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PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

DEWAN RA'AYAT
(HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES)

OFFICIAL REPORT

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KUALA LUMPUR
1963

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

DEWAN RA'AYAT

(HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES)

Official Report

FIFTH SESSION OF THE FIRST PARLIAMENT
OF THE FEDERATION OF MALAYA

VOLUME V

SESSION 1963-1964

FEDERATION OF MALAYA

DEWAN RA'AYAT

(HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES)

Official Report

Fifth Session of the First Dewan Ra'ayat

Thursday, 23rd May, 1963

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

PRESENT:

The Honourable Mr Speaker, DATO' HAJI MOHAMED NOAH BIN OMAR, S.P.M.J., D.P.M.B., P.I.S., J.P.

„ the Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Information and Broadcasting, Y.T.M. TUNKU ABDUL RAHMAN PUTRA AL-HAJ, K.O.M. (Kuala Kedah).

„ the Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Defence and Minister of Rural Development, TUN HAJI ABDUL RAZAK BIN DATO' HUSSAIN, S.M.N. (Pekan).

„ the Minister of Internal Security and Minister of the Interior, DATO' DR ISMAIL BIN DATO' HAJI ABDUL RAHMAN, P.M.N. (Johor Timor).

„ the Minister of Finance, ENCHE' TAN SIEW SIN, J.P. (Melaka Tengah).

„ the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications, DATO' V. T. SAMBANTHAN, P.M.N. (Sungei Siput).

„ the Minister of Transport, DATO' HAJI SARDON BIN HAJI JUBIR, P.M.N. (Pontian Utara).

„ the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives, ENCHE' MOHAMED KHIR BIN JOHARI (Kedah Tengah).

„ the Minister of Labour and Social Welfare, ENCHE' BAHAMAN BIN SAMSUDIN (Kuala Pilah).

„ the Minister of Education, TUAN HAJI ABDUL HAMID KHAN BIN HAJI SAKHAWAT ALI KHAN, J.M.N., J.P. (Batang Padang).

„ the Assistant Minister of the Interior, ENCHE' CHEAH THEAM SWEE (Bukit Bintang).

„ the Assistant Minister of Labour and Social Welfare, ENCHE' V. MANICKAVASAGAM, J.M.N., P.J.K. (Klang).

„ the Assistant Minister of Commerce and Industry, TUAN HAJI ABDUL KHALID BIN AWANG OSMAN (Kota Star Utara).

„ the Assistant Minister of Information and Broadcasting, ENCHE' MOHAMED ISMAIL BIN MOHAMED YUSOF (Jerai).

„ ENCHE' ABDUL AZIZ BIN ISHAK (Kuala Langat).

„ ENCHE' ABDUL GHANI ISHAK, A.M.N. (Melaka Utara).

„ ENCHE' ABDUL RAUF BIN A. RAHMAN, P.J.K. (Krian Laut).

The Honourable ENCHE' ABDUL RAZAK BIN HAJI HUSSIN (Lipis).
,, ENCHE' ABDUL SAMAD BIN OSMAN (Sungei Patani).
,, TOH MUDA HAJI ABDULLAH BIN HAJI ABDUL RAOF (Kuala Kangsar).
,, TUAN HAJI ABDULLAH BIN HAJI MOHD. SALLEH, A.M.N., P.I.S. (Segamat Utara).
,, TUAN HAJI AHMAD BIN ABDULLAH (Kota Bharu Hilir).
,, ENCHE' AHMAD BIN ARSHAD, A.M.N. (Muar Utara).
,, ENCHE' AHMAD BIN MOHAMED SHAH, S.M.J. (Johor Bahru Barat).
,, TUAN HAJI AHMAD BIN SAAID (Seberang Utara).
,, ENCHE' AHMAD BIN HAJI YUSOF, P.J.K. (Krian Darat).
,, TUAN HAJI AZAHARI BIN HAJI IBRAHIM (Kubang Pasu Barat).
,, ENCHE' AZIZ BIN ISHAK (Muar Dalam).
,, DR BURHANUDDIN BIN MOHD. NOOR (Besut).
,, ENCHE' CHAN CHONG WEN, A.M.N. (Kluang Selatan).
,, ENCHE' CHAN SIANG SUN (Bentong).
,, ENCHE' CHAN SWEE HO (Ulu Kinta).
,, ENCHE' CHAN YOON ONN (Kampar).
,, ENCHE' CHIN SEE YIN (Seremban Timor).
,, ENCHE' V. DAVID (Bungsar).
,, ENCHE' GEH CHONG KEAT (Penang Utara).
,, ENCHE' HAMZAH BIN ALANG, A.M.N. (Kapar).
,, ENCHE' HANAFI BIN MOHD. YUNUS, A.M.N. (Kulim Utara).
,, ENCHE' HARUN BIN ABDULLAH, A.M.N. (Baling).
,, ENCHE' HARUN BIN PILUS (Trengganu Tengah).
,, ENCHE' HASSAN BIN MANSOR (Melaka Selatan).
,, ENCHE' HUSSEIN BIN TO' MUDA HASSAN (Raub).
,, ENCHE' HUSSEIN BIN MOHD. NOORDIN, A.M.N., P.J.K. (Parit).
,, TUAN HAJI HUSSAIN RAHIMI BIN HAJI SAMAN (Kota Bharu Hulu).
,, ENCHE' IBRAHIM BIN ABDUL RAHMAN (Seberang Tengah).
,, ENCHE' ISMAIL BIN IDRIS (Penang Selatan).
,, ENCHE' ISMAIL BIN HAJI KASSIM (Kuala Trengganu Selatan).
,, ENCHE' KANG KOCK SENG (Batu Pahat).
,, ENCHE' K. KARAM SINGH (Damansara).
,, CHE' KHADIJAH BINTI MOHD. SIDEK (Dungun).
,, ENCHE' LEE SAN CHOON (Kluang Utara).
,, ENCHE' LEE SECK FUN (Tanjong Malim).
,, ENCHE' LIM JOO KONG, J.P. (Alor Star).
,, ENCHE' LIU YOONG PENG (Rawang).
,, ENCHE' T. MAHIMA SINGH, J.P. (Port Dickson).
,, ENCHE' MOHAMED BIN UJANG (Jelebu-Jempol).
,, ENCHE' MOHAMED ABBAS BIN AHMAD (Hilir Perak).
,, ENCHE' MOHAMED ASRI BIN HAJI MUDA (Pasir Puteh).

The Honourable ENCHE' MOHAMED NOR BIN MOHD. DAHAN (Ulu Perak).
" DATO' MOHAMED HANIFAH BIN HAJI ABDUL GHANI, P.J.K. (Pasir Mas Hulu).
" TUAN HAJI MOKHTAR BIN HAJI ISMAIL (Perlis Selatan).
" NIK MAN BIN NIK MOHAMED (Pasir Mas Hilir).
" ENCHE' NG ANN TECK (Batu).
" ENCHE' OTHMAN BIN ABDULLAH, A.M.N. (Perlis Utara).
" TUAN HAJI REDZA BIN HAJI MOHD. SAID (Rembau-Tampin).
" ENCHE' SEAH TENG NGIAB (Muar Pantai).
" ENCHE' D. R. SEENIVASAGAM (Ipoh).
" ENCHE' S. P. SEENIVASAGAM (Menglembu).
" TUAN SYED ESA BIN ALWEE, J.M.N., S.M.J., P.I.S. (Batu Pahat Dalam).
" TUAN SYED HASHIM BIN SYED AJAM, A.M.N., P.J.K. (Sabak Bernam).
" TUAN SYED JA'AFAR BIN HASAN ALBAR, J.M.N. (Johor Tenggara).
" ENCHE' TAJUDIN BIN ALI, P.J.K. (Larut Utara).
" ENCHE' TAN CHENG BEE, J.P. (Bagan).
" ENCHE' TAN PHOCK KIN (Tanjong).
" ENCHE' TAN TYE CHEK (Kulim-Bandar Bahru).
" TENGKU BESAR INDRA RAJA IBNI AL-MARHUM SULTAN IBRAHIM, D.K., P.M.N. (Ulu Kelantan).
" ENCHE' TOO JOON HING (Telok Anson).
" ENCHE' V. VEERAPPEN (Seberang Selatan).
" WAN SULAIMAN BIN WAN TAM, P.J.K. (Kota Star Selatan).
" WAN YAHYA BIN HAJI WAN MOHAMED (Kemaman).
" ENCHE' YAHYA BIN HAJI AHMAD (Bagan Datoh).
" ENCHE' YEOH TAT BENG (Bruas).
" ENCHE' YONG WOO MING (Sitiawan).
" PUAN HAJJAH ZAIN BINTI SULAIMAN, J.M.N., P.I.S. (Pontian Selatan).
" TUAN HAJI ZAKARIA BIN HAJI MOHD. TAIB (Langat).
" ENCHE' ZULKIFLEE BIN MUHAMMAD (Bachok).

ABSENT:

The Honourable the Minister without Portfolio, DATO' SULEIMAN BIN DATO' HAJI ABDUL RAHMAN, P.M.N. (Muar Selatan).
" the Minister without Portfolio, DATO' ONG YOKE LIN, P.M.N. (Ulu Selangor).
" the Minister of Health, ENCHE' ABDUL RAHMAN BIN HAJI TALIB (Kuantan).
" the Minister of Commerce and Industry, DR LIM SWEE AUN, J.P. (Larut Selatan).
" ENCHE' AHMAD BOESTAMAM (Setapak).
" DATIN FATIMAH BINTI HAJI HASHIM, P.M.N. (Jitra-Padang Terap).

The Honourable TUAN HAJI HASAN ADLI BIN HAJI ARSHAD (Kuala Trengganu Utara).
„ TUAN HAJI HASSAN BIN HAJI AHMAD (Tumpat).
„ ENCHE' KHONG KOK YAT (Batu Gajah).
„ ENCHE' LEE SIOK YEW, A.M.N. (Sepang).
„ ENCHE' LIM KEAN SIEW (Dato Kramat).
„ ENCHE' MOHAMED DAHARI BIN HAJI MOHD. ALI (Kuala Selangor).
„ ENCHE' MOHAMED YUSOF BIN MAHMUD, A.M.N. (Temerloh).
„ ENCHE' OTHMAN BIN ABDULLAH (Tanah Merah).
„ ENCHE' QUEK KAI DONG, J.P. (Seremban Barat).
„ ENCHE' TAN KEE GAK (Bandar Melaka).
„ DATO' TEOH CHZE CHONG, D.P.M.J., J.P. (Segamat Selatan).
„ WAN MUSTAPHA BIN HAJI ALI (Kelantan Hilir).

IN ATTENDANCE:

The Honourable the Minister without Portfolio, ENCHE' KHAW KAI-BOH, P.J.K.

PRAYERS

(Mr Speaker *in the Chair*)

ANNOUNCEMENTS BY MR SPEAKER

Titah Uchapan Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong (His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong's Speech).

Mr Speaker: Ahli[2] Yang Berhormat, saya hendak ma'alumkan kapada Majlis ini ia-itu Majlis ini pada 22 haribulan Mei, 1963, telah mengadap Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong di-Dewan Tunku Abdul Rahman. Duli Yang Maha Mulia dengan limpah kurnia-nya telah mengeluarkan Titah Uchapan pada kedua[2] Majlis Parlimen. Saya telah perentahkan ia-itu suatu salinan uchapan itu di-bagikan kapada Ahli[2] Majlis ini dan di-chapkan dalam Parliamentary Debates.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua Dewan Negara, Tuan Yang di-Pertua Dewan Ra'ayat dan Yang Berhormat Ahli[2] Dewan Negara dan Dewan Ra'ayat:

Pada hari ini, ia-itu dalam tahun yang ketiga Beta memerentah di-atas takhta Kerajaan, Beta merasa amat sukachita menyampaikan uchapan Beta kapada tuan[2] dan puan[2] ahli kedua[2] Dewan Parlimen dalam perhimpunan ini, serta merasmikan pula pembukaan penggal kelima bagi sidang Parlimen Persekutuan Tanah Melayu.

Beta bershukor ka-hadrat Allah yang maha kuasa kerana dengan limpah kurnia-Nya pada tahun yang lalu, negara kita telah berada di-dalam keadaan yang aman dan sentosa, mewah dan ma'amor dan sakalian ra'ayat bersatu padu serta bersefahaman. Beta berharap dan berdo'a supaya kita tiada akan mensia-siakan nikmat yang telah di-anugerahkan-Nya kapada kita sakalian dan dengan yang demikian akan bertambah[2] kuat-lah iman dan keyakinan kita pada masa hadapan.

Sebagai wakil ra'ayat yang di-pileh dalam pemerentahan demokrasi yang baharu lagi subor ini maka tanggongjawab tuan[2] dan puan[2] sakalian amatlah berat-nya. Tuan[2] dan puan[2] ada-lah mempunyai keistimewaan mewakili ra'ayat dan menyuarakan kehendak[2] mereka pada ketika kita sedang menchipta sejarah.

Beta sukachita menyampaikan kapada tuan[2] dan puan[2], dasar[2] dan ranchangan[2] Kerajaan Beta bagi tahun hadapan. Akan tetapi sa-belum daripada itu Beta suka hendak menyatakan bahawa persidangan ini ia-lah kali yang akhir di-adakan di-dalam bangunan yang bersejarah ini, kerana, sa-belum habis tahun ini, tuan[2] dan puan[2]

sakalian akan bersidang di-dalam sa-buah tempat yang baharu lagi besar ia-itu sa-buah Dewan Parlimen yang layak bagi negara yang baharu ia-itu Persekutuan Malaysia.

Semenjak wakil² yang mula² sekali di-pileh oleh ra'ayat Tanah Melayu bersidang di-dalam tempat persidangan yang sederhana ini, lapan tahun yang penoh dengan kejadian² bersejarah telah luput. Di-dalam Dewan ini-lah ter-bentok-nya chara demokrasi ber-parlimen dan pedoman hidup kita di-tentukan. Di-sini-lah juga terchipta-nya Tanah Melayu yang bebas dan merdeka hingga menjadi sa-buah negara yang sa-benar²-nya.

Dengan kejayaan² yang tersebut, maka pembukaan Parlimen bagi penggal yang kelima ini ada-lah menandakan sa-langkah lagi kejayaan di-dalam sejarah negara kita. Oleh hal yang demikian, Beta yakin oleh kerana semua ahli Dewan Negara dan Dewan Ra'ayat sedar akan penting-nya ke-majuan yang berlaku sekarang dan kejadian² pada masa hadapan, maka tuan² dan puan² akan mengutamakan kepentingan² negara dengan semangat perpaduan yang tulin manakala me-ngadakan perbahathan di-dalam per-sidangan penggal ini.

Kerajaan Beta telah menimbangkan dengan sa-penoh-nya akan chara hendak mengekal dan menambahkan lagi kemajuan di-dalam kedua² lapangan, ekonomi dan masharakat sa-bagaimana yang terkandong di-dalam Ranchangan Lima Tahun Yang Kedua.

Ranchangan yang di-jalankan telah pun menchapai kemajuan yang besar. Sunggoh pun usaha² orang ramai maseh ada lagi peluang untok di-perluaskan, akan tetapi hasil kemajuan daripada usaha Kerajaan sangat-lah memuaskan. Kerajaan Persekutuan, Kerajaan² Negeri dan pehak² berkuasa 'awam sudah menchuba bersunggoh² hendak menyem-purnakan ranchangan² itu sa-belum tahun 1965. Sa-benar-nya banyak kemajuan telah pun di-chapai di-dalam beberapa ranchangan saperti membena jalan raya, meluaskan bekalan kuasa letrik dan talikom di-seluroh negeri ini. Demikian juga berkenaan dengan hal hendak mengelokkan lagi kemudahan di-pelabohan², dan membena semula padang² kapal terbang supaya perkhid-matan kapal terbang dapat di-luaskan lagi.

Dengan berjalan-nya ranchangan² penanaman modal pehak Kerajaan dan orang ramai, semua barang² yang di-keluarkan di-dalam negeri ini dan segala perkhidmatan telah bertambah kira² 10 peratus banyak-nya antara tahun 1960 dan tahun 1962 pada hal tambahan yang di-jangkakan dalam tempoh Ran-changan Pembangunan itu seluroh-nya ia-lah 22 peratus.

Kemajuan ekonomi luar bandar ada-lah juga memuaskan. Mithal-nya sunggoh pun di-taksirkan dalam masa lima tahun Ranchangan itu berjalan hasil pertanian akan bertambah sa-banyak 15 peratus dan mata pekerjaan akan bertambah 11 peratus, akan tetapi pekerjaan dan hasil pertanian itu telah pun bertambah sa-banyak 6 peratus antara tahun 1960 dengan tahun 1962. Dengan berjalan-nya lagi beberapa ranchangan untok pembangunan luar bandar sekarang ini maka boleh-lah di-jangka kemajuan yang lebeh besar akan dapat di-chapai tiada berapa lama lagi.

Kemajuan dan kejayaan ini telah dapat di-chapai kerana Menteri² Beta dan pegawai² Kerajaan telah bekerja-sama dengan bersunggoh² dan men-jalankan pekerjaan mereka dengan ta'at-nya. Bagi pehak Kerajaan Beta, Beta suka hendak menguchapkan sa-tinggi² terima kaseh kapada mereka yang telah menunaikan kewajipan-nya dengan ta'at setia dan menjalankan berbagai² tugas dengan tekun. Beta suka juga hendak menguchapkan terima kaseh kapada beberapa buah Kerajaan yang bersahabat dengan kita dan pertubohan² antara bangsa yang telah banyak memberi bantuan teknik kapada negara kita ini.

Satu daripada langkah² yang sangat mustahak yang sedang di-jalankan bagi menambah kema'amoran dan bagi menguatkan ekonomi ia-lah memper-banyakkan jenis² pertanian. Untok menentukan supaya langkah ini ber-jaya, Kerajaan Beta telah meminta Ford Foundation mengadakan satu

pasokan pakar² pertanian yang boleh memberi nasihat berkenaan dengan langkah² yang patut di-ambil bagi membanyakkan jenis pertanian dalam negeri ini. Ford Foundation telah menunaikan permintaan itu dan pasokan pakar² itu telah membuat satu penyata yang sangat berguna.

Satu daripada shor mereka ia-lah Kerajaan Beta hendak-lah menjalankan penyiasatan ekonomi di seluroh negeri ini bagi mengasing²kan tanah yang sesuai untok sa-suatu jenis tanaman. Dengan penyiasatan itu dapat-lah tanah ladang dan hutan kita yang mewah itu di-gunakan dengan lebeh sempurna lagi. Langkah bagi memulakan penyiasatan yang sangat berguna ini akan di-ambil dengan serta merta. Satu lagi shor-nya yang akan di-beri perhatian dengan segera ia-lah meluaskan lagi kemudahan² bagi penyelidekan pertanian dan teknik serta pelajaran berkenaan dengan perkara² itu. Oleh kerana Kerajaan tiada dapat menjalankan kedua² shor ini dengan sendiri-nya, maka urusan telah pun di-perbuat untok mendapat bantuan teknik dari luar negeri. Pakar² itu telah membuat beberapa banyak shor lagi dan shor² itu akan di-timbangkan.

Kerajaan Beta berpendapat kemajuan perusahaan ada-lah sama penting-nya dengan kemajuan pertanian. Sa-bagaimana segala usaha dan ikhtiar di-jalankan dengan semangat yang kuat bagi memajukan pertanian demikian-lah juga usaha dan ikhtiar di jalankan bagi memajukan perusahaan. Dengan bantuan Kerajaan Canada suatu penyiasatan khas telah pun siap berkenaan dengan kemungkinan membuat barang² di-Tanah Melayu, ia-itu barang² yang pada masa ini di-bawa masok dengan banyak-nya dari luar negeri. Penyiasatan ini akan terus di-jalankan dengan bersunggoh² lagi. Kerajaan Beta akan menghebahkan hasil² penyiasatan itu bagi faedah pehak² yang ingin hendak menjalankan perusahaan baik orang negeri ini sendiri atau pun orang luar. Kemajuan perusahaan sangat-lah mustahak bagi kemajuan ekonomi kita. Bagi menguruskan tugas ini dengan lebeh sempurna dan bagi menjalankan beberapa ikhtiar lagi untok menggalakkan pehak² perusahaan orang ramai maka Kerajaan Beta akan menambah lagi alat² bagi kemajuan perusahaan yang ada sekarang.

Tugas mengadakan wang perbelanjaan Ranchangan Lima Tahun Yang Kedua itu amat-lah berat. Sa-bahagian daripada perbelanjaan ranchangan² Kerajaan itu akan di-bayar dengan wang yang di-pinjam daripada luar negeri. Kerajaan Beta telah di-beritahu bahawa Persekutuan Republik German sedia memberi pinjaman wang dengan tidak bersharat sa-banyak 21,000,000 Deutsche Mark (lebeh kurang $15,750,000) bagi membayar belanja ranchangan membena pengkalan di-Bagan Luar, Pulau Pinang. Bank Dunia telah pun mengkaji perkara² teknik berkenaan dengan Ranchangan Letrik Haidero di-Batang Padang dan Rumah Letrik yang baharu di-Prai. Rundingan² bagi mendapat bantuan pinjaman wang daripada Bank Dunia itu bagi ranchangan² yang tersebut akan di-adakan tiada berapa lama lagi. Kerajaan Beta telah juga memutuskan hendak menanam modal sa-banyak enam puloh juta ringgit dalam Lembaga Letrik Pusat sa-bagai bantuan-nya untok belanja ranchangan² kemajuan Lembaga itu.

Sa-lain daripada itu, rundingan dengan Bank Dunia bagi meminjam wang antara $21,000,000 dengan $31,000,000 untok Sharikat Malayan Industrial Development Finance Limited hampir² selesai. Kerajaan Beta pula akan meminjamkan wang sa-banyak $22,500,000 pada tahun ini kapada Sharikat itu dengan tiada di-kenakan faedah dan di-bayar balek dalam tempoh yang lama. Ini ia-lah sa-bahagian daripada langkah² menyusun sa-mula Sharikat itu sa-bagaimana yang di-sebut oleh Menteri Kewangan dalam Dewan Ra'ayat tahun lalu. Kerajaan Beta berharap dengan bantuan itu dapat-lah Sharikat tersebut membesarkan lagi gerakan-nya dan dengan yang demikian dapat-lah ia mengambil bahagian dengan lebeh chergas bagi menggalakkan kemajuan perusahaan.

Oleh kerana susah-nya kedudokan wang bagi ekonomi negeri ini, maka Kerajaan Beta akan berusaha dengan lebeh giat lagi menchari bantuan wang dari luar dan dalam negeri untok melaksanakan ranchangan² Kerajaan. Nyata-lah bahawa kita menumpukan perhatian yang berat dalam usaha kemajuan dan menggunakan tenaga yang besar menjalankan usaha² itu. Sunggoh pun demikian jangan-lah di-harap kita akan mendapat hasil yang banyak dalam sa-kejap masa. Beta suka hendak mengulang sekali lagi apa yang telah Beta tegaskan beberapa kali pada masa yang lalu—ia-itu tujuan Kerajaan Beta ia-lah hendak menyediakan suatu asas yang kukoh supaya pada masa hadapan kita boleh menchapai kemajuan dengan tenaga sendiri.

Faedah daripada usaha² yang sedang di-jalankan sekarang sudah pun mulai nampak, dan faedah² ini akan bertambah² manakala perusahaan² itu maju dari sa-hari ka-sahari. Satu chontoh yang luar biasa ia-lah usaha menanam getah sa-mula. Dengan galakan Ranchangan Penanaman Samula yang di-jalankan semenjak tahun 1955 pengeluaran getah akan mulai bertambah antara tahun ini dengan tahun 1970 sa-banyak dari 3 hingga 9 peratus pada sa-tahun. Dalam lapangan memajukan perusahaan dasar yang di-jalankan oleh Kerajaan Beta sudah mulai menunjokkan hasil. Kemudahan² telah banyak di-adakan dan pehak² perusahaan dalam dan luar negeri bertambah² banyak menanam modal mereka di-Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ini. Tiada-lah shak lagi perusahaan mengeluarkan barang² di-Tanah Melayu ini akan bertambah² banyak lagi dalam masa sa-puloh tahun yang akan datang.

Pertubohan Malaysia akan menimbulkan tanggongan² yang berat dan besar terutama sekali berkenaan dengan pertahanan. Dalam uchapan Beta membuka Parlimen tahun dahulu Beta menyatakan bahawa dasar besar Angkatan Bersenjata Beta akan di-pinda. Dasar ini telah pun di-pinda. Dahulu-nya tugas Angkatan Bersenjata kita yang utama ia-lah membantu Pasokan Polis menjaga keamanan dalam negeri. Pada masa ini tugas-nya yang utama ia-lah mempertahankan negara daripada anchaman dan pencherobohan dari luar negeri dan kita ber'azam akan menjalankan tugas ini. Oleh hal yang demikian mustahak-lah Angkatan Bersenjata itu di-perbesarkan lagi dan di-sediakan dengan sachukup² alat kelengkapan bagi menjalankan kewajipan-nya yang baharu itu. Langkah² akan di-ambil bagi membesar dan melengkapkan ketiga² Pasokan Angkatan Bersenjata kita.

Angkatan Bersenjata Beta sudah tentu-lah akan terus menjalankan peranan-nya membantu pasokan Polis bila² masa di-kehendaki. Mereka akan terus menjalankan tindakan bersama² dengan Pasokan Polis di-Raja Tanah Melayu, Pasokan² Tentera Commonwealth dan juga ashkar² dan Pasokan Polis yang di-sediakan oleh Kerajaan Negeri Thai untok menghapuskan pengganas² Komunis yang maseh ada lagi di-dalam kawasan sempadan Tanah Melayu dengan Thailand.

Berkenaan dengan keselamatan dalam negeri dasar Kerajaan Beta tiada berubah. Dalam lapangan sabversif Kerajaan Beta akan sentiasa berjaga², dan tiada akan teragak-agak mengambil langkah² yang sesuai bila² mustahak, menentang gerakan² subversif yang di-jalankan oleh Komunis² serta penyokong² mereka dalam negeri ini.

Berkenaan dengan hal ehwal luar negeri dan perhubongan antara bangsa, Kerajaan Beta yang sentiasa berpegang tegoh kapada dasar² Piagam Bangsa² Bersatu pada masa yang lalu akan terus juga berbuat demikian pada masa hadapan serta menjalankan dasar luar negeri yang bebas lagi tetap. Tujuan Kerajaan Beta ia-lah hendak berbaik² dengan negara² yang mesra dengan kita dan mengadakan perhubongan yang lebeh rapat lagi dalam lapangan kebudayaan dan ekonomi bila² dapat.

Kerajaan Beta berpendapat apa juga chorak penjajahan hendak-lah di-hapuskan di-mana² tempat jua pun dan berchadang hendak bekerjasama dengan semua negara yang mesra dengan kita bagi menchapai chita² itu dengan jalan aman dan damai. Ini-lah

satu chara yang sempurna yang mendatangkan harapan baik kapada semua orang yang terjajah ia-itu suatu chara yang bukan-nya terbit daripada perasaan benchi atau dendam. Tujuan kita ia-lah hendak menyegerakan terchapai-nya kemerdekaan negara dengan chara aman dan damai. Kita perchaya jalan yang baik sa-kali ia-lah dengan bekerjasama bukan-nya dengan tudoh menudoh. Maka dari segi ini-lah patut di-timbangkan chara kita menubohkan Persekutuan Malaysia; dengan semangat berbaik² di-antara satu dengan lain serta saling mengerti ini-lah pedoman kita hendak membebaskan wilayah² yang terjajah dalam kawasan sa-belah sini.

Tetapi malang-nya chadangan hendak menubohkan Malaysia ini tiada di-sambut dengan baik oleh sa-tengah² negara tetangga hingga merosakkan sedikit perhubongan persahabatan. Walau bagaimana pun usaha menubohkan Malaysia semakin maju dan ra'ayat di-dalam semua wilayah yang berkenaan itu bertambah kuat 'azam-nya hendak menubohkan Malaysia itu pada tarikh yang sudah di-tetapkan. Orang² yang mengikuti perjalanan usaha menubohkan Malaysia dalam wilayah² itu tentu nampak bahawa sokongan kapada Malaysia semakin bertambah² banyak. Sa-lain daripada itu semua negara yang berbaik² dengan kita terutama negara² dalam lengkongan Commonwealth dan juga Amerika Sharikat telah mengatakan ranchangan itu ada-lah mustahak dan munasabah.

Penderhakaan yang telah gagal di-Brunei dalam bulan Disember tahun lalu itu ada-lah satu peristiwa yang sangat mendukachitakan oleh kerana banyak nyawa telah hilang. Tetapi walau bagaimana pun sedih-nya peristiwa itu, ia telah menolong Duli Yang Maha Mulia Sultan Brunei dan Kerajaan Negeri Brunei membuat ranchangan bagi kesejahteraan dan keselamatan Negeri itu pada masa yang akan datang. Negeri Brunei telah pun membuat keputusan hendak bersama² memasoki Malaysia.

Beberapa buah Jawatan-Kuasa Antara Kerajaan yang telah mengkaji dasar² dan butir² berkenaan dengan Malaysia itu telah menjalankan kerja² mereka dengan semangat berbaik² dan bersefahaman. Rundingan² berkenaan dengan Sarawak dan Borneo Utara telah pun selesai; rundingan di-antara Brunei dengan Tanah Melayu hampir akan selesai dan persidangan berkenaan dengan perchantuman yang telah di-adakan oleh Tanah Melayu dengan Singapura di-harap akan tamat tiada berapa lama lagi. Sa-lain daripada itu rundingan permulaan di-antara United Kingdom dengan Tanah Melayu berkenaan dengan pertahanan dan kewangan bagi Malaysia telah juga di-adakan.

Tuntutan Filipina ka-atas Borneo Utara ada-lah setakat ini di-anggap oleh Kerajaan Beta semata² satu perkara antara United Kingdom dengan Filipina sahaja. Tuntutan ini sepatut-nya tiada akan mengganggu penubohan Malaysia dan kerja² bagi memajukan ASA.

Sa-bagaimana yang telah Beta sebutkan tadi, dasar Kerajaan Beta ia-lah hendak mempunyai perhubongan persahabatan dengan semua negeri, khas-nya dengan jiran² kita. Maka ini-lah sebab-nya Kerajaan Beta telah bersetuju dengan Kerajaan Indonesia dan Filipina hendak mengadakan suatu meshuarat pada peringkat Menteri² Luar di-Manila tiada lama lagi untok membinchangkan perkara² yang berthabit dengan perhubongan baik² dan kepentingan bersama. Sa-balek-nya Kerajaan Beta sangat-lah memandang berat akan perbuatan pehak Indonesia membaharui kechaman-nya terhadap Perdana Menteri Tanah Melayu. Ada-lah di-fikirkan bahawa perbuatan ini tiada akan mendatangkan suasana yang baik dan nyaman bagi sa-suatu meshuarat yang mustahak saperti itu. Mari-lah kita berdo'a mudah²an semakin dekat masa meshuarat itu, keadaan akan bertambah baik.

Beta puas hati mendengarkan bahawa meshuarat ASA yang di-adakan di-Manila pada bulan April itu telah berjaya dan beberapa ranchangan telah pun di-persetujui dan di-laksanakan dengan sempurna-nya. Apa-kah lagi keterangan yang lebeh baik yang di-kehendaki bagi menunjokkan betapa yakin-nya negeri² yang

menjadi ahli ASA bahawa ASA mempunyai harapan yang besar untok menchapai kemajuan dan mendatangkan faedah kapada negara dan ra'ayatnya pada masa hadapan.

Daripada keterangan yang rengkas mengenai dasar² utama Kerajaan Beta ini maka nyata-lah bahawa ra'ayat dan negara Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ada-lah bersatu padu dalam chita² yang sama supaya kehidupan di-dalam negeri ini ma'amor dan bahagia dan supaya negeri² lain aman dan berbaik². Ranchangan Kebangsaan Lima Tahun Yang Kedua kita telah lepas sa-paroh jalan. Sekarang boleh-lah kita merasa puas hati melihat kejayaan² yang telah di-chapai itu. Oleh kerana kita telah mengetahui daripada pengalaman betapa besar-nya faedah kerjasama antara Kerajaan dan ra'ayat maka tiada-lah kita shak lagi yang kehidupan kita pada masa hadapan akan berbahagia.

Pada masa yang sudah² kita tiada menghiraukan kesusahan. Oleh hal yang demikian Beta yakin semangat kita tiada akan lemah menghadapi masa'elah² pada tahun² yang akan datang. Mari-lah kita bersama² berdo'a pada Tuhan yang maha kuasa mudah-mudahan dengan limpah kurnia-nya, dengan keazaman kita dan dengan ketabahan hati kita, negara kita yang di-kasehi ini akan kekal menjadi sabuah negara yang aman sentosa dan ma'amor.

The English translation is as follows:

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

Today in this third year of my reign it gives me great pleasure to address all Members of both Houses, gathered here in joint assembly, and to open formally the fifth session of Parliament of the Federation of Malaya.

In doing so I am most dutifully conscious of the great debt of gratitude we owe to Almighty God for the peace, happiness and prosperity that our nation and people have enjoyed and the sense of unity and purpose we have shared during the past year. We have dwelt in the sunlight of God's benevolence and protection, so it is my earnest hope and warm prayer that we may always prove ourselves worthy of the blessings He has bestowed upon us. Let the spirit of gratitude for past blessings inspire our faith and confidence in the future.

As Members of both Houses of Parliament, the elected representatives of the people of our young and thriving democracy, great responsibilities rest upon you. It is your special privilege to be able to represent and to speak for the people and the nation at a time when history is being made.

It is my happy duty to present to you the policies and plans my Government has in mind for the forthcoming Parliamentary year. Before doing so, however, I cannot refrain from a special note of sentiment on this ceremonial occasion. This session will be the last to be held in this historic chamber, as before the year is over the Members of both Houses will meet in a newer and more spacious place, a Parliament worthy of the new Nation of the Federation of Malaysia.

Eight crowded and dramatic years have passed since the first elected representatives of the Malayan people took their seats in this simple and unpretentious chamber. It is here in this setting that new Malayan traditions of parliamentary democracy have been established and our destiny charted. It is here that free and independent Malaya was created and nurtured into nationhood.

Bearing these achievements in mind, the opening of this fifth session of Parliament marks another phase in our history. I am confident, therefore, that all Members, being conscious of the significance and importance of current developments and future events, will give priority before all else to national interests in the truest spirit of Malayan unity during this present session.

My Government has given most earnest consideration to ways and means of maintaining and improving the rate and impact of development in all spheres of our national life, both economic and social, as embodied in the Second Five-Year Plan.

The implementation of the Plan has already made much progress. While the efforts of the private sector still leave some scope for expansion, the results in the public sector are very gratifying. Federal and State Governments and public authorities are striving hard to reach by 1965 the targets set for the public sector. In fact, in a number of programmes the goals under the Plan have already been substantially achieved. This is particularly true of road construction, the expansion of electric power capacity and the extension of telecommunications throughout the country. It also applies to improvement of port facilities, and reconstruction of aerodromes for the expansion of air services.

The execution of plans for public and private investments has resulted in an increase in the volume of all goods and services produced within the Federation by about 10% between 1960 and 1962 as compared with the planned increase of 22% for the whole period of the Development Plan.

The performance of the rural sector of our economy is just as satisfying. For instance, it was estimated that during the five-year period of the Plan there would be a projected increase of 15% in agricultural output and of 11% in employment. Both employment and agricultural output, however, have already registered a rise of 6% between 1960 and 1962. With the continuation of the massive programme for rural development now in train even greater advances can be expected in the near future.

This progress and successful development have been made possible due to the absolute loyalty and co-operation between my Ministers and members of the Public Services, and on behalf of my Government I would like to express at this juncture sincere thanks to all concerned for their continuous devotion to duty and their consistent performances in their manifold tasks. I wish also to thank most warmly the many friendly Governments and international organisations who have given such generous technical assistance to our country.

One of the most important steps being taken to increase prosperity and to bring about economic stability is the diversification of agriculture. To ensure success in this venture my Government asked the Ford Foundation to provide a team of top-level agricultural specialists who could advise on measures to diversify agriculture. The Ford Foundation responded readily, and the team has produced a valuable report.

