche' Haroon bin Ayob, P.J.K.

ELECTED MEMBERS

The Hon'ble Inche' Mahyuddin bin Dato' Habib—**Mata Ayer**, Perlis.

The Hon'ble Mr. Por Swee Giap—No. 41, Main Road, Kangar, Perlis.

The Hon'ble Inche' Ahmad bin Musa, J.P.—Simpang Ampat, Perlis.

The Hon'ble Tuan Syed Darus bin Sjed Hashim—Hutan Aji, Perlis.

State Legislative Assembly

SPEAKER

The Hon'ble Inche' Yusoff bin Abu Bakar—Batu 5, Jalan Kuala Perlis, Perlis, (Kuala Perlis Constituency).

ELECTED MEMBER

The Hon'ble Tuan Sheikh Ahmad bin Mohd. Hashim, P.M.N., P.J.K., J.P.

EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS

The Hon'ble the State Secretary—Inche Mohamed Shariff Bin Haji Ibrahim.

The Hon'ble the Legal Adviser—Inche' Abdul Kadir bin Yusof.

The Hon'ble the State Financial Officer—Inche' Haron bin Ayob, P.J.K.

ELECTED MEMBERS

The Hon'ble Inche' Mahyuddin bin Dato' Habib—Mata Ayer, Perlis (Mata Ayer Constituency).

The Hon'ble Mr. Por Swee Giap—No. 41, Main Road, Kangar, Perlis (Kangar Town Constituency).

The Hon'ble Inche' Ahmad bin Musa, J.P.,—Simpang Ampat, Perlis, (Sanglang Constituency).

The Hon'ble Tuan Syed Darus bin Syed Hashim—Hutan Aji, Perlis (Hutan Aji Constituency).

The Hon'ble Inche' Wan Ahmad bin Wan Daud, A.M.N., P.J.K., J.P.—(Paya Constituency), Jalan Pengkalan Assam, Kangar, Perlis.

The Hon'ble Tuan Haji Mokhtar bin Haji Ismail—(Kurongnai Constituency), Jalan Pengkalan, Assam, Kangar, Perlis.

The Hon'ble Mr. Loh Ah Tong, A.M.N., P.J.K., J.P.—(Kakx Bukit Constituency), Kaki Bukit, Perlis.

The Hon'ble Tengku Adnan bin Tengku Yahaya—(Arau Constituency), Arau, Perlis.

The Hon'ble Inche Wan Ahmad bin Haji Wan Kassim—Sena Constituency),, c/o Persatuan Kelang Beras, Jejawi, Perlis.

The Hon'ble Tuan Haji Keria bin Wan Nik—Titi Serong, Jalan Simpang Ampat, Perlis, (Kayang Constituency).

Clerk of Council, Tuan Syed Hassan bin Syed Ahmad.

Executive

State Secretariat:

State Secretary — Inche Mohd. Shariff bin Haji Ibrahim, M.C.Si
Assistant State Secretary (Service) j— Inche Haroon bin Ayob, P.J.K.

Assistant State Secretary (Local Government) — Inche Mansor bin Osman.

Chinese Affairs Officer — Inche Foo Hee Liang,

Office Assistant — Inche Mohd. Sa'aid bin Pilus.

Telephone No. Kangar 44 — Setia Usaha Kerajaan.

Telephone No. Kangar 45 — Pejabat.

Heads of Departments:

Private Secretary ^to His Highness the Raja: Major Pawanteh bip
Pawanteh bin Pawanteh, Tel. No. Arau 226.

State Agricultural Officer: Tengku Mansur bin Tengku Ya'acob —
Tel. No. Kangar 69.

Commissioner of Lands & Mines: Inche Mohd, Yusofl bin Darus,
M.C.S. — Tel. No. Kangar 9.

Drainage & Irrigation Engineer: Inche Frank Way Kang Ping i-r,
Tel. No. Kangar 40.

Executive Engineer: Inche Tahir bin Abdul Majid — Tel. No.
Kangar 11.

District Forest Officer, North Kedah and Perlis, Jitra: Inche Ong
Kah Bor — Tel. No. Kangar 153.

Department of Religious Affairs & Malay Custom:

President, Council of Religion & Malay Custom: Tuan Syed Bahaldin
bin Syed Noh Aljumiud, J.P. — Tel. No. Arau 227.

State Social Welfare Officer: Inche Mohd. Shariff bin Ismail — ^ Tel.
No. Kangar 45 Ext. No. 3.

Chairman Town Council: Inche Mansor bin Osman. j- Tel. No
Kangar 48.

State Treasury:

State Financial Officer/Treasurer: Inche Haroon bin Ayob, P.J.K. —
Tel. No. Kangar 153.

State Capital

Kangar is the Capital of the State of Perlis, with a population of
6,064. It is the seat of administration in the state

Local Government

Kangar Town Board (Autonomous Town Board Areas—comprises the
Town Board of Kangar, Arau and K. Perlis.

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 Board of Kaki Bukit. (ii) Simpang Ampat Local Council which was formerly under the Town Board of Simpang Ampat.

Elections

The State of Perlis is divided into the following Parliamentary and State Constituencies:

Parliamentary Constituencies

Perlis Utara, Perlis Selatan.

State Constituencies

Kaki Bukit, Paya, Mata Ayer, Bandar Kangar, Sena, Bintong Kurong Anai, Arau, Utan Aji, Kayang, Kuala Perlis, Sanglang.

The number of votes cast during the last election were as follows:—

Federal Elections

Parliamentary Constituency of Perlis Utara. Number of votes cast for:
Othman bin Abdullah 9,638

Parliamentary Constituency of Perlis Selatan. Number of votes cast for:

Haji Mokhtar b. Haji Ismail 8,015

State Elections

State Constituency of Kaki Bukit (Electorate 3,844)

No. of votes cast for:- Loh Ah Tong (All) 2,350

Percentage of poll ... 87%

State Constituency of Paya (Electorate 3,799)

No. of votes cast for:- Wan Ahmad bin Wan Daud (All) 2,030

Percentage of poll ... 86%

State Constituency of Mata Ayer (Electorate 3,218)

No. of votes cast for:- Mahyuddin b. Dato' Habib (All) 1,509

Percentage of poll ... 79%

State Constituency of Kangar Town (Electorate 1,965)

No. of votes cast for:- Mr. Por Swee Giap (All) 1,156

Percentage of poll ... 73%

State Constituency of Sena (Electorate 3,024)

No. of votes cast for:- Wan Ahmad bin Haji Wan Kassim

(All) 1,645

Percentage of poll ... 87%

State Constituency of Bintong (Electorate 3,710)

No. of votes cast for:- Sheikh Ahmad bin Mohd. Hashim

(All) 1,948

Percentage of poll ... 83%

State Constituency of Kurong Anai (Electorate 3,115)

No. of votes cast for:- Hj. Mokhtar bin Hj. Ismail (All) 1,495

Percentage of poll ... 78%

State Constituency of Arau (Electorate 3,209)

No. of votes cast for:- Tengku Adman (All) 1,374

Percentage of poll ... 77%

State Constituency of Hutan Aji (Electorate 3,223)

No. of votes cast for:- Syed Darus bin Syed Hashim

(All) 1,366

Percentage of poll ... 16.3%

State Constituency of Kayang (Electorate 3,174)

No. of votes cast for:- Haji fieria bin W. Nik (All) 1,506



Percentage of poll	...	80%
State Constituency of Kuala Perlis (Electorate 2,577)		
No. of votes cast for:- Yusofi bin Abu Bakar (All)		1,556
Percentage of poll	...	82%
State Constituency of Sanglang (Electorate 3,497)		
No. of votes cast for:- Ahmad bin Musa (All)		1,577
Percentage of poll	...	81%

Transport

Perlis has over 70 miles metalled road and 29 miles of motorable laterite road.

Post Office

There are two Post Offices at Kangar and Arau and seven Postal Agencies at Kuala Sanglang, Simpang Ampat, Kuala Perlis, Padang Besar, Kaki Bukit, Mata Ayer and Beseri.

Finance

Estimated Revenue for 1962	...	\$ 884,178
Estimated Expenditure for 1962	...	\$3,992,903
Allocation from Federal Fund, 1962	...	\$1,452,790

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 balance amounts to 171 square miles or about 54 per cent of the total area much of which is covered with bamboo jungle, an indication of the poor quality of the soil.

Rural Development

In line with the other States, Perlis has drawn up its second Five Year Development Plan and the estimated expenditure is in the region of 7 million dollars, the bulk of which will be spent on Drainage and Irrigation Schemes, Rural Roads and Piped Water Supplies in the Rural Area.

Education

Type of School	English Medium No.		Malay Medium No.		Chinese Medium No.		Indian Medium No.	
<i>Primary</i>								
Fully Assisted	3	1075	38	9977	8	2644	1	42
Partially Asst.	—	—	4	531	2	308	—	—
Independent	2	302	—	—	2	130	—	—
Sub-total	5	1377	42	10508	12	3082	1	42
<i>Secondary</i>								
Type of School	English Medium No.		Malay Medium No.		Chinese Medium No.		Indian Medium No.	
Fully Assisted	1	600	—	—	1	69	—	—
Partially Asst.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Independent	2	399	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sub-total	3	999	—	—	1	69	—	—
TOTAL	8	2376	42	10508	13	3151	1	42

Agriculture

The main crop is rice. The total acreage under padi cultivation is 63,000 acres producing about 30,000,000 gantangs in the 1960/61 season.

Medical

Hospital: General Hospital Perlis 242 beds.

Clinics:

Out-Door Dispensaries at: Arau, Kaki Bukit, Simpang Ampat, Padang Besar.

Rural Health Sub-Centre, Kuala Perils.

Maternity and Child Health Centre at: Kangar, Arau, Kaki Bukit, Besei, Kuala Sanglang, Simpang Ampat, Kuala Perlis.

Number of Doctors — 4.

Number of Dental Officers — 2.

Welfare

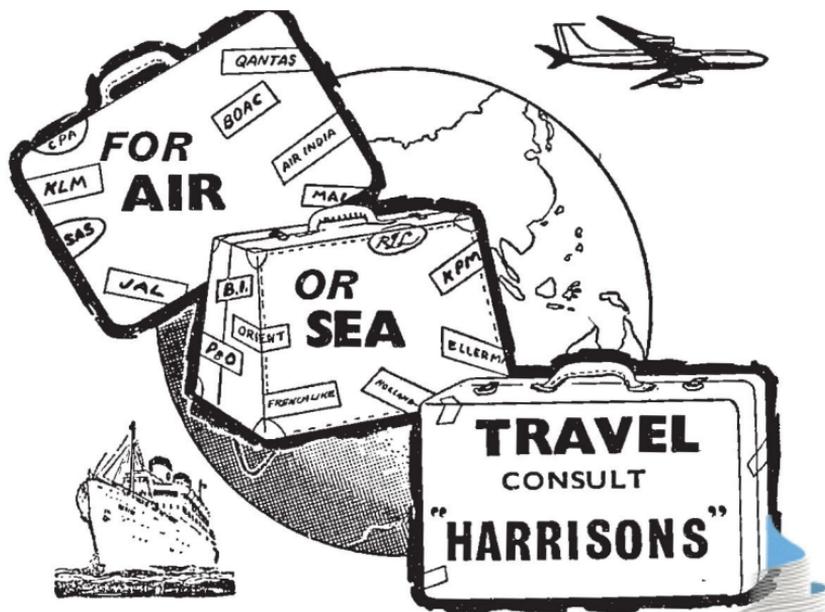
There is only one Home at Kaki Bukit which cares for about 30 aged and infirm people. The Home is financed by the State Welfare Council, Perlis assisted by the miners at Kaki Bukit.

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.

Industry

Perlis is principally an Agricultural State and other than fishing and mining, there is at present no industrial undertaking at all and there is no likelihood that there would be any in the near future.



SHARIKAT HARRISONS dan CROSFIELD (PTM) BERHAD
70, AMPANG ROAD, KUALA LUMPUR. Tel: 80751

Selangor



Head of State

HIS HIGHNESS SULTAN SALAHUDDIN ABDUL AZIZ SHAH IBNI AL-MARHUM SULTAN HISHAMUDDIN ALAM SHAH ALHAJ, P.J.K., THE SULTAN OF SELANGOR was born on March 8, 192G.

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 li years at a London Institution. Spent few months at the London University and the School of Oriental and African studies. Toured Siam, Saigon, Hongkong 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. Was appointed as Raja Mud@ 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.

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.

Malaya's central mountain range separates Selangor from Pahang, and some high peaks are 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 Muhammed, 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 latest Estimated population of Selangor:

Malaysian	...	...	..	...	331,399
Chinese	...	...	...	...	548,435.
Indians and Pakistanis	...	...	..	...	227,682
Others	...	...	...	...	32,419
					1,139,935

Constitution:

The Laws of the Constitution of Selangor 1959 came into force on the 1st day of April, 1959, and shall be read subject to the Federal Constitution.

The Constitution of Selangor provides that the Sultan as the lawful sovereign of the State.

The Constitution also provided that there shall be a Regency in the State under the following conditions:—

- if His Highness shall have occasion to be absent from the State for more than thirty days; or
- if His Highness shall be incapacitated from attending to the affairs of the State; or
- if His Highness is selected to the office or exercises the functions of the Yang di-Pertuan Agong.

The Sultan is the fountain of all honours and dignities within the State and he alone can confer titles and dignities and institute Orders and Badges of Honour and Dignity after consulting the Dewan di-Raja.

The Religion of the State shall be the Muslim religion. The Head of the Religion of the State shall be His Highness who may cause laws to be enacted for the purpose of regulating religious affairs and for the Constitution of a Council of Religion and Malay Custom to aid and advise His Highness in all matters relating to the religion of the State and Malay Custom.

The Legislative Assembly consists of twenty-eight fully elected members whose tenure of office shall be for five years from the date of its first sitting, it may pass laws on any subject not reserved for the Parliament and also on matters relating to the Muslim Religion and Malay Customs.'

The Mentri Besar is appointed by the Ruler from members of the Legislative Assembly who in the judgment of the Ruler commands the confidence of the majority of the members of the Assembly. The Ruler, on the advice of the Mentri Besar, shall also appoint not less than 4 and not more than 8 members of the Legislative Assembly who together with the 3 ex-officio members, the State Secretary, Legal Adviser and State Financial Officer, constitute the Executive Council.

Besides the Executive Council and the Legislative Assembly, the Constitution also provides for a Dewan di-Raja which is presided over by the Ruler and consists of members of the Royal Family, the Orang2 Besar and eight Elders. This Dewan is established to aid and advise the Sultan in the exercise of his functions as provided for in the Constitution, *inter alia*, the appointment of a Regent, Heir and matters of Malay Custom and Muslim religion.

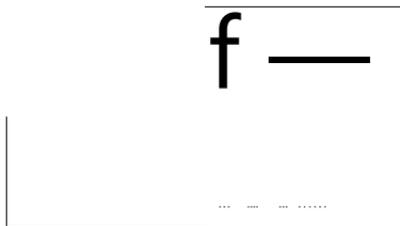
Finally, the Constitution provides that its provisions with certain exception, cannot be amended unless the Bill amending it is supported on 2nd and 3rd readings in the Legislative Assembly by a vote of not less than 2/3 majority of the total number of members. The exceptions referred to above are those appertaining to the Royal Family and the Dewan di-Raja which may be amended either by Royal Proclamation and in certain cases by the Legislative Assembly, approved by the Dewan di-Raja and assented to by His Highness.

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 Sambu-warna, 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.

State Flag:

The Selangor State Flag is yellow and red in quarters with a yellow 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 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 by the late Sultan Suleiman Shah when he was the Raja Muda in conjunction with the late Raja Haji Bot. The Band Master at that time was a Phillipino, Daniel Ortega. The Bands men were also Phillipino with the exception of three Indians. This anthem was used during the reign of the late Sultan Abdul Samad.

The present Selangor State Anthem was adopted about the year 1908. It was composed by the Band Master, Daniel Ortega. In fact he composed three sets of tunes but the late Sultan Suleiman Shah selected the present State Anthem.

It is stated that the reason for the change was that the "Chantek Manis" being a Malay tune, was not considered appropriate and that a Western tune was preferred.

The words of the State Anthem are:

*Allah selamat han dull Yang Maha Mulia,
Kekal dan selamat di-atas takhta,
Panjangkan umur dan arnan sentosa,
Adil newah murah memerintah rata daulat.*

Honours and Awards

There are five State Honours and Awards:

1. "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 Terpilih" (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.

Latest Awards: •

"Darjah Kerabat Selangor" — His Highness Sultan Sir Omar Ali Saifuddin Wasiyidilkhairi Waddin ibni Al-marhum Sultan Muhammad Jamalul 'Alam, D.M.N., D.K., S.P.M.G., G.C.M.G., the Sultan of Brunei.

"Darjah Seri Paduka Mahkota Selangor" — The Hon'ble Y.T.M. Tunku Abdul Rahman Putra Al-Haj, K.O.M.

"Dato Paduka Mahkota Selangor" — The Hon'ble Dato' Abu Bakar bin Baginda, J.P.

"Dato Seri Maharaja di-Raja" — The Hon'ble Enche Abdullah bin Haji Hassan.

"Dato Seri Perkasa" — Mr. S. M. Yong, J.M.N., J.P., C.St.J,

"Selangor Distinguished Conduct Medal" — Major Abdul Wahab bin Mohammed Salim.