One recommendation made is that my Government should carry out an economic land classification survey on a national scale. This would enable our abundant farm and forest resources to be utilised more and more on a sound basis. Immediate action is being taken to commence this most useful survey. Another recommendation that will also receive prompt attention is a proposal that my Government should expand substantially its facilities for agricultural and technical research and education. As both these recommendations are measures which the Government cannot implement fully alone, arrangements are already being made to obtain considerable technical assistance from abroad. Many other recommendations are made and will be considered.

My Government considers industrial development is as equally important. The same spirit of dynamism at work in agriculture is also being injected into industrial development. With assistance from the Government of Canada a special study is now complete on the possibilities of manufacturing in Malaya those products which are at present being imported in large quantities from abroad. This work will continue and will be intensified. My Government will give wide publicity to the results of the study for the benefit of potential private entrepreneurs, both domestic and foreign. Industrial development has an important role to play in our economic progress. To deal more effectively with this task and to provide additional action as a stimulus to private enterprise, my Government will strengthen the existing machinery for industrial development.

The task of financing the Second Five-Year Plan is one of considerable magnitude. The Plan provides that part of the

cost of public investment will have to be financed from external loans. My Government is now informed that the Federal Republic of Germany is prepared to make an untied loan of 21,000,000 Deutsche Mark (about $15,750,000) to meet the foreign exchange costs of the deep-water wharves project at Bagan Luar in Penang. The World Bank has already undertaken technical appraisals of the Hydro-Electric Scheme at Batang Padang and the new Steam Power Station at Prai, and negotiations for loan assistance for these projects from the Bank will be conducted shortly. My Government has also decided to make an equity investment of $60,000,000 in the Central Electricity Board as its contribution to the cost of these projects.

In addition, negotiations with the World Bank for a loan in the region of from $21,000,000 to $31,000,000 for the Malayan Industrial Development Finance Limited are in process of completion. For its part, my Government will make available to it this year a sum of $22,500,000 by way of an interest-free loan on a long term basis. This is part of the reorganisation measures mentioned by the Finance Minister in the Dewan Ra'ayat last year. My Government hopes that, being thus strengthened financially, this organisation will be able to widen the scope of its operations so that it can play a much more active role in promoting our industrial development.

In view of the difficult financial position confronting the economy, my Government will step up its efforts to raise more financial assistance from foreign as well as from local sources to implement its public investment programmes. It is clear that we are concentrating great attention on the task of development and on applying substantial resources to fulfil the task. It would be injudicious, however, to expect to see dramatic results overnight. I wish to repeat here what I have stressed on several occasions in the past—that the objective of my Government is to lay down a firm basis that will ensure self-sustaining development in future.

The beneficial results of efforts now being made are already beginning to appear, and these will increase as development grows in momentum. The case of rubber replanting provides an outstanding example. Under the stimulus of the Government Replanting Schemes implemented since 1955 the production of rubber will begin to increase between this year and 1970 from about 3% to 9% per annum. In the field of industrial development, my Government's policy is just beginning to bear fruit. Extensive facilities are being provided, and both local and foreign enterprises are taking an increasing interest in investing in industrial ventures in the Federation. With a bright future ahead, it is evident that the manufacturing industry in Malaya can grow by leaps and bounds during the next ten years.

The formation of Malaysia will bring great and heavy responsibilities, especially in defence. In my Address at the opening of Parliament last year I pointed out that the basic policy of my Armed Forces would be amended. This has been done. Formerly the primary role of the Armed Forces was to assist the Police in preserving peace in this country. Today their primary role is to defend the country against external threats and aggression, which we are determined to do. Therefore, it is necessary that the Armed Forces should be enlarged and supplied with adequate equipment to carry out their new duties. Measures will be taken to ensure the efficient all-round expansion of the three Services.

My Armed Forces will, of course, continue to carry out their role in assisting the Police whenever required. They will continue operations, planned in conjunction with the Royal Malayan Police Force, Commonwealth Forces, and Military and Police Forces provided by the Royal Thai Government, to eliminate Communist terrorists still present in and around the Thai-Malayan border area.

My Government's policy on internal security still stands. In the field of subversion the Government will always remain vigilant, and will not hesitate to take appropriate measures, whenever necessary, to counter subversive activities by the Communists and any of their supporters in this country.

In the field of external affairs and international relations, my Government has consistently in the past upheld the

principles of the United Nations Charter. We will continue to do so in future, and at the same time follow a foreign policy that is both independent and positive. It is my Government's desire to be on best of terms with friendly countries, establishing and promoting closer cultural and economic ties whenever possible.

My Government believes that colonialism in any form should be eliminated everywhere, and intends to co-operate with all friendly nations and by peaceful means to achieve this aim. This is a mature approach, looking ahead to a future full of promise for all colonial peoples, an approach which is not animated by a spirit of bitterness or revenge. It is our aim to accelerate national independence through peaceful evolution and development. We believe that the best way is by mutual co-operation rather than mutual recrimination. It is in this light that our approach towards a Federation of Malaysia should be judged; it is in this spirit of peaceful partnership and understanding that the road towards liberation of colonial territories in this region is being planned and paved.

Unfortunately, Malaysia has caused unfavourable reaction in some neighbouring countries, resulting in some deterioration in relationships. Nevertheless, the formation of Malaysia is progressing satisfactorily, and the peoples of all the territories concerned are more than ever determined to go ahead on the scheduled date. All those who have followed closely the course of developments in the various territories are well aware that support for Malaysia has grown at an accelerated rate. In addition, all friendly countries and in particular those in the Commonwealth and also U.S.A. have endorsed the concept as being both necessary and practical.

The abortive uprising in Brunei last December was an unhappy incident resulting in unnecessary loss of life; sad as it may seem it helps the Sultan and the Government to make plans for the future well-being and security of the State. Brunei has now taken the decision to join Malaysia.

The various Inter-Governmental Committees working on the principles and details of Malaysia have approached their tasks in a spirit of amity and accord. Discussions on Sarawak and North Borneo are completed; talks between Brunei and Malaya are about to be finalised; and the conference on merger being held by Malaya and Singapore will it is hoped be soon concluded. In addition, preliminary talks between the United Kingdom and Malaya on defence and finance for Malaysia have been held.

The Philippines' claim to North Borneo is regarded by my Government at this stage as a matter strictly between the United Kingdom and the Philippines. This claim should not in any way affect the formation of Malaysia and the further development of ASA.

As I have already stated, it is the policy of my Government to have good and friendly relations with all countries, especially with our neighbours. It is in this spirit that my Government has agreed with the Governments of Indonesia and the Philippines to hold a meeting at Foreign Ministers' level in Manila shortly to discuss amicably matters of good relations and mutual interest. On the other hand my Government views with deep concern the renewed attack on the Prime Minister of Malaya by Indonesia and it is considered that this attitude cannot help to create the right and conducive atmosphere for such an important conference. Let's hope that conditions will improve as the time for the conference draws nearer.

I note with a feeling of satisfaction that the meeting of ASA held in Manila in April was a great success and that so many projects have been agreed upon and successfully implemented. What better evidence could be desired of the faith and confidence the member countries of ASA feel in the great scope this Association has for the future development and mutual benefit of their nations and peoples.

From these broad outlines of the major policies of my Government, it is clear that the nation and peoples of the Federation of Malaya are united in their desire for prosperity and happiness at home and for peace and harmony abroad. We have now passed the halfway mark in our Second National Five-Year Plan. We can look back with honest satisfaction in our achievements, and knowing from our

rewarding experience the great value of constant co-operation between the Government and the people, we can look forward with pride and hope to the future.

We have not been daunted by difficulties in the past, so I am confident that we will not be deterred by the problems of the challenging years that lie ahead. We earnestly pray to Almighty God that with His blessings and with firmness and resolution in our purpose, with courage and faith in ourselves, we shall continue to make this beloved nation of ours a land of happiness and contentment.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

Mr Speaker: Ahli[2] Yang Berhormat, saya hendak mema'alumkan lagi saya telah menerima suatu perutusan yang bertarikh 15 haribulan Mach, 1963, daripada Yang di-Pertua, Dewan Negara, berkenaan dengan perkara[2] yang tertentu yang telah di-hantar oleh Majlis ini minta di-persetujukan oleh Dewan Negara. Sekarang saya perentahkan Setia-Usaha Majlis ini supaya membachakan perutusan itu kapada Majlis ini.

(*The Clerk reads the message*)

"Mr Speaker,

The Senate has agreed to the following Bills, without amendments:

(1) to provide for the qualifications for appointment and conditions of service of members of the staff of the Houses of Parliament;

(2) to provide that, in respect of a polling district or an election ward or division, the Election Commission may assign a distinguishing number or a distinguishing number and letter, instead of a distinguishing letter or distinguishing letters;

(3) to provide for the application of certain provisions of the loans (International Bank) Ordinance, 1958, to a guarantee by the Federation of a loan by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development to Malayan Industrial Development Finance Limited—and for matters connected therewith;

(4) to apply sums out of the Consolidated Fund for additional expenditure for the service of the years 1962 and 1963 and to appropriate such sums for certain purposes;

(5) to amend the Income Tax Ordinance, 1947;

(6) to amend the Municipal Ordinance;

(7) to provide for the script of the national language and for the form of numerals of the national language and for purposes incidental thereto;

(8) to establish the Merdeka Stadium Corporation and to provide for purposes incidental thereto;

(9) to fix the rates of contribution payable under the Employees Provident Fund Ordinance, 1951, where the amount of the wages of the employee exceeds four hundred dollars a month.

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

ASSENT TO BILLS

Mr Speaker: Honourable Members, I wish to inform the House that His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong has on 30th March, 1963, signified his assent to the following Bills which were passed by both Houses of Parliament:

The National Language Bill, 1963.

The Merdeka Stadium Corporation Bill, 1963.

The Parliamentary Service Bill, 1963.

The Election Bill, 1963.

The Loan Guarantee Bill, 1963.

The Supplementary Supply (1962 and 1963) Bill, 1963.

The Income Tax Bill, 1963.

The Municipal Bill, 1963.

The Employees Provident Fund (Amendment) Bill, 1963.

THE HONOURABLE ENCHE' AHMAD BOESTAMAM (SETAPAK)—Detention and Leave

Mr Speaker: Ahli[2] Yang Berhormat, saya hendak mema'alumkan kapada Majlis ini ia-itu saya telah menerima sa-puchok surat lagi daripada Yang Berhormat Menteri Keselamatan Dalam Negeri berkenaan dengan Yang Berhormat Enche' Ahmad Boestamam, Ahli Parlimen bagi Kawasan Setapak. Surat itu ada-lah saperti di-bawah ini bunyi-nya:

"Tuan,

Dengan hormat-nya saya merojokkan kapada surat saya MIS. Y. 29/94 yang bertarikh pada 27hb February itu dan mema'alumkan bahawa saya telah membuat satu perentahan mengikut Seksen 8 daripada Undang[2] Keselamatan supaya di-tahan Y. B. Enche' Ahmad Boestamam, Ahli Dewan Ra'ayat bagi Kawasan Setapak sa-lama masa dua tahun di-tempat Tahanan Khas, Batu Gajah, mulai daripada tarikh 11hb March, 1963."

Ahli[2] Yang Berhormat, demikian juga saya hendak mema'alumkan kapada Majlis ini ia-itu, pada menjalankan kuasa[2] yang di-serahkan kapada saya menurut Ketetapan Majlis ini pada 25hb April, 1961, maka saya menurut Artikal 52, telah memperkenankan permintaan Enche' Ahmad Boestamam mengatakan ia tiada dapat hadhir meshuarat Majlis ini.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

BANGUNAN BESAR BAGI AHLI[2] PERNIAGAAN MELAYU DI-KUALA LUMPUR

1. Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad (Bachok) bertanya kapada Menteri Pembangunan Luar Bandar apa-kah yang telah di-buat sa-hingga ini tentang ranchangan Kerajaan menerusi Lembaga Kemajuan Kampong dan Perusahaan (RIDA) untok membangunkan sa-buah bangunan besar bagi ahli[2] perniagaan Melayu di-pusat Bandar Raya Kuala Lumpur; apa-kah sebab-nya ranchangan bangunan itu terlalu lambat bagi di-laksanakan dan jika ada galangan[2]-nya sebutkan satu persatu-nya.

The Deputy Prime Minister (Tun Haji Abdul Razak): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, peruntokan wang dan pelan bagi mendirikan bangunan besar ini telah di-sediakan. Akan tetapi kelewatan membena-nya ia-lah di-sebab-kan bagi tapak bangunan ini terpaksa di-pinda bagi menunaikan kehendak[2] Undang[2] Bangunan itu ia-itu kehendak Undang[2] Bangunan Pesurohjaya Ibu Kota. Saperti Ahli[2] Yang Berhormat sedia ma'alum bahawa keadaan planning Ibu Kota ini ada-lah baharu[2] ini di-semak dan di-ator sa-mula menurut shor[2] yang telah di-datangkan oleh sa-orang pakar yang bernama Mr Antolic, dan juga tiap[2] bangunan yang besar saperti itu perlu mempunyai satu tapak yang mempunyai tempat simpan kereta yang besar mengikut kehendak Undang[2] Bangunan, oleh itu maka terpaksa-lah pehak RIDA membuat permohonan kapada Kerajaan Negeri kerana mendapatkan tambahan sa-keping tanah lagi. Sekarang ini kehendak[2] ini telah di-sediakan dan tidak berapa lama lagi bangunan ini akan dapat di-mulakan.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tidak berapa lama itu ada-kah di-dalam tahun ini?

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Saya katakan tadi bahawa kehendak[2] itu telah di-sempurnakan dan pembenaan akan di-mulakan dengan sa-berapa segera yang boleh.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Boleh-kah saya dapat ketegasan akan di-mulakan dalam tahun ini?

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Bangunan ini akan di-mulakan dengan sa-berapa segera yang boleh. (*Ketawa*).

SUMMIT CONFERENCE (INDONESIA / PHILIPPINES / FEDERATION OF MALAYA

Date of Conference

2. Enche' V. David (Bungsar) asks the Prime Minister to state the date of the summit conference between Indonesia, Philippines and the Federation of Malaya and whether he personally intended to attend this Conference.

The Prime Minister: Mr Speaker, Sir, it is not possible at this stage to state the date of the summit talk between Indonesia, Philippines and the Federation of Malaya. That depends

very much on the successful conclusion of the talk at Foreign Ministers' level, but this talk unfortunately has had to be postponed at the request of Indonesia. However, in answer to the second part of the question, I will certainly attend this Conference if and when it is held.

Enche' V. David: Has the date for the Foreign Ministers' Conference been fixed?

The Prime Minister: Mr Speaker, Sir, as I have said, the date for this Conference had been fixed, but it had to be postponed at the request of the Indonesian Government. Our proposal is that we would like it to be held some time after the first week of June.

Agenda of Summit Conference

3. Enche' V. David asks the Prime Minister to state whether Indonesia has agreed not to discuss the issue of Malaysia, and if so, to state what will be the agenda for the Conference.

The Prime Minister: Mr Speaker, Sir, Indonesia has given no undertaking not to discuss Malaysia. It is not possible at this juncture to set out the items of the agenda for the information of this House beyond saying that the object of the Ministers' meeting is to seek some ways and means of ensuring peace in this region of Asia.

Enche' V. David: If no agenda is going to be fixed, may I know what would be the real purpose of such a meeting if it were to be held?

The Prime Minister: Mr Speaker, Sir, as I have said just now the purpose is to ensure peace in this region. Therefore, these Ministers will meet and will among themselves probably put up the agenda when they have the discussion. That is why I have said that until these Ministers have met, it is not possible for us to know what goes on in the minds of our friends. However, as I have said just now, the main object is to ensure peace and stability in this region of Asia.

Enche' V. David: The present problem has been due to Malaysia—the conflict between Malaya and Indonesia is due to Malaysia. How could Malaysia be avoided if such a meeting is held? If the Indonesian Government says that they are not prepared to avoid Malaysia at the summit meeting, is Malaya prepared to participate in such a talk?

The Prime Minister: It all depends on what they are going to say: if they are going to be nasty, we will be nasty too.

Proclamation of Malaysia—Date

4. Enche' V. David asks the Prime Minister to state whether he intends to proclaim Malaysia by 31st August, 1963, in view of the revolt in Sarawak.

The Prime Minister: Mr Speaker, Sir, as far as I am aware, there is no revolt at all in Sarawak. The incident of the past few months or a few weeks or a few days was the work of a band of terrorists who came across the Indonesian border. Again, it is not possible for me to say here how many, if at all, are the Sarawak citizens among the band of terrorists. The question also suggests that Malaysia is something which can be imposed or which is imposed by this Government upon the new States regardless of the will and wishes of the people of those States. This is not so, and the Honourable Member knows it. Malaysia will be a free association of States entered into with the freewill of the overwhelming majority of the people of those States. This has been ascertained by the meticulous and impartial inquiry of the Cobbold Commission. The Honourable Member will also realise that recently a member of the United Nations had gone there to ascertain the wishes of those people. Malaysia is supported by the great majority of the people of the territories concerned, and it is their wish and the wish of their Governments that Malaysia should be established by the date agreed, and there will be a declaration of the set-up of these new territories. There will be an official announcement of this new Malaysia on 31st August, 1963.

Enche' V. David: In view of the present trouble with Singapore, does

the Prime Minister feel that Malaysia could be brought into effect by 31st August, 1963?

The Prime Minister: Mr Speaker, Sir, as far as I know, I have got no trouble with Singapore, neither has this Government with the Singapore Government. It is only a partner in the Alliance that is in trouble with the present head of the Government there. I don't think it will affect the establishment of the formation of Malaysia one way or another.

Enche' V. David: If your partner introduces a motion in the Senate to this effect, will you stand with your partner or with the Singapore Government? (*Laughter*).

The Prime Minister: My duty is, of course, to stand by my partner. On the other hand if there is anything that is likely to hinder the prospect of the setting up of Malaysia on 31st August, I can always coax my partner not to bring such a motion. (*Laughter*).

MALAYSIAN CITIZENS

Right of Entry into the Malaysian Civil Service

5. Enche' Ng Ann Teck (Batu) asks the Prime Minister to state whether Malaysian citizens would have equal right of entry into the Malaysian Civil Service.

The Prime Minister: Malaysian citizens will have equal right of entry into the Malaysian Civil Service, subject, of course, to the existing provisions safeguarding the special position of the Malays, which will be extended to the indigenous people of Sarawak and Sabah.

RATIO IN THE MALAYSIAN CIVIL SERVICE

6. Enche' Ng Ann Teck asks the Prime Minister to state whether the 4:1 ratio would operate after Malaysia for entry into the Malaysian Civil Service and if so how it will apply to the following categories of Malaysian citizens:

(*a*) Malaysian citizens of non-Malay origin from the Federation.

(*b*) Malaysian citizens of non-Malay origin from Singapore.

(*c*) Malaysian citizens of non-Malay origin from Brunei.

(*d*) Malaysian citizens of non-Malay origin from Sabah.

(*e*) Malaysian citizens of non-Malay origin from Sarawak.

The Prime Minister: Mr Speaker, Sir, it is not possible to say now what quotas will be applied for Malaysia but there will be power after Malaysia to fix quotas in the Federal Public Service in order to safeguard the special position of the Malays and the indigenous people of the States of Sabah and Sarawak. Negotiations with Singapore and Brunei have not yet been completed and it is not possible for me to state now what arrangement will apply in these States assuming that they will join Malaysia.

SPECIAL PRIVILEGES FOR MALAYS AND INDIGENOUS PEOPLE OF SABAH AND SARAWAK

7. Enche' Ng Ann Teck asks the Prime Minister to state whether citizens of Singapore, Sabah, Sarawak and Brunei who are Malays would enjoy the special privileges provided for in the Federation of Malaya Constitution, and who amongst the citizens of the abovementioned States would not receive consideration for special privileges.

The Prime Minister: The position after Malaysia regarding the special privileges will be that there will be power to grant these special privileges to safeguard the special position of the Malays and other indigenous peoples of Sabah and Sarawak on the lines laid down in the existing Constitution in respect of the Malays. The position, as I said just now, with regard to Singapore and Brunei, cannot be stated for the reason that the negotiations with them have not yet been completed.

HOSPITAL DIET—INCLUSION OF PORK

8. Enche' V. Veerappen (Seberang Selatan) asks the Minister of Health to state the reasons for discontinuing the serving of pork in meals provided to non-Muslim patients in Government hospitals.

9. Enche' V. Veerappen asks the Minister of Health to state whether he would consider re-introducing the serving of pork to non-Muslim patients in hospitals.

The Assistant Minister of Commerce and Industry (Tuan Haji Abdul Khalid): The inclusion of pork in hospital diet would be attended by very considerable diseconomy in expenditure, disadvantages and complications. In view of the large number of Muslim nursing staff and attendants and the continually increasing number of Muslim patients coming forward for hospital treatment, particularly from the rural areas, inclusion of pork in hospital diet would necessitate the provision of not only separate cooking, serving and washing facilities but also utensils and crockery in which the food is served, thus entailing enormous additional expenditure which our priorities would not justify. Even then, the arrangement would not be fully satisfactory, short of providing separate wards or even hospitals for Muslim and non-Muslim patients. This would entail segregation of patients, a wholly undesirable and retrograde step in the efforts to build up a united Malayan nation. Nor from the nutritional point of view is pork, with its high fat content, considered a suitable diet for the sick. Mutton or beef is preferable and normally is cheaper. Furthermore, patients in general are hospitalised for comparatively short periods. Thus, even if pork is excluded from the diet, no patient would really seriously miss it.

Enche' S. P. Seenivasagam (Menglembu): Could the Honourable Assistant Minister tell us whether buffalo meat is served in hospitals and whether that is more nutritious than pork?

Tuan Haji Abdul Khalid: I cannot give a comparison, Sir, because I have not had pork.

Enche' Chin See Yin (Seremban Timor): Is the Honourable Assistant Minister aware that quite a number of the Chinese patients in hospitals do not take beaf and mutton and, therefore, what substitute would he suggest in place of pork?

Tuan Haji Abdul Khalid: They can have chicken, Sir (*Laughter*).

Enche' V. Veerappen: Would the Minister say whether the absence of pork in the diet of patients, who have to be long in hospital, has a psychological effect on their ability to recover?

Tuan Haji Abdul Khalid: I don't think I have to answer that.

Enche' V. Veerappen: He told us that nutritionally there are other substitutes. But psychologically are there any?

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam (Ipoh): I think the Honourable Assistant Minister who is answering on behalf of the Minister of Health, stated that the additional expenditure would be enormous if pork was served because different cooking utensils and eating utensils would have to be provided. Is the Honourable Minister aware that different cooking utensils and cooking facilities were in fact provided in every hospital in the Federation before this new system came into operation? The supplementary question I ask is, how much money has been saved by doing away with the serving of pork and is it the contention of the Health Ministry that the Chinese, the majority of whom eat pork, are not paying enough in taxes to this Government to have the facility of eating what they want when they are sick?

Tuan Haji Abdul Khalid: I did not say that but—in 1945 pork was included in hospital diet—owing to economy, and for the reasons that I have enumerated just now the Government feels that money must be spent for other more important projects and priorities. For that reason the serving of pork has been discontinued.

Enche' V. Veerappen: The Honourable Assistant Minister said that we will have to have separate wards, separate everything, but is he aware that people who can afford it can bring pork to hospital to eat with their meals? And is he providing separate wards, separate everything, for these people?

Tuan Haji Abdul Khalid: We cannot stop them bringing pork, but pork will not be served by the Government in hospitals.

Enche' V. Veerappen: Would you admit that his answer is ridiculous?

ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE UNDER STANDING ORDER 18

CHOLERA EPIDEMIC

Enche' Tan Phock Kin (Tanjong): Mr Speaker, Sir, I rise to move under Standing Order 18 the adjournment of this House for purposes of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the grave danger to the health of the nation from the present cholera epidemic and measures to contain it.

Mr Speaker, Sir, to appreciate as to whether this matter which I am bringing up is a definite matter of urgent public importance, I think it is important that we should know the background of the cholera epidemic.

Mr Speaker: You have already given me notice to that effect under Standing Order 18. The question is now for me to decide whether I shall accept that request or not.

Enche' Tan Phock Kin: Mr Speaker, Sir, in my letter I merely set out my intention to bring it before the House according to Standing Order 18. But I believe that I must convince the House and convince you, Sir, that this is a matter of urgent public importance because . . . . .

Mr Speaker: Not at this stage, please. The Honourable Enche' Tan Phock Kin has applied to me for leave to move a motion under Standing Order 18 to adjourn the House to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, to wit—

"The grave danger to the health of the nation arising from the present cholera epidemic and measures to contain it."

I am satisfied that the Honourable Member's application satisfies the requirements laid down in the Standing Orders. I now ask the House whether there is any Member here who objects to this motion being taken. If there is any Honourable Member objecting to this motion will he please rise? According to Standing Orders, if there is any Member who objects, I shall have to ask 15 Members to rise. Is there any Member who objects to this motion being taken?

Tuan Syed Ja'afar bin Hasan Albar (Johor Tenggara): I object, Sir.

Mr Speaker: Those who are agree with this request, please stand up.

(*More than 15 Members stood up*).

Mr Speaker: The request is approved and I shall now adjourn the debate on this motion till half-past four this afternoon.

ADJOURNMENT TO A LATER DAY

(Motion)

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya menchadangkan:

Bahawa walau pun ada sharat2 Peratoran Meshuarat 12, Majlis ini apabila tamat sekarang, akan di-tanggohkan hingga hari Ithnin, 27hb Mei, 1963.

The Minister of Internal Security (Dato' Dr Ismail bin Dato' Haji Abdul Rahman): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya sokong.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, boleh saya dapat tahu apa-kah sebab-nya?

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sebab-nya ia-lah pada hari esok hari kelepasan 'am ia-itu jatoh pada satu haribulan Muharram. Jadi, saya fikir lebeh menasabah dan lebeh senang bagi Ahli Yang Berhormat itu datang pada hari Ithnin. Saya ta' tahulah, kalau Ahli Yang Berhormat itu ta' hendak menyambut hari Muharram! (*Ketawa*).

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

Bahawa walau pun ada sharat2 Peratoran Meshuarat 12, Majlis ini apabila tamat sekarang, akan di-tanggohkan hingga hari Ithnin, 27hb Mei, 1963.

BILLS PRESENTED

THE EMBLEMS AND NAMES (PREVENTION OF IMPROPER USE) BILL

Bill to prevent the improper use of certain emblems and names for professional and commercial purposes; presented by the Prime Minister; read the first time; to be read a second time at a subsequent meeting.

THE SUPPLEMENTARY SUPPLY (1962 AND 1963) (No. 2) BILL

Bill to apply sums out of the Consolidated Fund for additional expenditure for the service of the years 1962 and 1963 and to appropriate such sums for certain purposes; presented by the Minister of Finance; read the first time; to be read a second time at a subsequent sitting.

THE EXTERNAL LOANS BILL

Bill to authorise the raising of loans outside the Federation to provide sums required for the purposes of the Development Fund or for the repayment or amortisation of external loans, and to make general provision with respect to external loans; presented by the Minister of Finance; read the first time; to be read a second time at a subsequent sitting.

THE LOANS GUARANTEE (AMENDMENT) BILL

Bill to amend the Loan Guarantee Act, 1963; presented by the Minister of Finance; read the first time; to be read a second time at a subsequent sitting.

THE PORT AUTHORITIES BILL

Bill to provide for the establishment of port authorities, for the functions of such authorities and for matters connected therewith; presented by the Minister of Transport; read the first time; to be read a second time at a subsequent sitting.

MOTIONS

ACCESS TO PARLIAMENT

Dato' Dr Ismail bin Dato' Haji Abdul Rahman: Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to move,

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

Sir, this motion is one which is customarily adopted at the commencement of a session of the House. Its purpose is to ensure that Members of Parliament have free and uninterrupted access to and from Parliament during meetings, and that they are protected from interference in the carrying out of their duties here as the elected representatives of the people, and that being so, I have no doubt the House will approve it.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya menyokong.

Enche' V. David: Mr Speaker, Sir, I remember a motion of this nature was introduced when the *Utusan Melayu* workers were on strike and I am of the opinion that as a result of the motion picketing of the workers was prevented. A similar motion has again been introduced in this House, I think with certain ulterior intentions which I do not know at the moment, but I am of the firm belief that such a motion is deliberately designed to prevent peaceful picketing and peaceful demonstration of the public to express their views in a peaceful manner.

Sir, in all democratic countries, it is accepted that picketing is the right of the citizens, they have every right to picket when and where they want to picket so long as it is within the constitution and within the framework of the law. I remember the Minister of the Internal Security himself as clearly stated, at a meeting at Kota Bharu once upon a time, that picketing is lawful—anybody can picket against any government if he wants to. So, here the motion introduced by him, as I see it, would prevent picketing, whether by strikers or maybe by people who oppose Malaysia in time to come. Sir, in seeing all this, the fear now arises is, "Is the Government going to ban

picketing in this country totally?" Sir, as we all know, the people are being persecuted in this manner. Persecution of the people is bound to rouse them, and when the masses are roused, we are fully aware of what has happened in other parts of the world, and history has shown us what has happened in Asian countries and in other neighbouring countries.

Sir, I would only agree with this motion if the Minister could assure this House that this motion will not bar peaceful picketing, which is empowered under the Trade Disputes Ordinance, and also picketing which is allowed within the framework of the law. If he says that this motion is only aimed at preventing people who are going to interfere unconstitutionally with Members of Parliament while they are proceeding to this Chamber, then we can support this motion. If it is aimed to strike at the root of this very democratic principle of the right of picketing, which has been accepted in all parts of the world, then I strongly oppose this motion.

Enche' Tan Phock Kin (Tanjong): Mr Speaker, Sir, when this motion was first moved, the Honourable Minister of Internal Security took great pains to explain to this House that this type of motion is moved at the beginning of every session in the British Parliament. We appreciate that, but we also know that as far as the British Parliament is concerned, there is a convention to allow peaceful picketing if the people feel that there is a need to do so, and this particular motion was never used to suppress picketing of a legitimate nature unless such picketing will result in the disturbance of the peace. But as far as we are concerned, and from our own experience, we have discovered that this particular motion had been used in the *Utusan Melayu* strike to prevent peaceful, legitimate picketing by legitimate strikers. I think it is only correct that my collegue from Bungsar wanted an assurance from the Minister concerned that the Commissioner of Police will not abuse the powers given to him by this particular motion, and I hope that the Minister concerned will give this House the assurance.

Dato' Dr Ismail: Mr Speaker, Sir, first and foremost, I thought that the Honourable Member for Bungsar spoke only for himself, but now it appears that he spoke on behalf of the Socialist Front, because his opposition to this motion was supported by the Honourable Member for Tanjong. Now, Sir, I have said in moving this motion that it is the tradition in the House of Parliament to have this type of motion introduced at the beginning of each session. It is the policy of this Government, and I hope Opposition Members of other Parties too, to set up a tradition which has been the tradition of the Mother of Parliaments. But if the Socialist Front would like to imitate the so-called peoples' democracy, it is up to them when they become the Government of this country. We want to establish a really parliamentary democracy in this country.

Now, Sir it is difficult for me to give an assurance to the two Members, because one says he wants an assurance that picketing will be allowed, and the other says that he supports the Honourable Member for Bungsar in that the Commissioner of Police does not abuse this power—the Honourable Member of Bungsar did not say that he wanted this assurance, that is that the Commissioner will not abuse this power. *In toto* I refuse to give both of them the assurance that they have asked of me, because in the case of the Honourable Member for Tanjong, he chose to read into this motion more than what is intended in the motion, whereas in the case of the Honourable Member for Bungsar, if he cannot understand the simple wording of this motion, then I think he has no business to be a representative in this House. With that I move that the motion be passed.

Enche' V. David: Mr Speaker, Sir, before the Honourable Minister sits down, I would like to ask him whether the English Parliament does or does not prevent picketing. As far as I know the British Parliament does not prevent peaceful picketing and members of the public have a right to peacefully picket

in front of the House of Parliament, and I seek an assurance that picketing will not be prevented here. Can I have clarification from the Honourable Minister? If not, that means he does not understand the motion himself.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

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

COMMITTEE OF SELECTION

(Appointment of Members)

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, menurut peratoran Dewan Ra'ayat ini urusan[2] biasa hendak-lah di-selesaikan pada permulaan tiap[2] penggal meshuarat. Satu daripada urusan itu ia-lah melantek Jawatan-Kuasa Pemileh. Oleh itu saya dengan amat sukachita-nya menchadangkan saperti berikut:

Bahawa menurut perenggan 2 dalam Peratoran Meshuarat 76, sa-buah Jawatan-Kuasa mengandongi Yang di-Pertua sa-bagai Pengerusi-nya dan enam orang Ahli Dewan Ra'ayat yang tersebut di-bawah ini, di-lantek jadi Jawatan-Kuasa Pemileh:

Timbalan Perdana Menteri
Menteri Dalam Negeri
Menteri Kewangan
Enche' V. Manickavasagam
Enche' Lim Kean Siew
Dr Burhanuddin bin Mohd. Noor.

The Minister of Transport (Dato' Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon menyokong usul ini.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

Bahawa menurut perenggan 2 dalam Peratoran Meshuarat 76, sa-buah Jawatan-Kuasa mengandongi Yang di-Pertua sa-bagai Pengerusi-nya dan enam orang Ahli Dewan Ra'ayat yang tersebut di-bawah ini, di-lantek jadi Jawatan-Kuasa Pemileh:

Timbalan Perdana Menteri
Menteri Dalam Negeri
Menteri Kewangan
Enche' V. Manickavasagam
Enche' Lim Kean Siew
Dr Burhanuddin bin Mohd. Noor.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

(Appointment of Chairman)

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

That the Honourable Enche' Ahmad bin Mohd. Shah, S.M.J., be appointed Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee.

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

My Honourable friend, Enche' Ahmad, has served as the Chairman of the Committee for the past three sessions, and throughout the period he has discharged his duties ably and has earned the confidence of both the members of the Committee and of officials who have appeared before it. Honourable Members will agree with me that with his experience the House should once again call upon him to become the Chairman of the Committee.

I wish to inform the House that Enche' Ahmad has indicated his willingness to serve again.

I should like to take this opportunity, in proposing Enche' Ahmad as Chairman, to express my gratitude and the gratitude of this House to the Honourable Member and to his colleagues in the Committee for their valuable services in this very important field of Parliamentary work during the past session.

Sir, I beg to move.

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

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

That the Honourable Enche' Ahmad bin Mohd. Shah, S.M.J., be appointed Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee.

THE YANG DI-PERTUAN AGONG'S SPEECH

ADDRESS OF THANKS

Enche' T. Mahima Singh (Port Dickson): Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to move,

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

"Your Majesty,

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

Sir, it is my pleasant duty today to fulfil the sublime task of moving this humble Address of Thanks for the Gracious Speech delivered by His Majesty at the Tunku Abdul Rahman Hall yesterday. As I proceed in my speech, I become humbly conscious of the signal honour that the Alliance Party, through my humble self, has conferred upon the Malayan Indian Congress and the parliamentary constituency of Port Dickson.

Port Dickson, Sir, to most of us is known at the moment as a holiday resort. In fact, in the near future, I can foresee Port Dickson not only being known as a holiday resort but also an industrial centre. It was by accident that a few of the leading oil companies of the world, looking for the best place to start refineries, decided that Port Dickson was the ideal place for their venture. Port Dickson has abundant land at reasonable prices and abundant labour for future industries. At week-ends in Port Dickson the beaches are crowded with thousands of tourists and workers, who go there to relax and enjoy and to wash their cares away in the green ocean.

In the second paragraph of the Gracious Speech, His Majesty thanks Almighty God for the peace, happiness and prosperity that the nation and the people have enjoyed. We can assure His Gracious Majesty that the Alliance Party in full faith and with the help of God Almighty will spare no effort to so administer and so guide the nation that it will continue to enjoy the full peace, happiness and prosperity.