"Selangor Meritorious Service Medal" — Enche Hashim bin Mat Dris, M.C.S.; Enche Bahauddin bin Yaacob, F.L.C.; Enche Meranun bin Mohammed; Enche Mohammed Ibrahim bin Long; Lance-Cpl. Mansor bin Mohammed; Capt. Lim Eow Swee; Cpl. Ong Choo Hin.

Sgt. Aziz bin Mad Noordin; Sgt. Hamid bin Budin; Enche Kungati Kakarikan Bappu; Che' Kamariah bte Abdullah; Enche Kassim Ali bin Mohammed; Tuan Haji Zainal Abidin bin Haji Mohd. Said; Mr. Peng Choon Au-Yong; Enche Mohammed bin Hitam; Enche Ahmad bin Indot; Mrs. Douglas K. L. Lee; Mrs. J. Athi Nahappän; Mrs. P. W. Au-Yong. "Justices of the Peace, Selangor"

56 were awarded the "Justices of the Peace, Selangor".

Government:

Mentri Besar — Name and Biography—

Dato' Abu Bakar bin Baginda, D.P.M.S., J.P., the Hon'ble Mentri Besar, Selangor, was born on November 3rd, 1899.

Studied up to School Certificate at the Victoria Institution, Kuala Lumpur and passed Malay, Punjabi -and Law (M.C.S.).

Joined the Government Service in May, 1917 as an audit clerk; later joined the Police Service (F.M.S.) in 1919 as an Inspector. Promoted to gazetted rank (F.M.S.) as an Assistant Commissioner of Police in 1930. Retired as Senior Assistant Superintendent of Police in 1953.

Soon after retirement took active part in politics in Kajang and was elected as chairman, U.M.N.O., Ulu Langat Division in 1953. Served on many public bodies.

In 1954, nominated as a member of the State Council, Selangor.

In 1955, was elected as a Federal Councillor for the Langat Constituency.

On 11th October, 1958, was appointed as the President of the Council of State of Selangor.

In 1959, was awarded J.P. by H.H. the Sultan of Selangor on the occasion of H.H.'s 60th birthday.

In May, 1959, contested the State Elections in the Dengkil Constituency, and was returned as an elected member of the State Legislative Assembly.

On 9th June, 1959 was appointed by the Sultan as the Mentri Besar, Selangor.

State Executive Council

PRESIDENT:

The Hon'ble Dato' Abu Bakar bin Baginda, J.P., 106, Princes Road, Kuala Lumpur. (Dengkil Constituency).

PHONE No.

Office K.L. 84031
House K.L. 82036

ELECTED MEMBERS:

The Hon'ble Mr. Lee Yoon Thim, J.M.N., A.M.N., P.J.K., 88, Cross Street, Kuala Lumpur, (Bukit Nanas Constituency).

Office K.L. 83921
House K.L. 82010

The Hon'ble Tuan Haji Mustafa bin Haji Abdul Jabar, A.M.N., Sungei Ayer Tawar, P.O. Hutan Melintang, (Sabak Constituency).

House Hutan Melintang 258

The Hon'ble Mr. Chan Keong Hon, A.M.N., 138, Ampang Road, Kuala Lumpur, (Kepong Constituency).

House K.L. 278

The Hon'ble Mr. Choong Jin Hoe, A.M.N., 20, Jalan Haji Abas, Klang, (Kampong Jawa Constituency).

Klang 251

The Hon'ble Enche Mohd. Tahir bin Abdul Majid, 7, Lorong 16, Jalan A, Kampong

Banting 73

PERDANA
LEADERSHIP
FOUNDATION
YAYASAN
KEPIMPINAN
PERDANA

Datuk Keramat, Kuala Lumpur, (Morib Constituency).

The Hon'ble Enche Mustafa bin Yunus, Batu Cheras Road, Kajang, (Kajang Constituency) Kajang 228

The Hon'ble Mr. S. Murugesu, A.M.N. T.Bg. 615, Watson Road, Port Swettenham, (Bukit Raja Constituency). House P. Swettenham 6629

Officials

The Hon'ble the State Secretary Selangor, (Inche Lokman bin Yusoff, M.C.S.) Office K.L. 83733
House K.L. 82783

The Hon'ble the Legal Adviser, Selangor, (Inche Harun bin Hj. Idris, F.L.S.) Office K.L. 80654

The Hon'ble the State Financial Officer, (Inche A. Aziz bin Haji Mohd. Ali, M.C.S.) Office K.L. 82374

State Legislative Assembly

SPEAKER:

Dato' Abdullah bin Haji Hassan, 130, Kampong Kuantan, Klang, (Port Swettenham Constituency). Klang 31-696

ELECTED MEMBER:

Dato' Abu Bakar bin Baginda, D.P.M.S., J.P., Mentri Besar, Selangor, 106, Princes Road, Kuala Lumpur, (Dengkil Constituency). Office K.L. 84031
House K.L. 82036

The Hon'ble Enche Abdullah bin Haji Mohd. Yassin, J.P., No. 14, Jalan Daud, Kampong Bharu, Kuala Lumpur, (Kampong Bharu Constituency). House K.L. 85714

The Hon'ble Mr. Lee Yoon Thim, A.M.N., P.J.K., J.P. No. 88, Cioss Street, Kuala Lumpur. Office K.L. 83921
House K.L. 82010

The Hon'ble Tuan Haji Mustafa bin Haji Abdul Jabar, A.M.N., J.P. Sungei Ayer Tawar, P.O. Hutan Melintang, (Sabak Constituency). Hutan Melintang 258

The Hon'ble-Mr. Douglas K. K. Lee, P.J.K., 5th Floor, Chan Wing Building, Kuala Lumpur, (Salak Constituency). Office K.L. 88662
House K.L. 61408

The Hon'ble Mr. Chan Keong Hon, A.M.N., 138, Ampang Road, Kuala Lumpur, (Kepong Constituency). House K.L. 82678
K.L. 86038
Office K.L. 86023

The Hon'ble Enche Mohd. Tahir bin Abdul Majid, 7, Lorong 16, Jalan A, Kampong Datuk Keramat, Kuala Lumpur, (Morib Constituency). Banting 73

The Hon'ble Enche Mustafa bin Yunus, Batu Cheras, Kajang (Kajang Constituency) Kajang 228

The Hon'ble Mr. Cheong Jin Hoe, A.M.N., 20, Jalan Haji Abas, Klang, (Kampong Jawa Constituency). Office Klang 8472
House ,, 31251

The Hon'ble Mr. S. Murugesu, A.M.N., T.Bg. 615, Watson Road, Port Swettenham, (Bukit Raja Constituency). P. Swettenham 6629

The Hon'ble Raja Ismail bin Raja Ibrahim, Kampong Telok, 393, Lorong 14, Jenjarom New Village, Wakil Pos Jenja/om, Kuala Langat, (Telok Datoh Constituency).	Jenjarom	218
The Hon'ble Mr. V. David, 70-A, Klang Road, Kuala Lumpur, (Pantai Constituency).	Office	K.L. 88514
The Hon'ble Mr. K. Karam Singh, 73, Ampang Street, Kuala Lumpur, (Serdang Constituency).	Office House	K.L. 81005 K.L. 58054
The Hon'ble Enche Nazar Nong, 432-C, Batu Road, Kuala Lumpur, (Sentul Constituency).		K.L. 81819
The Hon'ble Raja Rome bin Raja Ma'amor, P.J.K., Batu Tanjong Karang, (Tanjong Karang Constituency).		
The Hon'ble Mr. V. Rajah, J.P., 77, Maxwell Street, Rawang, (Serendah Constituency).	Rawang	88
The Hon'ble Mr. Lim Tuan Siong, 42, Sungei Pelek, Sepang, (Sungei Rawang Constituency).	Sungei Pelek	216
The Hon'ble Enche Taiban bin Hassan, Sungei Ayer Tawar, P.O. Hutan Melintang, Sabak Bernam, (Sungei Besar Constituency).		
The Hon'ble Mr. Tan Siew Kang, J.P., 74, Pasir Penambang, Kuala Selangor (Kuala Selangor Pekan Constituency).	K. Selangor	20 K.L. 80230
The Hon'ble Enche Muhyeedin bin Mohd. Zakaria, A.M.N., U.M.N.O., Headquarters, (Selangor Division), Batu Road, Kuala Lumpur, (Ampang Constituency).	Office House	K.L. 88036 K.L. 33228
The Hon'ble Mr. Wong Swee Soon, 23, Jalan Kamaruddin, Kuala Kubu Bharu, (Kuala Kubu Constituency).	K.K. Bahru	65
The Hon'ble Mr. Lim Jew Siang, 19, Damansara Road, Kuala Lumpur, (Penchala Constituency).	Office House	K.L. 85776/ 83516 K.L. 59347
The Hon'ble Datuk Radjo bin Datuk Baginda Kayo, 7, Main Street, Kajang, (Semenyih Constituency).		Kajang 148
The Hon'ble -Mr. Chong Shih Guan, A.M.N. 5, Ampang Road, Kuala Lumpur, (Kuang Constituency)-	Office House	K L. 82525 K.L. 82524
The Hon'ble Tuan Haji Masod bin Hayati, 5J mile, Petaling, Kuala Lumpur, (Sementa Constituency).		K.L. 59902
The Hon'ble Tuan Haji Noor bin Haji Yusof, Kampong Sungai Pagi, Sungei Selisek, Post Office, Behrang, Selangor, (Ulu Bernam Constituency).	Tg. Malim	59
The Hon'ble Enche Hussain bin Abdullah, P.O. Jeram, Klang, (Jeram Constituency).		Kapar 238

Executive: State Secretary.

Name: Enche Lokman bin Yusof, M.C.S.

Office: Selangor Secretariat, Kuala Lumpur. Tel K.L. 83733.



PERDANA
LEADERSHIP
FOUNDATION
YAYASAN
KEPIMPINAN
PERDANA

District's

Selangor has six administrative districts: Kuala Lumpur, Klang, Ulu Selangor, Kuala Selangor, Ulu Langat, Kuala Langat.

Kuala Lumpur District

District Officer: Enche Mohd. Ghazali bin Dato Sir Mahmud, M.C.S.
Address: District Office, Kuala Lumpur.

Klang District

- District Officer: Mr. M. R. Read, M.C.S.
Address: Station Street, Klang.

Ulu Selangor District

District Officer: Y.A.M. Tunku Abdullah ibni Almarhum Tuanku Abdul Rahman, M.c.s.
Address: District Office. Kuala Kubu Bharu.

Kuala Selangor District

District Officer: Inche Abdul Rahman bin Lebai Abbas, M.C.S.
Address: District Office., Kuala Selangor.

Ulu Langat District

District Officer: Inche Othman bin Din, M.C.s.
Address: Kajang.

Kuala Langat District

District Officer: Y.M. Raja Srah Kobat bin Raja Hamzah, M.C.S.
Address: District Office, Kuala Langat.

Heads of State Department, Selangor

The Mentri Besar, Selangor (Hon'ble Dato Abu Bakar bin Baginda, D.P.M.S., J.P.) K.L. 84031.

The State Secretary, Selangor (Enche Lokman bin Yusof, M.C.S.) K.L. 83733.

The Asst. State Secretary (1) Selangor (Mr. J. G. Godwin, M.C.S.) K.L. 82883.

The State Financial Officer, Selangor (Enche Abdul Aziz bin Haji Mohd. Ali, M.C.S.) K.L. 82374.

The Legal Adviser, Selangor (Enche Harun bin Haji Idris, F.L.S.) K.L. 80654.

The Commissioner of Lands and Mines, Selangor (Enche Mohd. Zin bin Haji Abdul Hadi, M.C.S.) K.L. 81021.

Chairman, State Service Commission, Selangor (Enche Mohd. Amin bin Mohd. Taib, A.M.N.) K.L. 80973.

The District Officer, Klang (Mr. M. R. Read, M.C.S.) Klang 31009.

The District Officer, Kuala Lumpur (Enche Mohd. Ghazali bin Dato Mahmud, M.C.S.) K.L. 82641.

The District Officer, Ulu Selangor (Tunku Abdullah ibni Almarhum Tuanku Abdul Rahman, M.C.S.) Kuala Kubu 7.

The District Officer, Kuala Selangor (Enche Abdul Rahman bin Lebai Abbas, M.C.S.) Kuala Selangor 3.

The District Officer, Ulu Langat (Enche Mohd. Othman bin Mohd. Din, M.C.S.) Kajang 61.

- The District Officer, Kuala Langat (Y.M. Raja Shan Kobat bin Raja Hamzah, M.C.S.) Banting 5.
- The District Officer, Sabak Bernam (Enche Wan Mansor bin Abdullah, M.C.S.) Sabak Bernam 227.
- The Ag. Chief Medical & Health Officer, Selangor (Dr. S. Parampalani) K.L. 84202.
- The State Engineer, Selangor (Mr. R. Waddell, O.B.E., P.J.K.) K.L. 81381.
- The State Forest Officer, Se'angor (Enche Ismail bin Haji Ali) K.L. 8260.1.
- The Chief Education Officer, Selangor (Mr. J. E. B. Ambrose) K.L. 81135
- The State Agricultural Officer, Selangor (Mr. Lee Sin Fook) K.L. 86543.
- The Ag. State Drainage & Irrigation Engineer, Selangor (Mr. J. G. Daniel, A.M.N.) K.L. 82858.
- The Veterinary Officer, Selangor (Enche Yahaya bin Ismail) K.L. 83615.
- The Private Secretary to His Highness the Sultan (Dato' Ahmad bin Haji Mahmood) Klang 32131.
- The President, Religious Affairs and Courts Department, Selangor (Tuan Haji Mohd. Ali bin Taib, J.P.) Klang 31341.
- The Senior Inspector of Mines, Selangor (Mr. J. M. H. O'Reilly). K.L. 88316.
- The Senior Assistant Comptroller of Customs, Central (Mr. L. D. Darby) K.L. 86616.
- The Senior Registrar & Inspector of Motor Vehicles Selangor (Mr. Voon Ngit Chau) K.L. 84471.
- The Ag. Chief Surveyor, Selangor (Mr. Chong Toong Choong) K.L. 83591.
- The Ag. Social Welfare Officer, Selangor (Che' Fatimah binti Musa) K.L. 86245.
- The State Information Officer, Selangor (Mr. Ng Boon Khai) K.L. 89643.
- The Chief Police Officer, Selangor, (Mr. F. A. S. Caldwell, O.B.E., J.M.N., P.J.K.) K.L. 82222.
- The State Development Officer, Selangor (Tuan Haji Mahmood bin Hussein, M.C.S.) K.L. 83630.
- The President, Sessions Court, Kuala Lumpur (Enche Ibrahim bin Abdul Manan) K.L. 8623.1.
- The State Commissioner for Labour, Selangor (Mr. Chung Shin Che) K.L. 82895.
- The Senior Supervisor of Elections, Selangor (Enche Mohd. Yusof bin Haji Osman) K.L. 89742.
- The Registrar of Selangor Nationals, (Ag.), (Enche Mohd. Noor bin Abu-Osman, M.C.S.) K.L. 88243.
- The State Planning Officer, Selangor (Enche Mohd. Rosli bin Buyong) K.L. 89251.
- The Game Warden, Selangor, Negri Sembilan and Malacca (Mr. James Aw) Seremban 1—73.
- The Inspector of Machinery, Selangor (Mr. Chen Fah Shin) K.L. 82140.
- The Registrar, Supreme Court, Selangor (Mr. S. S. Gill) K.L. 84414.
- The Administrator, Petaling Jaya Development Corporation, (Enche Osman bin Ali, M.C.S.) K.L. 59331.
- The Ag. Harbour Master, Port Swettenham (Capt. J. N. McCaughan) Port Swettenham 6616/7.
- The Auditor, Selangor (Mr. C. B. Corray) K.L. 80311/4.

State Capital:

Kuala Lumpur.

Population: 316,200 (according to 1957 census).

Administration: Kuala Lumpur Municipality.

Local Government in the Districts

Municipality: Kuala Lumpur Municipality.

Town Council: Town Council, Klang.

Local Councils: —

Kuala Lumpur

Jinjang, Sungei Buloh, Ampang, Salak South, Serdang Bharu, Subang, and Sungei Way.

Klang

Meru and Kapar.

Uly 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, Teram and Tanjong Karang.

Sabak Bernam

Sungei Ayer Tawar, Sungei Besar and Parit Bahru.

New Villages in Selangor District of Kuala Lumpur.

Sungei Tua Malay New Village, Subang Malay New Village, Kampong Pandan, Kg. Dato Keramat, Ulu Klang, Mount Estate, (Gombak Setia), Hot Spring, Damansara, Puchong 14th Mile New Village, Kg. Bahagia.

District of Klang,

Pandamaran.

District' of Ulu Langat.

14th Mile Ulu Langat, Sungei Chua, Semenyih, Dengkil, Bangi.

District of Kuala Langat

Sungei Pelek New Village, Sepang New Village, Salak New Village.

District of Ulu Selangor.

Kerling New Village, Bt. Rasa New Village, Rasa New Village, Btg. Kali New Village, Ulu Yam/Kg. Gurney New Village, Serendah New Village, Rawang New Village, Kundang New Village, Kuang New Village

District of Kuala Selangor.

Kian Sit New Village, 16th Miles Sekinchan.