His Most Gracious Majesty hopes that all members will give priority before all else to national interests. We can assure His Majesty that this will be achieved, because the people have never failed to rally round the Government in all matters of national importance. This is because the people and the Federation Government share the same ideals and the same aspirations. The result of this unity of effort is that today Malaya is, and will continue to be, the most prosperous country in South-East Asia.

Sir, as in past years, His Majesty has again laid emphasis on the Five-Year Plan, and it is most gratifying to note that considerable progress has been made in this great effort to raise the economic status of the people of Malaya.

Parliamentary democracy, as practised by the Alliance Government, has won wide esteem in the friendly countries with the result that there is never hesitation on their part to help us with money and the technical know-how whenever the country desire their help. In this connection, it is pleasant to note that the Ford Foundation has prepared a very useful report, which will help in the diversification of agriculture—and it is hoped that this report will soon be put into practical use. Sir, we will be failing in our duty if we do not thank the various countries and international organisations that have been of great help to us. To mention just some of them, I would say the United Nations, the World Bank, the Ford Foundation, the United Kingdom, the United States of America, Canada, Thailand, India and Pakistan.

One of the significant results of the economic expansion has been the industrialisation policy of the Alliance Government. Millions of dollars have been invested by both national and international enterprises, thus proving to the world that Malaya is ideally

suited for both production and consumer goods, and that the Government is in the hands of capable and suitable leaders. Besides the stability of the Government, there are various tax and other priority reliefs and these continue to attract more and more investors from various parts of the world.

Last year, Sir, a "Made in Malaya" Exhibition was conducted and at this exhibition about two hundred articles, locally produced, were exhibited, thus helping to remove the prejudice against local products. In this connection, Sir, we would like to note that the Productivity Centre at Petaling Jaya has given and continues to give valuable training and information to local executives and the manufacturers.

Of the several schemes started by the Alliance Government for the economic betterment of the country, the Rural Development Scheme is the most important. It is heartening to all of us, and to the country at large, that His Majesty has informed the nation of the massive programme of rural development now in train and that even greater advances can be expected in future. Though hundreds of bridges, community halls, irrigation projects, and large numbers of jetties and playing fields have been provided or made availabe to the rural folks, yet the providing of land to the thousands of landless has been the most outstanding feature of this rural scheme. These people have been given the chance to start a new life in their new surroundings. The Rural Development Scheme offers a new deal to the rural folks. Its past achievements have been most successful, and we are assured that its progress will continue in top gear. This is indeed news to delight the masses, for it is feared by some that with the cloudy atmosphere from across the sea some of the schemes might be reduced or even abandoned. However, we are now assured by His Majesty that even greater advances can be expected in the future. This is an assurance with the rural people will be happy to know, and we note with pleasure that the little pinpricks will not deter our leaders from working for the betterment of the masses.

Sir, His Most Gracious Majesty has rightly said the formation of Malaysia will bring great and heavy responsibilities. This is very true. Already we are hearing rumblings from across the sea, rumblings to distort the solidarity of the Alliance Government at home and abroad. We are also not unaware of the fact that this country is not in a position to attack, or even to defend itself from any aggressor. I am sure, Sir, that every individual in the Federation will dedicate himself to see that this country continues to enjoy its democratic freedom that we have today. It is well-known that we recently have had talks with the United States of America and the United Kingdom, and we are confident that assurances would have been given that should this country be faced with danger we have friends on whom we can rely. We are sure, Sir, that as the sun will rise, Malaysia will come into being at the appointed date. However, this achievement will also bring new responsibilities. But nevertheless, looking into the past, we are assured that this nation is capable of facing the responsibilities that may come its way. Our enemies have used all kinds of devices to disrupt the progress and the unity of the people. Following the successful conclusion of the ASA talks in Manila, our neighbours have again and again given out all kinds of stories, unfounded stories, against the Prime Minister of this country. The text has been mean and baseless, and it surprises us that this should come from a country with whom we have a Treaty of Friendship. Those unfounded stories can only be listened to and fool the people where the press is powerless to present both sides of the stories. To us and the world at large, our Prime Minister stands out as a leader among men and statesmen. His sincerity to friends and loyalty to his country is accepted by all at home and abroad. I would like to mention here, and I hope I am voicing the view and feeling of this House, that our Prime Minister enjoys the full confidence of this House and the nation. (*Applause*). The country is with him to a man, and no amount of lies by interested parties can shake our confidence in him.

Mr Speaker, Sir, I am certain that while presenting the humble Address to His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong, all Honourable Members will join me in wishing Their Majesties all happiness and all prosperity. May they live long, reign long and may the blessing of Allah be on them.

Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to move.

Enche' Ibrahim bin Abdul Rahman (Seberang Tengah): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bagi pehak pendudok di-Seberang Tengah, Bukit Mertajam yang terdiri lebeh daripada 90,000 orang saya bangun ada-lah menyokong uchapan sahabat saya Yang Berhormat dari Port Dickson dan saya minta kebenaran Tuan Yang di-Pertua untok berchakap kemudian-nya.

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam: Mr Speaker, Sir, I rise to speak on the motion introduced by the Honourable Member for Port Dickson to thank His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong for the Gracious Speech. Before I touch on matters of some importance, may I refer to a few remarks made by the Honourable mover in his address, particularly that part where he said that it had been a signal honour for the Malayan Indian Congress. I fully agree with the Honourable Member that it is a signal honour for the Malayan Indian Congress who had always been such a junior partner of the Alliance, and I am sure this signal honour will keep the Malayan Indian Congress quiet for perhaps another 10 years as a partner of the Alliance. Mr Speaker, Sir, again, the Honourable mover said that the Alliance Party will work for the unity of the nation and for the welfare of the nation. His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong in his Gracious Speech has said that this Parliament has worked as a Parliament towards the unity of the nation and I think it is regrettable that the Honourable Member has thought it fit to say that his own party will work for the unity of the nation when His Majesty has said that this Parliament, which consists of all parties, has been and, he hoped, will be working for the unity of the nation. The Honourable mover also spoke of money lending, saying that foreign nations are so satisfied that they are prepared to lend money to this country. But I hope that the Honourable mover will not forget for a moment that money lending requires interests and what interests the Malayan nation will have to pay is a matter which one will see perhaps in a short time.

Mr Speaker, Sir, every opening session of Parliament is preceded by a Speech from the Throne and the policies set out in the Speech are, of course, the policies which the Party in power, or the Government of the day, intends to carry out for the parliamentary year which follows. May I refer, Sir, to the Address by His Majesty on page one itself, the third paragraph—

"As Members of both Houses of Parliament, the elected representatives of the people of our young and thriving democracy, great responsibilities rest upon you. It is your special privilege to be able to represent and to speak for the people and the nation at a time when history is being made."

Mr Speaker, Sir, that is a very significant paragraph in the Address because it establishes that all Members of this House have a right to speak and the privilege to represent this nation at this time. It is in that spirit that all members of this House must listen to and heed what any member of the House says. The next two paragraphs I would like to refer to are on the same page, which read—

"Eight crowded and dramatic years have passed since the first elected representatives of the Malayan people took their seats in this simple and unpretentious chamber. It is here in this setting that new Malayan traditions of parliamentary democracy have been established and our destiny charted. It is here that free and independent Malaya was created and nurtured into nationhood.

"Bearing these achievements in mind, the opening of this fifth session of Parliament marks another phase in our history. I am confident, therefore, that all Members, being conscious of the significance and importance of current developments and future events, will give priority before all else to national interests in the truest spirit of Malayan unity during this present session."

Mr Speaker, Sir, those paragraphs throw open and, I am sure, will make us all reflect on what has happened in this country during the last eight years. On a review of what has happened in this country during the last eight years, I stand up here regretfully to say that

the party in power has not worked towards the building up of national unity in this country because, as I have said many times, national unity in its truest sense can only be built up where the principle of equality is established by the Government in power. If that is not worked towards, then there is no nation building being carried out by the Party in power. Mr Speaker, Sir, independence came to this nation at a time when the majority of the people, I say, did not realise what they were getting into. They were misled and fooled by organisations like the Malayan Chinese Association and the Malayan Indian Congress so far as the people they say they represent were concerned. When the Constitution of this country was drawn up, various organisations submitted various memoranda to the people concerned. Finally it was the Alliance Party, bearing full responsibility, that accepted the Constitution as it now stands. I do not want to labour the point. I say the Constitution does not treat all the citizens of this country equally. The Alliance Government during the last eight years has not taken any steps to bring equality into being in this country—I mean constitutional equality—and until constitutional equality is established, there is no use of talking of national unity. It may be suggested that the public or the people generally have not demonstrated peacefully, have not spoken much about this question of equality. Well, that should not be taken by the Government as meaning that the people accept what you have given them. The people do not accept it and the time will come when the people will demonstrate by peaceful means that they are against it, and that demonstration will surely come in the peaceful manner of elections throughout this country (*Interruption*). If anybody wants to talk, talk loud enough and talk to the Chair: otherwise, do not interrupt. In this House there are people sitting who are racialists, who are communalists of the worst type and they are the greatest danger to nation building in this country. Mr Speaker, there are people who lack education, who lack brains to understand what is spoken in this House, and it is that type of people, who belong to the Alliance Party, who are the greatest danger to national unity. They are the people who throw insults at certain sections of the community of this nation and they dare to stand up and talk about nation building.

Mr Speaker, Sir, this country has got Rulers, Sultans of various States, and throughout the period of these eight years the relationship between the Rulers, Government and the people has been one of extreme cordiality and loyalty—pledged and re-pledged and kept at all times; and it is my hope and prayer that in the future years that lie ahead the position of the Rulers will be maintained and the dignity of the position of a Ruler will not be challenged, even by the Prime Minister of this country, and that no comments adverse to the dignity and standing of a Ruler of a State will be made by any citizen of this country, because it is essential that there should be no attempt to ridicule or treat with contempt the Ruler of a State. I refer, of course, to the regrettable incident between the Prime Minister of this country and the Ruler of the State of Perak as we read it in the newspapers.

The Prime Minister: Mr Speaker, Sir, on a point of explanation, I would like the Honourable Member to tell this House what I did say.

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam: I will. Mr Speaker, Sir, according to the *Straits Times*—I term it a Government paper, so I do not think it will misrepresent what the Prime Minister said—the indications were that the Ruler of Perak was young and inexperienced, that the Prime Minister had sat down and penned a letter in harsh terms and on second thoughts had torn up that letter and was going to write another letter to the Ruler of the State of Perak, and generally gave a warning that Sultans should keep out of politics. Mr Speaker, Sir, to call a Ruler of a State young and inexperienced and hoping that he would take the advice of elderly people is, I say, wrong. If you want to say that, go and say it to the Ruler in the proper way. Don't say it in the newspapers. It is most ridiculous to bring a Ruler

into a newspaper controversy and if anybody starts it then it will be prolonged until proper remedy is obtained, and I say the remedy here will be an apology from the Prime Minister of this country to the Sultan of Perak. Whether that has been given or not, I do not know?

The Prime Minister: On a point of explanation, has he been instructed by the Sultan of Perak to demand that apology from me?

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam: Mr Speaker, Sir, if I was instructed, I would say I would not take those instructions because I was not the proper person. But in this case I was not instructed, but as a citizen of this country and as a resident of Perak and as one who runs the Municipality, with other members of my Party, I am very concerned that our Ruler was attacked and I say we have a right to demand; and, in fact, if the Prime Minister wants I can get 100,000 signatures demanding an apology from the Prime Minister of the Federation to His Highness the Sultan of Perak. But I do not think even one demand is necessary because our Prime Minister, whatever he may be, is an honourable person and if he realises that his startings of a newspaper controversy with regard to the Sultan of Perak was wrong, then I say he will be the first to apologise to His Highness the Sultan of Perak.

Mr Speaker, Sir, it is a well-known fact that the Alliance Party is working not, as the Honourable mover of the motion called it, for the masses of this country, but it is working for the capitalist group of this country. Now, my statement is confirmed. It is confirmed because some advice was given by an Honourable Minister of this Government recently to the Chettiars and the Chinese businessmen of this country, saying, "If you want to make money, then you support the Alliance Party; Chinese businessmen and Chettiars, if you want to make money, you support the Alliance Party. If other parties come into power, then you may find it difficult to make money." That, Mr Speaker, Sir, is a clear indication to the nation what the Alliance Party stands for, for which section of the community the Alliance Party works, and for what section of the people the benefit of making money will come to—that is the Chettiars and the Chinese *towkays*.

Mr Speaker, Sir, that being so, one refers to the part of His Majesty's speech where he touches on the economic development of the country and the betterment of the people's welfare in this nation. Mr Speaker, Sir, the Five-Year Plan has been spoken of, rural development has been spoken of, water, electricity, roads in the kampongs have been installed, we are told, but yet what is the improvement for the human being? What is the improvement for the Malay ra'ayats in the kampongs, the Chinese new villager living in the New Villages in this country? What is the improvement for the thousands upon thousands of the unemployed people and their children in this Plan? Has this Government got any programme whatsoever to improve the day-to-day life of these people? What is happening in Malaya today is that we are introducing facilities of modern life into the kampongs of this country, we are bringing the kampong folk in contact with town life, but with no ultimate objective. You will today find, where you never found before, Malay youths roaming around the streets of the main cities of this country seeking employment from door to door. If that is called improvement, then I agree I cannot understand it. But have you improved the living conditions, opened avenues for them to have sufficient economic progress to enjoy the amenities which the Government provide for them? If you do not have that ultimate objective, then you have a Plan which is not good which cannot bring success, but which can only bring heartbreak and disappointment to the ra'ayats of this country. I hope this Government will consider that because statistics will show that today more and more unemployment exists among all races in this country, and it is a fundamental issue which must be tackled by this or any other government; and it is regrettable that in the speech of His Majesty that part of the

problem has not been touched upon—in fact, not being thought of perhaps by those responsible for the policy address.

Mr Speaker, Sir, a tribute has been paid to the Public Services by His Majesty for their work and their co-operation to bring about the success which the Government says that they have had. Mr Speaker, Sir, this brings to mind the question of the cholera epidemic. Now I refer to the health services of this country. In today's newspapers we find that a special committee has been appointed to study the causes of the cholera epidemic and the steps taken, of what has happened and a wide scope of other matters. Now, the *Straits Times*—again I say it will never be unfair to the Government because it likes the Government so much—in its editorial has criticised the Government for inactivity when the cholera epidemic broke out. And that is a fact. It is understood that when the first few cases of cholera came out, no action was taken beyond treating them, and no action was taken to cordon off the infected areas. Then I ask: What did the Health authorities do—suppress it, keep it quiet until it could not longer be kept quiet? Why was the vaccine not asked for earlier; why is it that even now there is not sufficient vaccine in this country? Why is it that even now the panic has spread as far north as Penang and that people are rushing to private practitioners for anti-cholera inoculations? Why is it that the people of this country are made to pay private practitioners, sometimes at the exorbitant rate of $5 for a jab, when this Government should be ready to give free cholera vaccine through their services to the people? Why is that the Ipoh Municipality, which has a health service, had asked for vaccine to give free shots to the people of Ipoh and that vaccine is not available to Ipoh from the Federal Government but is made available to private practitioners to give jabs? I am not saying that it is in Ipoh, but over Radio Malaya it is said that private practitioners asked for vaccine to give jabs to the public. Why is it that when there are organisations ready and geared up to take preventive action cholera vaccine is not made available to them? In this matter, I, as Member for Ipoh, sent a telegram to the Minister of Health asking for vaccine urgently to be sent to the Municipality and the reply we got was that the urgency was much greater in the infected areas. That was two or three days ago, before I came to Kuala Lumpur. In yesterday's papers it says that everything is ready for a nation-wide vaccine inoculation. Why delay matters? Do you want to wait till the cholera spreads down South or up North? I think the Ministry must bear responsibility for allowing the cholera epidemic to spread to other parts from Malacca, because there was no clamp down on travel, there was no proper steps taken to give inoculations at the earliest possible moment; and in fact as far as we can gather from the press and from reports in Malacca, the whole thing was topsy-turvy. Nothing was organised, until it was much too late to stop the spread of cholera. I suggest that this should be a lesson to the Government to be more careful, to be more cautious and more ready to deal with the situation.

On the health facilities generally in this country, the position is still the same—shortage of hospital beds, shortage of staff and shortage of doctors. In many cases, you will find that when patients go to the hospitals doctors are not available to attend to them within a reasonable time. Therefore, I hope this Government during its lifetime will take very appropriate action to see that these matters are put right.

Mr Speaker, Sir, next I will touch on the judiciary and the administration of justice. There has been some improvement in the courts, and in the libraries. But the administration of justice is the bulwark of democracy, it is the buffer between the Government and the citizen, and it is a place where people go for redress. No impression must ever be created in this country that the judiciary is going to be influenced by either this Parliament or by the

executive of this country. Now, I mention this for various reasons, most important of which is that nowadays there is a tendency in the courts of this country to refuse bail. There are cases where legitimately bail can be refused, but it is becoming a growing and disturbing practice to find that bail is refused sometimes merely on the ground that this kind of crime is very rampant in this country. We cannot understand it, and the majority of the legal fraternity cannot understand it. If a crime is rampant, it does not mean you can refuse bail. You refuse bail or you grant bail on the merits of the particular case. I would say that whosoever is in charge of the Ministry of Justice should amend the law, if necessary, to see that magistrates and other judicial officers cannot be influenced—I do not say that the Government tried to influence them, but the law must be such that they cannot be influenced or cannot influence themselves wrongly by saying that this crime is rampant in this country and, therefore, they refuse bail. It is wrong in principle, it is wrong in natural justice and I am sure that any Government with any fair sense will agree that that practice must be stopped.

There is another very distasteful practice of the courts refusing bail pending appeal. Bail should be granted and the law, if necessary, should be amended to see that bail shall be granted. We have only to see the cause of Nan Hong which is no longer *sub judice* on this point. I am not speaking on the facts of the Nan Hong case or his appeal.

Mr Speaker: Has that case been settled?

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam: I am mentioning the case of Nan Hong on a matter which is no more *sub judice*—that is on the question of bail. He has now been granted bail. The question of bail is over, but one must appreciate that that man remained in prison for a long time without bail: one court to another, and another to another refused bail. Finally, he was granted bail after the matter went to our great white fathers before in England, and then bail was granted. Is that not a blot on the administration of justice in this country? That is just one glaring example, and I say that anybody in charge of the Ministry of Justice must surely set up a commission to amend the law, or to enquire into why there is becoming a change in practice in the courts of this country with regard to this very fundamental issue of granting bail from time to time to persons accused of a crime.

Mr Speaker, Sir, His Majesty has touched on Malaysia. I am not going to touch on the Borneo territories, because we have touched on the matter several times and no useful purpose would be served, except to reiterate our stand that we are against the proposed form of Malaysia. We are in favour of independence and the peoples' own judgment themselves. We do not believe in saying that the people of these territories want Malaysia, because we do not know it—we have never asked them. I am touching on Singapore. Now, if Malaysia comes into being without Singapore, it will be a tragedy. It will bring heart-break, it will bring untold sufferings, both to the Malayan people and, perhaps, the people who join Malaysia. If Singapore comes in as things are now, with the troubles in the Borneo territories, it will also bring, as I predicted some time back in this House, trouble; it will bring in chaos, and may, perhaps, bring us to the brink of war. Let us consider what is happening in Singapore now.

Mr Speaker, Sir, we were told that the Prime Minister of the Federation and the Prime Minister of Singapore entered into an agreement, or whatever you call it, setting out the terms on which Singapore—probably setting out the broad basis—could enter the Federation. That document was put to the people of Singapore as an honest document, hiding nothing and setting forth the free consent of both the Federation of Malaya and Singapore. Recently, Senator Khaw Kai Boh—I think that is the proper form of address, I do not know how I am to address him, Mr Speaker, Sir, but subject to correction I would go on—

made a statement saying or suggesting that the Prime Minister of Singapore pleaded and begged that this agreement should be evasive on certain points and not clear. If that is so, then there has been dishonestly and a fraud practised on the people of the Federation and the people of Singapore, because what is not a genuine document should not be put forward to the people as genuine. In today's newspaper one Enche' Rahim Ishak . . . . .

The Minister without Portfolio (Enche' Khaw Kai Boh): Mr Speaker, Sir, on a point of clarification—I would like the Honourable Member to clarify when and on what date did I ever make the statement. I do not recollect having made such a statement at all—and before he proceeds, could he clarify?

Mr Speaker: Senator Khaw Kai Boh wants to know the date on which he made the statement referred to.

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam: I must apologise to Senator Khaw to whom I am obliged. And I think I must go back on my attack to Senator Tan. Sir, Senator Tan said that the PAP specifically begged the Alliance Government to couch the White Paper in deliberately ambiguous terms—that is according to the papers. If that is so, then Senator Tan, who has been an associate of the Government and the Prime Minister for a very long time, knew at the time of the referendum in Singapore that this was a document which was not genuine. It is essential that the Prime Minister of this country clarify to this nation, and the proposed Malaysian nation, whether this document was a fraud, whether the Prime Minister of Singapore deliberately begged him to be evasive in the document, and whether he agreed to be evasive in the document, because it came to be known as a White Paper. It is my hope, and I say this on behalf of the people, that the Prime Minister will answer this during this debate on the Speech. Did the Prime Minister of Singapore beg him, to use the exact words, "specifically begged him to couch the White Paper in deliberately ambiguous terms"? If so, did the Prime Minister agree to do so and, if he agreed, was that White Paper so framed in accordance with the begging wishes of the Prime Minister of Singapore? Mr Speaker, Sir, if that is the position, then I say that we as a Parliament, or as a House of Representatives, must surely condemn the action of those responsible for setting out that White Paper. And, consequent upon that, it will of course follow that even the United Nations must hold that the referendum in Singapore to be null and void, because the referendum was based and was campaigned on by the Singapore Government on that White Paper as an honest document.

Mr Speaker, Sir, it is very vital that we, as the House of Representatives, should investigate, try to find out, whether the motives suggested to the Malayan Chinese Association and Senator Khaw and Senator Tan are correct or not as set out by the Prime Minister of Singapore. It is suggested that these two gentlemen are trying to make money out of the merger with Singapore. I do not suggest for a moment myself, but it is suggested by the Prime Minister of Singapore that more than the welfare of the people of these territories in the minds of these two Honourable Senators is not the welfare of the people, but the question of welfare lotteries. That is the suggestion from Singapore. If that is so, then it is a serious matter, because those who go to Singapore should look after the welfare of the people rather than the welfare of welfare lotteries—that is the important point and it has a very strong bearing on the question of Singapore and Malaya. If there is a merger, it must be an honest merger, where the people know what they are coming in for.

Mr Speaker, Sir, internal security has taken a very dramatic turn since we last met and heard the previous Speech of His Majesty the King. It has been said by His Majesty that so far as internal security is concerned—this is what His Majesty has said:

"My Government's policy on internal security still stands. In the field of subversion the Government will always remain vigilant, and will not hesitate to take appropriate measures whenever necessary to counter

subversive activities by the Communists and any of their supporters in this country."

With that statement I fully agree, but I say this: let the Government not use as a lame excuse the internal security laws to suppress and oppress the citizens of this country. I would not say "suppress and oppress political opponents", because at least in the case of my Party we are not suppressed or oppressed as political opponents. But I do say that the Government of this country is trying to suppress and oppress the citizens of this country, when the Government thinks that any citizen or citizens will oppose the Government in any major matter; and this is becoming more and more clear and Senator Khaw should be well aware of how easy it is to look up innocent persons, how easy it is to make a mistake, because Senator Khaw himself has been a Police Officer in Ipoh, in the Special Branch, where one of the State Assemblymen was locked up and arrested by Senator Khaw—he was 101 per cent innocent. It shows how easy mistakes can be made. I can produce a line-up of hundreds of people arrested by Senator Khaw during his term of office—all 101 per cent innocent.

Enche' Khaw Kai Boh: Mr Speaker, Sir, on a point of clarification—could the Honourable Member mention the names of those people?

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam: State Assemblyman Teo Kim Swee was one of them. He will come, produced before you; investigate as much as you like, but you will find him 101 per cent innocent. I can give more names, if wanted. Therefore, Sir, the danger of innocent people being arrested by even honest officers is always present, and it is the duty of the Honourable Minister of Internal Security to see to it that this thing cannot happen. I know that it is very difficult, but it is very wrong of the Prime Minister of this country, of other Ministers of this country, as soon as a person is arrested, to make a statement in public saying, "This man is a communist, he is a traitor to this country, we cannot allow traitors like this to remain in this country." It is wrong. What chance has a man got when he comes up for enquiry? I suggest that Ministers, and all of us indeed, should keep our mouths—if I may use a common term—shut until the enquiry is over, until the findings are arrived at, because afterall, these are semi-judicial enquiries; and if we go around us saying in respect of the arrested person, "This man is a communist, he is raising an army, he is a sympathiser with the Indonesian struggle, he is a traitor to this country, he owes no loyalty to this country", then what chance do you give that man when the actual enquiry comes up? I suggest that on internal security we must be very careful, because the powers given to the executives are so wide and so fearful, and it is an everyday occurrence now for people to be rounded up, locked up by the Police, and nobody knows where they are locked up until after a long time. That sort of thing is not in keeping with the United Nations Charter or any semblance of democracy.

Mr Speaker, Sir, on foreign policy, His Majesty has said:

"As I have already stated, it is the policy of my Government to have good and friendly relations with all countries, especially with our neighbours. It is in this spirit that my Government has agreed with the Governments of Indonesia and the Philippines to hold a meeting at Foreign Ministers' level in Manila shortly to discuss amicably matters of good relations and mutual interest."

Mr Speaker, Sir, we are a small nation and, as has been said many times, we are a proud nation. And I say that if Indonesia, or any foreign nation, dare to ridicule our National Anthem, then it is not sufficient for the Prime Minister of this country to merely write a formal letter of protest. This House must know what is the outcome of that protest. This House has the right to know, on behalf of the people, what retaliatory action we are going to take against Indonesia. It may be a matter which only stupid people will dare to ridicule the National Anthem of another country, but if you let that pass it will go on from one to another, and another to the next, and so on. In Indonesia, where there is no semblance of democracy, where today

we know the people are burning Chinese houses, or making the Chinese people to bow down on the roadsides, I ask, what business has this country to want a Treaty of Friendship with Indonesia? What greater insult can be hurled at this nation than to ridicule its National Anthem? What step is the Government taking to revoke the Treaty of Friendship with Indonesia, or to demand an explanation? Let the people, the Malayan people, know what explanation Indonesia has to give for such conduct.

Mr Speaker, Sir, the Honourable mover of this motion has said that the attack on the Prime Minister by a foreign nation—obviously, he was referring to Indonesia—was mean and baseless. I agree, but what are we going to do about it? Just deny it and keep quiet, or are we going to do something more about it? Do nothing more, just say, "You are talking nonsense, do not do it next time."? How many "next-times" are you going to give Indonesia? Why is the Treaty of Friendship still maintained with Indonesia? What do you expect to get? You say that you practise democracy, you say you are looking after the people of all races in this multi-racial nation; yet you get a nation which is bullying other people—and you want your Treaty of Friendship? Now, in South Africa, when there was, or there is, the apartheid policy, Malaya spoke a lot, Malaya did a lot. In Indonesia—you can see from the papers—there is racial victimisation of the Chinese. Is Malaya going to do anything? Is Malaya going to the United Nations and say, "Interfere in Indonesia."? If not, why not? Is it because you are blood brothers, or is it because you do not mind certain people being bullied? Could it be because of publicity in respect of South Africa that you were prepared to talk? Search your conscience, and do what is right in the case of Indonesia.

Mr Speaker, Sir, it is strange that time and again in His Majesty's Speech it should be stated that we want to be neutral, we want to be friendly with friendly nations. Being neutral is good. Now, I am not referring to this particular Address but the policy stated from time to time, year in and year out. How can you say that you are neutral, when you choose to embitter and to attack, let us say, the Communist blocs? You may be anti-Communist, but there is no need to attack another nation which chooses another ideology different from yours. If you do that, you are not neutral. If you do that, then you are leading yourselves into one camp against another camp. I say Malaya cannot afford to do that—whether you like to admit it or not, Malaya cannot afford to do that—and I hope the Government will think carefully before doing it.

Mr Speaker, Sir, on His Majesty's Speech, it is regrettable to the Peoples' Progressive Party of Malaya that there has been no mention of the education policy, which has been condemned by large sections of the people of the Federation. We would have expected this Government to give some consideration to expressions of opinion given at elections and otherwise by large sections of the community on the education policy known as the Rahman Talib Report. It is regretted by the Peoples' Progressive Party of Malaya that those responsible for the Speech have not thought it proper to advise His Majesty on what steps should be taken to bring in a policy which is acceptable to the people of this country as a whole.

Mr Speaker, Sir, it is also regrettable to the Peoples' Progressive Party of Malaya that His Majesty was not advised to make observations on the question of the demand to make Chinese and Tamil as official languages in this country. We would have thought that the Government in power, knowing that large sections of the community demand these two languages to be made official languages, would have thought in proper to make some reference in the Speech from the Throne, but in the event no reference has been made.

Mr Speaker, Sir, it is a matter of pride for us in the Municipality of Ipoh to know in His Majesty's Speech that he has praised local authorities for

playing their part in the development of this country. I assure His Majesty and this House that so far as the Ipoh Municipality is concerned, we are appreciative of that praise, and I assure this House that we have really done our duty towards making Ipoh a much better town in the last two years than the Alliance did from 1954 until 1960. We invite all Members to come to Ipoh and look at the large buildings that have gone up, the car parks, the gardens, the roads, the water tanks for the Malay kampongs around Ipoh which you could not give them for four years; and I am sure that His Majesty was very correct in praising at least the local authority of Ipoh for its very good work which I am sure will pay dividends on the 22nd of June. On this I would, of course, like to express appreciation to the various Ministries at the Federal level for the financial assistance they have given to the Ipoh Municipality. But it is a matter of regret that we did not get that same co-operation from the State Government of Perak.

Mr Speaker, Sir, with regard to the question of the road transport industry, which is mentioned in the Special Appendix to the Royal Address, a very strange and peculiar position has arisen in the constituency of the Honourable Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications—i.e. Sungei Siput. People apply for taxi licences. The applications are decided on the priority system—ex-special constables get priority, those who have served this country get priority. I disagree with all those things, but let us say it is correct. In Sungei Siput—I am sorry I could not inform the Honourable Minister of Transport earlier of this, because it just came to me over the telephone—there were a number of applications. Two vacancies were available for taxis in Sungei Siput. One went to a certain gentleman and another went to another gentleman. In Sungei Siput there is no Indian taxi operator. I have been asked by the people of Sungei Siput to ask this House why every time an Indian applies he is rejected in favour of somebody else. I can't go further at this stage, but the fact is that in recent months when Indians apply they are not approved, although the circumstances are the same as between all applicants. That would be of interest to the Honourable Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications.

Mr Speaker, Sir, on the question of immigration, the Indians of this country will be frankly annoyed, and very annoyed, with the Government because recently at a Kaum Ibu meeting, I think in Province Wellesley, a woman leader of the Kaum Ibu said that more and more Indians are coming to this country from India to work here and the Government must take strong action to stop this. What has the Malayan Indian Congress, what has the Honourable mover of the motion, to say to that? You want to stop Indians coming to this country to work and go back? If you agree, say so; if you do not agree, say so. The Indians of this country whom you say you want to represent want to know, and this House wants to know, what is the policy of the Alliance Party. It says that "more and more Indians are being brought into this country to work in shops. The Government must stop this practice." That is a question I pose. I think the Prime Minister himself is in charge of immigration. What is your answer to that protest by the Kaum Ibu of Province Wellesley area? Do you agree with that, or do you not agree? Are you going to prohibit, are you going to control people coming to this country to work who are not going to claim citizenship obviously and will go back? Are you going to deprive people of coming here to earn their livelihood when they have connections in this country—not without connections? I suggest that the Malayan Indian Congress should look into that matter very clearly.

Mr Speaker, Sir, to wind up what I have to say, the Peoples' Progressive Party stands for equal rights. From that stand we will never move. We will support this Government, we will support any Government which is prepared to give us equal rights in this country. We are against this question of special privileges because it does not

give any benefit to anybody, it causes heart-breaks and concern to large sections of the community. We are in favour, and will always be in favour, of multi-lingualism as practised in Singapore. There is no reason why it cannot be practised here. We are against any phony merger with Singapore based on false documents, as Senator Tan has now put it. We are against merger with Singapore for the purposes of making money out of Welfare Lotteries and not for the purposes of the Welfare of the people. We are against the Internal Security Act because innocent people like Teo Kim Swee may be arrested even today. We are against arbitrary arrests and detention because it is against the principles of the United Nations Charter. We want an education policy where all children of all races will have the privilege of being educated in their own language if they so wish. Today, Mr Speaker, Sir, in the schools of this country you will find that Chinese education is not given; even when 15 parents have asked for that education sometimes it is not introduced because teachers are not available to them. Why? Even the Rahman Talib Policy cannot be implemented. Speaking on language, I suggest to the person in charge of the Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka, or whatever you call it, Tuan Syed Nasir, to be more careful of what he says if he wants co-operation during language months. Could there be any greater challenge or any greater affrontery to the non-Malays of this country when you say, "Well, I have gone round and I have seen that some shops have not put up their signboards in Malay. I am going to photograph all these shops." What are you going to do? What on earth can you do? Is there any law which says you must put up a signboard in Malay? There is none. If you start insulting people like that, you will get more people not wanting to put up signboards in Malay to see what you are going to do about it. If Tuan Syed Nasir wants co-operation, which these people are prepared to give, then he should talk less and try to induce them to do it. There is no use to induce; if you just keep quiet people will do it themselves. But if you go and challenge them to do it, you will find people accepting your challenges and when they accept your challenges you are not going to get good reaction from the people. Therefore, if he wants to get anything done, Tuan Syed Nasir should ask for it. Don't try to frighten people and don't try to demand.

Mr Speaker, Sir, with regard to the Press of this country, I am sorry to say that my information—and it is correct—is that directives are given from time to time to the Press in this country. It may be denied, but it is a fact, and it is a fact which has become common knowledge. Information which, perhaps, is good for some parties is suppressed; information which is favourable to the Government is given at all times. Take the affair of His Highness the Sultan of Perak. The speech of the Sultan did not appear in the *Straits Times,* but what the Prime Minister of this country thought fit to insult His Highness came out in banner headlines on the front page. Everybody was asking each other: What did the Sultan say, what did he say, can you find it? No, nothing in the *Straits Times,* but the vernacular press had it word for word—the *Utusan Melayu,* the Chinese news papers, *Warta Negara* had His Highness' speech word for word. And that is the way the Press in this country is carrying on, particularly the *Straits Times.* It is not a credit to them; it is a discredit.

Mr Speaker, Sir, I think I have finished. Thank you very much.

Mr Speaker: The sitting is suspended for 15 minutes.

Sitting suspended at 11.52 a.m.

Sitting resumed at 12.10 p.m.

(Mr Speaker *in the Chair*).

Debate resumed.

Enche' Chin See Yin: Mr Speaker, Sir, I wish to refer to a certain part of His Majesty's Gracious Speech, which reads:

"Eight crowded and dramatic years have passed since the first elected representatives of the Malayan people took their seats in this simple and unpretentious chamber. It

is here in this setting that new Malayan traditions of parliamentary democracy have been established and our destiny charted. It is here that free and independent Malaya was created and nurtured into nationhood."

Sir, in this connection, I would like to refer to the Malayan Constitutional documents which contain the very essential materials for the building of the Malayan nation. In these documents provision is made for equality, security and everything that is good for the building up of the Malayan nation. Now, who are the people responsible for these documents? Before these documents came into being, I must admit that it was the Alliance Party who got together, with the support of the people, to achieve independence for this country, and the Alliance Party prepared these documents for the purpose of guiding the new nation. The Alliance Party consists of the UMNO, the MCA and the MIC. The UMNO represents the interests of the Malays, the MCA the interests of the Chinese and the MIC the interests of the Indians. These three communal organisations got together with, according to their objective, a very good intention of implementing these documents. However, Sir, here I must admit that only the UMNO which represents the Malays, together with the PMIP and the Party Negara, has always been striving for the rights of the Malay people. But what happened to the non-Malays—the Chinese, Indians and others? What has the MCA done for the Chinese and what has the MIC done for the Indians?