Results of Polling in SELANGOR STATE ELECTION on 30th May, 1959**AMPANG**

Muhyeeddin bin Mohd. Zakaria (ALL) 3579



BUKIT NANAS

Y. T. Lee ... (ALL) 4749

BUKIT RAJA

Murugesu s/o Sundram ... (ALL) 2701

DENGKIL

Abu Bakar bin Baginda ... (ALL) 3809

JERAM

Hussain bin Abdullah ... (ALL) 3943

KAJANG

Mustafa Yunus ... (ALL) 3180

KAMPONG BHARU

Abdullah Yassin ... (ALL) 2703

KAMPONG JAWA

Cheong Jin Hoe ... (ALL) 6644

KUALA KUBU

Wong Svvee Soon ... (ALL) Unopposed

KUALA SELANGOR PEKAN

Tan Siew Kang ... (ALL) 3994

KEPONG

Chan Keong Hon ... (ALL) 5305

KUANG

Chan Keong Hon ... (ALL) 3923

MORIB

Mohd. Tahir bin Abdul Majid ... (ALL) 4888

PANTAI

V. David ... (SF) 4295

PENCHALA

Lim Jew Siang ... (ALL) 2299

PORT SWETTENHAM

Abdullah bin Haji Hassan ... (ALL) 5001

SABAK

Haji Mustafa bin Haji Jabar ... (ALL) 5378

SALAK

Douglas K. K. Lee ... (IND) 6291

SEMENTA

Haji Masod bin Hayati ... (ALL) 4139

SEMENYIH

Datuk Kampo Radjo ... (ALL) 3734

SENTUL

Nazar Nong	(SF)	2965
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SERDANG

K. Karam Singh	(SF)	5883
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SERENDAH

Rajah	(IND)	3682
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SUNGEI BESAR

Taiban bin Hassan	(ALL)	3229
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SUNGEI RAWANG

Lim Tuan Siong	(IND)	1864
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TANJONG KARANG

Raja Rome	(ALL)	3726
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TELOK DATOH

Raja Ismail bin Raja Ibrahim	(ALL)	4516
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ULU BERNAM

Haji Nor bin Haji Yusof	(ALL)	3392
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Transport

Length of roads (State) — 673.75 miles.

Description of road Conditions:

Bituminous metalled surface	...	...	...	...	477.99	miles
Waterbound —do—	...	...	...	...	12.64	„
Hard surface bitumen sealed	...	...	...	...	51.23	„
—do— water bound	...	...	...	...	120.20	„
Earth surface	...	...	...	...	11.69	„
				Total	...	673.75 „

Post Offices in Selangor

Ampong, Banting, Batang Berjuntai, Batang Kali, Batu Arang, Batu Caves, Batu Tiga, Batu Road (K.L.), Brickfields Road (K.L.), Bukit Rotan, Bukit Bintang, (K.L.) Jalan Sultan (P. Jaya), Jeram, Kajang, Kapar, Kepong, Klang, Kuala Kubu Bharu, Kuala Lumpur, Kuala Selangor, Petaling, «Petaling Jaya, Port Swettenham, Puchong, Pudu, Rawang, Semenyih, Sentul (K.L.), Serendah, Station Street (K.L.), Sabak Bernam, Sekinchan, Sepang, Sungei Besi, Sungei BuTöh, Tanjong Karang, Tajijong Sepat, Ulu Langat.

Postal Agencies in Selangor

Bagan Terap, Balakong, Bangi, Bernang, Connaught Bridge^ Dengki Kalumpang, Kg.. Dato Keramat (K.L.), Kerling, Kuang, Me'ru, Pari Bharu, Pengkalan Kundang, Pulau Ketam, Rasa, Sungei Way, Ulu Yam Bharu, Serdang Bharu, Jenjarom, Jinjang, Palan Lumut, Sungei Besar. Sungei Aver Tavvar, Pasir Panjang, Kg. Gombak Setia (K.L.), Sijangkang. Salak South (K.L.), Morib, Ijok, Subang, Sungei Pelek, Setapak (K.L. ; Pandamaran, Rantau Panjang, Carey Island, Kampong Kuantan, Mile Cheras, Bungsar (K.L.) Sungei Nibong, Simpang Chodoi, Sungei Tinggi Estate, Telok.

Finance:

State Revenue for 1960	...	...		\$36,330,304.84
State Expenditure 1960	...	...	...	\$32,589,454.93

Education: {**Schools:**

Types: Secondary J

English Medium:

- (a) 33 Fully Assisted Schools consisting of 13 boys, 12 girls and 8 mixed schools.
- (b) 2 Secondary Trade Schools.
- (c) 1 Technical Institute administered directly by the Ministry of Education.

Malay Medium:

- 11 Darjah Menengah Melayu (Tingkat I — Tingkat III).
(Mixed Schools).

Chinese Medium:

- 11 Schools of which 2 are fully assisted and 9 partially assisted.

Tamil Medium: Nil**Total Population:**

		<i>English</i>	<i>Malay</i>	<i>Chinese</i>	<i>Total</i>
Boys	...	10,898	828	4,396	16,122
Girls	...	6,731	509	2,381	9,621
Total	...	17,629	1,339	6,777	25,743

Primary:

				<i>Enrolment</i>
English Medium	...	...	...	30,120
Malay Medium	...	...	...	7,236
Chinese Medium	...	...	...	23,729
Indian Medium	...	...	...	2,511
			Total	63,596

Rural Development.

Minor Rural Development Works carried out from January, 1961 to October, 1961.

Ulu Langat.

Funds allocated by State Government	...	...	\$25,000.00
" " " Federal Government	\$10,000.00
			<hr/> \$35,000.00 <hr/>

Kuala Lumpur.

Funds allocated by State Government	\$25,000.00
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Sabak Bernam.

Funds allocated by State Government	\$25,000.00
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Kuala Langat.

Funds allocated by State Government	\$25,000.00
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Ulu Selangor.

Funds allocated by State Government	\$25,000.00
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Klang.

Funds allocated by State Government	\$25,000.00
" " " Federal Government	\$ 5,000.00
			<hr/>
			\$30,000.00
			<hr/>

Kuala Selangor.

Funds allocated by State Government	...	...	\$25,000.00
" " " Federal Government	...	...	\$12,000.00
			<hr/>
			\$37,000.00
			<hr/>

Agriculture:

Main Crops:

Padi	...	...	...	...	50,404	acres	
Tea	...	...	...	...	3,430	"	
Coffee	...	...	...	...	3,839	"	
Coffee	...	...	...	...	8,305	"	(mixed)
Sago	...	...	...	...	65	"	
Nipah	...	...	...	...	3,438	"	
Pineapple	...	...	...	...	2,473	"	
Pineapple	...	...	...	...	4,754	"	(mixed)
Banana	...	...	...	...	5,167	"	
Durian	...	...	...	...	2,877	"	
Rambutan	...	...	...	...	2,184	"	
Mangosteen	...	...	...	...	1,374	"	
Tapioca	...	...	...	...	5,565	"	
Sweet Potatoes	...	...	...	...	2,185	"	
Groundnut	...	...	...	...	430	"	
Maize	...	...	...	...	2,410	"	
Chillies	...	...	...	...	542	"	
Ginger	...	...	...	...	270	"	
Tobacco	...	...	...	...	318	"	
Coconut	...	...	...	...	88,021	"	

Medical:

State Hospitals:

General Hospital, K.L., Pahang Rd., K.L., Tel. K.L. 84256.
Bungsur Hospital, K.L., Travers Rd., K.L., Tel. K.L. 84221.
Tanglin Hospital, K.L., Young Rd., K.L., Tel. K.L. 83317.
Tai Wah Hospital, K.L., Circular Rd., K.L., Tel. K.L. 84256.
Prisons Hospital, K.L., Pudu Jail, K.L., Tel. K.L. 82154.
District Hospital, Klang, Klang, Tel. Klang 32/31406.
District Hospital, Kajang, Kajang, Tel. Kajang 4.
District Hospital, Kuala Kubu, Kuala Kubu Bharu, Tel. K.K. Bharu 10.

State Clinics:

Tuberculosis Clinic, K.L., Pahang Rd., K.L., Tel. K.L. 61203.
Social Hygiene Clinic, K.L., Sultan St., K.L., Tel. K.L. 82839.
Dental Clinic, K.L., Pudu Rd., K.L., Tel. K.L. 84080.
Kuala Kubu Bharu Health Clinic, Kuala Kubu Bharu, Tel. K.K. Bharu 57.
Klang Health Clinic, Klang, Tel. Klang 32/31575.
Beranang Health Clinic, Beranang, Tel. Semenyih 243.
Sabak Bernam Health Clinic, Sabak Bernam.
Tanjong Karang Health Clinic, Tg. Karang, Tel. Tg. Karang 278.
Jeram Health Clinic, Jeram.
Telok Datoh Health Clinic, Telok Datoh.

Mobile Maternal and Child Health Clinics

Inland Districts, Kuala Lumpur

Batu Village, Kepong, Sungei Penchala, Selayang, Segambut, Gombak 4th mile, Klang Gate, Petaling Village, Pulau Meranti, Sungei Way, Ulu Langat 18th mile, Sungei Chua, Sungei Ramal, Jenderam, Bangi, Semenyih, Ulu Bernam, Kerling, Rasa, Rasa New Village, Ulu Yam Bharu, Sungei Choh Serendah, Rawang New Village, Kuang Town, Kuang 17th mile, Sungei Udang, Padang Jawa, Jalan Kebun, Kapar, Bukit Kapar, Kampong Raja Uda, Kampong Kuantan Sijangkang, Permatang Pasir, Kelanang, Bukit Cheraka, Kuala Selangor, Ujong Permatang, Pasir Panjang.

Welfare:

No. of Homes	...	...	...	...	...	15
People cared for by Homes	...	...	...	...	...	1151
State Institutions	...	...	...	...	...	10
(9 Voluntary and 1 Govt.)						

Tourism:

Places worth visiting:

Kl'ing: Situated 22 miles from Kuala Lumpur. This is the Royal Town of the State of Selangor and is noted for its fine royal mosque and a new royal palace known as the "Istana Alam Shah". 7 miles from the town is Port Swettenhanv an important port in the Federation.

Kuala Selangor: A small town on the north-west coast of Selangor, overlooking the great rice plains of Tanjong Karang is noted for its old light house and ancient fort.

Tem bler Park: Situated 14 miles north of Kuala Lumpur on the main trunk road.

Batu Caves: Seven miles from Kuala Lumpur. The limestone rocks, containing the caves tower to a height of 400 feet and a steep flight of steps bringing the visitors to the entrance of the caves.

Petaling Jaya: The rapid expansion of Kuala Lumpur has caused the construction of the new satellite town of Petaling Jaya some six miles from Kuala Lumpur. Started in 1953, the town has been carefully planned for both residential and industrial purposes.

Morib: A small holiday resort, 50 miles from Kuala Lumpur.

Trade and Industry Rubber

Selangor is the second largest rubber producing state in Malaya, having more than 515,000 acres of rubber land. The average yield is 650 lbs per acre.

Tin

Tin is the second largest industry in the state. At present there are about 64,000 acres of land held under mining title, concentrated mainly in the Kuala Lumpur and Ulu Selangor Districts. There are about 120 mines including Dredges, Gravel Pump and Open Cast Units. The total production of tin ore in 1959 amounted to some 281,000 piculs.

Timber

This is the third largest industry in the state. In 1959 about 93,658 tons of timber were obtained from the Forest Reserves in the state.

The export of graded timber to overseas from the state in 1959 was 53,439 tons valued at approximately \$8,600,000.

A section of the population is also engaged in padi planting, fisheries, market gardening and livestock rearing.

Trengganu



Head of State

HIS HIGHNESS SULTAN ISMAIL NASIRUDDIN SHAH ibni AL-MARHUM SULTAN ZAINAL ABIDIN, D.M.N., K.C.M.G., Sultan of Trengganu.

Born January 24, 1907. Succeeded to the Throne on December 16, 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 at the Conference of Rulers as Timbalan Yang Di-Pertuan Agong as from 21st September, 1960".



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 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



South China Sea



PERDANA
LEADERSHIP
FOUNDATION
YAYASAN
KEPIMPINAN
PERDANA

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 its 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, Sir 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 provides the State with at least half its revenue in royalties.

Populafion

The population as on 31st December, 1960 is as follows:

Malaysians	...	...	...	286,742
Chinese	...	...	...	19,714
Indians & Pakistanis	...	...	...	3,577
Others	...	...	...	834
Total	...	...	...	<u>310,867</u>

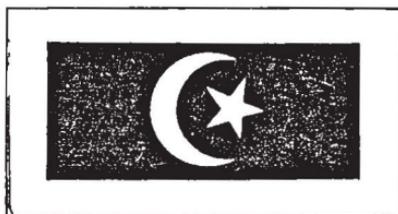
State Symbols

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

- Trengganu Gallantry Medal,
- Trengganu Distinguished Conduct Medal,
- Trengganu Meritorious Service Medal,
- Trengganu Long Service Medal,
- Trengganu Long Service Star.

Mentri Besar

Yang Amat Berhormat Enche Ibrahim Fikri bin Mohamed, P.P.T., J.M.N.

Executive

State Secretary

Name: Dato' Andika Indera, T.C.S., P.J.K.
Kuala Trengganu.

Heads of State Department

Chairman,	Hon'ble Dato' Biji Sura, S.C.S.,
State Service Commission	— P. J. K.
State Agricultural Officer	— Enche Wan Don bin Mohamed
Commissioner of Lands & Mines	— Y. A. M. Tengku Seri Utama Raja (Tengku Besar Mahmud, M.C.S.)
State Drainage & I. Engineer	— Mr. R. J. Igo
Chief Education Officer	— Mr. Tagar Singh
Secretary to H.H. the Sultan	— Enche Ibrahim bin Salleh, S.C.S.
State Forest Officer	— Wan Hassan bin Abdul Halim.
Chief Medical & Health Officer	— Dr. W. Holmes
State Engineer, P.W.D.	— Mr. M. G. Goad
Commissioner for Religious Affairs	— Enche Bachik bin Abdul Jalal, P.J.K.
President Town Council	— Dato' Bijaya Di-Raja, S.C.S.
State Financial Officer	— Y. M. Tengku Nara Wangsa, S.C.S., P.J.K.
State Social Welfare Officer	— Enche Abdullah bin Malim Baginda
State Veterinary Officer	— Mr. Chong Sip Ngow
Rubber Replanting Officer	— Enche Mohd. Jamli bin Haji Mohd. Ali Wasi.
Deputy Game Warden	— Mr. Dara Singh
Examiner of Accounts	— Syed Mansor bin Syed Mashor Al- Idrus
Senior Customs Officer	— Y. M. Raja Omar bin Raja Abdulla
Fishery Administrative Officer	— Enche Halim bin Abu Yamin
State Information Officer	— Enche Mohd. Noor bin Haji Ismail, P.J.K.
Judge, Supreme Court	— Hon'ble Mr. Justice Hashim.
Asst. State Commissioner for Labour	— Mr. A. Karthigesu.
Legal Adviser	— Hon'ble Enche Pawan Ahmad bin Ibrahim Rashid, F.L.S.
Controller of Posts	— Mr. Teo Eng Swee
Supt. Printing Department	— Enche Mohd. Tambi bin Suta
Chief Surveyor	— Mr. P Garnham, P.J.K.
Surveyor-in-Charge Topo Survey	— Mr. Leong Yip Sun
Asst. Registration Officer	— Mr. Tan Thean Hock
Geologist	— Mr. S. K. Chung
State Development Officer	— Enche Osman bin 'Abdullah
Senior Co-operative Marketing Officer	— Syed Mansor bin Syed Saifuddin

Asst. Registrar of Trade Union	— Enche Abdul Wahab bin Mohd. Othman
Supervisor of Elections	— Enche Mohd. Khalid bin Jaafar
Chief Police Officer	— Tuan Haji Abdul Kadir bin Haji Hassan.

Districts

Trengganu has six administrative districts: Kuala Trengganu, Kemaman, Dungun, Ulu Trengganu, Besut, Marang.

Kuala Trengganu District

District Officer: Kuala Trengganu Enche Kamaruddin bin Abdul Rahman, M.C.S.

Kemaman District

Kuala Kemaman.

District Officer: Enche Ahmad Sallehuddin bin Ahmad, M.C.S.

Dungun District

District Officer: Inche Mustaffa bin A. Jamal, S.C.S., P.J.K.

Ulu Trengganu District

Kuala Brang *

District Officer: Haji Badaruddin bin Haji Abdul Rais, S.C.S.

Besut District

Kampong Raja.

District Officer: Enche Sha'ari bin Harun, M.C.S.

Marang District

District Officer: Tengku Hassan bin Tengku Nara, S.C.S.

State Executive Council

CHAIRMAN: -

Yang Amat Berhormat Menteri Besar, Inche Ibrahim Fikri bin Mohamed, J.M.N., P.P.T. Batu Burok, Kuala Trengganu.

COMMITTEE MEMBERS:

Yang Berhormat Setia Usaha Kerajaan, (Dato Andika Indera, TCS, P.J.K.), Batu Burok, Kuala Trengganu.

Yang Berhormat Penasihat Undang2, Inche Pawan Ahmad bin Ibrahim Rashid, Batu Burok, Kuala Trengganu.

Yang Berhormat Pemangku Pegawai Wang Negeri, Tengku Nara WangSa, Tengku Ibrahim bin Tengku Lela, P.J.K., Jaian Kamarudin, Kuala Trengganu.

ELECTED MEMBERS:

Yang Berhormat Inche Mohd. Taha bin Embong, P.J.K. 702, Kampong Gong' Pauh, Kemaman.