Now, I would like to refer you to the implementation of the policies that will be brought into being as a result of this. Let us take the policy in regard to education. The education policy, as it stands today, is the result of the Razak Report on Education. In this connection, I would like to refer to Article 152 of the Constitution and, with your permission, Sir, I would like to read a portion of it:

"The national language shall be the Malay language and shall be in such script as Parliament may by law provide:

Provided that—

(*a*) no person shall be prohibited or prevented from using (otherwise than for official purposes), or from teaching or learning, any other language; . . ."

Sir, in this Article itself it is very clearly stated that while making Malay the national language, we should preserve and encourage the use of other languages. If that is the objective in mind, then I must say that it is with regret that the Razak Report had to contain the signatures of the MCA representatives. Dr Lim Chong Eu, who was then an Alliance whip in the then Federal Legislative Council, was one of the signatories to that Report. Why was it then necessary for him to be a member of the parties signing that Report? It was because the MCA is a partner of the Alliance. What else could the MCA do? It had no choice but to agree to the Razak Report. As a result of the Razak Report, now we have the Abdul Rahman Talib Report and where does this Report lead us to with regard to education in Chinese and other languages? In one of the written answers to questions tabled, it is stated very clearly that the moment a Chinese secondary school accepts the aid of the Government, it becomes either a National school or an English school. It is a fact now that the Chinese secondary schools, which have accepted the aid of the Government, are in the majority English schools, and they have only one subject in Chinese, that is the Chinese language—the teaching of other subjects is now in the English language. According to a report made a few weeks ago, it has been stated that only twelve Chinese secondary schools have remained independent and that they are persuading them to accept that aid. I ask, Sir, since the MCA represents the Chinese, why does it not stand up for the rights of the Chinese, the citizens of the Chinese origin, in this country, for which these people are entitled to under Article 152—that is preserving, sustaining and encouraging the teaching of the language in the Chinese schools? I am a citizen of Chinese origin and when I stood for parliamentary election I stood on certain principles, and where I remain now I still stand on those principles—the rights of the non-Malays—because the UMNO has already fought for

the Malays, but the MCA and MIC have not fought for the rights of the non-Malays. That is why I stand for the rights of the non-Malays, for the education of the Chinese and the education of the Indians. I also ask for equality, equality as provided in Article 8 of the Constitution. If I may refer you, Sir, to Article 8, it reads, "All persons are equal before the law and entitled to equal protection of the law." Sir, with reference to equal protection of the law, i.e. equality, every time a law is legislated it is up to the representatives of these communal associations to fight for equality. But have they fought for equality—equality for fair distribution of land, equality for employment in the Government Service and in the defence of the country? (*Interruption*). Now, Sir, if I may ask your permission, there should be no interference from that side; it is disturbing my trend of thoughts. The Honourable Member at that end . . . .

Mr Speaker: I did not notice that. Proceed.

Enche' Chin See Yin: Thank you very much. In fact, equality goes a very long way. I admit that there should be special privileges, like the Malay reservation which has been there and it will be there. But it should not curtail the rights of the citizens of the other origins for the simple reason that you create a feeling of fear and suspicion in their minds. They feel that eventually they will lose all. And how can we have prosperity, peace and harmony with that feeling of suspicion and fear existing in the minds of the non-Malays? As a result, Sir, many parties have sprung up fighting for their rights and I have in fact been responsible in the formation of the United Democratic Party standing on this principle—the rights of the non-Malays—equality in employment and defence and for a better education policy. But what happened? Why my friends and I left the U.D.P.? Because the friend with whom I had agreed to form this party, Dr Lim Chong Eu, has broken faith with that pledge and has brought us far away.

Mr Speaker: How is that relevant to this debate?

Enche' Chin See Yin: On the question of equality, Sir. Now I say that besides my friends and I who left the U.D.P., who stand for this principle, another party that stands for this principle is the Peoples' Progressive Party in this country. It is to be regretted that a communal party like the MCA has not fought for the rights of the citizens of Chinese origin; nor can I say that the MIC has done that. You have got to admit that. In these eight years—as His Majesty has said "eight crowded and dramatic years"—if you look back over these eight years, you will see what the citizens of Chinese origin and citizens of Indian origin have lost. Who has represented them?

Now, Sir, I come to another part of the Gracious Speech, and it is the question of internal security. I agree that it is the duty of the Government to preserve and maintain law and order and that subversive elements creating trouble and doing mischief to the country should be put behind the bars. If the Government has sufficient evidence to make arrests I am in full support. Such elements should, no doubt, be kept behind the bars. If you have sufficient evidence to warrant such drastic action, then I think such persons should be given a fair trial. As the Honourable Member from Ipoh said a little while ago, many innocent people also suffered. To prove that such arrests are not wrong, why not give them a fair trial? Unfortunately my good friend the Honourable Member from Telok Anson on the 15th of May, 1963, said at Seremban that I was a signatory to a document which was published in the newspapers joining the Opposition Parties condemning the arrest of the Honourable Enche' Boestamam. I signed that document because, as I said afterwards in Parliament, if there is sufficient evidence for such drastic action, then the Government must bring Enche' Boestamam for trial. But I did not condemn the action because I did not know what the evidences were. I say that if you have sufficient evidence to make the arrest, I am in full agreement; if not, I am against it. That is the long and short of it. That brings

me to the question of internal security, and I hope I have explained it to my Honourable friend, because if I do not explain it, it will mean that I am supporting subversive elements. I am against them and I have been against them all the time, and I am against even leftwing practice.

Again on the question of security, in order to maintain law and order you need a general and also you need an army. It is no good having a general without an army and today in the Police Force it is not the Inspector-General who is all important. It is the little man right from the bottom. In this case I am referring to the policemen. If you will remember, Sir, some time ago I referred in this House to the question of the salary provided in the estimates for police constables, which is $60 to $110; and when I asked the Honourable Prime Minister whether there was any intention of revising such salary scheme, he said action was being taken. I appreciate very much such action. But how long will it take to come to a settlement for a revision of the present salary scales? One does not expect a policeman to do his job properly when he has financial problems and most of these problems are created as a result of the education policy. And what is that education policy? School books are being changed every year. Your younger son cannot make use of the books of his elder brother. Every time your children are promoted, it costs you between $80 to $100. Let us say, there are three school-going children in the family and at $40 each the amount involved is $120, which is more than the salary of a policeman who is getting a salary of $110. How do you expect that policeman to live? And this applies to all the working people whose children are now in school. No doubt, they get free primary education, but look at the amount of money they have got to pay for the books. I hope the Ministry will look into this. Why not have a set of books for every class, so that the poor parents will not have to bother so much as soon as they hear that their children are getting promotion? When they hear that their children are getting promotion, no doubt they are very happy about it, but at the same time they would be pretty sad when they see that they have not the money to buy those books. Therefore, I say, Sir, on the question of internal security, where we use such people like the policemen, I think it is time that we should look into the question of their salaries. I hope the present salary scales will be revised very quickly.

While I am on the subject of education, Sir, I wish to stress here again that it is about time that the Honourable Minister of Education kindly consider the whole education policy again. The education policy as it now stands is not a good one, not good for the simple reason that many boys at the end of each year will be thrown into the streets. What is the real cause behind it? I think he has much better knowledge than I. I would, in this connection, like to give an example. A friend of mine by the name of Chan Choy, has a child in the primary school and his neighbour also has a child in the same school and in the same class, i.e. Standard Two. One day his neighbour came to his house and while Chan Choy's son was reading a book, Chan Choy asked his neighbour's child to read the same book, but the boy could not read it. He went deeper into it to find out what was the cause. The boy could not even make out the difference between the 26th letters, A.B.C. to Z. That shows that there must be something terribly wrong in the teaching in the primary classes. If a boy who has attended school for two years and could not make out the difference between A.B. and C, how do you expect him to read a book? Naturally, when he comes to the sixth year, he will no doubt be thrown into the streets. In this connection, too, a racket has also risen from it. It is regarding special tuition. You cannot blame the teacher, nor can you blame the child, for not being able to pass the Secondary Schools' Entrance Examination. The teacher is now behaving like a professor. He goes into the classroom and says, "Boys, look here, this is A.B.C. You follow me." He does not bother to give them exercises or home-

work, because he will then have to go back and do a lot of correction. Now what happens is this. The teachers will say, I do not say all the teachers, but some teachers will say, "Boys, look here, if you are not satisfied, or you cannot follow me in the class, I am prepared to give you special tuition at $10 a month." How many parents can afford that $10 a month? In spite of the fact that they are not in a position financially to do so, but in order to see that their own children may be able to pass the Entrance Examination, they will have to get a teacher to give special tuition. This is a matter of great importance and I hope the Ministry will look into it. Something must be done to get rid of this racket created by a handful of teachers, and because of that it has created a lot of sadness.

On education again, Sir, I must say that in my own State of Negeri Sembilan we have a sadist. The Chief Education Officer is never happy to see someone getting a transfer by mutual consent. A case was, in fact, mentioned to me by my Honourable friend the Member for Port Dickson, who moved this motion which is now being debated, and he will bear me out. It is a case of two teachers from two different States, one was in Seremban and the other was in a district in a different State. Both of them have agreed to have a transfer. The Deputy Chief Education Officer has agreed, but when the Chief Education Officer heard about it, he said in the presence of the Honourable Member "Why should it be done?" And it was never done. So, he has created sadness and this Chief Education Officer, to my mind, is a sadist. He was never helpful and is never prepared to help. I know of cases when it was stated in this House that whenever possible teachers of the fair sex should always be kept in towns and cities; but in this case he sent them to the *ulus*. That is why I called him a sadist.

Now, Sir, on the question of the millions of dollars that we spent on development, I must agree that it is a very good thing; it is a very good thing to develop this country so that the less fortunate people can be given land, and this will no doubt help the less fortunate people to own land. Having this good intention in mind, we must be able to implement it in a proper way. The implementation is most important, because in this country the population is made up of so many races on which we are going to build a Malayan nation. In this connection, Sir, I would ask for a fair distribution of land. When you give something to "A", see that you give something to "B". If you do not give them in equal proportion, give a little less, but not to allow one to have the loaf and other the crumbs. The crumbs now given, or will soon be given, to the people in the New Villages, is not a good thing, and I hope something will be done pretty soon to amend that faulty move.

Sir, some time ago, I have said in this House that there is a wrong impression in the minds of the people that the Chinese are rich and the Malays are poor. It is just the contrary. Why do I say so? It is because in every kampong the Malay people has an acre or two acres of padi fields each, but in the New Villages the people there have none. What they have got, in fact, is Temporary Occupation Licence land which they hold under that licence—and even that licence they hold today, they find difficulty in getting it renewed every year. We have quite a problem in Seremban over such Temporary Occupation Licences, and I hope that the Minister responsible for this matter will kindly advise the District Officer concerned to relax. I am bringing up this type of land held under T.O.L. because I seek the assistance of the Minister. State land has been given out for cultivation.

Mr Speaker: Land is a State matter.

Enche' Chin See Yin: Yes, Sir. I will not dwell on it. It is because of the development schemes that I am asking the Minister to kindly assist in the matter. It is also because you are giving land for development, and land has been developed from State land, that is why I am referring to this. I

would request the Minister to speak to District Officers not to deal with such licences according to the letter of the law, because if they do all these T.O.L. will have to be cancelled, as on this type of land one is not supposed to build a house; it is only allowed for cultivation. However, naturally, when you cultivate vegetables, or have poultry, you must have a house to live in on the land to look after your property, otherwise somebody will come and take away what you have worked for.

Now, Sir, His Majesty has said, "The implementation of the Plan has already made much progress." He is referring to the development and industrialisation plan and the work of the State Governments, the Federation Government and the local authorities. The Local Authority in Seremban has made progress, and I am standing here to say that we have made progress—and in saying so I am not going to blow the trumpet for the Seremban Town Council. All these years, before the present Council took over, nothing was done for industrialisation. However, in view of the increasing population, the present Council considers it necessary to industrialise, and with the help of the Ministry, land now has been set aside for development, and the people are going there for development. Unfortunately, the State Government has not given the help that has been given by the Federation Government. If the Ministry can help to solve or to assist in the matter, it will go a long way.

A Ministry can do a lot of things to help the people—the Minister in particular. Therefore, in this case, I am here to say "Thank you" to the Honourable Minister of the Interior for having heard my humble plea on the banning of the pintables. The pintables, Sir, have done a lot of havoc to the people. They have created an evil. Children will spend their pocket money, even their school fees, on the pintables; husbands and wives will quarrel because of these pintables. In bringing this up again, I am giving an example of how a Ministry can do a lot to help; and we as elected representatives of the people have a duty to the people to see that such evils are condemned and done away with. In my case, Sir, a good friend of mine and I had to part company, because in this case, this good friend who is also the Deputy of the Council has a brother who was running pintables all over the country. It is because I pleaded with the Government to ban these pintables that today this friend and I had to part company. (*Laughter*). I do not regret it, because we are sitting here not for the benefit of individuals, but we are sitting here for the benefit of the masses and for the good of the country. For this reason, I say that when we ask the Government to do something, and if we are reasonable, we hope the Government will lend us a ear.

Now, with regard to the "mushroom" insurance companies, thanks again to the Ministry for taking action to shut down those companies, but what about the contributions that have been paid by the unfortunate people? You have asked them to send in their claims; they have sent them to the liquidators. However, have you made any law to catch the rogues and thieves who swindled the money? Most of them are having, I understand, a wonderful time because they are now very well off. What has Government done about it? The earlier you catch them and get the money back for the unfortunate people the better it will be for the country. I ask the Minister to take appropriate action early.

Now, Sir, let us consider the Ministry of Health. The very important thing that it has got to do is to deal effectively with that dreaded disease—Cholera—which is now spreading in this country. The disease has erupted in Malacca—and Negeri Sembilan is a neighbouring State. The Seremban Town Council has, in fact, approached the medical authorities time and again asking for help; and not until this morning has something been done to give free inoculation to the people, but during the past two weeks the private medical practitioners have been having a roaring practice. I am not against such practice, because it is legitimate,

but I say that the fault lies with the Government in not taking early action to give free inoculation to the people. I ask the Government to do so as quickly as possible for the other parts of this country.

Mr Speaker, Sir, when we are here to represent the people, we should speak our mind, and when we do so let not the Government say that we oppose it for the sake of opposition. When we put forward something with reason, we hope the Government will lend us a ear. Thank you.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, di-hadapan kita ini ada satu usul yang telah di-kemukakan sa-bagaimana biasa saperti menguchapkan terima kaseh bagi pehak Dewan ini kapada Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong di-atas uchapan-nya di-Persidangan Parlimen Yang Kelima. Saperti mana yang biasa di-amalkan, uchapan itu tidak-lah di-gunakan sa-mata[2] saperti menguchapkan terima kaseh, tetapi hendak-lah di-gunakan bagi membahath dasar[2] yang di-kemukakan oleh Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong bagi pehak Kerajaan-nya pada tahun yang Parlimen ini di-buka Persidangan-nya. Seri Paduka Baginda telah menyentoh beberapa perkara dan pada pendapat saya uchapan Seri Paduka Baginda pada tahun ini ada-lah kurang mutu-nya daripada yang mesti-nya saperti yang di-jangkakan untok suatu tahun yang patut uchapan itu terlebeh kemas dan lebeh baik. Jauh daripada yang di-katakan bahawa itu satu sikap yang kita sama[2] mengetahui itu ada-lah tanggong-jawab Kerajaan, dan oleh kerana Kerajaan tidak dapat mengemukakan perkara[2] yang lebeh baik maka terpaksa-lah Seri Paduka Baginda menguchapkan perkara[2] yang kurang baik. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, perkara[2] yang besar telah menjadi kechil dan perkara[2] yang kechil telah di-besar[2]kan. Ini-lah nampak saya aliran uchapan Seri Paduka Baginda pada tahun ini walau bagaimana pun saya ada-lah bersama[2] menguchapkan terima kaseh kapada Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong itu atas sudi-nya memberi uchapan walau pun uchapan itu tidak memuaskan. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bertitah-lah Seri Paduka Baginda dengan berkata demikian bunyi-nya:

"Sa-bagai wakil ra'ayat yang di-pileh dalam pemerentahan demokrasi yang baharu lagi subor ini maka tanggong-jawab tuan[2] dan puan[2] sakalian amat-lah berat-nya. Tuan[2] dan puan[2] ada-lah mempunyai keistimewaan mewakili ra'ayat dan menyuarakan kehendak[2] mereka pada ketika kita sedang menchipta sejarah."

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, itu ada-lah satu parageraf yang sadikit di-dalam satu perkara yang besar kalau dapat agak-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, hendak-lah Kerajaan itu lari daripada menyentoh masaalah itu kerana Kerajaan telah menunjokkan kebachulan di-dalam mengamalkan demokrasi dalam negeri ini. Saya tidak mengerti apa-kah yang di-maksudkan Seri Paduka Baginda di-suroh oleh Kerajaan beruchap saperti itu sebab amat-lah berat bagi mewakili ra'ayat menyuarakan kehendak mereka di-sini. Bagaimana-kah menyuarakan kehendak ra'ayat di-dalam Dewan yang saperti ini saya hendak bertanya: Tidak-kah ini satu Dewan yang menutup mulut wakil ra'ayat daripada berchakap apa yang di-kehendaki oleh ra'ayat? Dewan ini telah meluluskan peratoran ikat mulut wakil[2] ra'ayat, apabila telah di-luluskan saperti itu maka tidak-lah boleh lagi hendak di-chakapkan, tidak-lah boleh di-biarkan sa-hingga satu usul itu dapat di-bahathkan dan di-fikirkan bersama di-dalam Dewan ini, oleh itu maka hairan-lah saya bahawa Kerajaan mengatakan sikap diri-nya sa-bagai Kerajaan demokrasi itu.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, wakil Ipoh dan Seremban datang ka-Dewan ini hendak memperbahathkan berkenaan dengan Ipoh-nya dan saya pula dari Persatuan Islam Sa-Tanah Melayu hendak memperjuangkan nasib orang[2] Melayu-nya—dan itu tidak boleh hendak di-chakapkan, tidak boleh di-buat satu[2] usul dan jangan di-sebut, sebut itu menyakitkan hati orang[2] lain. Orang[2] lain minta supaya di-adakan hak sama bagi ra'ayat itu dan orang[2] yang datang di-negeri—itu tidak mengapa. Demokrasi apa itu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, demokrasi hendak mengikut

apa yang di-kehendakkan oleh Kerajaan. Kalau itu-lah di-sebutkan demokrasi maka nyata-lah negeri dan Kerajaan ini belum faham lagi dengan erti demokrasi.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Seri Paduka Baginda telah menyebutkan bahawa zaman ini ada-lah zaman yang kita sedang hendak menchipta sejarah. Saya mahu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, supaya perkara itu di-fahamkan bahawa jangan-lah sejarah negeri ini di-chiptakan dengan kezaliman kapada anak[2] negeri itu sendiri, sebab sejarah yang saperti itu akan runtoh dan akan hanchor. Kita tahu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dan kita faham bahawa di-dalam membenarkan sa-buah negara yang bebas dan merdeka yang mustahak-nya ia-lah mengamalkan perinsip demokrasi, perinsip equality, tetapi sa-tengah orang lupa bahawa tidak dapat di-tegakkan sa-buah negara kalau tidak di-jalankan di-dalam-nya perinsip keadilan. Saya rasa keadilan mesti di-jalankan di-dalam negeri ini. Jangan-lah ada orang memahamkan bahawa keadilan yang di-kehendaki di-dalam negeri ini ia-lah dengan memberikan apa sahaja kapada orang lain, tetapi hendak-lah di-fahamkan bahawa keadilan juga hendak-lah di-jalankan bersama kapada ra'ayat Melayu. Tadi, wakil dari Ipoh telah berchakap kata-nya: "perpaduan Kebangsaan hendak-lah datang menerusi dasar persefahaman dan kalau orang lain tidak berchakap menentang dasar tidak sama ini bukan-lah mereka itu telah menerima dasar itu, akan tiba masa-nya rungutan[2]"—dan entah apa yang terbayang di-dalam kepala-nya saya tidak tahu-lah. Saya hendak berkata di-sini bahawa kalau ada nampak dasar keadilan itu tidak di-amalkan dalam negeri ini di-diamkan oleh orang[2] Melayu kita dan tidak menunjokkan perasaan pada masa itu jangan-lah juga di-fahamkan oleh Kerajaan bahawa mereka itu telah menerima dasar itu, apa lagi hendak melanjutkan dasar itu. Kalau wakil dari Ipoh membayangkan orang[2] yang bukan Melayu maka saya membayangkan bagitu juga adanya kapada orang Melayu. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, perkara itu sudah sa-patut-nya di-perhatikan oleh Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong.

Di-dalam para 4 dalam uchapan Seri Paduka Baginda mengatakan: "Beta sukachita menyampaikan kapada tuan[2] dan puan[2] dasar[2] ranchangan Kerajaan pada tahun hadapan . . . ." Yang saya perhatikan itu ada-lah dasar cholek[2], mana yang di-rasakan tidak berapa sedap di-sulitkan, perkara yang sadikit[2] di-besarkan saperti chara Ford Foundation, perkara hendak menjalankan research, chara Kerajaan berhutang lebeh banyak. Ini di-buat di-dalam uchapan Seri Paduka Baginda, rasa saya tidak-lah sa-suai di-uchapkan oleh sa-orang yang berdaulat saperti Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong. Di-waktu mendengar Seri Paduka Baginda membuat uchapan itu saya terasa macham mendengar sa-orang Menteri Muda meminta peruntokan tambahan bagi Kementerian-nya sahaja.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, satu daripada perkara yang di-sentoh oleh Seri Paduka Baginda itu ia-lah berkenaan dengan ekonomi negeri ini.

Mr Speaker: Order! Order! The time now is one o'clock. The meeting is adjourned to 4.30 p.m. this afternoon.

Adjourned at 1 p.m.

Sitting resumed at 4.30 p.m.

(Mr Speaker *in the Chair*)

ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE UNDER STANDING ORDER 18

CHOLERA EPIDEMIC

Mr Speaker: The debate to adjourn the House will start.

Enche' Tan Phock Kin: Mr Speaker, Sir, it is necessary for me to move the adjournment of the House to discuss this question of the cholera epidemic because the Ministry of Health has not acted promptly in the manner expected of it. It seems to me that the Ministry took quite a long time to act. The first case was reported as early as the 4th of May and no action was taken until the 15th of May. Had the Government acted promptly on confirmation of the

first case, in all probability the spread of the disease could have been avoided or perhaps curbed even in Malacca itself. So, on these facts alone, Sir, I must say that the Ministry is to be blamed for this belated action. This Ministry of Health should appreciate that, as far as cholera is concerned, we can say that Malaya is in a region in which cholera is prevailing. We have heard of cases in other places—in Sarawak, in Bangkok, in Jakarta—only recently, and all along the Ministry of Health has not been slow to come out with assurances that everything is well under control. When the first case broke out the Ministry gave us the same assurances. It also gave us assurances before the outbreak that every precaution was taken and yet when actual cases were reported the Ministry was found to be unprepared. Stocks of anti-cholera vaccine were found to be time-expired stocks. As the editorial of one newspaper described it, they were so old as to be useless; and on top of that, the Ministry had not enough vaccine to start immediate immunisation even of the little township of Malacca. Even today though there is an announcement that there will be a nation-wide immunisation scheme, it would not be for another few weeks before the whole country can be immunised against cholera.

Coming to the measures, what measures has the Ministry of Health adopted to prevent the disease from spreading? No prompt action was taken with regard to prohibition of food exports from Malacca; neither was any prompt action taken with regard to travel. Even today there is a newspaper report to the effect that although there is a move to prohibit travelling from Malacca town, yet it was reported in the papers that the authorities cannot do anything because the particular order has not yet been gazetted. All this goes to show the inaptitude and incompetence of the Government in power. With all these problems facing the Ministry, we look around and we cannot find the Minister. Where is the Minister, I must ask. We cannot find him in this House. Is he busy in Malacca, or is he busy in the Ministry?

The Prime Minister: On a point of explanation, I would like to tell the Honourable Member that the Minister is attending a conference in Geneva.

Enche' Tan Phock Kin: Well, I must thank the Honourable the Prime Minister for enlightening this House that the Minister of Health is attending a conference in Geneva. I hope that the conference is of such a nature that his presence is indispensable. However, according to reports in the newspapers, we were told that he was touring Europe. I do not know whether the conference is still on, or the conference is now over and he is touring Europe. Anyway, this is a matter of very utmost importance and I think wherever the Minister is, if his presence in any particular place is by no means indispensable, his duty is to be here in the Federation of Malaya directing operations with regard to this very problem. However, Sir, the task of handling this problem is left to an Assistant Minister who acts as Minister of Health and we do not know whether this delay is due to the fact that he is too busy to attend to his work, having so many portfolios to look after, or is it because he finds it difficult to do, or is it because of incompetence on the part of the Ministry as a whole. Instead of appealing to the medical profession for assistance, I was told that on no occasion had the Ministry written to the various medical associations in existence in this country. In a case like this, of national importance, it is natural that the person who is responsible for this particular Ministry should appeal to the various people who are in a position to assist and to mobilise every manpower that is available to combat the spread of this disease. But instead of co-operating with the medical profession, instead of appealing to them, instead of working out a blue print whereby the profession, as a whole, and the Ministry can tackle the problem with all the resources at their command, he went into a very undignified contraversy with the medical profession. He kept calling them names and argued as to what they should do. Surely this is no way to get co-operation. The duty of a Minister is not to find fault in time of a national

emergency like this, but to get to the root of the matter and to get whatever co-operation that is available from various sources. However, Sir, we find that instead of doing all that, he is doing quite the opposite. We thought that the Alliance Government as such has full confidence in members of the various professions, particularly members of this noble profession of medicine. But, however, from the action and utterances of this particular Assistant Minister, who is acting for the Minister of Health, it gives us the impression that the Ministry has no faith whatsoever in the medical profession. On top of that, Sir, we discovered that news of the spread of cholera have been suppressed and also the fact that a Medical Officer was appointed to investigate into the causes of cholera in Malacca—a doctor by the name of Manoharan was appointed quite recently; but up to today we have not seen his report, and the Minister did not even have the courtesy to inform the public of the progress report of this investigation. Instead he chose to appoint a three-man Committee of none other than his own political colleagues. I for one cannot understand how these three politicians can go into this problem. What do they know about public health, and to what extent can they go into this very complex problem of medical science? We have in this Committee a Minister without Portfolio, a medical practitioner who is by no means an authority on public health and who is also an active politician in the Ipoh Town Council, and a third person, the Secretary of the Malayan Chinese Association. I see no reason why a political committee should be appointed to look into this problem when already an expert has been asked to delve into this problem. Is it the intention of the Minister to use this political Commission of Enquiry to put a smokescreen on what actually happened in Malacca? Whatever it is, it will be sheer dishonesty to say that the water problem in Malacca is not the cause of the spread of cholera.

In Malacca, the water shortage is well-known. In addition to that, the very out-moded sewerage disposal system will help a great deal towards spreading the disease. This Government must appreciate the fact that as late as 1959, application was made to the Federation Government for financing the enlargement of the catchment areas in Malacca in view of the development of the town and also the establishment of a military base at Terendak. This request was repeated in 1960, 1961 and 1962. Though the Government agreed in principle, no action was taken—the excuse being that it has no funds. Looking back on the expenditure of the Federation Government for the last three years since 1959, everybody is aware that Federal funds have been utilised on quite a number of prestige projects. It has been utilised for golf courses, it has been utilised to build various prestige projects—a new aerodrome and things that are by no means considered as necessities or are by no means considered of any priority. However, Sir, the Alliance Government chose to neglect the demands of the people of Malacca for enlargement of the catchment areas so that they can get better water supply. This, Sir, is the crux of the whole matter. The Alliance Government, we must say, has lost its sense of proportion; it does not know which are necessities and which are luxuries. In its endeavour to go for prestige projects it has forgotten that the health of the nation is perhaps one of the most fundamental needs that every government must provide. It is indeed sad that the people of Malacca should return a member in the person of the Minister of Finance; (*Laughter*) he is in charge of finance and yet he plays so very little part even towards assisting the people of Malacca to get what is considered by all to be a necessity.

So from all this, we can see the motive that is behind the Ministry or the Minister. I would suggest that a more appropriate Commission of Enquiry, if it is intended to appoint one, should consists of experts. If legal advice is required, I would suggest that a person like a Judge should head this committee, and not an active politician who may have some legal knowledge. It is by so doing that we can be sure

that this committee will be unbiased and will not be a tool of any political party. If we require experts, surely we do not want a medical practitioner who is by no means an expert on health and who is an active politician to serve on it? If a medical expert is required, I would suggest that if the Government cannot find anybody, it can go to the City Council in Penang and asks for the Health Officer there to serve on this committee, and I am sure he will be only too glad to assist; or, perhaps, it can go to Ipoh and ask for the Health Officer there, if there is one. (*Laughter*). I may also suggest that the University be approached, now that we have a new Medical Faculty being set up, to provide such a person. With such a committee, I am sure we will be able to expect something really constructive. Surely the Acting Minister of Health is not so naive as to think that the people can be misled by this little stunt of appointing a small committee of politicians, of Alliance politicians, to go into this matter. I must say that it is a sheer waste of public funds to have a committee of this nature of work. If a committee is to be appointed, let us appoint one which will be able to work. There is enough politics already. Let us not bring politics into the field of public health. It is with this appeal that I would like the Acting Minister to reconsider whatever decision he has made so far. To the people of this country he owes a responsibility. He must explain to the people of this country as to why no action has been taken promptly. He owes an explanation to the people as to why no adequate stocks of vaccine are being kept and to be made available when the disease first occurred. He also owes an explanation to the people as to why other measures of preventing the spread of the disease were not implemented as soon as the first case was reported.

Enche' V. David: Mr Speaker, Sir, I fully support my Honourable colleague, the Member for Tanjong. On this occasion, I would say that the Government has failed in its responsibility towards the citizens of this country—not only has it failed, but I would go further to say that it has failed miserably.

Sir, I understand that large quantities of anti-cholera vaccine have been stored in the Institute of Medical Research and the Department has been so careless that it does not know whether the vaccine kept after a lengthy period can be used or cannot be used. As a result of this, one million doses of vaccine worth more than $87,000 cannot be used and are wasted. Therefore, in consequence the Government has purchased large quantities of anti-cholera vaccine from the World Health Organisation—three million doses. I also understand that these three million doses are insufficient for the growing need in this country, and the Government has made further requests to other neighbouring countries for more than four million doses. For all these, except in the case of a few countries, the Government will have to pay heavily for the anti-cholera vaccine plus the plane charges for the vaccine to be brought in with great speed, in order to meet the growing demand.

Mr Speaker, Sir, I remember that the former Minister of Health, who is now in the United Nations, or has left the United Nations—I do not know—has assured this House that the Institute of Medical Research has been reorganised and that the Department would be prepared to meet any outbreak of an epidemic in this country. Therefore, it is an astonishing fact that the Government has been unable to cope with such demands for vaccine recently in connection with this outbreak of cholera.

Sir, in the big towns, especially Kuala Lumpur, I find that a lot of private medical practitioners have come out to assist the public for a small charge. However, I understand that the Government is antagonising them, though the Government itself is unable to meet the growing necessity. People who want their vaccines are now to visit certain centres and they will have to line up for hours. Sir, I would request that, while appointing a committee to probe into this matter,

the Government should also quickly open different centres locally, where people could have their inoculations with ease without having to wait for hours.

Sir, the Government should have been aware of such an outbreak. I must also warn the Government that we may even have another outbreak, or maybe a plague in this country. According to the United Nations expert, who probed into the growing nuisance of rats in this country, it has been stated that the Central Market in this town is filled with rats and the town has become so dirty—under the Alliance regime. He is not a politician. He is an expert on plague and on rats. He has confirmed that even though there is no urgent risk now of a plague, there is bound to be in time to come, if this state of affairs is allowed to continue. The Central Market, I understand, in the Federal Capital, which is going to be a city—the Alliance control the Federal Capital without an elected Municipal Commission—is so full of rats that when any foreign dignitaries come to this country, they are welcomed by the rats (*Laughter*). So, Sir, let the Government not sit back and be careless. This matter should serve as a warning to Government to be aware of the rising danger of epidemic outbreaks in time to come.

Sir, as far as this is concerned, it is absolutely necessary to have an impartial committee to find out the reasons and the causes for the sudden outbreak. There has been no cholera for years; at least from my birth there has been no such epidemic. As to what is the cause of it, the Alliance regime will have to think twice.

Again, Sir, the present water supply, especially in Kuala Lumpur, at times the water is yellowish in colour and at other times it is reddish in colour. So, all these drive one to the conclusion that the water supply and other things will have to be put in order. The Minister, who is responsible for health, will have to take all these into consideration. I do not blame the present Minister, because he is new, he is acting, and he does not bother what is going on so long as he stays there for a few weeks until his colleague comes back. But the people who are going to be penalised are members of the public—not the Ministers, who have got all the machinery for looking after their health, but not the ordinary man in the street.

Sir, since the outbreak of cholera is a very serious one, it needs a top level committee, a committee composing of experts on health, to look into it and make a report as to the fundamental causes leading to such an outbreak. Thank you.

Enche' S. P. Seenivasagam: Mr Speaker, Sir, it may be that the Honourable the Minister of Health went to Geneva to attend a conference, but then he could not be making any great contribution to the deliberations of that conference, because I do not recollect reading anything in the newspapers about it. (*Laughter*). I am quite sure that other members of his delegation could carry on in his absence and could do as well if not better than he could. His presence in this country at the moment is essential, and if he has any sense of responsibility at all, he would have taken the next plane back to this country. Instead of that—according to the voice of the Alliance Government, *the Straits Times*—we understand that he is touring Europe. (*Laughter*).

The Prime Minister: Mr Speaker, Sir, on a point of explanation, he is coming back tomorrow. He is not touring Europe.

Enche' S. P. Seenivasagam: I am glad to hear that, but, when he comes back, I hope he will say why he had not come back earlier. Now, Sir, according to the information which we have received, it would appear that an outbreak of a case of cholera in Malacca was first detected by a private medical practitioner. He brought it to the notice of the Ministry through the normal channel, but it appeared that nobody took it seriously, and it was only when this doctor threatened to make a public statement on it that somebody sat up and took some notice. The information may be right, and it

may not be right. I am prepared to disclose the name of the doctor to the Minister of Health if he cares to have it at any time.

Sir, it would appear that the Ministry of Health took no measure whatsoever to obtain a supply of vaccine for at least eleven days after this case was reported. During those eleven days all the vaccine you required could have been brought into this country, and yet somebody in the Ministry, who is paid to do his job, has been sleeping. After the outbreak two doctors were appointed to go and investigate. We have not heard the results of that investigation. We have not been told whether they have submitted any report, or whether they have expressed any views. Why, before we are told of the results of the investigation of the two doctors, is the Government so panicky about its own Ministry that it has appointed three members of its own Party to investigate its own negligence? Is it not fundamental that if you want to hold an enquiry into suspected irregularities you appoint an independent person to hold that enquiry—not your brother? Yet, that is what is happening today. Where the whole country is crying out to know why the Government has been sleeping, what does the Alliance Government do? It has appointed three Alliance members to conduct an impartial enquiry, or whitewash, or try to find a scapegoat on whom to put the blame? What are the special qualifications of these three Alliance members appointed to hold this important equiry? Why cannot the Alliance Government entrust this duty to an impartial man—a judge—to be assisted by two medical advisers, if necessary? Is it because that the three men are active political supporters and propagandists for the Alliance that they have been appointed to hold this enquiry?—Isn't it a waste of public money to pay these men their travelling expenses, food and other bills, etc., to go to Malacca, or wherever they like, to make enquiries?

Sir, following the outbreak we were told that Pakistan was going to send 100,000 doses a day until the necessary quantity was received. According to what we hear, what was expected had not arrived. We are a member of the United Nations World Health Organisation. I believe we are one of the countries who pay our subscription without difficulty, and at this time we would like to know what assistance the World Health Organisation has rendered to us. It may be coming, but we want to know why the World Health Organisation has not been able to do something much earlier.

I also understand that at this time, there are certain members of that honourable profession—doctors—who are taking an opportunity to profiteer. I know of a case in Ipoh of a doctor in Brewster Road who is charging $5.00 for an injection. There are other doctors who charge $2.00, and yesterday out of curiosity—there was a dispensary somewhere, I think, in Bukit Bintang Road, where I saw a crowd of people—I asked the Honourable Member for Kampar to go and ask what the cost would be and it appeared to be reasonable—it was $1.50.

Surely, Sir, by this time inoculation centres should have been set up all over the country. What happens, if there are three cases in Ipoh? It would become a priority area tomorrow, and yet today I am able to say that so far as the Municipal Health Services are concerned, they have been supplied with 2,000 doses to serve a community of 220,000 people in Ipoh. What happens if Ipoh were to become a priority area tomorrow? Yesterday the Ministry in a telegram to the Municipality said, "Priority areas get first." I ask, if there are ten cases in Ipoh tomorrow, where are you going to get the vaccine? On the 11th of this month, the Municipal Health Officer approached the authority for vaccine, and today is the 23rd. From the 11th to the 23rd no more than 2,000 doses have been supplied. It is, of course, not possible for any offer of public vaccination to be made in a big town like Ipoh unless there is stock—at least 50,000 doses with the promise of replenishment, otherwise there would be a stampede; and every day scores and scores of people would be turning up for inoculations and they would

have to be turned away. Sir, this is an urgent matter requiring immediate attention, and I want to know when we can expect sufficient supplies to arrive. Another one week? Why can't it be three days?

Sir, what we want to know now, in connection with this gross negligence on the part of the Ministry of Health in this country, is who is going to pay for the lives of those who are dead. Their lives may have been saved if this Alliance Ministry of Health knew what to do in an emergency instead of panicking, instead of the Minister rushing around the world talking about health, when he does not know how to look after the health of his own country. It is obvious that if the Alliance Government has got any sense of shame, the appointment of the three individuals must be scrapped immediately—and we must protest against wasting even one cent on this commission of enquiry. We must appoint a committee which will thoroughly investigate this disgraceful episode and fix criminal liability, if necessary, on those responsible for the deaths in this country.

Enche' Ibrahim bin Abdul Rahman: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya berasa kesal oleh sebab tudohan[2] yang di-buat oleh Yang Berhormat di-sebelah sana terhadap Kementerian Kesihatan. Alasan[2] dan hujah[2] Yang Berhormat itu tidak-lah tegas sama sa-kali dan juga tidak ada sadikit pun lojik-nya. Mereka itu mengatakan bahawa Kementerian tidak mengambil langkah yang tegas untok menahankan penyakit itu merebak. Saya perchaya Ahli Yang Berhormat itu bukan-lah sa-orang yang pakar dalam perubatan dan saya juga bukan sa-orang pakar di-dalam perubatan, tetapi saya tahu bahawa langkah[2] yang di-ambil oleh Kerajaan hari ini patut-lah kita semua memberikan terima kaseh, kerana penyakit itu ada-lah satu penyakit yang tersangat bahaya dan dapat merebak dengan chepat-nya. Dalam masa 48 jam sahaja, bukan 5 orang yang akan terkorban, tetapi harus lima ribu orang atau 80,000 orang akan terkorban dalam masa 5 hari bagaimana yang di-katakan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat daripada Tanjong tadi. Yang Berhormat dari Menglembu mengatakan bahawa sa-orang doctor di-Melaka telah menudoh ia-itu ia sendiri telah mendapati sa-orang yang mengidap penyakit itu . . . . yang saya tahu tidak ada siapa pun doctor dalam dunia ini boleh mengatakan sa-saorang itu mengidap penyakit cholera sa-belum najis-nya di-pereksa. Di-dalam Persekutuan ini tidak ada sa-orang doctor yang mempunyai microscope dan perkakas[2] yang lengkap untok memereksa najis cholera itu; jadi terpaksa-lah najis itu di-pereksa di-I.M.R. untok mendapat tahu ada-kah sa-benar-nya sa-saorang itu mengidap penyakit cholera, kerana penyakit itu ada-lah di-sebabkan oleh sa-jenis kuman yang bernama comma baccilus.

Berkenaan dengan Commission of Enquiry yang banyak di-sebutkan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat tadi mengatakan bahawa Kerajaan membuang wang yang banyak dan melantek beberapa orang yang chergas dalam party siasah, tetapi saya berpendapat ahli[2] yang di-lantek itu bukan-lah hanya di-tugaskan untok menchari sebab[2]-nya sa-saorang itu dapat penyakit tetapi menchari bagaimana hendak mengelak, menjaga dan mengawal penyakit itu daripada merebak, jadi tidak payah-lah kita mengadakan pakar[2]. Kalau-lah ahli[2] yang di-lantek itu terdiri dari orang[2] Perikatan, ini tidak menjadi soal. Oleh sebab saya perchaya ahli[2] yang di-lantek itu bukan hanya menjaga keselamatan orang Perikatan sahaja tetapi tentu-lah ahli[2] yang di-lantek itu akan menjaga ra'ayat seluroh-nya.

Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Bungsar telah mengatakan ia-itu semua Majlis[2] Tempatan penoh dengan rats tetapi saya tahu bukan di-eja R-A-T-S tetapi R-E-D-S.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, itu-lah sahaja alasan[2] saya di-atas tudohan yang di-buat oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat itu. Saya menguchapkan terima kaseh kapada langkah[2] yang telah di-ambil oleh Kementerian Kesihatan ini.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Mr Speaker, Sir, the matter before us is indeed a

very grave matter. It is so grave that even at this moment when we are talking about it people outside this House may be dying of cholera, and because of this, I would ask the misguided members of the Alliance backbenchers, who usually rush in to congratulate the Government, to restrain their misguided enthusiasm now and stop congratulating the Government when people are dying outside. I think that not only has the *Straits Times* panicked but the Alliance backbenchers have also panicked so much that whereas they should be regretting that deaths have occurred, they now rush forward to praise, congratulate and extol the Ministry of Health.

Mr Speaker, Sir, if a man has a dangerous and infectious disease you view it with horror, and any germ which spreads a dangerous disease is also viewed with horror. But what surprises me most of all is that people who are responsible by their negligence for the spread of a horrible disease like cholera can put on very dignified airs in this House and behave as if they are not guilty of anything. My remarks are directed against the Cabinet, because it collectively shares the responsibility for the negligence, the grave and criminal negligence, of the Ministry of Health. I would go to the extent of saying that the Cabinet by its negligence and by its failure to awake to the grave danger of this disease are the healthy carriers of this epidemic cholera. They are responsible for the further spread of cholera which they could have stemmed if they had acted in time as responsible people should have acted.

Mr Speaker, Sir, but what is most astounding in this case of cholera is that it should have erupted in Malacca, and cholera being water-borne its spread should have been due apparently to the lack of a proper water system and a sewerage system in Malacca. It is still more surprising that the finance asked for by the Malacca Municipality for meeting the water system and sewerage system in Malacca should have been refused by the Finance Ministry which is headed by a man elected from Malacca. Mr Speaker, Sir, had Mahatma Gandhi been alive he might have said that this is God's punishment—but, of course, I do not agree with that sort of reasoning. We would say that the people of Malacca have suffered gravely by sending a man to the Ministry of Finance who has refused the people of that same State money for a proper water system and money for a proper sewerage system and Malacca has had to pay very dearly in dearly loved lives by the negligence not only of the Ministry of Health but by the refusal of the Ministry of Finance to improve the water and sewerage systems of Malacca.

Mr Speaker, Sir, Members of Parliament in the Alliance backbenchers should not judge the seriousness of this epidemic from their own personal points of view. They must judge it from the limitations of the ra'ayat, of the common man. Members of Parliament have got privileges. They have got cars and the moment they show their faces at any hospital they are given treatment at once. So they may think that because they enjoy all these privileges—it is so easy for them—that the ordinary people have no problems. But, Mr Speaker, Sir, the ordinary people do not have this access, do not have the prestige, do not have the finances that an M.P. has. So, Mr Speaker, Sir, I would ask the members of the Alliance who sit in the backbenchers of this House not to judge the conditions of the people by their own privileges; or, to put it in another way, not to overlook the limitations of the people by their own privileges that they have by virtue of being Members of this House.

Mr Speaker, Sir, the Government has appointed a three-man committee to probe into the reasons for the outbreak of cholera in Malacca and the committee will be headed by Senator Khaw Kai Boh. I do not think that the Senator, after having been so unexpectedly elevated to this high post, will in any event give an adverse comment upon the Government or give any adverse judgment that would reflect adversely upon the negligence of the Alliance Government. The act elevating the Honourable Senator, first to Senatorship and then to Ministership, is so recent and gratitude would be so

fresh and strong that I would suggest that it would be completely whitewash any responsibility that would justly be laid at the doors of the Alliance Cabinet.

Mr Speaker, Sir, before I end, I would ask this question. How many of the Ministers have rushed and got themselves, their wives and children immunised against this epidemic; how many Members of Parliament have done so, and what they have done to give these same facilities to the ra'ayats? It is no use if the ra'ayats die of cholera and we have 104 people here very safe, very healthy and alive. I would urge the Members of Parliament here to consider the ra'ayats before they consider themselves, because if an M.P. were to die of cholera, you can always get another M.P. elected. But if the whole ra'ayat were to suffer this disease and many were to die, I do not think we can replace that loss to our nation. So, Mr Speaker, Sir, I would ask the Alliance backbenchers not to be blinded by party prejudice, not to overlook the seriousness of the negligence of the Government, and to give their full support to this motion brought up by the Honourable Member for Tanjong.

The Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications (Dato' V. T Sambanthan): Mr Speaker, Sir, I was one of those who took it upon himself to visit Malacca soon after hearing of the outbreak of cholera at Malacca. I would like to assure the Honourable Member that I was not inoculated, there being no time to get inoculated; and the first thing in any case is to go to Malacca and study at first hand the situation over there. I thought the House would like to hear exactly how things happened.

Sir, I met the Physician there and I asked him how things were. He told me that on the 29th he received a patient in an advanced stage of dehydration, highly exhausted. After that he had one patient a day for a couple of days, then no patient at all, and then two or three. It was only latterly that he felt that this could be cholera and he asked for a diagnosis from the I.M.R., and about the 9th they confirmed it was cholera. Thereafter, the whole world knew of the story. The Acting Minister of Health will go into greater detail as to the details. On the 11th of this month the Medical Officer, who was sent to Malacca, asked for certain experts from my Ministry with regard to water supply to see if chlorination was good enough and whether it could be improved. So, on Sunday these officers were despatched, and I rushed up on Monday with the D.P.W. and the Acting Director of Medical Supplies to see things for myself. Immediately we heard of the outbreak of cholera, chlorination was increased throughout the country—chlorination of water supplies throughout the country is the first measure, a preventive measure. And while these things were going on, I looked up the Development Estimates to see how Malacca was and I observed, contrary to the charges made by the Honourable Member for Tanjong, that Malacca had been voted a sum of money by us here, piloted by the Minister of Finance, and that they have been allocated $1 million for this year and work has already gone on. Planning has been done. The plans have been sent to the Municipality and was told, in fact, to go ahead with improving the water supply with mains, about 4 miles further upstream, so that they do not have to bother with being troubled with salt water and what-not. Latterly, after the Development Estimates were passed, a further sum was approved by the Government for the Malacca Municipality because they felt that the original $2\frac{1}{2}$ million were not sufficient and the Government approved a further $4\frac{1}{2}$ million long before this cholera outbreak. So, where is the point of chastising and castigating the Minister of Finance on a non-existent charge?

Enche' Tan Phock Kin: On a point of clarification, Sir. The Honourable Minister of Works may not have been listening when I mentioned that the first request was made as early as 1959. On his own admission the Minister of Works stated that the provision for a new catchment area was provided this

year and that work only started this year, but the request was made in 1959. Had money been given in 1959 there would not have been a shortage of water.

Dato' V. T. Sambanthan: Sir, it is easy to have hindsight. I will give an example. The General Hospital for Kuala Lumpur was to have been built in 1919 (*Laughter*), and the Alliance Government voted money for it last year and they are going to build it this year. Does it mean that the Alliance Government for the past seven years has to be guilty of negligence? I do not think so. We in the Ministry of Works receive requests all over the country for water supply—everybody wants water supply and right on the day that they ask. We have to allocate money. If we have umpteen millions of dollars we can give everybody all the water supply they want throughout the country, but it is just not possible.

However, Sir, going back to the question of cholera in Malacca, I would wish to correct certain misapprehensions that have arisen in the minds of Members. One is that you do not create immunity the moment you vaccinate anybody, a period of six days has got to pass and cholera spreads from three hours to six days in the man who has got the disease. These are certain technicalities which I learnt from the Medical Officers whom I met at Malacca.

Looking into the records of our own country here, we had cholera in 1946—an epidemic in 1946 soon after the Japanese left—1945-46. Then again in 1958, I think, cholera was knocking at our borders in Thailand. Then we had all the population of North Malaya vaccinated because it was coming to epidemic proportions in Thailand and came right up to our country. Again there was a scare after that; and again we had vaccinated a lot of persons during the period when the Honourable Dato' Ong Yoke Lin was Minister. But recently we have had no case at all coming through Thailand into Malaya and very few cases around us. There were a few odd cases, as you know, in the Brunei territories. The Physician in Malacca, on whom the whole thing depended, had to say it was cholera before anybody could take action. There is no point in charging the Ministry of Health. The Ministry of Health does not know anything at all about cholera until the Physician, the man on the ground, identifies the disease and then points it out. You may have a case of say, typhoid in the General Hospital. The Minister does not know it, even the Superintendent of the General Hospital does not know it. It is only the Physician who has got to identify it and say that we have had a case of typhoid or plague. Until he says that, nobody knows it. That, I think, we have got to recognise very clearly. The Physician in this particular case, from what I have heard, had to be careful before he created a scare. He said, "How could I create a false scare about cholera?" That was the question he asked me. In fairness to him, he had eight cases, and he suspected that as those are all vomiting and diarrhoea cases, it may be cholera. He checked up, and not certain of his check-up, he sent it to the I.M.R. for a second check-up. What I wish to point out is that this is a fundamental matter that we have got to remember and to recognise: the Physician is the man who ultimately has got to decide what the case is; the I.M.R. are the people who have got to diagnose and certify after bacteriological examination what it is really. Even now we have had 328 cases of which we find that only 121 are confirmed. The day before I left for Malacca, I had acute diarrhoea for the whole of that night. Now if I went to hospital they would have said, "Oh, it is cholera." They would have kept me inside. (*Laughter*) Fortunately it was not cholera. So everybody who comes with diarrhoea to Malacca now will be concerned, and will be thinking of it as cholera.

So, Sir, I would only urge upon the House, please do not pass judgment too early. Have some kindness, some sympathy for the Physician on the ground. If till now the report of the Medical Officer for Health, who has been sent to Malacca has not been

published or has not been sent, it is because the men are working on the ground 24 hours a day. They have got to inspect the wells, they have got to disinfect the wells, they have got to see to the water supply, they have got to see to the patients. They have got to work round the clock. They have got to note every case, look into the history of every case, find out where the case came from, what the contacts are. This is the work that they are doing. So, I urge, Sir, that the Honourable Member should show some compassion to these people. (*Applause*).

Enche' Abdul Ghani bin Ishak (Melaka Utara): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, apabila saya datang ka-Dewan ini pada kali ini saya telah di-beri salam dengan salam "wabak". Saya datang dari Melaka. Dewan ini membahathkan usul sahabat kita Yang Berhormat dari Tanjong berkenaan dengan wabak ta'un. Apabila mendengar uchapan[2], alasan[2] dan tudohan[2] pula di-tambah kerana hendak menguatkan perbahathan ini tadi tentu-lah ra'ayat dalam Tanah Melayu ini tidak boleh bergerak daripada tempat masing[2] atau tidak boleh berjalan ka-sana ka-sini, kerana tidak ada lansong tanggong-jawab Kerajaan kapada ra'ayat. Ini-lah yang mendukachitakan saya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Yang Berhormat dari Damansara mengatakan Kerajaan tidak bertanggong-jawab wal-hasil-dia tidak tengok dengan mata kepala-nya sendiri. Barangkali, kalau beliau jadi Menteri kelak tidak sempat hendak chukor janggut sebab tidak terlayan dengan chara dia berfikir hendak melaksanakan kerja.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, yang sa-benar-nya, di-Melaka kalau kita pergi sekarang ini ada-lah macham biasa, tidak ada apa[2] hal. Bukan tidak ada penyakit, tetapi bagaimana uchapan yang di-keluarkan oleh Ahli[2] yang sudah berchakap itu tidak ada macham itu. Umpama-nya di-dalam kawasan saya sendiri, Masjid Tanah, kalau angin dari Melaka itu tiap[2] kali bertiup memang datang ka-rumah saya, wal-hasil saya pergi suntik pada 13 haribulan sebab saya hendak keluar dari Melaka. Jadi berma'ana timbul-nya wabak ta'un di-Melaka itu bukan sa-bagaimana yang di-chuakan sangat oleh Yang Berhormat dari Damansara, kerana kejadian yang mula[2] berlaku telah dapat di-jaga oleh pehak Kerajaan dengan chara yang dapat di-laksanakan oleh manusia—sa-kali lagi saya tegaskan dengan chara yang dapat di-laksanakan oleh manusia. Kita di-dalam Dewan ini patut menguchapkan berbanyak[2] terima kaseh kapada pehak Kerajaan, terutama sa-kali kapada Jabatan Kesihatan yang sekarang bekerja 24 jam. Sa-siapa yang lalu di-Simpang Ampat, Lubok China dan mana[2] juga yang belum di-suntik, mereka itu akan di-suntik walau pun kita lalu di-situ pada pukul 3 pagi. Jadi itu-lah perkara-nya. Saya harap kapada pehak Pembangkang apabila hendak berchakap biar-lah chara yang menasabah. Jadi, saya rasa kita di-Tanah Melayu ini tidak dapat lagi hendak mengatakan ini dan itu kapada ra'ayat supaya ra'ayat terpesong sahingga tidak hendak perchaya kapada Kerajaan dan tidak hendak perchaya tugas[2] yang di-arahkan oleh satu[2] Kementerian, kerana mengikut chara fikiran-nya sendiri.

Sa-lain daripada itu berkenaan dengan pinjaman yang di-beri lambat ka-Melaka untok bekalan ayer. Saya berpendapat Yang Berhormat dari Tanjong itu apabila hendak buat satu ampangan ayer; hari ini buat, besok boleh siap. Ini ada-lah ganjil betul! Macham mana dia hendak memerentah kelak? Yang sa-benar-nya, ayer dari Melaka itu ada mengalir ka-Masjid Tanah. Ayer itu ada-lah ayer masin. Kita tidak-lah boleh menyalahkan pehak Kerajaan sa-ratus peratus, sebab Kerajaan ada memberitahu ia-itu pukul sakian ayer masin mengalir dan pukul sakian ayer tawar, dan ra'ayat di-beritahu kalau hendak minum ayer itu hendak-lah di-masak dahulu. Semua sudah di-beritahu dengan chara yang menasabah yang boleh di-buat oleh ra'ayat.

Berkenaan dengan wabak ta'un ini saya bacha dalam surat khabar bukan di-Melaka sahaja, di-Melaka baharu 7-8 orang yang mati apabila di-jumlah-kan, tetapi di-negeri[2] lain itu sa-kali datang 100 orang mati, kemudian

beribu pula mati. Seluroh dunia tahu wabak ta'un ini boleh memusnahkan jiwa manusia, tetapi kejadian dalam Malaya ini dapat pertolongan dan jagaan daripada pehak Kerajaan, hanya beberapa orang sahaja yang meninggal dunia, agak-nya umor-nya telah sampai.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-telah mendengar hujah daripada pehak Pembangkang, terutama sa-kali daripada pehak penchadang tadi, sekarang tahu dan sedar-lah kita ia-itu keadaan itu tidak-lah sa-bagaimana yang di-sangka-nya. Saya dengar khabar Yang Berhormat dari Tanjong hendak ka-Melaka besok pagi. Beliau itu telah bertanya saya tentang keadaan di-Melaka. Saya kata boleh pergi, tidak ada apa[2] hal. Yang sa-benar-nya, malam ini saya hendak balek ka-Melaka sebab besok tidak ada meshuarat. Saya tidak takut wabak ta'un yang ada di-sana, kerana apa yang di-buat dan di-tolong oleh Kerajaan pada ra'ayat ada-lah menasabah, dan kita patut-lah menyokong penoh atas tindakan Kerajaan sekarang. Dan kita akan menengok pada masa yang akan datang ini ra'ayat di-Melaka akan memileh lagi Parti Perikatan dengan penoh perchaya. Terima kaseh (*Tepok*).

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya tidak fikir bahawa membahathkan masaalah cholera ini dari segi usul-asal-nya dapat menolong Dewan ini. Ada kala-nya manusia ini terpaksa menghadapi wabak[2] dan penyakit[2] yang di-turun-kan dengan kuasa Allah subhanahu wata'ala, walau pun Kementerian ini menchuba bagaimana susah-nya dan bagaimana kemas-nya saya tidak fikir akan dapat di-chegah penyakit[2] yang saperti ini. Jadi memberatkan sangat Kementerian ini ada-lah tidak sa-patut-nya. Tetapi bagi saya masaalah yang besar-nya ia-lah penjagaan sekarang ini supaya jangan merebak lagi penyakit ini, bukan pada masa yang akan datang, sebab penyakit ada-lah dalam kuasa Tuhan. Kalau ada orang yang tidak perchaya terpulang-lah kapada dia. Yang menyusahkan saya ia-lah dua masaalah. Yang pertama masaalah suntek atau chuchok yang di-beri untok menchegah penyakit ini. Walau pun banyak telah di-perkatakan, tetapi kita belum dapat lagi mendengar daripada Menteri yang bertanggong-jawab sa-takat mana usaha[2] yang dapat di-jalan-kan ka-arah ini.

Wakil dari sa-belah sana mengatakan di-Melaka hingga pukul 3 pagi boleh bersuntek dan mengatakan pula perkara ini tidak-lah besar dan jangan-lah di-takut[2]kan. Kalau-lah tidak perkara besar tidak-lah sampai pukul 3 pagi boleh bersuntek? Jadi itu ada-lah luar biasa keadaan yang saperti itu. Itu pun, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, telah nampak tuntutan[2] bahawa ra'ayat bersunggoh[2] hendak menyelamatkan diri-nya dan amat sadikit manusia yang berani menjalani jalan mati yang sengkat. Oleh sebab yang demikian saya nampak beberapa kelinik ada-lah terbuka pintu-nya menchuchok orang[2] dengan mengenakan bayaran sa-banyak $2. Yang Berhormat dari Menglembu tadi mengatakan di-kenakan bayaran $1.50 itu berpatutan-lah, tetapi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, berhadapan kapada ra'ayat yang miskin $1.50 pun terlalu mahal, ada sa-tengah kelinik mengenakan bayaran sa-banyak $2. Saya memang menghormati usaha[2] doktor itu sa-kira-nya mengenakan kapada ra'ayat bayaran yang saperti itu, akan tetapi jika mereka tidak ada mempunyaï wang maka tidak-lah mereka pergi berchuchok.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, masaalah yang kedua ia-lah masaalah yang di-chakapkan oleh wakil dari sana tadi besok dia hendak balek ka-Melaka dan di-ajak-nya pula Yang Berhormat dari Tanjong berjalan[2]—tidak mengapa kata-nya. Saya fikir Kerajaan hendak-lah berfikir panjang memberi fikiran tentang wabak ini jangan-lah di-mudah[2]kan sangat. Ada-kah patut itu tidak di-kawal orang[2] yang tidak lagi di-suntek bagi menahankan daripada berpindah-nya penyakit[2] itu. Kita shukor kapada Allah bahawa wabak itu telah dapat di-kawal sa-hingga pada masa ini, tetapi jangan-lah kita chuba menunjokkan keberanian dan sombong kita, nanti apabila datang ta'un betul[2] tentu-lah kita tidak dapat menahan-nya. Satu daripada perkara yang saya dapati tengah

hari ini ia-lah di-Singapura sa-orang telah kena penyakit ini dan sa-orang kawan saya mengatakan bahawa orang[2] yang pergi ka-Singapura dari Persekutuan ini tidak-lah di-kawal sa-umpama menaiki keretapi dan sa-bagai-nya tidak-lah di-kawal dan di-tanya sama ada di-chuchok atau tidak. Itu-lah saya berharap Kerajaan jangan-lah memudah[2]kan perkara ini kerana ini ada-lah nyawa ra'ayat dan kita bersama yang patut kita jaga keselamatan-nya.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Mr Speaker, Sir, I would like to join my colleagues on this side of the House in rebutting the wild allegations made by the Members of the Opposition against the Government, in particular against the Ministry of Health, in regard to the incidence of the cholera in this country. As usual, the Members of the Opposition always indulge in wild criticisms without facts, and when facts are put to them, they would realise that all they have said is completely untrue.

Now, Sir, my colleague, the Honourable Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications, who was on the spot almost the very day that these cases of cholera were diagnosed, has explained the circumstances that took place and as to how the practitioners, the medical officers on the spot, had acted on that particular occasion. From the explanation, Sir, we could infer to realise that these officers have done their best to arrest the cases that they have found.

Now, the Members of the Opposition have made allegations against the Government as if the Government is responsible for the occurrence of these cholera cases. As the Member for Bachok said, this was an act of God and everyone knows it. The Government can only be responsible for stopping the spread of the disease. As has been explained, the Ministry of Health and the officers on the spot have done their best as could be seen from the figures that have been stated to this House, i.e., after three weeks we had so far ten cases only. As has been explained also, if it is compared with some other countries where these cases had occurred, there were hundred and thousand cases of them. So, obviously, Sir, in our case, we have taken particular care to see that the disease does not spread more than necessary.

As has been explained also by my Honourable friend and colleague, the Minister of Works, the cholera is one of the diseases that can spread in a matter of hours. Therefore, it must be a matter of considerable difficulty to try and stop the spread of this disease. However, I feel and I am satisfied that the officers have done their best.

But, Sir, the control of the spread of the disease is obviously a professional matter, a matter for the medical officers to advise the Government and it is not really a matter for the Government, which consists of laymen, to know what measures should be taken to control the spreading. The Government must rely on the advice of the professional men and, based on their advice, necessary action has to be taken. However, Sir, the Government has taken this matter seriously and that is why it has appointed a Committee consisting of people outside the Ministry of Health or the medical profession to ascertain the causes of this epidemic and also to assess the measures to be taken. The Government would like to be satisfied, Sir, based on the assessment made by the professional men, that adequate measures have been taken in this particular case. So, it is obvious that we, being a responsible Government, have done all we can to see that such a serious epidemic does not have more than actually necessary repercussions in the country. As I have said, we have taken action now, in that we have appointed a Committee to satisfy ourselves that the professional advice that has been given to us in this matter is correct in the circumstances. So, Sir, as I have said, there is no need for the Opposition to make an unnecessary cry over this because we are a responsible Government.

I also notice, Sir, that various other allegations have been made that we

have not approved the allocation of funds for water supply to Malacca. Now, Sir, this year, I am advised—unfortunately, this thing happened while I was away—we had an extraordinary drought in this country. This is also not the fault of the Alliance Government, I can assure you. I am sure the Honourable Member for Tanjong should have known, or I think he purposely ignored what he should have known, that when we voted for the Development Estimates 1963 we voted $5.05 million for water supply throughout the country and of this amount we voted $2 million for Malacca for the extension of the Municipality water supply and also for the Malacca Merlimau/Sg. Rambai Water Supply Scheme.

So it is quite clear that the Government and the Ministry of Health have done what is possible in the circumstances. But still the Government have appointed a Committee to satisfy ourselves that every possible measure was taken. So I would like to say quite clearly to this House and to this country that the Government takes this matter very seriously. We are a responsible Government and we have the interests of the people in mind and we will see to it that such an incidence would not recur, and if it does occur, maximum efforts will be exerted to check it. My colleague, the Acting Minister of Health will, after this, reply in detail about what has taken place. But one thing I would like to mention here. I must say that I regret very much that the Honourable Members of the Opposition cast aspersion on the absence of my Honourable colleague the Minister of Health. The Minister of Health is away from this country on official duty attending an important conference of the World Health Organisation in Geneva. But the absence of a Minister makes no difference to us. We are a Government which has collective responsibility. The whole Government is responsible for the administration of this country and the absence of a Minister does not mean that the Ministry is not functioning. The Ministry goes on as usual with another Minister looking after it and the whole Cabinet is responsible for carrying out government. So, there is no use to cast any aspersion on the absence of any Minister on a particular occasion, and I can assure you that Ministers only go away on important conferences and it is not true in this particular case that the Minister of Health has gone on a tour of Europe. So I do hope that this matter is clear to the House. Sir, I am advised that the Minister of Health will be coming back tomorrow.

Enche' Ahmad bin Arshad (Muar Utara): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya juga turut bersama[2] menolak tudohan yang di-datangkan oleh Yang Berhormat pembawa chadangan ini ia-itu dengan mengatakan bahawa Kementerian ini tidak menjalankan tugas-nya dalam hal menchegah penyakit wabak ta'un ini. Saya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ia-lah sa-orang yang datang dari kawasan penyakit wabak ta'un ia-itu kawasan Muar dan Tangkak. Hari ini saya nampak ra'ayat di-Muar yang saramai suku million orang itu ada-lah menguchapkan terima kaseh kapada Kerajaan yang telah menjalankan langkah[2] untok menchegah penyakit ini dengan berkesan. Satu daripada yang saya nampak pehak Kerajaan telah mengadakan 10 pusat suntek di-kawasan[2] luar bandar.

Sa-lain daripada itu ada-lah di-jangka boleh menghabiskan menyuntek pendudok[2] yang bagitu ramai dalam masa sa-minggu sahaja. Juga bagi pehak orang sakit dia ada-lah di-pereksa dan di-masokkan ka-dalam ward yang tertentu dan dia tidak boleh di-benarkan keluarga-nya menengok-nya kerana dia di-kawal oleh Polis. Rumah[2] yang di-shak terkena penyakit wabak ta'un ini pehak Kementerian Kesihatan telah menghantar orang untok menyemburkan ubat maka terselamat-lah pendudok[2] dalam kampong itu daripada berjangkit penyakit sa-umpama ini.

Sa-lain daripada itu saya berpendapat atas usaha yang telah di-buat oleh Kerajaan berhubong dengan pendudok dalam kawasan Muar itu, saya menguchapkan terima kaseh dan baharu[2] ini satu persidangan khas

yang di-hadziri oleh Yang Amat Berhormat Dato' Menteri Besar dan juga Ketua Perubatan dan Kesihatan. Negeri Johor menchari satu ikhtiar menchegah penyakit ini jangan merebak dari daerah Muar. Dalam perundingan itu telah di-ambil satu natijah ia-itu pehak Kesihatan Negeri Johore dapat bekerjasama dengan doktor[2] private dalam daerah Muar itu dengan memberikan ubat daripada Kerajaan di-berikan kapada doktor[2] private supaya menchuchok orang ramai dengan harga yang paling murah.

Kemudian daripada itu bagi pehak orang ramai, juga daripada pehak wakil Ra'ayat telah berjalan kakawasan masing[2] memberitahu orang ramai supaya mengikut nasihat[2] yang di-berikan oleh Pegawai Perubatan bagi menchegah penyakit ini.

Pada akhir-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, usaha orang ramai khas-nya orang[2] Islam bagi menchegah penyakit ini masing[2] telah sembahyang hajat berdo'a kapada Tohan supaya penyakit ta'un ini di-jauhi daripada kampong[2].

Sekian sahaja pendapat saya bagi menolak atas apa[2] tudohan yang telah di-datangkan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Tanjong itu.

Enche' Too Joon Hing (Telok Anson): Mr Speaker, Sir, I do not wish to add any more accusations as to negligence on the part of the Government, in view of the fact that so much has already been said by Members of the Opposition on this side. Sir, the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications and some of the backbenchers have appealed to us not to hurl any wild accusations on the Government. Certainly, Sir, in the face of the lack of any proper explanation and any signs of effective measures taken to check the spread of cholera, you cannot expect the Opposition here to sit quiet and not to say a word. Sir, we read in the papers a week or two ago that, when Singapore detected its first case of cholera the Singapore Government called on the people to have mass inoculations. That is an effective measure. Certainly I think the Alliance Government should take such and other steps in order to prevent the outbreak of cholera from spreading.

Sir, I would like to make a suggestion, and that is that in the rural areas particularly in the new villages and kampongs where the water supply and sanitation facilities are not so good or up-to-date as in the town centres priority should be given to see that those people are given inoculations first so that they could be immunised from cholera. We have seen, Sir—I have seen—that recently in Ipoh a lot of people have been rushing to private medical practioners for inoculations and some doctors make use of this outbreak of cholera to make good money. Certainly, Sir, the people living in the villages, particularly the poor people, cannot afford to pay the doctors for the inoculations besides, they have to travel all the way from the villages to towns to get inoculations. So, if the Government will give priority in giving inoculations in the new villages, I am sure the people there would be prevented from getting cholera, and I would certainly appeal to the Minister concerned to look into this, so that the people will not have to spend extra money for this. Sir, I do not like to say anything more because so much has already been said, but I do hope the Minister will look into this.

Tuan Haji Abdul Khalid: Mr Speaker, Sir, in order to appreciate the actual position in the outbreak of cholera and to look at it in its true perspective I will trace the events right back to the reporting of the first case which occurred.

At 7.30 p.m. on 29-4-63, a case with a history of profuse diarrhoea and vomiting was admitted into the General Hospital, Malacca. The patient, an old lady was in a markedly dehydrated condition. This was followed by another case on the following day, 30th April, one on 1st May, two on the 3rd May, and three on the 4th May. 31 cases were admitted between 5th and 9th May. All these cases were isolated, a measure necessary in cases of acute diarrhoea,

and saline infusion, a normal treatment for cases of acute dehydration, was, where necessary, administered.

Cholera was totally unsuspected until 4th May, 1963, and specimens were sent to the hospital laboratory at Malacca for necessary investigation, the result of which, however, could not be fully confirmed until 10th May, 1963, by the Institute for Medical Research.

The Ministry of Health was notified at 11.30 a.m. on 9th May, 1963, of the findings of the Pathologist, Malacca, and of the steps taken to have the specimens confirmed for cholera by the Institute for Medical Research. The Medical Officer of Health, Inland District, Kuala Lumpur, and other key officials of the Ministry were immediately alerted and instructed to stand by. In the afternoon of 10th May, on the receipt of confirmation of cholera from the Institute for Medical Research, the Medical Officer of Health, Inland District, Kuala Lumpur, proceeded to Malacca immediately, among other matters, to investigate into the source of infection. A statement on the outbreak of cholera in Malacca was released to the press on 10th May, 1963, which also advised the people on the precautionary measures they must take. This was followed by another press release on the same line on the following day, 11th May, 1963.

Malacca State was declared an infected area for cholera and the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting was requested to assist in giving through Radio Malaya, Department of Information and the Press, the widest publicity possible on the precautionary measures which the public should take to prevent the spread of the outbreak.

Arrangements were also made to mobilise officers from Johore, Negeri Sembilan, Selangor and Penang to assist in the campaign in Malacca and the Acting Deputy Director of Medical Services (Health) proceeded to Malacca on 11th May, 1963, to organise and conduct the campaign.

Topmost priority was necessarily directed towards the cure of those afflicted and the prevention of the spread of the disease. Inoculation while necessary does not have the same priority since it takes effect only after a lapse of about seven days, and even after inoculation the basic precautionary measures entailing personal hygiene and sanitation must still continue.

By noon on 13th May, 1963, the following officers were assembled in Malacca to strengthen the officers available in the State:

Acting Deputy Director of Medical Services (Health)

The Medical Officer of Health, Inland District, Kuala Lumpur

One Medical Officer from the General Hospital, Kuala Lumpur

One Epidemiologist (Hooper Foundation), Institute for Medical Research, Kuala Lumpur

Two Water Works Engineers from Public Works Department Headquarters, Kuala Lumpur

34 Nurses and Assistant Nurses from Penang, Johore and Negeri Sembilan.

Among the first preventive measures taken were the effective chlorination of the public water supply and the chlorination of all wells in the Municipal area with bleaching powder. Instructions were also issued to increase chlorination of all public water supplies throughout the country.