Yang Berhormat Wan Daud bin Haji Wan Ahmad 17, Jalan Masjid, Kuala Trengganu.

Yang Berhormat Inche Mansor bin Mohamed, 123A, Jalan Hiliran, Kuala Trengganu.

Yang Berhormat Inche Sulong bin Mohamed, 226, Kampong Tengah, Kerteh.

Yang Berhormat Inche Tan Eng Ann, A.M.N., J.P. 136, Kampong China, Kuala Trengganu.

Yang Berhormat Tuan Haji Abdul Muttalib bin Haji Salleh, 19, Pasir Panjang, Kuala Trengganu.

Yang Berhormat Tuan Haji Wan Said bin Haji Mohd. Noor, 248, Seberang Barat, Besut.

Yang Berhormat Inche Mohamed bin Abdul Rahman, 77, Losong Masjid Haji Mohd., Kuala Trengganu.

State Legislative Assembly

TUAN SPEAKER:

Yang Berhormat Enche Mohd. Taib Sabre bin Abu Bakar, Batu Burok, Kuala Trengganu.

OFFICIALS:

Yang Berhormat Setia Usaha Kerajaan, (Dato' Andika Indera, Enche Ishak bin Mohd. Essa, T.C.S., P.J.K.), No. 880, Jalan Haji Busu, Kuala Trengganu.

Yang Berhormat Penasihat Undang2, Enche Pawan Ahmad bin Ibrahim Rashid, F.L.S.

Yang Berhormat Pemangku Pegawai Wang Negeri, (Tengku Nara Wangsa, Tengku Ibrahim bin Tengku Lela, T.C.S.), No. 1, Jalan Kamaruddin, Kuala Trengganu.

Yang Amat Berhormat Menteri Besar, (Enche Ibrahim Fikri bin Mohamed, J.M.N, P.P.T.) "PERANGINAN", Batu Burok, Kuala Trengganu.

Yang Berhormat Enche Mohd. Taha bin Embong, P.J.K. 702, Kampong Gong Pauh, Kemaman.

Yang Berhormat Wan Daud bin Haji Wan Ahmad, 17, Kampong Masjid, Kuala Trengganu.

Yang Berhormat Enche Mansor bin Mohamed. 123A, Jalan Hiliran, Kuala Trengganu.

Yang Berhormat Enche Sulong bin Mahmood, 226, Kampong Tengah, Kerteh.

Yang Berhormat Haii Abdul Mutallib bin Haji Salleh. 19, Pasii Panjang, Kuala Trengganu.

Yang Berhormat Enche Tan Eng Ann, J.P., "ATM.N. 136, Kampong China, Kuala Trengganu.

Yang Berhormat Haji Wan Said bin Haji Mohd. Noor. 248, Seberang Barat, Kuala Besut.

Yang Berhormat Enche Mohamed bin Abdul Rahman, 77, Lorong Masjid Haji Mohamed, Kuala Trengganu.

Yang Berhormat Che Wan Abdul Ghani bin Zainal, MTKU 58, Kampong Pantai, Kijal.

Yang Berhormat Dato Kurniajasa, J.P. 107, Jalan Pasar, Kemaman.

Yang Berhormat Haji Abdul Kadir bin Haji Mohamed. MMT(T) 10£8, Kampong Padang Midin, Kuala Trengganu.

Yang Berhormat Enche Mohd. Daud bin Abdul Samad.

Yang Berhormat Enche Abu Bakar bin Mohd. Salleh. 18, Seberang Pintasan, Seberang Dungun.

Yang Berhormat Enche Ismail bin Haji Yusoff. 88, Kampong Rahmat, Kuala Brang.

Yang Berhormat Enche Omar Shukri bin Embong, 207 Tanah Lot, Dungun.



Yang Berhormat Enche Omar bin Abdul Rahman, 28 Kedai Kuala Brang, Ulu Trengganu.

Yang Berhormat Enche Mohd. Senari bin. Yunus, 330 Jalan Hospital, Kampong Raja, Besut.

Yang Berhormat Inche Ismail bin Abbas, A.V.4, Kampong Manir, Kuala Trengganu.

Yang Berhormat Haji Shafie bin Haji Sulong, MMT(S) A 923, Kampong Durian Gu'ing, B. Payong.

Yang Berhormat Enche Hussin bin Jusoh, MMT (UB) 364 Kampong Lengan Kejor, Pasir Akar, Besut.

Yang Berhormat Enche Ahmad Azzam bin Napiah, 66 Jalan Hiliran, Kuala Trengganu.

Yang Berhormat Haji Mohamed bin Ismail, MMT (UB) Kampong Mak Sara, Jerteh, Besut.

State Capital

Kuala Trengganu

Lpcal Government within Districts

Kuala Trengganu [Districts:

1. Town Council, Kuala Trengganu,
2. Kuala Trengganu Utara Local Council, Seberang Takir.
3. Kuala Trengganu Barat Local Council, Kedai Manir.
4. Kuala Trengganu Tengah Local Council, Pengadang Buloh.
5. Kuala Trengganu Selatan Local Council, Bukit Payong.

Kemaman District:

1. Town Board, Kemaman.
2. Kemaman Utara Local Council, Kemaman

Dungun District:

1. Town Board, Kuala Dungun.
2. Paka Local Council, Kuala Paka.

Besut District:

1. Town Council, Besut.
2. Seberang Local Council, Kuala Besut.
3. Raja Local Council, Alor Lintah.
4. Ulu Besut Local Council, Jerteh.
5. Setiu Local Council, Kampong Buloh.

Elections

<i>Constituencies</i>	<i>No. electoral Roll</i>	<i>No. of votes cast</i>
Kuala Besut	4,835	3,390
Kampong Raja	3,782	2,517
Ulu Besut	4,200	2,954
Besut Tengah	4,250	2,818
Setiu	4,331	3,146
Batu Rakit	5,763	4,240
Kuala Nerus	4,921	3,745
Jeram	4,853	3,649
Langkap	4,457	3,056



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<i>Constituencies</i>	<i>No. electoral Roll</i>	<i>No. of votes cast</i>
Bandar	4,546	3,051
Ladang	5,181	3,430
Bukit Besar	4,793	3,019
Batu Burok	4,726	2,954
Kuala Trengganu Tengah	5,161	3,516
Binjai	5,484	4,213
Ulu Trengganu Timor	4,802	3,930
Ulu Trengganu Barat	5,317	3,986
Marang	6,074	4,603
Sura	5,137	3,445
Ulu Dungun	4,546	3,235
Paka Kerteh	4,563	3,404
Kemaman Utara	3,782	2,770
Chukai	3,939	2,782
Kemaman Selatan	5,469	4,105

Transport

Bituminous Metalled Surface	...	...	69	miles
Hurd Surface — Bitumin Sealed	...	...	57	„
Hurd Surface — Waterbound	...	...	12	„
Earth Surface	...	...	39	„
			<u>177</u>	<u>miles</u>

Post Offices

There are seven Post Offices in the State. They are in the following towns:—

Kuala Trengganu, Kuala Brang, Besut, Dungun, Bukit Besi, Kerteh and Kemaman.

Finance

State Revenue (Estimated) 1961	=	\$10,594,561
State Expenditure (Estimated) 1961	=	\$14,292,295

Rural Development

Major projects:

Construction of Roads
 Fringe alienations
 Water supply
 Construction of schools
 Construction of Health Centres
 Electricity supply

Education

Schools

Type	No.	Population
National	178	35,771
National (Raa'yat)	25	938
National Type Chinese	19	2,867
Ditto Type English	15	6,077
Ditto Type Tamil	1	67
	<u>238</u>	<u>45,720</u>

Agriculture

1. Main Crops
 - (a) Rubber
 - (b) Padi
 - (c) Coconut
 - (d) Mixed fruits (Durian, Ram'butan, Citrus etc.)..

2. Acreage under cultivation
 - (a) Rubber 83,150" acres of which 3879 acres under block planting schemes.
 - (b) Padi:
 - (i) Wet -

Main season	49,235	acres
Ofa season	1,000	„
 - (ii) Lowland dry
 - Upland dry
 - (c) Coconut
 - (d) Mixed fruit

Medical

Hospitals

General Hospital, Kuala Trengganu
District hospital, Kemamari
District Hospital, Dungun
District Hospital, Besut

Clinics

Town Clinic, Kuala Trengganu
Dental Clinic, Kuala Trengganu
Dental Clinic, Kemaman
Dental Clinic, Besut

No. of Doctors - 7

No. of Dentists - 4

Welfare

- (a) No. of Homes 2
 - (a) Bukit Payong Old Peoples Home (Voluntary Institution)
 - (b) Kamaruddin Remand Home (Federal)

TOURISM

Places worth visiting

Sekayu waterfall & Panchor waterfall near Kuala Brang Ulu Trengganu District.