In anticipation of the launching of a mass inoculation campaign 23 inoculation centres, to be manned by 29 teams comprising of four members each were organised. Mass inoculation in the State of Malacca commenced at 2 p.m. on 15-5-63 and up to 20-5-63, 172,000 persons in the State of Malacca had been inoculated.

Measures to restrict the movement of persons into and out of the State of Malacca and the movement-out of specified foodstuffs to other parts of the Federation were also taken.

I would also like to refer to the position of vaccine supply of which considerable mention has been made in the press. The Institute for Medical Research had on hand 21,000 doses of vaccine ready for despatch. 2,000 doses

of vaccine were sent to Malacca through the messenger who brought the culture for cholera for confirmamation, on 9th May, 1963. An additional supply of 4,500 doses was sent on 10th May, followed by 8,900 doses and 5,000 doses on the 11th and 12th May, respectively. In addition, 1,000 doses to Penang were supplied. The production of vaccine was stepped up from then onwards and in between the 16th and 23rd May, 1963, 187,700 doses had been produced and distributed. The Institute for Medical Research had in fact available 200,000 doses of vaccine at the time of the outbreak, which was stored in bulk to avoid deterioration. It takes a little more than five days to dilute and test the vaccine for viability before issue. The rate of production is also limited by various factors. It is to be pointed out that no country in fact stores vaccine sufficient in quantity to undertake a mass inoculation of the whole of its population. It is the practice that countries co-operate to combat the outbreak of infectious diseases, and in cases of outbreak normally depend for assistance on one another. The Federation of Malaya in fact had been supplying cholera vaccine to Sarawak, North Borneo, and the Philippines during the recent outbreaks of cholera in those countries.

The allegation had been made that vaccine supplied by the Institute for Medical Research had passed its expiry date. This allegation is totally unfounded, irresponsible and wholly mischievous. It is most deeply regretted that this allegation which could so seriously undermine the confidence of our people in the measures being taken by Government has without due investigation been made.

I would like also to point out that the production of cholera vaccine is just a very small part of the activities of the Institute for Medical Research which has to cope up with the ever increasing demands made on it by the unprecedented development in the Medical and Health Services, and the Bacteriological Division of the Institute produces vaccine not only for cholera but also for rabies, typhoid and smallpox.

With the spread of the outbreak to Muar and the Segamat districts of Johore, measures similar to those in Malacca were taken. The decision was also taken to undertake a mass inoculation of the population in the States of Johore and Negeri Sembilan. Similarly, as a necessary precautionary measure a Federation wide inoculation has been decided on, on a priority basis as between States or areas. This Federation wide mass inoculation campaign will necessitate the inoculation of some seven million persons and necessary arrangements have been made to procure adequate supply of vaccine for the purpose.

Mr Speaker, Sir, I have placed before the House the true facts of what took place and the measures taken by the Government. I hope Honourable Members will appreciate that cholera and other matters pertaining to health are highly technical, and I as Minister had acted on the advice of the experts and specialists in the Ministry.

The Government is deeply concerned with the health of our people and is sparing no efforts to safeguard it. It is also aware of the concern of the public in the matter, and the various criticisms, founded or otherwise, which have been made. In order to determine the full facts on the outbreak of cholera Government has appointed a special committee to investigate and report on the steps taken to deal with and to arrest the outbreak, and to make recommendations to prevent recurrence. The Committee is under the chairmanship of the Honourable Mr Khaw Kai Boh with Dr Haji Megat Khas bin Megat Omar and Enche' Ng Chong Chee as members.

It is hoped that the report of this committee will soon be available. I submit that then, and only then, can the criticisms be proved justified or otherwise.

Mr Speaker, Sir, I would like to take this opportunity to answer some of the questions raised which have not been included in the general reply

which I have just made. The Honourable Member for Tanjong has alleged that the Government had not taken prompt action on food movement and the movement of persons out of the infected areas. On the question of food movement, I wish to inform the Honourable Member that the power lies with the local authorities. The Ministry on behalf of the Federation Government had already contacted the State Government. In fact, I went down to Malacca personally to consult the State Government and with the concurrence of the State Government and local authorities there we gazetted legislation to control the movement of foodstuffs to and from Malacca with effect from the 21st of this month. The same applies to the movement of people from Malacca to other States in the Federation. Likewise, we have also asked the Johore State Government to take similar actions, and I am happy to note that the local authorities in Johore have already taken action to control the movement of foodstuffs and the movement of people from the two districts in Johore, that is Muar and Segamat, with effect from the 22nd of this month.

Sir, I think most of the questions raised have been replied to in the general reply, but I wish to reply to one point raised by the Honourable Member for Menglembu, and that is on the question whether vaccine can be supplied to Ipoh if an outbreak in Ipoh occurs. The answer is "Yes"—we have the necessary supply. I hope he will be happy to hear the answer, but unfortunately as is customary after speaking he goes out. I think time does not permit me to speak any longer and I hope I have clarified the stand of my Ministry.

Question put, and agreed to.

Adjourned at 6.19 p.m.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Malays in Commerce and Industry

1. Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad bertanya kapada Menteri Perdagangan dan Perusahaan ada-kah Kerajaan sedar bahawa satu dari kesulitan[2] memajukan orang[2] Melayu di-dalam perdagangan dan perusahaan ia-lah tebal-nya monopoli perkauman di-dalam lapangan[2] itu. Jika sedar, apa-kah ranchangan dan langkah[2] Kerajaan menolong orang[2] Melayu mengatasi-nya.

Menteri Perdagangan dan Perusahaan (Dr Lim Swee Aun): Tanah Melayu ada-lah sa-buah negeri yang bebas pendudok[2]-nya boleh menjalankan apa[2] perusahaan, dan barang siapa pun, dengan tidak di-kira bangsa dan ugama, dengan bebas boleh masok dalam mana[2] lapangan perdagangan dan perusahaan yang di-pileh-nya. Orang[2] Melayu, sama saperti orang[2] lain yang baru masok dalam lapangan[2] ini, mesti-lah menghadap perlumbaan dengan orang[2] yang sudah maju. Bagi menolong orang[2] Melayu supaya dapat mengambil bahagian yang memberi bekas dalam perdagangan dan perusahaan, termasok mengatasi perlumbaan, maka Kerajaan telah menubohkan sa-buah Jawatan-Kuasa Kerja terdiri dari Pegawai[2] dengan di-bantu oleh sa-pasokan Penasihat[2] untok memberi nasihat kapada Jawatan-Kuasa ini dari sa-masa ka-masa berkenaan dengan langkah[2] dan tindakan yang patut di-ambil.

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

United Nations Allowance to Malayan Soldiers in Congo

2. Dato' Mohamed Hanifah bin Haji Abdul Ghani bertanya kapada Menteri Pertahanan:

(*a*) Benar-kah Anggota Tentera Persekutuan Tanah Melayu telah tidak mendapat Elaun Perkhidmatan Bangsa[2] Bersatu sa-banyak $10 saperti yang di-berikan kapada Tentera[2] dari negeri[2] lain yang berkhidmat di-Congo, jika benar, mengapa.

(*b*) Apa-kah langkah[2] yang akan di-ambil oleh Kerajaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu bagi menuntut elaun itu daripada Pertubohan Bangsa[2] Bersatu dan bila langkah itu di-jalankan, jika tidak berhasil bila-kah Kerajaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu berchadang hendak mengganti kadar elaun itu kapada Askar[2] yang telah berkhidmat di-Congo.

Menteri Pertahanan (Tun Haji Abdul Razak):

(*a*) Pasokan[2] Tentera dari semua negeri (National Contingents) yang berkhidmat di-Congo ada-lah di-bayar elaun[2] yang berikut ini oleh Pertubohan Bangsa[2] Bersatu:

(i) Elaun Perkhidmatan Bangsa[2] Bersatu sa-banyak 83 Francs wang Congo (lebeh kurang $3.90 Malaya) sa-hari.

(ii) Elaun Chuti Penggal sa-banyak $3 wang Amerika (lebeh kurang $9.00 Malaya) dengan di-kira 2½ hari chuti pada tiap[2] bulan mereka berkhidmat di-Congo.

(iii) Elaun Seberang Laut mengikut sa-bagaimana yang telah di-setujui oleh tiap[2] satu negeri yang ada menghantar pasokan tentera-nya dengan pehak yang berkuasa Bangsa[2] Bersatu.

Bayaran Elaun Seberang Laut ada-lah berbeza[2] di-antara satu negeri dengan satu negeri. Berkenaan dengan askar[2] dari Persekutuan Tanah Melayu mereka ada-lah di-bayar kadar yang berikut di-bawah mengikut pangkat masing[2]—

	Elaun Seberang Laut (Wang Malaya)
	Sa-hari
Berigediar	$9.00
Kolonel	7.50
Leftenan Kolonel ...	6.75
Major	5.25
Kaptan, Leftenan dan Leftenan Muda ...	4.50
Pegawai Rendah yang bertauliah I dan II (Warrant Officer I and II)	2.25

	Elaun Seberang Laut (Wang Malaya) *Sa-hari*
Sarjan Turus dan Sarjan	$1.80
Kopral dan lain² pangkat ka-bawah ...	1.20

(*b*) Semua elaun² yang tersebut di-atas telah di-bayar kapada askar² Malaya yang berkhidmat di-Congo. Oleh itu pertanyaan bahagian ini tiada-lah berbangkit.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

Grants-in-aid to Primary and Secondary National Type Schools

3. Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad bertanya kapada Menteri Pelajaran berapa banyak-kah bantuan penoh dan sa-paroh yang telah di-berikan kapada Sekolah² Rendah dan Menengah Jenis Kebangsaan masing² berbahasa pengantar Tamil, China dan Inggeris bagi tahun 1961 dan 1962 masing² bagi seluroh Persekutuan Tanah Melayu.

Menteri Pelajaran (Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan): Jumlah wang yang di-beri sebagai bantuan yang terta'alok di-dalam Undang² kapada Sekolah² Rendah yang mendapat bantuan penoh dan separoh bantuan dan Sekolah² Menengah Jenis Kebangsaan (Tamil, China dan Inggeris) di-dalam Persekutuan Tanah Melayu bagi tahun 1961 dan tahun 1962 ia-lah sebagai terkandong di-dalam rajah berikut:

A. Sekolah Rendah yang mendapat bantuan penoh dan separoh bantuan dan Sekolah² Menengah Jenis Kebangsaan (Tamil, China dan Inggeris) di-dalam Persekutuan Tanah Melayu bagi tahun 1961 dan 1962.

Tahun	Sekolah Rendah			Sekolah Menengah			*Jumlah*
	Tamil $	*China* $	*Inggeris* $	*Tamil* $	*China* $	*Inggeris* $	$
1961 ..	5,622,656*	25,558,508*	19,255,028*	—	1,348,001	23,097,214	74,881,407
1962 ..	7,477,817	41,294,287	29,296,551	—	4,705,083	25,728,963	108,502,701
Jumlah ..	13,100,473	66,852,795	48,551,579	—	6,053,084	48,826,177	183,384,108

* Angka² ini tidak termasok jumlah wang yang di-beri kapada Sekolah² Rendah Jenis² Kebangsaan yang mendapat bantuan penoh di-dalam Negeri Sembilan dan Majlis Bandaran Kuala Lumpur oleh kerana kenyataan² jumlah wang itu belum lagi dapat di-adakan oleh Kementerian.

B. Bantuan terta'alok di-bawah Undang² kapada Sekolah² Rendah yang mendapat separoh bantuan dan Sekolah² Menengah Jenis Kebangsaan (Tamil, China dan Inggeris) di-dalam Persekutuan Tanah Melayu bagi tahun 1961 dan 1962.

Tahun	Sekolah Rendah			Sekolah Menengah			*Jumlah*
	Tamil $	*China* $	*Inggeris* $	*Tamil* $	*China* $	*Inggeris* $	$
1961 ..	—	1,239,970*	5,028	—	2,122,584	11,824	3,379,406
1962 .	—	40,044	4,421	—	—	—	44,465
Jumlah ..	—	1,180,014	9,449	—	2,122,584	11,824	3,423,871

* Angka² ini tidak termasok jumlah wang yang di-beri kapada Sekolah² Rendah Jenis² Kebangsaan yang mendapat bantuan separoh di-dalam Negeri Sembilan dan Majlis Bandaran Kuala Lumpur oleh kerana kenyataan² jumlah wang itu belum lagi dapat di-adakan oleh Kementerian.

Special Guidance in Studies to Students in School Hostels

4. Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad bertanya kapada Menteri Pelajaran apa-kah langkah² panduan dan pimpinan yang khas di-berikan dengan terator-nya bagi pelajar² yang tinggal di-asrama² sekolah.

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan: Pada keselurohan-nya, asrama² ada-lah di-bena dalam lengkongan sekolah² yang menerima bantuan Kerajaan, dan penyeliaan sa-suatu asrama itu, termasok panduan dan pimpinan dalam pelajaran murid² yang menumpang di-situ, ada-lah suatu perkara di-bawah jagaan Guru Besar Sekolah itu, yang bertanggong-jawab atas tata-tertib murid² itu.

Tindakan sedang di-ambil oleh Kementerian ini untok melichinkan pertadbiran dan penyeliaan asrama² sekolah² yang berbagai jenis itu.

National School at Badak in Bachok

5. Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad bertanya kapada Menteri Pelajaran apa-kah sebab²-nya hingga hari ini kerja pembenaan Sekolah Kebangsaan Badak, Bachok, belum pun di-mulai dan bila-kah pembenaan itu akan di-jalankan.

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan: Pembenaan Sekolah Kebangsaan di-Badak, Bachok, telah di-ranchangkan untok tahun 1963; tetapi terpaksa di-tanggohkan hingga tahun 1964. Sebab-nya ia-lah kerana kerja² pembenaan sekolah, yang pada asal-nya telah di-ranchangkan untok tahun 1963 dengan peruntokan yang telah di-persetujukan kapada Kementerian Pelajaran di-bawah Anggaran Kemajuan tahun 1963, telah tidak dapat di-laksanakan pada kesemua-nya dalam tahun ini.

Claim by Women Teachers for Equal Pay

6. Enche' Chan Yoon Onn: To ask the Minister of Education to state what steps the Government has taken on the claim by teachers for equal pay.

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan: The claim by women teachers for equal pay with men is a matter which is being examined as a whole, in conjunction with claims of other Government women employees, by a Committee already appointed by Government.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

Earned Income Relief

7. Enche' Chan Yoon Onn: To ask the Minister of Finance to state whether the Government will amend the ten per cent earned income relief for tax-payers to fifteen per cent to ease their hardships before the imposition of tax.

Minister of Finance (Enche' Tan Siew Sin): Suggestions for the relief of taxpayers can be borne in mind, but it must be stressed at the same time that serious effects on the income tax yield will follow if all such suggestions are adopted.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND SOCIAL WELFARE

Social Security Scheme for the Unemployed

8. Enche' Chan Yoon Onn: To ask the Minister of Labour and Social Welfare to state, in view of the un-employment situation in the Federa-tion, whether he would announce the steps taken by the Government in connection with the Social Security Scheme for the unemployed.

Minister of Labour and Social Welfare (Enche' Bahaman bin Samsudin): A Committee, consisting of Government, employers' and workers' representatives, is studying the possi-bility of introducing a comprehensive social security scheme in the Federation of Malaya. One of the matters being studied is the feasibility of introducing an unemployment insurance scheme.

Though Government's decision on the matter would necessarily have to await this Committee's recommenda-tions, it must be pointed out that the provisions of unemployment benefits, through unemployment insurance, will not in itself solve the unemployment problem, but may only provide cash benefits to a worker if he is unemployed and fulfills the requirements of having paid a specified number of monthly contributions prior to his being un-employed.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH

Doctors from the Philippines

9. Enche' Too Joon Hing: To ask the Minister of Health to state how many doctors has the Federation Government decided or proposed to recruit from Philippines under the ASA Plan.

The Acting Minister of Health (Tuan Haji Khalid bin Awang Osman): The Federation of Malaya Government proposes to recruit up to sixty doctors from the Philippines.

10. Enche' Too Joon Hing: To ask the Minister of Health to state what qualifi-cations these Philippines doctors possess, whether these qualifications are recog-nised in this country and in keeping with the standard of our local doctors.

Tuan Haji Khalid bin Awang Osman: The doctors to be recruited from the Philippines will have to possess necessary qualifications for registration as Medical Practitioners in this country, under Section 9 (i) (C) of the Medical Registration Ordinance, 1952 (69 of 1952).

11. Enche' Too Joon Hing: To ask the Minister of Health to state whether the Federation Government did explore the possibility of recruiting doctors with recognised qualifications from the Commonwealth countries such as Ceylon, India, Hongkong, etc., before recruiting the Philippines doctors.

Tuan Haji Khalid bin Awang Osman: The question of recruiting doctors with recognised qualifications from Commonwealth countries has always been and continues to be explored by my Ministry.

12. Enche' Too Joon Hing: To ask the Minister of Health to state whether the Medical Council and the Malayan Medical Association were consulted before the Government decided to ask for the Philippine doctors.

Tuan Haji Khalid bin Awang Osman: The Malayan Medical Council has been fully consulted on the proposal to recruit doctors on contract from the Philippines. A representative of the Council will, in fact, be sitting in the Selection Board to interview applicants in the Philippines.

13. Enche' Too Joon Hing: To ask the Minister of Health to state the terms and conditions of service being offered to the Philippine doctors and whether such terms and conditions of service had been offered to local doctors not in Government service before they were offered to Philippine doctors.

Tuan Haji Khalid bin Awang Osman: The terms and conditions of service being offered to the doctors on contract from the Philippines are as under:

(*a*) A contract period of three years resident service.

(*b*) Basic salary of 730×34 (annual increment)—$934/Efficiency Bar/ 982×34 (annual increment)—$1,254 (Malayan Dollars).

Incremental credits will be given for post-qualifying experience. In addition to the basic salary, a cost of living allowance is payable according to approved rates. Payment of gratuity, full pay vacation leave, free passage and free medical attention will be provided in the contract terms. A Housing Allowance will be payable in lieu of quarters.

Such terms and conditions of service are available to local doctors if they offer to join Government Service on contract.

14. Enche' Too Joon Hing: To ask the Minister of Health to state that as the Malay language qualification has been one of the main reasons which caused many doctors and dental surgeons to resign from the medical service, and in view of the serious shortage of doctors and dental surgeons in the respective services, whether the Government has considered relaxing the standard of the language qualification, so that more doctors and dental surgeons would join and remain in the medical service.

Tuan Haji Khalid bin Awang Osman: It is not true to say that the Malay Language Examination has been one of the main reasons causing many doctors and dental surgeons to resign from the Government Service. Doctors and Dental Surgeons are provided with a Munshi Allowance of $55 per mensem for a period of eighteen months. They are required to pass this examination in three years. In justifiable cases extension of this period, where necessary, had been granted.

MINISTRY OF INTERNAL SECURITY

Royal Federation Police Force in Singapore

15. Dato' Mohamed Hanifah bin Haji Abdul Ghani bertanya kapada Menteri Keselamatan Dalam Negeri benar-kah ada lebeh kurang 700 orang anggota Polis di-Raja Persekutuan Tanah Melayu di-beri tugas bekerja di-Singapura pada masa ini. Jika benar maka di-atas asas apa-kah mereka itu bertugas di-sana; di-bawah undang[2] apa, dengan tugas apa, dan atas sharat[2] bagaimana.

Menteri Keselamatan Dalam Negeri (Dato' Dr Ismail bin Haji Abdul Rahman): Lebeh kurang 700 orang anggota[2] Polis Simpanan (semua Pangkat) yang mewakili 5 buah Pasokan[2]

dalam Pasokan Polis di-Raja Persekutuan Tanah Melayu akan dikehendaki untok memperkuatkan Pasokan Polis Singapura dalam menjalankan tugas[2] menjaga keamanan orang ramai daripada tarikh ditubohkan Malaysia.

Pasokan[2] Simpanan ini (Reserve Units) ada-lah di-hantar ka-Singapura sa-belum di-tubohkan Malaysia, dengan tujuan untok memberi kesempatan kapada anggota[2] Polis ini supaya dapat membiasakan diri dengan keadaan[2] di-Singapura dan juga untok berlateh dengan rakan[2] sa-jawat mereka dalam Pasokan Polis Singapura. Polis[2] ini di-hantar ka-Singapura menurut sharat[2] Sekshen 26 Undang[2] Polis, No. 14 tahun 1952. Hingga sekarang 394 orang anggota[2] Polis Simpanan telah di-hantar ka-Singapura.

MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Development Expenditure Allocations to States

16. Enche' Mohd. Asri bin Haji Muda bertanya kapada Menteri Pembangunan Luar Bandar berapa jumlah belanja pembangunan yang telah di-peruntokkan dan di-keluarkan kapada tiap[2] Negeri dalam Persekutuan bagi tahun 1962 dan 1963 serta minta butir-kan mengikut jenis[2] kerja pembangunan saperti jalan[2] raya, bangunan[2] sekolah dan bilek[2] darjah, parit dan tali-ayer dan lain[2] lagi.

Menteri Pembangunan Luar Bandar (Tun Haji Abdul Razak): Jumlah wang yang telah di-belanjakan bagi ranchangan[2] Pembangunan Luar Bandar ada di-tunjokkan dengan jelas-nya di-dalam Anggaran Belanjawan Pembangunan bagi Kerajaan Negeri dan Persekutuan bagi tahun[2] yang tersebut.

Untok memberi keterangan[2] lanjut bagi tiap[2] Ranchangan Pembangunan Luar Bandar yang di-lancharkan bagi tahun 1962 dan 1963 berkehendakkan masa dan penyelidekan yang panjang oleh sebab banyak-nya ranchangan[2] ini dan juga ranchangan[2] ini berlainan di-antara satu sama lain dan ini memerlukan rundingan dengan tiap[2] Kementerian dan Ketua[2] Jabatan Persekutuan dan Negeri keseluroh-nya.

Ada pun bidang Ranchangan Pembangunan Luar Bandar tersangat-lah luas dan ia-nya mengandongi ranchangan[2] Kerajaan Persekutuan, Negeri dan yang di-dalam senarai butir[2] bersama (Concurrent List) Kerajaan Persekutuan dan Negeri di-bawah fasal 9, Perlembagaan Persekutuan, dan bilangan ranchangan[2] yang tepat hanya boleh di-perolehi selepas berunding dengan rapi dan lanjut-nya dengan tiap[2] Kerajaan Negeri.

Federal Land Development Authority Schemes

Water Supply

17. Enche' Ng Ann Teck: To ask the Deputy Prime Minister to state what measures are taken to supply water to homes in the Federal Land Development Schemes in the Federation.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Water is supplied to settlers homes in FLDA Schemes in two methods: first, deep wells are provided at one well for every 12 houses until such time that the permanent piped water supply is established; permanent piped water schemes are under construction for all FLDA Schemes.

Homes for Settlers

18. Enche' Ng Ann Teck: To ask the Deputy Prime Minister to state

(*a*) what plans the FLDA has to provide homes for the settlers in FLDA Schemes;

(*b*) what types of homes are being provided;

(*c*) what is the cost per unit to the settler; and

(*d*) to whom the contract has been given.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak:

(*a*) The FLDA builds the houses for the settlers before they enter on FLDA Schemes, and the cost is charged to the Settlers Loan Account. At present approximately 3,000 settlers houses are being built in 21 FLDA Schemes.

(*b*) The settlers houses being provided are prefabricated pressure—treated timber houses.

(*c*) The cost per unit varies from $1,300 to $1,700 per house depending on the distance the FLDA Scheme is from the factory where the houses are being made.

(*d*) The 1963 contract for the construction of settlers houses has been awarded to two Contractors:

(i) Timber Industries Ltd, Singapore;

(ii) Prefabricated Timber Houses Ltd, Petaling Jaya, Kuala Lumpur.

PRIME MINISTER'S DEPARTMENT

Salaries of Police Personnel

19. Enche' Chan Yoon Onn: To ask the Prime Minister to state what steps the Government has taken to increase the present salary of the Federation Police Constables.

The Prime Minister: A claim for an upward revision of salary scales has been received from the Junior Police Officers' Association. It is now being actively considered by Government.

20. Enche' Chan Yoon Onn: To ask the Prime Minister to state the result of the examination held by the Ministry of Internal Security, the Treasury and the Federation Establishment Office into the salaries of Police personnel and whether there will be an official report of the revised salary scheme.

The Prime Minister: This question is connected with question No. 19. The claim will be discussed in accordance with Whitley Council procedure.

Merger between Singapore and Federation

21. Enche' Chan Yoon Onn: To ask the Prime Minister to state the present position of the merger between Singapore and the Federation of Malaya.

The Prime Minister: The talks between the Federation and Singapore Governments on constitutional arrangements for a merger are at its final stages and it is hoped that they will be concluded soon.

Unemployment

22. Enche' Chan Yoon Onn: To ask the Prime Minister to state the steps taken by Government to solve the problem of general unemployment.

The Prime Minister: By current international standard, there is no general unemployment in the Federation as the unemployed forms only a small proportion of the working population. A survey undertaken by the Department of Statistics and the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare in April and September, 1962, shows that 5.2 per cent of the men and 7.9 per cent of the women or an average of 6 per cent of the labour force were unemployed. In terms of *all* persons between 15 to 70 years of age, the percentage of males unemployed was 4.4 per cent and females unemployed was 3.2 per cent. As a comparison, unemployment percentages for the labour force in Canada, Puerto Rico and the United States are 5.9 per cent, 12.3 per cent and 5.6 per cent respectively.

The measures which are being undertaken to increase employment opportunities to meet the demands of a growing population are embodied in the Second Five-Year Plan. This Plan is being energetically carried out and in the last two years, it is estimated that total production in the country has, in fact, increased by about 5 per cent per year. In agriculture, large areas of land are being carefully brought into production under FLDA and fringe alienation schemes with consequent substantial increases in employment opportunities. In the industrial sector, policies to encourage private enterprise through the development of industrial estates, pioneer industry legislation, and a general healthy attitude toward industrial growth have also brought increased investment and employment. For example, employment in selected manufacturing industries increased by 10 per cent from 1960 to 1961.

HUJONGAN KHAS

KAPADA

TITAH UCHAPAN

Hujongan Khas Kapada Titah Uchapan Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda Yang Di-Pertuan Agong Dalam Majlis Pembukaan Parlimen Pada Hari Rabu, 22 Haribulan Mei, 1963

Kertas ini ia-lah Hujongan Khas kapada Titah Uchapan yang di-lafadzkan oleh Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong dalam Majlis Pembukaan Parlimen pada hari Rabu, 22 haribulan Mei, 1963, ia-itu mengandongi lain² penerangan yang lengkap.

PERDANA MENTERI

(A) Bahagian Peranchangan Ekonomi

1. Ekonomi negara ada-lah menghadapi masa'alah² yang sukar dan rumit. Jika kita hendak menunaikan kehendak² pendudok² yang sa-makin bertambah banyak maka usaha pembangunan negara hendak-lah di-jalankan dengan bersunggoh². Bagaimana pun jika di-lihat chara Kerajaan menjalankan kerja² pembangunan negara nyata-lah dengan tiada shak lagi bahawa ia boleh menjalankan tugas-nya dengan sempurna.

2. *Penyata mengenai Pertanian.* Pakar² pertanian dari Ford Foundation telah bersetuju dengan kebanyakan daripada usaha² yang di-jalankan untok menambah hasil dan membanyakkan jenis pertanian. Pada pendapat mereka segala usaha Kerajaan hendak menambah hasil serta meninggikan taraf hidup pendudok² kawasan luar bandar telah berjaya. Mereka mengatakan bahawa dengan kejayaan² ini maka dapat-lah Persekutuan Tanah Melayu memadankan ranchangan²-nya dengan keadaan² ekonomi.

3. *Sharikat Malayan Industrial Development Finance Limited.* Berhubong dengan perkara hendak meluaskan lagi perniagaan Sharikat Malayan Industrial Development Finance Limited maka elok-lah, umpama-nya, Sharikat itu menubohkan beberapa buah sharikat kechil bagi yang tersebut di-bawah ini:

(*a*) Membeli tanah dan mengusahakan-nya untok di-jadikan kawasan² perusahaan di-beberapa tempat di-negeri ini;

(*b*) Mendirikan bangunan² perusahaan dan perniagaan untok di-sewakan atau di-jual;

(*c*) Memberi pinjaman modal kapada sharikat perusahaan dan pengusaha harta yang kechil²;

(*d*) Menchari modal equity daripada Stock Exchange dan menanam modal itu dalam sharikat perusahaan dan pengusaha harta yang kechil² dengan membeli saham² sharikat² itu; dan

(*e*) Membantu orang² Melayu mengambil bahagian dalam perusahaan².

4. *Penyata Ekonomi Rueff mengenai Malaysia.* Bagi kema'amoran Malaysia Kerajaan Persekutuan berharap akan dapat bekerjasama dengan Negeri² Malaysia. Dengan Negeri² itu bekerja bersama² maka Malaysia akan mendatangkan kebahagiaan dan kesentosaan. Oleh kerana mustahak di-adakan susunan² ekonomi yang kukoh bagi Malaysia maka Kerajaan Persekutuan bersama² dengan Kerajaan² lain yang berkenaan telah meminta Bank Dunia menghantar beberapa orang pakar kakawasan ini.

5. Kerajaan² itu meminta pakar² tersebut mengkaji masa'alah² yang akan timbul daripada penyatuan negeri² dalam Malaysia dan mengeshorkan chara² yang baik sa-kali bagi menyatukan susunan ekonomi. Pakar² tersebut yang di-ketuai oleh Professor Jacques Rueff telah membuat suatu penyelidekan yang lengkap mengenai semua masa'alah² dan pakar² itu baharu sahaja selesai membuat penyata-nya. Kerajaan ada-lah menunggu² akan penyata tersebut.

(B) Bahagian Hal Ehwal Malaysia

6. Pembukaan Bahagian Hal Ehwal Malaysia dalam Jabatan Perdana Menteri ada-lah satu kejadian yang penting dalam tahun 1962. Bahagian ini ada-lah bertanggong-jawab bagi menyatukan pentadbiran Negeri² Persekutuan Malaysia. Bahagian ini ada sa-orang Timbalan Setia Usaha dan dua orang Setia Usaha Rendah bekerja di-bawah kelolaan Setia Usaha Tetap,

Jabatan Perdana Menteri. Pada menjalankan tugas[2]-nya Bahagian ini telah bekerja rapat dengan semua Kementerian Kerajaan, terutama sa-kali dengan Peguam Negara dan Penggubal Undang[2].

7. Bahagian Hal Ehwal Malaysia mula menjalankan kerja-nya pada bulan Ogos tahun 1962. Bagi di-gunakan dalam perbinchangan dan rundingan antara Kerajaan berkenaan dengan Malaysia, Bahagian ini ada-lah mengumpulkan dan menyusun bahan[2] keterangan berkenaan dengan susunan Kementerian[2] dan Jabatan[2] di-Persekutuan Tanah Melayu serta dasar[2] Kerajaan yang ada sekarang dan ada-lah membantu menentukan apa-kah susunan[2] yang sesuai bagi mentadbirkan Malaysia kelak. Dan lagi Bahagian ini menjalankan kerja perhubongan antara pegawai[2] Kerajaan Persekutuan dengan pegawai[2] Kerajaan[2] lain yang berthabit dengan Malaysia, termasok Singapura dan Brunei.

8. Jawatan-Kuasa antara Kerajaan yang di-tubohkan untok menyediakan susunan[2] perlembagaan yang akan datang dengan Borneo Utara dan Sarawak ada lima Jawatan-Kuasa Kechil ia-itu Jawatan-Kuasa Kechil Perlembagaan. Jawatan-Kuasa Kechil Kewangan, Jawatan-Kuasa Kechil Undangan dan Kehakiman, Jawatan-Kuasa Kechil Perkhidmatan 'Awam dan Jawatan-Kuasa Kechil Penyusunan Jabatan[2]. Dengan terbit-nya Penyata Jawatan-Kuasa antara Kerajaan mengenai Malaysia selesai-lah kerja Jawatan-Kuasa dan Jawatan-Kuasa[2] Kechil itu kechuali Jawatan-Kuasa Penyusunan Jabatan[2]. Kerja yang di-buat oleh Jawatan-Kuasa Kechil Penyusunan Jabatan[2] itu maseh belum siap lagi. Dan lagi tugas Bahagian Hal Ehwal Malaysia itu ia-lah berhubong dengan pegawai[2] yang berkenaan di-Borneo Utara dan Sarawak untok menyediakan badan[2] yang sesuai bagi menjalankan shor[2] yang terkandong dalam Penyata Jawatan-Kuasa antara Kerajaan itu.

(C) Melawat Sambil Belajar

9. Ranchangan melawat sambil belajar maseh di-dapati banyak faedah-nya. Dalam tahun 1962 sa-banyak 24 lawatan telah di-buat. Sa-ramai 201 orang telah pergi. Mereka telah melawat India, Pakistan, Indonesia, Filipina, Negeri Thai, dan Negeri[2] Borneo. Rombongan[2] itu terbahagi kapada sembilan gulongan—pendidek[2], ketua[2] kaum, ketua[2] pemuda, pekerja[2] kerjasama, ahli[2] majlis meshuarat undangan, pekerja[2] sukarela, ketua[2] kawasan luar bandar, pekerja[2] kebajikan masharakat dan pegawai[2] Kerajaan. Lawatan[2] yang di-atorkan 25 kali pada tahun 1961 ia-lah ka-sa-puloh buah negeri di-Asia dan dua buah negeri di-Afrika; lawatan[2] dalam tahun 1962 ia-lah ka-Negeri[2] Borneo sahaja. Yang membuat lawatan itu 17 kumpulan semua-nya. Lima lawatan ka-ketiga[2] buah Negeri Borneo, dua ka-Borneo Utara dan Sarawak sahaja, lima ka-Borneo Utara sahaja, satu ka-Sarawak dan empat ka-Brunei sahaja.

10. Ada pun kerja[2] Jawatan-Kuasa Lawatan[2] Sambil Belajar telah di-luaskan dan boleh di-bahagikan saperti berikut:

(i) Mengator lawatan[2] sambil belajar ka-negeri[2] Asia yang berhampiran;

(ii) Mengator lawatan[2] dalam Persekutuan Tanah Melayu bagi orang[2] yang di-pileh dari negeri[2] yang berhampiran, termasok lawatan sambil belajar ASA; dan

(iii) Mengator lawatan[2] dalam Persekutuan Tanah Melayu bagi pendudok[2] Tanah Melayu.

11. Pada tahun 1962 lebeh daripada 530 orang, kebanyakan-nya ketua[2] kaum dan pemimpin[2] politik daripada Ketiga[2] buah Negeri Borneo telah di-jemput melawat Persekutuan. Sa-lain daripada itu wakil[2] wanita daripada Brunei dan Sarawak telah hadzir bersama[2] dalam perayaan Hari Wanita yang pertama yang telah di-adakan di-Kuala Lumpur, dan 20 orang pemuda pemudi daripada ketiga[2] buah Negeri Borneo telah bersama[2] dalam Pesta Pemuda Pemudi yang di-anjorkan oleh Persatuan Majlis Pemuda Pemudi Tanah Melayu. Empat lawatan[2] sambil belajar bagi Negeri[2] ASA telah di-atorkan juga pada tahun 1962, empat perwakilan datang ka-Persekutuan dari Negeri Thai dan satu daripada Filipina.

(D) Ranchangan[2] Negara di-Kuala Lumpur

12. Kerja melaksanakan dua ranchangan negara yang di-mulakan beberapa lama dahulu ada-lah terus di-jalankan. Ranchangan[2] ini ia-lah membena sa-buah Muzium Negara yang baharu dan sa-buah Pusat Latehan Perkhidmatan 'Awam. Muzium Negara hampir siap di-bena dan ada-lah sa-buah bangunan yang amat chantek dan boleh-lah ia di-sifatkan sa-bagai lambang kebudayaan negara ini. Pada masa ini barang[2] pertunjokan sedang di-kumpulkan dan di-siapkan dan ada-lah di-harapkan Muzium itu akan dapat di-buka dengan resmi-nya pada bulan Ogos. Berkenaan dengan Pusat Latehan Perkhidmatan 'Awam itu pula, Kerajaan New Zealand telah memberi bantuan pada mendirikan bangunan Pusat tersebut di-Lembah Pantai. Bangunan itu sudah siap di-dirikan dan di-harapkan ia boleh di-gunakan apabila telah lengkap alat perkakas-nya.

13. Lain[2] ranchangan yang besar yang sedang di-laksanakan di-Kuala Lumpur ia-lah membena Masjid Negara dan Bangunan Parlimen dan membena sa-buah Tugu Peringatan Kebangsaan bagi mengingati perjuangan Pasokan[2] Keselamatan menentang pengganas[2] Komunis. Masjid Negara dan Tugu Peringatan Kebangsaan itu ada-lah di-bena dengan wang derma orang ramai dan wang yang di-adakan oleh Kerajaan Persekutuan dan Kerajaan[2] Negeri.

(E) Pejabat Perjawatan Persekutuan

14. Ranchangan menggantikan pegawai[2] dagang dengan pegawai[2] Tanah Melayu ada-lah berjalan dengan memuaskan hati. Hingga akhir tahun 1962 sa-ramai 1,314 orang pegawai[2] dagang telah bersara; pegawai[2] yang maseh berkhidmat ia-lah pegawai[2] yang ada 'ilmu dan pengalaman khas dan pegawai[2] teknik yang di-benarkan berkhidmat lagi hingga tahun 1965 atau yang di-lanjutkan perkhidmatan-nya hingga tahun itu. Usaha sedang di-jalankan dengan bersunggoh[2] bagi melayakkan pegawai[2] Tanah Melayu memegang jawatan[2] yang di-kosongkan oleh pegawai[2] dagang.

15. Semenjak tahun 1961, Kerajaan Persekutuan telah memberi hadiah[2] pelajaran di-bawah Ranchangan Colombo kapada beberapa orang pegawai daripada negeri[2] tetangga. Semenjak itu sa-ramai 45 orang pegawai telah di-beri latehan. Pegawai[2] ini datang daripada Borneo Utara, Brunei, Sarawak, Negeri Thai, Filipina, Ceylon, Laos, Singapura, dan juga Indonesia. Maseh ada lagi di-terima permintaan[2] daripada negeri[2] tersebut, dan semua permintaan itu sedang di-timbangkan.

(F) Jabatan Perangkaan

16. Pada tahun 1962 jawatan[2] dalam Jabatan Perangkaan telah bertambah dari 169 menjadi 192, kebanyakan-nya jawatan peringkat kerani. Sa-telah di-lantek sa-orang Perangkawan Kanan ia-itu melaluï Bangsa[2] Bersatu dan dua orang Perangkawan yang baharu maka baharu pada kali itu-lah Jabatan ini chukup mempunyaï kaki-tangan professional. Kerja Jabatan itu telah bertambah[2] banyak dan sunggoh pun dapat di-sempurnakan tetapi amat susah kerana dalam berapa tahun ini kaki-tangan-nya tiada chukup.

17. Pada tahun yang lalu satu daripada kerja[2] yang besar yang telah di-jalankan ia-lah Penyiasatan Kebangsaan ia-itu menyiasat banyak orang yang mempunyaï pekerjaan, yang tiada pekerjaan dan yang boleh bekerja lebeh daripada kerja yang di-beri kapada-nya. Penyiasatan ini di-jalankan dengan bekerjasama dengan Jabatan Buroh. Penyiasatan ini di-buat dua kali, ia-itu bagi kawasan bandar dan kawasan luar bandar. Hasil penyiasatan itu akan di-dapati pada bulan ini. Satu lagi kerja yang mustahak ia-lah menganalisa kira[2] Kerajaan. Kerja itu telah dapat di-sempurnakan dengan bantuan Bank Negara Tanah Melayu, yang telah meminjamkan sa-orang Penolong Economist.

18. Sa-telah di-lantek sa-orang Pegawai Perangkawan Kanan yang ahli dalam perkara national accounting maka Jabatan ini telah memulakan kerja menyediakan perangkaan[2] yang lebeh lengkap berkenaan dengan kira[2] kebangsaan Persekutuan. Pada tahun itu Jabatan itu telah menerbitkan keterangan[2] mengenaï kira[2] kebangsaan bagi tahun 1955 hingga 1960.

19. Jabatan itu telah juga menerbitkan suatu rekod, ia-itu "Penyiasatan Tahunan bagi Perusahaan Membuat Barang², Tahun 1960". Angka² mengenaï perusahaan² perintis telah di-tambah kemudian. Pada tahun yang lalu juga Jabatan itu telah mengeluar-kan suatu penerbitan tahunan yang lengkap mengenaï perdagangan dengan negeri² luar. Banyak orang meminta penerbitan yang berguna ini. Dalam masa enam bulan yang akhir pada tahun 1962 Jabatan itu telah mula membuat analisa rekod² yang di-buat oleh Pendaftar Sharikat², Pendaftar Perniagaan², dan sa-bagai-nya ia-itu dengan tujuan hendak menyusun suatu daftar yang lengkap mengenaï sharikat² yang menjalankan perniagaan-nya di-Persekutuan. Apabila daftar ini siap kelak maka akan ada-lah suatu "panduan" yang boleh di-gunakan bagi penyiasatan² yang hendak di-jalankan pada masa hadapan.

20. Kerajaan Persekutuan telah mene-rima Penyata Jawatan-Kuasa yang di-tubohkan bagi menimbangkan perkara mengelokkan lagi Perkhid-matan Perangkaan pada masa hadapan. Dua buah Jawatan-Kuasa yang baharu telah di-tubohkan—sa-buah bagi menimbangkan perkara hendak mem-beli sa-buah mesin kira mengira electronic; ahli²-nya terdiri daripada wakil² dari Kementerian², Jabatan² dan badan² yang sa-paroh Kerajaan; yang lagi sa-buah ia-itu Jawatan-Kuasa Penasihat Perangkaan, untok menya-tukan dengan lebeh sempurna lagi akan berbagai kerja perangkaan yang hendak di-buat Kerajaan.

21. Dalam tahun 1963 Jabatan itu berharap akan dapat terus meluaskan kerja mengadakan perangkaan² yang di-kehendaki bagi membuat ranchangan² pembangunan negara. Kerja menjalankan suatu Penyiasatan mengenaï Perusahaan Membena Bangunan telah di-mulakan. Keterangan yang akan di-dapati kelak ada-lah di-kehendaki sangat² untok membuat anggaran² modal. Ada-lah di-harapkan akan dapat di-tambah lagi kaki-tangan² bagi Chawangan Penyiasatan Benda² Chontoh dalam Jabatan itu. Sa-orang pakar Bangsa² Bersatu yang berke-lulusan tinggi akan berkhidmat dalam Jabatan itu di-bawah Ranchangan Bantuan Teknikal Bangsa² Bersatu. Taksiran National Account dan Balance of Payment Persekutuan akan di-sediakan dengan lebeh lengkap lagi. Jabatan itu juga akan menggunakan alat 80-column equipment tidak lagi menggunakan alat 65-column equip-ment. Beberapa alat lagi telah di-pesan dan akan sampai pada tahun ini.

(G) Jabatan Muzium

22. Sa-panjang tahun 1962 seluroh tenaga dan usaha kaki-tangan Jabatan Muzium di-tumpukan kapada kerja menyediakan sa-buah Muzium Negara yang baharu. Sa-orang pakar mengator barang² muzium telah di-hantar oleh Victoria dan Albert Muzium, London sa-lama sa-bulan, untok menolong meranchangkan dua buah Dewan besar, tiap² satu 154 kaki panjang-nya. Apabila ia balek ka-United Kingdom, dengan kerjasama UNESCO, sa-orang lagi orang British yang pakar dalam hal mengator barang² Muzium telah di-pinjamkan sa-lama lima bulan untok menolong melaksanakan ranchangan² yang telah di-siapkan itu. Tukang² ukir dan tukang² kayu Melayu dari-pada Trengganu dan Kelantan telah di-upah untok mengukir jenang² pintu dan alang² siling. Sa-orang pelukis Melayu dari Kelantan pula di-ambil bekerja untok melukis gambar² meng-hiasi dinding bahagian dalam dan bahagian luar bangunan itu. Bangunan itu telah hampir siap pada akhir tahun 1962, tetapi kerja melukis dua gambar dinding luar belum pun di-mulakan. Barang² kebudayaan Melayu, saperti senjata², barang² perak dan pakaian² lama terus di-kumpulkan pada tahun yang lalu.

23. Pada tahun itu Muzium Negeri Perak di-Taiping, yang menjadi tang-gong-jawab Persekutuan, telah di-hias sa-mula bahagian dalam dan bahagian luar-nya, dan atap-nya di-ganti baharu. Muzium Negeri Perak di-biarkan saperti keadaan-nya sekarang ini juga apabila Muzium Negara itu di-buka kelak dan barang² yang di-tunjokkan di-dalam-nya akan kekal di-situ. Jabatan Muzium telah memberi bantuan yang mustahak kapada

Lembaga Muzium Melaka dan Lembaga Muzium Negeri Sembilan, serta Muzium Negeri Kedah. Muzium Negeri Kedah telah mempamirkan barang² lama yang dulu-nya di-letak di-muzium sementara di-Kuala Lumpur. Muzium sementara itu di-tutup pada akhir tahun 1961.

(H) Arkib Negara dan Pejabat Rekod Kerajaan

24. Pejabat Arkib Negara dan Rekod Kerajaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ada-lah sa-buah daripada Pejabat² Rekod yang termuda sa-kali di-dalam Commonwealth dan ia di-tubohkan dalam bulan Disember tahun 1957. Tugas Pejabat ini ia-lah mengemukakan dan mengekalkan satu chara yang lengkap dan rapi supaya Rekod² Kerajaan yang mustahak dapat di-kumpulkan dan di-pelihara dengan baik dan dengan itu dapat-lah kelak ia di-gunakan bagi tujuan² penyelidekan dan pengajian. Rekod² Kerajaan yang tiada di-pakai lagi untok pentadbiran hari² dan menimbun² dari sa-hari ka-sahari di-pejabat² Kerajaan di-keluarkan daripada pejabat² tersebut dan di-pileh mana² yang berguna pada masa hadapan untok di-susun dan di-simpan dan di-bakar mana² rekod yang tiada berguna lagi.

25. Rekod² yang di-simpan itu terbahagi dua: Rekod Kerajaan dan Arkib. Rekod² Kerajaan ada-lah semua surat² resmi termasok gambar foto, gambar² lukisan, peta², filem dan rakaman² pada pita yang telah di-buat atau di-terima oleh sa-barang pegawai Kerajaan masa mereka menjalankan kerja² resmi. Arkib pula ada-lah rekod² yang di-fikirkan ada faedah atau mustahak-nya bagi tujuan pentadbiran, undang², pelajaran, sejarah, kebudayaan atau bagi kepentingan negara. Rekod² dan Arkib² saperti itu ia-lah sa-bahagian daripada tempat² Kerajaan boleh mengingat sa-mula akan perkara² yang telah lalu dan ia-lah tempat mendapat keterangan mengenai hak² dan tanggong-jawab² orang ramai dan persaorangan. Kalau rekod² dan arkib² ini tidak ada maka tidak dapat-lah Kerajaan akan keterangan² yang mustahak mengenai perkara², pengalaman² dan keterangan² yang sama yang berlaku sa-belum itu dan Kerajaan tidak ada pegangan² yang tepat untok menolak mana² tudohan palsu atau tipu helah.

26. Pekerjaan dalam Jabatan ini telah bertambah semenjak dua orang Pegawai Rekod Tanah Melayu balek dari India pada bulan Oktober tahun 1962. Mereka telah berlateh dalam perkara menyimpan barang² arkib dan menyusun rekod sa-lama sa-tahun dengan anjoran ranchangan Latehan Ranchangan Colombo. Sementara itu sa-orang Pakar Bangsa² Bersatu mengenai 'ilmu arkib di-pinjamkan oleh UNESCO untok berkhidmat di-Persekutuan Tanah Melayu sa-lama dua tahun untok menyusun dan mengurus Pejabat Arkib Negara dan Rekod Kerajaan sa-belum di-lantek sa-orang ra'ayat Tanah Melayu memegang jawatan Penyimpan Rekod Kerajaan.

27. Oleh hal yang demikian maka Pejabat Arkib Negara dan Rekod Kerajaan ada-lah bertambah² mustahak. Perkhidmatan Urusan Rekod telah di-mulakan dan pada masa ini ada di-gunakan dua tempat menyimpan rekod² itu. Dengan ada-nya perkhidmatan ini maka dapat-lah di-gunakan tempat² menyimpan fail di-pejabat² Persekutuan dan di-Kementerian² bagi tujuan² lain. Pada tahun ini ada di-untokkan wang untok membena sa-buah bangunan yang tetap untok Pusat Urusan Rekod.

28. Beberapa orang ahli penyelidek telah menggunakan kemudahan² yang di-adakan oleh Arkib Negara. Ahli² penyelidek itu kebanyakan-nya ia-lah daripada Universiti Malaya, Universiti Singapura, Hong Kong, Australia, Amerika dan Great Britain.

29. Pada masa ini Jabatan ini kechil sahaja pejabat-nya dan tiada sesuai untok di-gunakan sa-bagai tempat menyimpan Arkib kepunyaan Negara. Jabatan Perdana Menteri telah menerima pada dasar-nya ranchangan hendak mendirikan sa-buah bangunan yang baharu dan berasingan bagi Pejabat Arkib Negara. Banyak lagi bahan² sejarah yang hendak di-kumpulkan dan di-pelihara untok

faedah masa hadapan. Pada masa yang akan datang bahan[2] sejarah yang bertaboran di-serata cherok rantau Tanah Melayu ini akan di-kumpulkan dan di-pelihara dengan baik-nya supaya bahan sejarah itu boleh memberi faedah bagi keturunan akan datang.

KEMENTERIAN PERTANIAN DAN KERJASAMA

30. Dalam tahun 1962 Kerajaan Persekutuan telah menjalankan beberapa usaha memajukan lagi pertanian dalam negeri ini. Usaha[2] membanyakkan hasil[2] pertanian dengan memberi lebeh banyak lagi tanah untok berchuchok tanam dan dengan membuat penyelidekan dengan tujuan hendak mengelokkan tanaman[2] dan tanah telah di-jalankan dengan bersunggoh[2] pada tahun yang lalu. Semua ini menunjokkan bahawa Kerajaan bukan sahaja sedar yang kebanyakan ra'ayat bergantong sa-chara langsong atau tiada langsong kapada pertanian untok kehidupan mereka, bahkan juga ia ber'azam hendak meninggikan lagi taraf hidup ra'ayat.

31. Pada tahun yang lalu usaha[2] hendak membanyakkan lagi hasil[2] pertanian telah menchapai kejayaan yang besar. Di-beberapa tempat hasil padi telah bertambah sa-banyak 15 peratus sa-ekar kerana di-gunakan beneh[2] yang baik dan baja[2] yang sesuai. Penyelidekan berkenaan dengan penanaman padi akan terus di-jalankan sa-bagaimana yang terkandong dalam Ranchangan Pembangunan Lima Tahun. Penyelidekan[2] telah juga di-jalankan ka-atas lain[2] jenis tanaman saperti kelapa bali, teh dan buah-buahan. Semua ini ada-lah mustahak dalam usaha kita hendak membanyakkan jenis hasil pertanian. Penyelidekan ini termasok penyiasatan tanah, perchubaan menggunakan baja yang sesuai bagi tiap[2] jenis tanaman dan penyiasatan membanyakkan lagi kegunaan hasil pertanian. Dalam pada itu Kerajaan telah juga menjalankan satu ranchangan untok melateh petani[2] menggunakan chara[2] baharu dan yang telah di-elokkan lagi dengan menubohkan pusat[2] latehan dan penerangan di-kampong[2] dan dengan mengalakkan penubohan Persatuan[2] Peladang.

32. Dalam tahun 1963 Kerajaan Persekutuan akan berusaha dengan lebeh giat lagi melaksanakan ranchangan[2] menambah hasil pertanian dalam negeri ini. Satu ranchangan yang baharu dan yang mustahak sa-kali ia-lah menanam semula dan memulehkan kebun[2] kelapa. Ranchangan ini telah di-mulai di-Johor dan akan di-jalankan juga di-Negeri[2] lain tiada berapa lama lagi.

33. Ranchangan meluaskan lagi kawasan pertanian dan menambah lagi hasil pertanian ada-lah bersangkut paut dengan ranchangan[2] parit dan tali ayer yang besar. Dalam tahun 1962 Kerajaan telah berjaya melaksanakan ranchangan[2] tali ayer yang besar di-Perak, Melaka dan Pahang dan beberapa ranchangan kechil di-beberapa tempat yang memakan belanja sa-banyak $24,600,000. Dalam tahun 1963 Kerajaan akan terus menjalankan ranchangan[2] parit dan tali ayer sabagaimana yang di-chadangkan dalam Ranchangan Pembangunan Lima Tahun.

34. Sa-lain daripada pertanian Kerajaan Persekutuan ada-lah juga berusaha hendak meninggikan taraf hidup ra'ayat dengan memajukan perusahaan ternakan dan perikanan. Penyelidekan sedang di-jalankan dan banyak kejayaan telah di-chapai saperti memelihara udang galah. Penyelidekan akan terus di-jalankan dalam tahun 1963. Kerajaan telah menjalankan ranchangan[2] besar dan kechil membiakkan binatang[2] ternak, mengelokkan baka[2] ternak, menjauhkan penyakit[2] dan melateh pendudok[2] luar bandar dalam chara[2] ternakan yang betul. Oleh kerana ada-nya galakan[2] ini pendudok[2] luar bandar sa-makin banyak menternak ayam dan itek. Hal ini ada-lah nyata kerana bilangan ra'ayat yang menternak binatang telah bertambah dan banyak ayam, itek, babi dan lain[2] binatang ternak pun telah berlipat ganda juga. Pendudok[2] luar bandar sekarang ini giat benar mengambil kursus[2] menternak ayam itek dan binatang[2] yang di-anjorkan di-pusat[2] latehan. Kegiatan ini membayangkan bahawa kemajuan yang lebeh besar akan terchapai pada masa hadapan. Bagitu juga kemajuan telah di-chapai

dalam hal perikanan. Dengan memelihara ikan dalam kolam dan dengan menggunakan chara[2] baharu Kerajaan telah berjaya menambah hasil perikanan. Dalam tahun 1963 usaha[2] dalam hal ini akan terus di-jalankan dengan lebeh bersunggoh[2] lagi.

35. Usaha[2] bagi menambah hasil pertanian, binatang[2] ternak dan ikan tiada akan mendatangkan faedah yang sa-penoh-nya kapada ra'ayat jika tidak ada suatu ranchangan membolehkan mereka mendapat lebeh banyak lagi untong apabila barang dan binatang itu di-jual. Dalam perkara ini Kerajaan telah juga menggalakkan petani[2], penternak[2] ayam itek dan binatang[2], nelayan[2] dan orang[2] lain yang betul[2] berusaha membanyakkan hasil tersebut supaya menubohkan Sharikat[2] Kerjasama. Dalam tahun 1962, 157 buah Sharikat Bekerjasama yang baharu telah di-daftarkan dan dengan yang demikian jumlah sharikat[2] yang di-daftarkan ia-lah 2,900 buah dan modal-nya sa-banyak $150,000,000. Dalam tahun 1963, usaha[2] akan di-tumpukan kapada ranchangan[2] untok mengukohkan lagi keadaan Sharikat[2] Bekerjasama yang telah di-daftarkan, terutama Sharikat[2] Jimat Chermat dan Pinjam Meminjam supaya sharikat[2] itu boleh menchapai kejayaan yang mustahak bagi kemajuan ekonomi pendudok[2] luar bandar. Dengan tujuan yang demikian Kerajaan akan berusaha meninggikan lagi darjah pelajaran di-Maktab Kerjasama di-Petaling Jaya. Di-Maktab itu latehan[2] yang sesuai ada-lah di-beri kapada Pegawai[2] Kerjasama dan Ahli[2] Jawatan-Kuasa Sharikat[2] Bekerjasama. Soal pasaran akan di-utamakan juga dalam kemajuan kerjasama.

KEMENTERIAN PERDAGANGAN DAN PERUSAHAAN

(A) Barang[2] Eksepot

36. *Getah.* Dasar Kerajaan Persekutuan berkenaan dengan getah ia-lah menguatkan kedudokan perusahaan getah asli supaya boleh bertanding dengan getah tiruan dengan menanam sa-mula, dengan menjalankan penyelidekan dan menetapkan harga pasaran. Dengan bertambah besar-nya perusahaan getah tiruan terutama sa-kali dengan ada-nya kemajuan getah tiruan jenis "stereo-regular" maka mustahaklah usaha menanam sa-mula di-jalankan sa-chepat yang di-jalankan pada masa ini. Oleh itu, Kerajaan Persekutuan telah memutuskan hendak memberi bantuan sa-banyak $200,000,000 kapada perusahaan getah bagi menolong usaha menanam sa-mula kawasan yang bertambah luas dengan beneh getah yang banyak mengeluarkan susu bagi tempoh tahun 1962 hingga 1967.

37. Ranchangan menanam sa-mula bagi pekebun[2] kechil telah pun di-pinda dengan menambah bantuan menanam sa-mula dari $600 hingga $750 sa-ekar supaya mereka boleh menanam sa-mula dalam bahagian yang kedua daripada tiga pechahan kebun[2] mereka. Sa-lain daripada itu pekebun[2] kechil yang mempunyai tanah sa-luas lima ekar atau kurang ada-lah di-beri $50 sa-ekar sa-telah siap kebun-nya itu di-tanam sa-mula. Dengan berbagai[2] galakan memberi bantuan wang itu ada-lah di-jangka kawasan yang di-tanam sa-mula itu akan bertambah luas.

38. Penyelidekan sedang di-jalankan juga bersunggoh[2] dengan di-kawal oleh Lembaga Kewangan Getah Tanah Melayu. Perkara menyusun sa-mula bentok susunan penyelidekan di-bawah Lembaga itu terus akan di-jalankan supaya mendapat hasil yang sa-baik[2]-nya.

39. Langkah[2] sedang di-jalankan juga hendak menjadikan Lembaga Pendaftaran Eksepot Getah Tanah Melayu sa-buah pertubohan yang lebeh berpengaroh mengekalkan mutu yang tinggi bagi getah yang di-hantar kaluar negeri itu. Ada-lah di-harapkan juga dengan tertuboh-nya Badan Pengawal Perdagangan Getah Tanah Melayu pasaran Persekutuan akan menjadi sa-buah pusat perdagangan getah dunia.

40. *Bijeh Timah.* Kerajaan Persekutuan sangat mengambil berat tentang kemajuan perusahaan bijeh timah pada masa hadapan kerana perusahaan ini ia-lah salah satu daripada dua tiang sokongan ekonomi negara yang kuat. Dalam masa satu tahun sa-tengah yang

lalu kemajuan perusahaan ini telah diganggu oleh satu perkara dari luar ia-itu penjualan bijeh timah yang berlebehan dari dalam simpanan negeri luar. Kerajaan Persekutuan telah berusaha dengan sa-daya upaya-nya melaluï Perjanjian Bijeh Timah Antara-Bangsa dan melaluï saloran[2] diplomat hendak mengurangkan kesan gangguan saperti itu ka-atas perusahaan bijeh timah. Usaha-nya itu tiada-lah sia-sia. Tanah Melayu berharap Kerajaan[2] yang bertanggong-jawab menjual bijeh timah dari dalam simpanan-nya itu akan sentiasa mengambil berat dan bertimbang rasa atas masa'alah ini.

41. *Batu Besi.* Kerajaan sedang memerhatikan dengan teliti-nya akan hal batu besi di-pasaran antara-bangsa. Dalam pada itu ia juga mengikut satu dasar memajukan perusahaan ini dalam negeri dan bersunggoh[2] menggalakkan orang[2] Tanah Melayu mengambil bahagian dengan tepat dalam perusahaan itu.

42. *Nenas.* Kerajaan Persekutuan sentiasa berusaha mengukohkan perusahaan nenas dan membesarkan-nya dengan menchari pasaran[2] yang lebeh luas bagi nenas[2] dalam tin. Dua langkah yang di-jalankan dalam usaha ini ia-lah mendirikan Kilang Kebangsaan Mengetin Nenas di-Pekan Nenas, Johore dan membentok Pertubohan Pusat Penjualan yang di-chadangkan itu. Kedua[2] ranchangan ini hampir[2] siap dan bolehlah di-jangka Kilang Kebangsaan itu akan mulaï mengeluarkan nenas dalam tin pada akhir tahun ini.

(B) Kemajuan Perusahaan

43. Dasar Kerajaan Persekutuan berkenaan dengan kemajuan perusahaan ia-lah maseh tiada mengambil bahagian yang tepat dalam perusahaan kechuali dalam perkhidmatan[2] yang mustahak sahaja. Akan tetapi dalam sa-tengah[2] perkara jika orang ramai tiada boleh atau tiada sanggup menjalankan-nya Kerajaan akan mengambil langkah permulaan. Menyediakan kawasan[2] perusahaan yang murah harga-nya ada-lah satu chara yang mustahak bagi memajukan perusahaan[2] baharu dengan chepat-nya. Kerajaan sukachita menyatakan bahawa Kerajaan[2] Negeri sedang mengambil langkah yang chergas-nya dalam usaha ini. Semenjak di-adakan Undang[2] Perusahaan Perintis (di-kechualikan daripada Membayar Chukai Pendapatan) tahun 1958 di-jalankan banyak kemajuan telah di-chapai dalam usaha menggalakkan perusahaan[2] baharu. Hingga akhir bulan Disember tahun 1962, lapan puloh lapan buah sharikat telah di-beri sijil[2] perintis manakala permohonan daripada sa-puloh buah sharikat lagi telah di-luluskan pada dasar-nya. Sharikat[2] ini di-jangka akan mengadakan pekerjaan bagi lebeh dari 8,000 orang tiada lama lagi.

(C) Perdagangan

44. Keadaan perdagangan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu dalam tahun 1962 terus memuaskan hati sunggoh pun perbedzaan perdagangan kita dalam dunia, yang maseh menguntongkan kita telah banyak kurang-nya dalam tahun itu. Dasar Kerajaan ia-lah hendak menchari ikhtiar meluaskan perdagangan ka-luar negeri. Sa-lain daripada menchari pasaran[2] baharu bagi menghantar keluar barang[2] yang utama saperti biasa usaha[2] sedang di-jalankan juga menchari pasaran untok barang[2] yang di-keluarkan oleh perusahaan[2] perintis. Sa-benar-nya ada tanda[2] yang menggalakkan dalam tahun 1962 kerana satengah barang[2] yang di-hantar ka-luar negeri oleh pembuat[2] barang Tanah Melayu yang baharu telah mendapat pasaran baharu dan menunjokkan bertambah banyak-nya sunggoh pun sadikit tetapi nyata. Dan lagi, mengikut dasar memajukan perdagangan, Kerajaan sentiasa berusaha mengukohkan perhubongan dengan negeri[2] yang berniaga dengan-nya. Dengan tujuan yang demikian Perjanjian[2] Perdagangan telah pun di-buat dalam tahun itu dengan Republik Arab Bersatu dan dengan Republik Korea. Perjanjian[2] yang sama saperti itu telah juga di-buat dengan Australia, Jepun dan New Zealand.

45. Pada 'am-nya Kerajaan Persekutuan sentiasa akan menjalankan dasar perdagangan yang bebas dan bertolak ansor yang telah menjadi asas kapada kema'amoran negeri ini. Kerajaan yakin dengan memakai dasar yang

demikian Persekutuan akan mendapat faedah daripada pertandingan antara pembekal[2] luar negeri di-pasaran[2] kita dan Tanah Melayu akan dapat membeli daripada puncha[2] yang murah sa-kali.

(D) Bahagian yang di-Ambil Orang[2] Melayu dalam Perdagangan dan Perusahaan

46. Kerana hendak membetulkan perkara kurang-nya orang[2] Melayu berbanding dengan bangsa[2] lain dalam lapangan perdagangan dan perusahaan Kerajaan Persekutuan telah meluluskan dasar menggalak dan memudahkan orang[2] Melayu mengambil bahagian dalam lapangan[2] itu. Bagi melaksanakan dasar ini Kementerian Perdagangan dan Perusahaan telah menubohkan satu chawangan khas untok menguruskan perkara orang[2] Melayu mengambil bahagian dalam perdagangan dan perusahaan. Sa-buah Jawatan-Kuasa Kerja Tetap mengandongi pegawai[2] kanan daripada beberapa Kementerian telah juga di-tubohkan. Dengan di-bantu oleh sa-buah badan Penasihat yang terdiri daripada ahli[2] perniagaan yang chergas daripada berbagai[2] bangsa dan mereka itu pula pakar dalam chawangan perdagangan dan perusahaan masing[2], jawatan-kuasa ini memikirkan chara[2] hendak menggalakkan orang[2] Melayu mengambil bahagian dalam lapangan[2] tersebut. Bagi menyatukan dasar[2] dan bagi menentukan supaya dasar[2] itu dapat di-jalankan dengan serentak sa-buah badan kebangsaan yang di-beri nama "Majlis Kebangsaan bagi Memajukan Ekonomi Orang[2] Melayu" telah di-tubohkan dan Menteri[2] Besar serta Ketua[2] Menteri ada-lah menjadi ahli-nya. Tiap[2] buah Negeri telah melantek sa-orang pegawai kanan sa-bagai pegawai perantaraan antara Negeri itu dengan Kementerian. Tiap[2] Kerajaan Negeri telah juga menubohkan sa-buah jawatan-kuasa yang sama saperti jawatan-kuasa Persekutuan itu bagi menumpukan tenaga dengan sa-penoh-nya kapada tugas ini dan menchadangkan serta melaksanakan ranchangan[2] yang dapat di-jalankan.

47. Dengan ada-nya susunan pentadbiran yang lengkap ini, ada-lah di-harap lebeh ramai lagi orang[2] Melayu akan mengambil bahagian dalam perdagangan dan perusahaan. Kerajaan Persekutuan berharap benar supaya ra'ayat Tanah Melayu daripada segala bangsa memberi sokongan penoh dan kerjasama mereka kapada dasar ini untok kepentingan negara, kerana semua orang mesti-lah sama[2] mendapat peluang dalam ekonomi yang bertambah[2] maju.

(E) Bekalan[2] Letrik

48. Kerja melaksanakan Ranchangan Haidero-Letrik Cameron Highland Lembaga Letrik Pusat hampir[2] akan siap sa-bagaimana yang di-jadualkan dan di-jangka akan dapat di-jalankan dalam bulan Jun tahun ini. Ranchangan ini ia-lah sa-bahagian besar daripada ranchangan[2] Lembaga itu bagi memenohi kehendak yang sa-makin banyak menggunakan letrik di-seluroh Tanah Melayu.

49. Di-Johor Bahru, kerja membena sa-buah rumah letrik yang baharu hampir[2] siap juga. Rumah Letrik ini akan memenohi kehendak menggunakan letrik yang sa-makin bertambah banyak-nya di-kawasan Johor Bahru dan ini bererti Lembaga itu tiada-lah payah lagi mengambil bekalan daripada Singapura.

50. Kerja[2] membena satu lagi ranchangan haidero-letrik yang besar yang di-namakan Ranchangan Batang Padang—dengan menggunakan ayer Sungai Batang Padang, Sungai Woh dan anak[2] sungai-nya, telah pun di-mulakan dan kerja[2] kontrek bagi ranchangan ini di-jangka akan dapat di-mulakan dalam tahun 1964 supaya rumah[2] haidero-letrik yang bersekutu dengan ranchangan ini dapat di-jalankan dalam tahun 1968.

51. Bagi memenohi kehendak menggunakan letrik yang sa-makin bertambah banyak-nya dalam negeri ini, penyiasatan sedang di-jalankan berkenaan dengan ulu[2] Sungai Perak dan juga ulu[2] sungai yang lain dalam Persekutuan yang di-ketahui ada tempat[2] yang sesuai untok mendirikan rumah haidero-letrik.

52. Bagi memenohi kehendak menggunakan kuasa letrik untok perusahaan dan untok kegunaan di-dalam rumah di-Utara Tanah Melayu yang sa-makin

bertambah banyak-nya, Lembaga itu telah menyediakan pelan untok membena sa-buah rumah letrik "thermal" yang besar di-Prai yang boleh membekalkan kuasa hingga sa-banyak 270,000 KW. Kerja[2] menyiapkan kawasan dengan menimbus laut sa-luas 48 ekar dekat kuala sungai Prai akan di-mulakan tiada berapa lama lagi.

53. Mengikut ranchangan[2] Pembangunan Luar Bandar Kerajaan, bekalan letrik telah di-sediakan bagi kira[2] sa-ratus buah kampong dalam tahun 1962. Jumlah kampong[2] yang akan di-bekalkan dengan kuasa letrik dalam tahun ini tiada-lah jauh bedza-nya dengan jumlah pada tahun yang lalu.

(F) Pelanchongan

54. Negeri ini sentiasa mendapat faedah daripada pelanchongan dalam tahun yang lalu. Hasil yang di-perolehi daripada pelanchongan dua kali ganda-nya daripada tiga tahun yang lalu. Dengan tujuan hendak mengelokkan lagi tempat[2] yang mungkin di-lawati oleh pelanchong[2] dan kemudahan[2] bagi pelanchong[2] di-negara ini, Kerajaan[2] Negeri telah di-galakkan supaya bekerja sama dengan rapat dengan pehak orang ramai dengan menubohkan persatuan[2] pelanchong. Kerajaan sentiasa akan menjalankan sa-daya upaya-nya memajukan perusahaan pelanchongan dalam negeri ini supaya lebeh banyak lagi wang dari luar negeri mengalir ka-Tanah Melayu.

KEMENTERIAN PERTAHANAN

55. Kerajaan Persekutuan akan mengambil langkah memperbesarkan lagi Angkatan Bersenjata-nya pada serba serbi-nya. Angkatan Darat akan di-perbesarkan lagi dengan menubohkan dua batalion yang baharu dan juga dengan menyatukan pasokan Tentera Singapura dengan Angkatan Tentera Bersenjata Persekutuan sa-telah Singapura dan Tanah Melayu berchantum kelak. Keadaan di-Congo telah beransor baik, akan tetapi tanggong-jawab Angkatan Bersenjata Persekutuan di-tanah ayer ada-lah lebeh besar lagi. Oleh itu dengan persetujuan Bangsa[2] Bersatu, Pasokan Khas Tanah Melayu di-Congo itu tiada akan di-gantikan lagi dengan pasokan yang baharu.

56. Kelengkapan Angkatan Laut di-Raja Tanah Melayu akan di-tambah sa-kali ganda lagi untok memikul tanggong-jawab[2]-nya sa-lepas Malaysia di-tubohkan. Sa-bilangan kapal[2] yang baharu akan di-gunakan; kapal[2] itu termasok-lah kapal peronda yang laju, kapal[2] torpedo, kapal[2] penyapu periok api dan kapal[2] frigate.

57. Pada masa ini Tentera Udara di-Raja Tanah Melayu ada-lah bertanggong-jawab penoh menggugorkan perbekalan[2] dari udara di-seluroh Tanah Melayu. Kapal[2] terbang yang ada sekarang ini tiada sesuai untok menunaikan kewajipan[2] yang lebeh banyak di-Malaysia. Dengan sebab itu Kerajaan telah memutuskan bahawa Tentera Udara di-Raja Tanah Melayu akan di-lengkapkan dengan kapal[2] terbang pengangkut dan helikopter[2] dalam tahun ini.

KEMENTERIAN PELAJARAN

58. Oleh kerana ma'alom akan peranan pelajaran dalam kemajuan Negara maka Kerajaan akan menunaikan dengan sa-daya upaya-nya kehendak[2] ra'ayat negeri ini pada segala peringkat pelajaran.