Pulau Kapas Island

Pulau Redang Island

Bukit Besi Iron Mine (E.M.M.CO) Dungun

Migratory Giant Turtles May to September at Jambu Bongkok and Rantau Abang near Kuala Dungun.

Cave (Guā Lama di-Gunong Bewah Mukim Ulu Trengganu.



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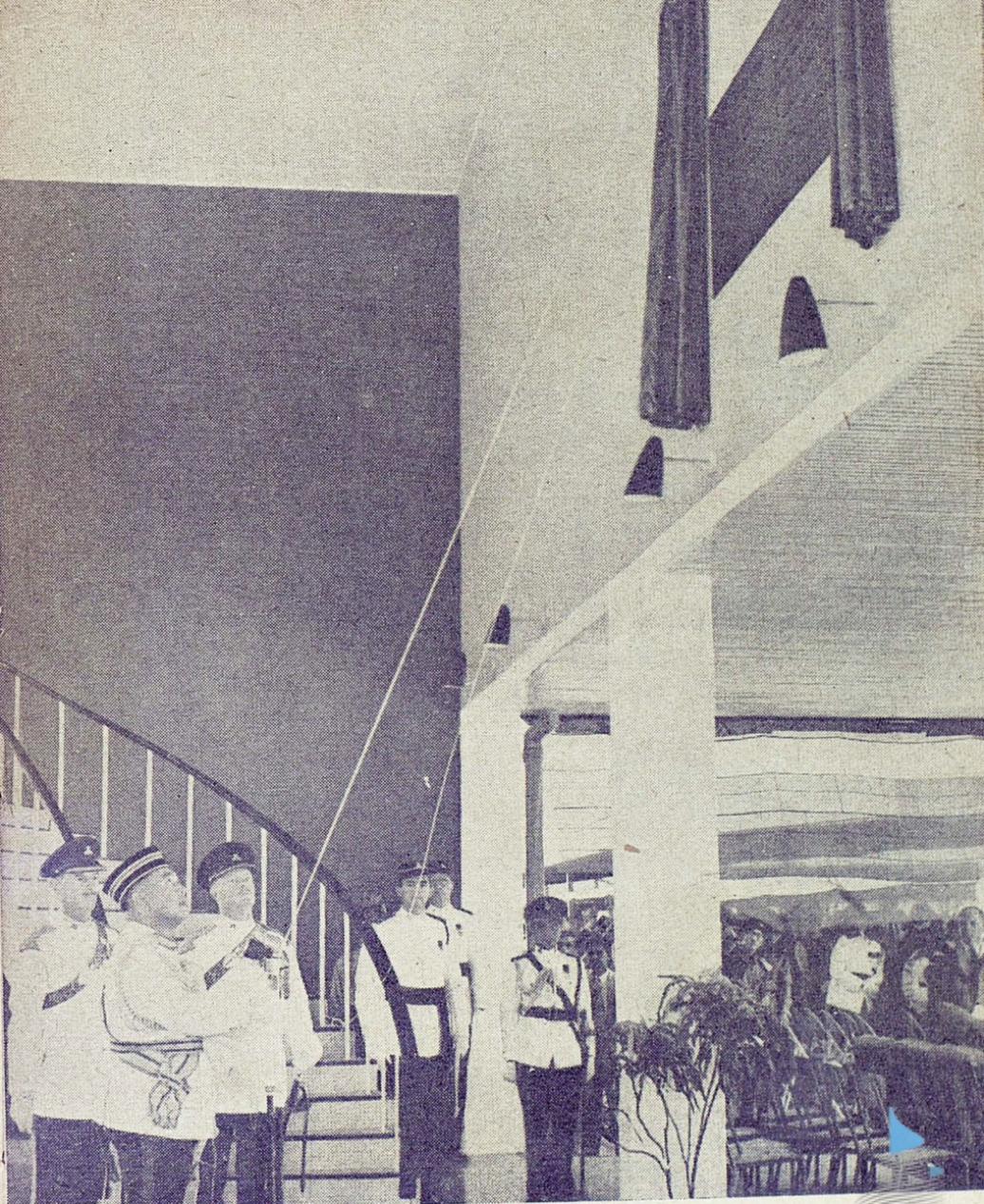
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The Yang di-Pertuan Agong, dressed in the ceremonial uniform of a full general of the Fed. Army, unveiling a plaque at the opening ceremony of the new \$7½ million Fed. Military College at Sungai Besti, 10 miles from KL. Behind him is the commandant of the college, Lieut-Colonel R. de L. King.



The Sultan reads pledge from the throne after his Coronation in the Istana Alam Shah

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Cameron Highlands landslide — shows Tengku Abdul Rahman inspecting llw scene of the disaster.

The Prime Minister, Tunku Abdul Rahman, opened the meeting of the Malaysia Solidarity, Consultative Committee in Kb. A bird's eye view of the meeting m progress, with the Prime Minister addressing the delegates.



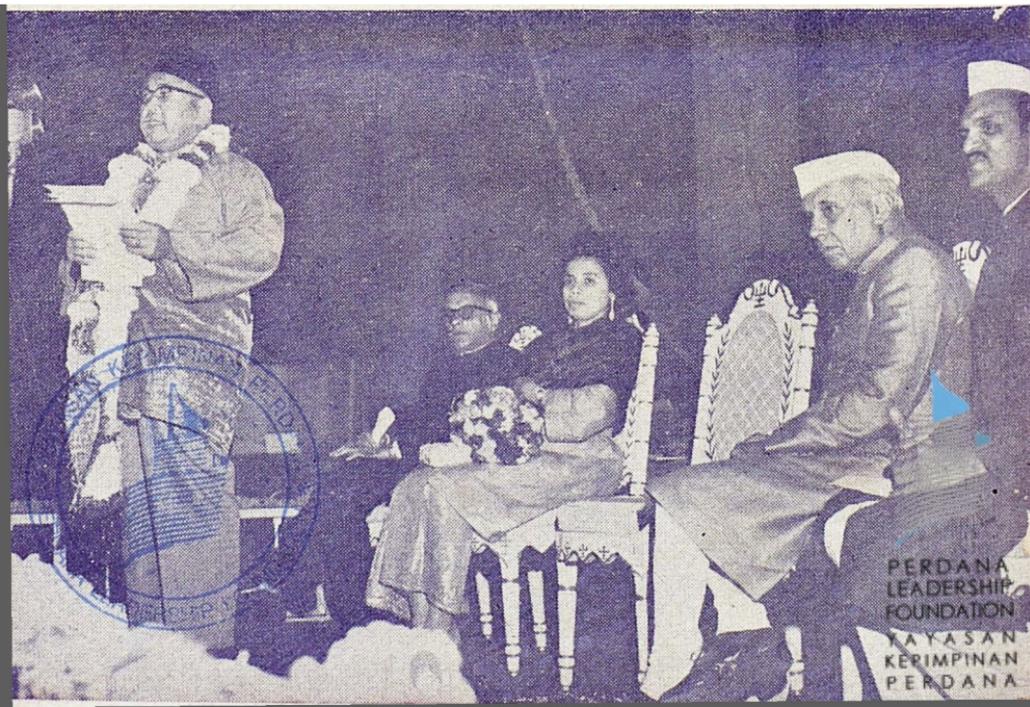


During the state visit to Pakistan, His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong conferred on President Ayub Khun, of Pakistan, the Darjah Utama Seri Mahkota Negara.

Picture shows His Majesty presenting the D.M.N, decoration to President Ayub Khan.

His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong's state visit to India. His Majesty was given a civic reception at the historic Red Fort.

Picture shows His Majesty replying to the address of welcome at the reception. Seated behind him are (left to right) Delhi's Mayor Sham Nath, the Raja Pertnaisuri A gong and Prime Minister Nehru of India.



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FERROLOID	VORDIAN
ARMOID	VORTIC

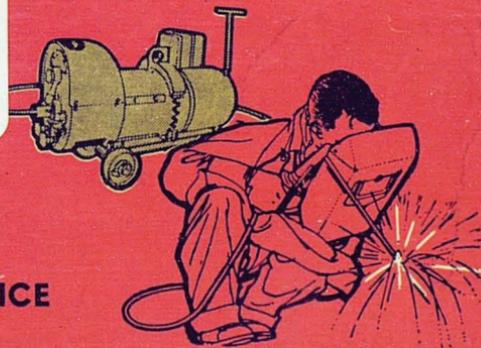


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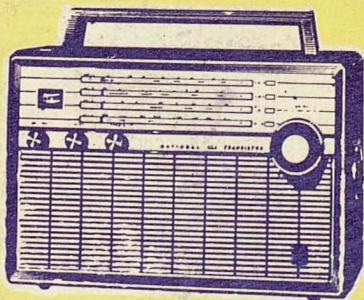
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Control, Dial Light F
Easy Tuning In
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