59. Sa-bagai satu langkah hendak menchapai chita[2] menjadikan Bahasa Kebangsaan sahaja bahasa resmi dalam negeri ini dan juga menjadikan Bahasa Melayu bahasa pengantar di-dalam semua sekolah, maka Bahasa Kebangsaan telah di-jadikan satu mata pelajaran yang mustahak dalam Pepereksaan Masok Sekolah Menengah Tanah Melayu dan dalam Pepereksaan Sijil Pelajaran Rendah di-sekolah[2] yang di-bantu oleh Kerajaan mulai pada tahun 1962. Mulai tahun ini Kerajaan telah menchapai satu peringkat kemajuan lagi dalam sejarah pelajaran dalam Bahasa Kebangsaan ia-itu satu darjah khas sa-belum masok universiti telah di-adakan bagi faedah murid[2] Sekolah[2] Kebangsaan yang berchita[2] hendak melanjutkan lagi pelajaran mereka di-Universiti Kebangsaan.

60. Dalam bulan November 1962 Pepereksaan Sijil Pelajaran Persekutuan

Tanah Melayu dalam Bahasa Kebangsaan telah di-adakan bagi pertama kalinya di-Negeri ini. Pada awal tahun ini sa-buah Sekolah Menengah Melayu yang pertama di-Negeri ini telah dibuka di-Kuala Lumpur. Sekolah itu ada tempat tinggal bagi murid²-nya.

61. Gerakan Obor yang telah dilancharkan oleh Kerajaan dalam pertengahan tahun 1962 itu ada-lah di-perhebatkan lagi dalam tahun ini. Maksud gerakan ini ia-lah hendak menarek perhatian ibu bapa berkenaan dengan faedah² pelajaran dalam Bahasa Melayu dan juga hendak menggalakkan mereka itu, khusus-nya ibu bapa² Melayu, supaya mengambil berat akan kerja² dan kemajuan² anak² mereka di-sekolah.

62. Banyak lagi sekolah² hendak didirikan supaya dapat di-adakan tempat² bagi tiap² orang kanak² yang hendak masok sekolah. Apabila sekolah² telah bertambah banyak di-dirikan, maka banyak pula-lah guru² hendak di-lateh untok mengajar di-sekolah² tersebut. Ada-lah di-harapkan tiga buah Maktab Latehan Guru² Permulaan yang baharu akan siap di-bena dalam tahun ini; sa-buah maktab itu akan melateh guru² sekolah rendah dan yang dua buah lagi itu bagi guru² sekolah menengah. Sa-lain daripada melateh guru² yang baharu, kursus² ulang kaji telah juga di-adakan dari satu masa ka-satu masa bagi guru² yang berkhidmat supaya mereka itu mengetahui akan chara² mengajar yang baharu.

63. Mengikut shor² dalam Penyata Razak (Penyata Jawatan-Kuasa Pelajaran Tahun 1956), satu perkhidmatan di-namakan Perkhidmatan Guru Yang di-Satukan telah di-adakan dengan maksud supaya semua guru² dalam sekolah² yang di-bantu oleh Kerajaan itu akhir-nya akan dapat mengni'mati sharat² perkhidmatan yang sa-rupa dengan tiada lagi terbahagi kapada beberapa jenis saperti yang sudah² umpama-nya guru² mengikut bangsa masing², guru² Kerajaan, guru² bukan Kerajaan dan sa-bagai-nya. Guru² terlateh yang di-lantek mengajar semenjak 1 haribulan Julai, 1961, dengan sendiri-nya menjadi ahli Perkhidmatan Guru Yang di-Satukan itu dan guru² yang berkhidmat sa-belum tarikh itu lagi di-benarkan pula memileh sama ada mahu masok menjadi ahli atau tidak. Lebeh limapuloh peratus daripada guru² yang terlateh pada masa ini telah menjadi ahli Perkhidmatan Guru² Yang di-Satukan itu dan bilangan ini akan bertambah tiap² tahun. Akhir-nya kelak semua guru² yang terlateh itu akan menjadi ahli belaka.

64. Kerja mengubah Sekolah² Menengah China yang di-bantu sa-paroh² oleh Kerajaan itu supaya menjadi sekolah² yang di-bantu oleh Kerajaan telah hampir selesai dan banyak pun sekolah² yang sa-umpama itu telah di-jadikan demikian. Langkah² telah juga di-ambil untok menyusun sa-mula perkhidmatan guru² di-dalam sekolah² tersebut supaya dapat sekolah² itu di-bantu mensesuaikan keadaan²-nya sa-bagaimana yang di-kehendaki oleh Dasar Pelajaran Kebangsaan kita.

65. Ada pun dasar Kerajaan ia-lah hendak memberi peluang kapada semua kanak² sa-kurang²-nya pelajaran tiga tahun lagi sa-telah lulus pelajaran rendah sa-lama enam tahun. Untok melaksanakan dasar ini dengan chara yang baik, maka Kerajaan sedang menimbangkan perkara mengkaji samula chara² perjalanan Sekolah Menengah Lanjutan yang ada sekarang ini.

66. Untok membolehkan pemuda² kita mengambil bahagian yang chergas bagi kemajuan² perusahaan dan pertanian dalam negeri kita ini, maka banyak lagi kemudahan² yang hendak di-adakan oleh Kerajaan untok mengajar mata pelajaran teknikal dan pertukangan di-dalam sekolah².

67. Beberapa buah Sekolah Menengah Teknikal, Sekolah² Menengah Pertukangan dan Sekolah² Lanjutan Kampong telah di-dirikan di-bawah Ranchangan Lima Tahun yang Kedua dan banyak lagi sedang di-ranchangkan untok di-bena tiada lama lagi.

68. Ranchangan² pelajaran sama ada dalam peringkat rendah atau pun menengah telah berjalan dengan pantas-nya dan bagi menemui kehendak² negeri di-dalam lapangan kemajuan

kebangsaan maka Kerajaan sangat[2] mengambil berat berkenaan dengan soal mengadakan lebeh banyak lagi kemudahan[2] bagi pelajaran tinggi. Dengan sebab itu Kerajaan telah menubohkan satu Jawatan-Kuasa Kementerian yang di-namakan "Jawatan-Kuasa Perancangan Pelajaran Tinggi". Kerja[2] Jawatan-Kuasa itu ia-lah mengkaji samula susunan[2] pelajaran tinggi yang ada sekarang ini dan membuat shor[2] bagi memajukan dan memperbaiki-nya dengan mengikut sa-takat mana boleh di-majukan dan mengikut keadaan kewangan yang ada di-dalam negeri.

69. Kerajaan bertujuan hendak mengadakan beberapa banyak rumah untok guru[2] yang mengajar di-kawasan[2] luar bandar di-dalam masa yang sa-singkat[2]-nya dengan menggunakan belanja yang sadikit. Dengan sebab itu Kerajaan berchadang hendak memulakan satu ranchangan mendirikan rumah[2] "prefab" dalam tahun ini ia-itu rumah[2] yang boleh di-dirikan di-dalam sadikit masa sahaja dan belanja bagi ranchangan permulaan itu ia-lah sa-banyak $2,000,000. Jika sa-kira-nya ranchangan ini berjaya maka ada-lah di-harapkan banyak lagi rumah[2] yang sa-umpama itu akan di-dirikan dalam tahun[2] yang akan datang.

KEMENTERIAN LUAR NEGERI

70. Tali persahabatan di-antara Persekutuan Tanah Melayu, Pakistan dan India ada-lah bertambah[2] tegoh. Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong telah pun berangkat melawat kedua[2] buah negeri itu dan Perdana Menteri pun telah melawat juga kedua[2] buah negeri Commonwealth itu dan ini telah mengeratkan lagi tali persahabatan kita dengan negara[2] tersebut. Sa-benar-nya lawatan[2] ini telah menambahkan lagi persefahaman di-antara pendudok[2] Persekutuan Tanah Melayu dengan pendudok[2] Pakistan dan India.

71. Kita tentu teringat pada masa Perdana Menteri melawat India pertikaian sempadan di-antara India dengan China Komunis itu telah pechah, menjadikan-nya permusohan yang berterang[2] hingga di-dapati-lah genchatan senjata yang tiada tentu sa-bagaimana sekarang ini. Kerajaan Persekutuan telah mengutok serangan China Komunis ka-atas India itu dan dengan tiada ragu[2] lagi Kerajaan Persekutuan telah memberi sokongan moral-nya kapada India, serta sokongan wang dengan jalan "Tabong Derma Menyelamatkan Demokerasi" yang di-sokong oleh pendudok[2] negeri ini.

72. Pada tahun lalu Seri Paduka Baginda Raja dan Permaisuri Negeri Thai telah melawat Persekutuan Tanah Melayu dan baginda-lah Raja negeri asing yang mula[2] sa-kali melawat negeri ini sa-telah merdeka. Tanah Melayu maseh lagi ingat betapa meriah-nya lawatan itu dan ini ada-lah menunjokkan bagaimana mesra-nya perhubongan di-antara Thailand dengan Persekutuan.

73. Ketua Negara Negeri Kemboja dan isteri-nya telah juga melawat Tanah Melayu. Lawatan-nya itu juga telah mengeratkan lagi tali persahabatan yang ada sekarang di-antara Kemboja dengan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu. Dengan hal yang demikian Kerajaan ada-lah berharap moga[2] perhubongan persahabatan yang baik dengan Kemboja itu dapat di-kekalkan hingga masa hadapan kelak.

74. Perdana Menteri Ceylon juga telah menjadi tetamu Persekutuan Tanah Melayu walau pun lawatan-nya itu singkat sahaja masa-nya. Persekutuan dengan Ceylon ada-lah berhubong rapat, tambahan pula ia ada-lah sabuah negara dalam Commonwealth. Kerajaan berharap moga[2] pada suatu masa kelak dapat-lah hendak-nya Perdana Menteri Ceylon melawat Persekutuan lebeh lama lagi.

KEMENTERIAN KEWANGAN

75. Undang[2] Persekutuan berkenaan dengan "insurance" tiada lengkap dan kekurangan ini telah di-baiki dengan membuat undang[2] "insurance" yang lebeh lengkap lagi. Undang[2] itu telah mula di-jalankan. Pada masa ini Kerajaan ada chara[2] menchegah sharikat[2] insurance "chendawan" yang telah menimbulkan kesusahan di-Persekutuan pada masa yang lalu. Kechuali sharikat[2] "chendawan" itu, perniagaan[2] insurance di-Persekutuan

pada 'am-nya tegap dan mempunyai nama yang baik. Undang² baharu itu telah di-buat supaya perniagaan insurance terus tegap keadaan-nya dan subor lagi menjadi suatu perkhidmatan yang mustahak dalam ekonomi yang sa-makin maju.

76. Tahun 1962 ada-lah tahun yang banyak sa-kali di-pungut chukai pendapatan ia-itu $237,000,000, sunggoh pun harga getah turun. Usaha menchari orang² yang mengelak daripada membayar chukai pendapatan telah di-perhebatkan lagi dalam tahun ini. Pegawai² chukai pendapatan telah menggunakan kuasa² yang lebeh banyak lagi sa-bagaimana yang terkandong dalam Undang² Chukai Pendapatan Tahun 1960 itu supaya dengan saberapa yang boleh tiap² orang yang kena membayar chukai pendapatan itu hendak-lah membayar apa yang patut di-bayar-nya.

77. Dasar Kerajaan ia-lah hendak mengadakan perundingan dengan lain² negeri bagi membuat perjanjian² jika di-fikirkan ada faedah-nya dengan tujuan hendak menghapuskan dengan sa-berapa yang boleh perbuatan menchukai pendapatan dua kali dan dengan demikian menggalakkan penanaman modal dari luar ka-Persekutuan. Perundingan² dengan sa-tengah² negeri berkenaan dengan chukai dua kali itu telah di-adakan dalam tahun 1962 dan pada masa hadapan ada-lah di-chadangkan hendak mengadakan lagi rundingan² yang sa-umpama itu.

78. Untok menggalakkan sa-saorang itu memileki rumah, maka chukai pendapatan tiada di-kenakan mulai tahun 1963 kapada nilaian harga tahunan sasabuah rumah yang di-dudoki oleh tuan punya rumah sendiri.

79. Mulai tahun 1963 ranchangan permulaan berkenaan dengan pekerja² boleh membayar chukai pendapatannya dengan chara beransor² telah pun di-jalankan. Ada-lah di-chadangkan bahawa ranchangan ini akan di-perluaskan lagi dari sa-peringkat ka-saperingkat supaya faedah-nya dapat di-gunakan oleh segala pekerja² yang kena membayar chukai pendapatan. Satu risalah penerangan berkenaan dengan chukai pendapatan sendiri ada-lah sedang di-chitak. Ini ada-lah penerbitan yang mula² daripada beberapa penerbitan yang akan di-keluarkan oleh Kerajaan untok menerangkan susunan dan chara² pentadbiran chukai pendapatan Persekutuan.

80. Jabatan Kastam dan Eksais telah di-beri gelaran "Di-Raja" dengan titah perentah Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong, maka sekarang Jabatan itu ada-lah di-sebut "Jabatan Kastam dan Eksais Di-Raja" atau "Royal Customs and Excise Department". Satu isti'adat mengurniakan gelaran "Di-Raja" itu akan di-adakan dalam bulan Jun tahun ini. Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong telah sudi hendak menyampaikan satu lambang khas yang bertulis dengan perkataan "Jabatan Kastam dan Eksais Di-Raja" kapada Penguasa Kastam dan Eksais.

KEMENTERIAN KESIHATAN

81. Keadaan kesihatan ra'ayat negeri ini telah bertambah² baik dari sa-tahun ka-satahun dan pada hari ini boleh-lah di-katakan sa-tanding dengan keadaan kesihatan negeri² lain yang lebeh maju. Ini dapat di-buktikan jika di-pandang kapada kurang-nya bilangan kematian seluroh-nya dan kurang-nya bilangan kematian anak² kechil. Kemajuan yang memberi puas hati ini ada-lah berthabit dengan segala langkah² kesihatan yang telah di-laksanakan bagi memperbaiki lagi keadaan kesihatan dan juga menjauhkan penyakit.

82. Banyak kematian dalam tahun 1961 ia-lah 9.2 pada tiap² sa-ribu orang dan bilangan kematian anak² kechil ada-lah 60 pada tiap² satu ribu kanak², pada hal dalam tahun 1952 banyak kematian ia-lah 13.6 pada tiap² saribu orang dan bilangan kematian anak² kechil ia-lah 90 pada tiap² saribu orang.

83. Oleh kerana sentiasa berjaga² dan di-ambil langkah dengan tiada berhenti² maka dapat-lah di-jauhkan penyakit chachar dan ta'un daripada negeri ini, sunggoh pun penyakit² ini selalu di-beritakan ada berlaku di-satengah² negeri yang berhampiran. Akan

tetapi pada awal bulan Mei, 1963 sadikit penyakit ta'un telah berlaku di-Melaka. Langkah[2] mengubat orang[2] yang kena penyakit itu dan menjaga orang daripada kena penyakit itu supaya ia tiada merebak dan dapat di-hapuskan telah di-jalankan dengan serta-merta dan nampak-nya bahaya penyakit itu akan merebak telah dapat di-jauhkan. Kerja[2] memperluaskan lagi Perkhidmatan[2] Perubatan dan Kesihatan khusus-nya di-kawasan[2] luar bandar ada-lah di-utamakan. Ranchangan[2] kesihatan luar bandar yang telah bermula dalam tahun 1962 telah pun selesai dan sa-jumlah 38 buah pusat[2] kesihatan, 105 pusat kesihatan kechil dan 427 buah kelinik bidan yang ada rumah kediaman bagi-nya akan di-jalankan perkhidmatan-nya. Ini ada-lah berbanding dengan yang di-chadangkan ia-itu hendak mengadakan 40 pusat[2] kesihatan, 165 pusat[2] kechil kesihatan dan 700 buah kelinik bidan yang ada rumah kediaman bagi-nya hingga tahun 1965.

84. Bagi meranchangkan, menyusun dan melaksanakan ranchangan kesihatan yang lengkap bagi faedah negara maka sangat-lah mustahak tiap[2] Kementerian dan Jabatan[2] Kerajaan bersatu dan bekerjasama di-dalam segala peringkat. Maka itu-lah sebab-nya satu Majlis Penasihat telah di-tubohkan yang terdiri daripada wakil[2] Kementerian Pembangunan Luar Bandar, Kementerian Pelajaran, Kementerian Pertanian dan Kementerian Dalam Negeri. Kerja[2] Majlis Penasihat ini ia-lah mengkaji pada sa-tiap masa akan kemajuan dan keadaan kesihatan ra'ayat negara kita ini seluroh-nya.

85. Perkhidmatan[2] Kesihatan luar bandar akan terus di-utamakan oleh kerana di-dalam kawasan[2] luar bandar-lah perkhidmatan[2] perubatan dan kesihatan itu sangat[2] di-kehendaki. Ranchangan Kesihatan Luar Bandar bagi tahun 1962 ia-lah 13 pusat kesihatan, 52 pusat kechil kesihatan dan 186 buah kelinik bidan yang ada rumah kediaman bagi-nya. Pada masa ini sa-jumlah 862 buah kelinik kesihatan menjalankan perkhidmatan-nya di-seluroh negeri ini. Sa-lain daripada itu 145 buah rumah gudang ubat dan 139 buah gudang ubat yang berkenderaan menjalankan perkhidmatan-nya di-jalan[2] raya dan di-sungai[2] bagi faedah orang[2] kampong yang tinggal jauh dari bandar.

86. Perubatan menchegah penyakit[2] ada-lah di-utamakan pada tahun[2] yang akan datang. Kerajaan ada-lah mengambil berat tentang pelajaran kesihatan kebersehan dan mengetahui makanan yang ada berzat sa-bagai usaha-nya menjamin dan memperbaiki lagi keadaan kesihatan ra'ayat negara kita ini. Dalam pada itu juga ranchangan latehan ada-lah di-perluaskan lagi supaya dapat di-adakan beberapa banyak pegawai yang terlateh dan berkelulusan yang sa-chukup-nya untok menemui kehendak[2] perkhidmatan itu sama ada untok masa sekarang atau untok beberapa tahun yang akan datang.

87. Pada masa ini ada 844 orang pelateh[2] jururawat dan 65 orang pelateh[2] pembantu rumah sakit sedang berlateh di-sekolah[2] latehan tempatan dan di-seberang laut. Sa-banyak 466 pembantu jururawat dan 343 pelateh[2] bidan sedang berlateh di-rumah[2] sakit yang di-luluskan oleh Kerajaan dalam negeri ini.

88. Pegawai[2] pakar dalam lapangan perubatan ada-lah juga di-lateh dengan memberi puas hati dan pada hari ini ada 78 orang pakar anak Tanah Melayu yang berkhidmat berbanding dengan jumlah 87 orang pakar semuanya. Kerja[2] mengkaji sa-mula ranchangan latehan itu ada-lah sedang di-jalankan dan ranchangan latehan kaki-tangan[2] yang lebeh lengkap lagi akan di-jalankan dalam tahun 1963 dan dalam tahun[2] yang akan datang.

89. Banyak rumah[2] sakit di-seluroh negeri ini telah pun di-baiki keadaan-nya dan kerja[2] membaikkan lagi keadaan[2] rumah sakit itu akan di-jalankan terus supaya mengadakan perkhidmatan[2] perubatan dan kesihatan yang lebeh baik lagi bagi faedah ra'ayat negeri ini walau pun mereka itu tinggal di-kampong[2] yang jauh. Perkhidmatan[2] orang sakit yang tiada masok rumah sakit akan di-utamakan

memperbaiki keadaan-nya dan membanyakkan-nya lagi dan perkhidmatan[2] bidan tempatan akan di-banyakkan lagi. Bagitu juga bahagian[2] bersalin di-beberapa rumah sakit dalam negeri ini akan di-perluaskan lagi perkhidmatan-nya dalam tahun 1963 dan dalam tahun[2] yang akan datang khusus-nya bagi faedah pendudok[2] dalam kawasan luar bandar.

90. Di-jabatan orang sakit yang tiada masok rumah sakit di-dalam beberapa rumah sakit, banyak orang[2] yang berkehendakan layanan perubatan hinggakan telah bertambah berlipat[2] ganda. Ini ada-lah di-sebabkan pendudok[2] dalam negeri ini telah bertambah dan mereka bertambah[2] sedar akan baik-nya mutu layanan perubatan yang moden.

91. Bahagian bersalin dalam rumah sakit besar, Kuala Lumpur, telah di-resmikan pembukaan-nya oleh Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda Raja Permaisuri Agong pada 18 hari-bulan Januari, 1963. Pelan[2] sedang di-sediakan untok membena sa-buah rumah sakit latehan yang mengandongi 800 buah katil dan rumah sakit latehan ini akan menjadi satu bahagian yang utama bagi Sekolah Perubatan di-Universiti Malaya. Belanja ranchangan itu ia-lah sa-banyak $50,000,000. Sa-kumpulan 40 orang mahasiswa perubatan yang mula[2] akan mula belajar dalam bulan Mei tahun ini.

92. Kempen Mengawal Penyakit Batok Kering di-seluroh negeri yang telah di-lancharkan dalam bulan Jun, 1961 telah berjaya dan kempen ini akan di-perhebatkan lagi pada tahun hadapan. Lebeh daripada 300 orang jururawat telah di-lateh di-Pusat Mengawal Penyakit Batok Kering Kebangsaan, di-Kuala Lumpur dan pada masa ini mereka itu sa-banyak 30 pasokan sedang menjalankan kempen menyuntik ubat B.C.G. Kaki-tangan[2] bahagian Rumah Sakit Bersalin di-rumah[2] sakit di-seluroh negeri ini telah di-lateh untok menyuntikkan ubat B.C.G. kapada kanak[2] yang baharu di-dzahirkan. Sa-banyak 250,000 kanak[2] telah di-suntik dalam tahun 1962 dan dalam tahun ini ada-lah di-chadangkan untok menyuntik sa-banyak 350,000. Dua puloh enam orang tukang X-ray telah di-lateh untok menjalankan kempen mengetahui orang[2] yang di-hinggapi oleh penyakit batok kering dan lebeh daripada 125,000 orang telah di-X-ray. Sa-banyak 20 orang tukang X-ray akan di-lateh tahun ini. Sa-banyak 150,000 orang dewasa telah di-X-ray oleh dua pasokan X-ray yang berkenderaan. Ada-lah di-jangka sa-banyak delapan lagi pasokan X-ray yang berkenderaan akan berkhidmat dalam tahun 1963. Di-jangka dengan ini dapat-lah pasokan itu menjalankan perkhidmatan-nya lebeh luas lagi di-seluroh negeri.

93. Ranchangan Permulaan Menghapuskan Penyakit Demam Kepialu yang telah di-lancharkan dalam tahun 1960 itu telah berjalan dengan memberi puas hati. Tiada lagi ada orang[2] yang mengidap penyakit demam Kepialu di-dalam kawasan ranchangan menchegah penyakit itu. Walau pun demikian ada juga beberapa mas'alah teknikal telah timbul dan dengan ini ada-lah di-shorkan bahawa ranchangan itu akan di-teruskan hingga tahun 1964. Kemudian daripada itu baharu-lah di-kaji dan di-timbangkan pula sama ada boleh di-jalankan atau tidak ranchangan itu bagi faedah negeri seluroh-nya. Di-dalam lapangan mengawal penyakit puru dan untut kemajuan telah juga di-chapai. Ranchangan Permulaan Menghapuskan Penyakit Demam Kepialu itu telah berjalan sa-lama tiga tahun dan dengan ini tidak lama lagi akan dapat memberikan satu keterangan yang mu'tamad untok di-jadikan panduan bagi menjalankan langkah[2] mengawal penyakit itu. Kempen menchegah penyakit puru ada-lah di-teruskan juga dan akan di-perluaskan lagi supaya dapat di-jalankan di-Negeri Pahang, Kedah dan Perak. Kempen Mengawal Penyakit Untut ada-lah di-teruskan lagi dan enam pasokan pekerja luar pada masa ini sedang menjalankan perkhidmatan mereka di-Negeri Pahang, Kedah, Pulau Pinang, Perak dan Selangor.

94. Usaha[2] Kerajaan hendak memperbaiki lagi perkhidmatan[2] Perubatan dan Kesihatan Negeri ini telah mendapat bantuan yang berharga daripada

pertubohan[2] antara-bangsa, umpamanya daripada Pertubohan Kesihatan sa-Dunia, daripada Kumpulan Wang Kanak[2] Bangsa[2] Bersatu, daripada Kerajaan[2] Australia, Canada, India dan United Kingdom menerusi Ranchangan Colombo, Pasokan Pekerja[2] Sukarela, Pasokan Penyelidek Tentera Amerika Sharikat, Hooper Foundation Universiti California, Majlis Penyelidekan Perubatan British, Kerajaan Republik German dan banyak lagi yang lain[2] umpama-nya menghantarkan pakar[2], orang[2] yang terlateh dan memberi alat[2] kelengkapan.

KEMENTERIAN PENERANGAN DAN PENYIARAN

(A) Jabatan Talivishen

95. Dalam lapangan usaha menyampaikan penerangan kapada orang ramai, Jabatan Talivishen yang baharu di-tubohkan itu sedang menjalankan usaha permulaan dengan chergas-nya mengambil dan melateh orang[2] baharu. Tiga orang pegawai yang penting telah di-lantek: Pengarah Talivishen, Ketua Ranchangan dan Jurutera Penjaga. Pegawai[2] ini bersama[2] dengan beberapa orang jurutera dan ahli[2] teknik sedang mengambil latehan menurut anjoran Ranchangan Colombo. Kerajaan berchadang hendak memulakan Perkhidmatan Talivishen dalam bulan Disember tahun ini dengan membuka peringkat-nya yang pertama di-Kuala Lumpur dan tender[2] telah di-tawarkan untok mengadakan kelengkapan bagi peringkat yang pertama itu. Sambil peringkat yang pertama itu di-laksanakan peringkat yang kedua, ia-itu membuat pelan dan mendirikan Pusat Talivishen yang tetap di-Lembah Pantai, akan di-jalankan pula hampir[2] serentak.

(B) Jabatan Radio

96. Dalam lapangan radio, Perkhidmatan I'lan yang di-mulakan pada tahun yang lalu telah menchapai kejayaan dan menjadi satu puncha khazanah yang baharu lagi memuaskan. Sementara itu ranchangan[2] terus di-buat dan di-laksanakan bagi mengelokkan lagi perkhidmatan Radio Malaya dalam bahagian ranchangan dan gelombang sederhana. Satu chontoh menunjokkan betapa chepat-nya usaha yang di-jalankan dapat di-perhatikan ia-lah sa-elok[2] berlaku sahaja penderhakaan di-Brunei ranchangan[2] Melayu dari Radio Malaya telah di-pancharkan ka-negeri[2] Borneo melalui satu alat pancharan khas yang di-adakan dengan segera.

97. Ranchangan[2] Radio Malaya samakin bertambah di-sukai ramai jika di-tilek daripada (i) bilangan lesen[2] radio yang sa-makin bertambah pula banyak-nya, (ii) lebeh daripada 30,000 puchok surat yang di-terima tiap[2] bulan daripada pendengar[2], dan (iii) gangguan yang di-lakukan oleh pehak[2] yang bermusohan kapada siaran[2] kita.

98. Oleh kerana Malaysia akan ditubohkan tiada berapa lama lagi satu siaran Seberang Laut telah menjadi mustahak. Oleh hal yang demikian, satu Siaran Seberang Laut yang kechil, di-namakan "SUARA MALAYA" telah di-mulakan pada 15 haribulan Februari tahun ini. Siaran ini akan di-perbesarkan dengan jalan beransor[2] untok berkhidmat kapada ra'ayat dan menyiarkan dengan luas-nya suara kebenaran, kebebasan dan kema'amoran.

(C) Jabatan Penerangan

99. Jabatan Penerangan terus menjalankan peranan yang penting dalam hal-ehwal Kerajaan negeri ini sa-lain daripada menjalankan tugas-nya yang besar menerangkan kapada ra'ayat dalam negara ini dan ka-luar negeri akan dasar, ranchangan[2] dan langkah[2] Kerajaan. Jabatan ini membantu dalam tugas membena negara yang sama juga mustahak-nya dan menggalakkan semangat bergotong royong di-kalangan ra'ayat dalam usaha membangunkan negara. Oleh kerana Malaysia sudah hampir benar akan di-tubohkan, Jabatan ini mempunyai satu tanggongjawab lagi ia-itu menerangkan faedah menubohkan Persekutuan itu dalam perkembangan yang berlaku sekarang di-Asia Tenggara.

100. Kereta[2] yang berjalan dari satempat ka-satempat sentiasa di-gunakan untok menghebahkan dasar Kerajaan kapada ra'ayat dengan sa-luas[2]-nya. Di-daerah[2] dan di-kampong[2] lebeh

banyak lagi kursus tata ra'ayat dan perbinchangan beramai-ramai akan di-atorkan daripada masa yang sudah[2].

101. Perkara menyiarkan hal-ehwal berkenaan dengan Tanah Melayu di-luar negeri sa-makin bertambah mustahak. Oleh hal yang demikian tanggong-jawab bagi beberapa jawatan penerangan dalam Pejabat Kedutaan kita di-luar negeri sedang di-pindah-kan dengan jalan beransor-ansor kapada Jabatan ini. Bahagian Pener-bitan, bersama[2] dengan Bahagian Penyelidekan, terpaksa-lah menambah dan mengelokkan lagi jenis bahan[2] penerangan yang di-keluarkan-nya untok siaran di-dalam dan di-luar negeri.

102. Filem Negara, yang telah men-jalankan kerja dalam keadaan serba kekurangan beberapa lama-nya, di-jangka akan berpindah ka-studio-nya yang baharu di-Petaling Jaya sa-belum akhir bulan Ogos tahun ini. Dengan ada-nya kemudahan[2] yang baharu itu kelak, Filem Negara akan dapat-lah mengeluarkan banyak lagi filem[2] yang lebeh baik mutu-nya.

KEMENTERIAN DALAM NEGERI

(A) Orang Asli

103. Jabatan Orang Asli telah banyak menyempurnakan Ranchangan Pem-bangunan Luar Bandar-nya. Sa-belas buah Kampong telah di-buka di-be-berapa buah Negeri, dalam tiap[2] sa-buah Kampong itu terdiri rumah[2] baharu, sa-buah balai raya, jalan[2] keluar masok dan pejabat dan kebun[2] pertanian. Sa-lain daripada itu, ber-bagai[2] ranchangan yang kechil[2] telah di-laksanakan termasok menggali perigi, menggali kolam menghidup ikan dan membeli kerbau dan sa-bagai-nya.

104. Kemajuan telah juga di-chapai dalam hal pelajaran. Sekarang telah ada 61 buah sekolah khas bagi orang asli 24 buah daripada-nya di-tadbirkan oleh Jabatan Orang Asli dan baki-nya di-tadbirkan oleh Kementerian Pela-jaran. Ada kira[2] 2,500 orang budak orang asli, laki[2] dan perempuan belajar di-sekolah[2] itu. Lebeh daripada 2,000 orang orang asli mengambil bahagian dalam ranchangan pelajaran orang dewasa.

105. Tiada shak lagi dalam hal kesi-hatan dan perubatan-lah yang berjaya sa-kali. Sekarang sudah ada 27 buah tempat berubat dalam hutan sa-lain daripada sa-buah rumah sakit di-Gombak. Beberapa banyak orang asli telah di-lateh menjadi jururawat dan dresser dan oleh kerana usaha ini darjah kesihatan orang asli telah ber-tambah baik.

(B) Jabatan Kimia

106. Jabatan Kimia ia-lah sa-buah Jabatan yang menyediakan kemu-dahan[2] menganalisa dan menduga bagi lain[2] Jabatan Kerajaan dan memberi nasihat dalam perkara yang berkenaan dengan kesihatan, ekonomi dan kebajikan pendudok[2] Persekutuan Tanah Melayu. Tugas Jabatan itu yang utama ia-lah hendak menyempurnakan ranchangan mengisi jawatan[2] di-dalam-nya dengan pegawai[2] Tanah Melayu sa-belum bulan Julai tahun 1965 dan dalam pada itu mengembangkan kemu-dahan[2]-nya supaya sesuai dengan bilangan pendudok[2] dan ekonomi.

(C) Perkhidmatan[2] Bomba

107. Tugas bahagian merinyu dalam Perkhidmatan Bomba ia-lah, terutama-nya, menyiasat perkhidmatan Bomba tempatan dan Negeri, Pasokan[2] Bomba Tentera Persekutuan dan latehan. Bahagian itu telah juga di-beri tugas menyeliakan langkah[2] menjauhkan kebakaran pada semua bangunan[2] Kerajaan Persekutuan di-seluroh negeri ini, memereksa semua harta Kerajaan dan menyediakan alat[2] pertolongan chemas dalam kebakaran yang musta-hak supaya ikhtiar menchegah keba-karan boleh di-jalankan pada sa-tiap masa. Tujuan di-adakan ranchangan ini ia-lah supaya alat menchegah kebakaran di-datangkan daripada sa-buah tempat yang berkuasa.

(D) Jabatan Chetak

108. Jabatan Chetak sedang memula-kan ranchangan hendak membesarkan perkhidmatan-nya dengan beransor[2] supaya ia dapat menjalankan kewaji-pan[2] melaksanakan dasar berkenaan dengan pemakaian Bahasa Kebang-saan. Sa-buah chawangan sedang hen-dak di-tubohkan di-Ipoh dan bangunan[2]

di-Johor Bahru dan Kuala Trengganu sedang di-besarkan. Sa-buah Pejabat Chetak telah siap di-dirikan di-Alor Star dengan belanja sa-banyak $240,000. Di-bawah ranchangan hendak mengisi jawatan[2] dengan pegawai[2] Tanah Melayu, dua orang pelajar telah kembali daripada United Kingdom dan empat orang pelateh telah kembali daripada New Zealand sa-telah berlateh sa-lama sa-tahun dengan Penchetak Kerajaan, New Zealand.

(E) Penjara

109. Pada penghujong tahun 1962 chuma ada sa-orang pegawai dagang sahaja dalam Perkhidmatan Penjara dan apabila ia bersara kira[2] pada pertengahan tahun 1963 semua jawatan dalam Perkhidmatan itu akan di-pegang oleh pegawai[2] Tanah Melayu. Dua orang Pegawai Penjara telah kembali sa-telah tamat dalam satu kursus sa-lama enam bulan di-tempat[2] menjalankan hukum dera (penal establishments) di-Denmark—dan sa-orang pegawai telah kembali sa-telah mempelajari satu kursus sa-lama empat bulan di-sa-buah sekolah di-Fuchu, Jepun bernama the Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders.

110. Sunggoh pun Sekolah Henry Gurney di-Telok Mas, Melaka telah di-besarkan tetapi chuma sadikit sahaja lega di-sekolah itu. Langkah sedang di-ambil bagi menchari tanah yang sesuai supaya Jabatan Penjara dapat menyediakan tempat[2] yang mustahak lagi dan juga memberi latehan pertanian.

(F) Pendaftaran

111. Kerja mendaftarkan pendudok[2] menurut Undang[2] Pendaftaran Warga Negara Tahun 1959 telah di-jalankan lagi sa-panjang tahun 1962. Pasokan[2] berkereta telah pergi ka-kawasan[2] luar bandar di-serata negeri ini untok berkhidmat kapada pendudok[2] luar bandar dalam ranchangan menukar kad[2] pengenalan yang lama dengan yang baharu. Ranchangan ini telah pun di-jalankan dengan jaya-nya dan tiada menyusahkan ra'ayat dan mereka hanya mengeluarkan belanja yang sadikit sahaja. Banyak-nya orang yang di-daftarkan dan di-beri kad pengenalan baharu hingga akhir bulan Disember, 1962 ia-lah 4,490,871 orang.

(G) Peranchangan Bandaran dan Luar Bandar

112. Dengan membuka sa-buah pejabat di-Kota Bharu dalam bulan Januari tahun 1963 perkhidmatan Jabatan ini telah di-lanjutkan ka-negeri Kelantan dan Trengganu dan dengan yang demikian meliputi seluroh Persekutuan.

113. Ada-lah di-akui betapa mustahak-nya usaha menyatukan kerja yang akan di-jalankan oleh Jabatan ini bagi menyediakan pelan[2] chara menggunakan kawasan tanah di-seluroh negeri dan bantuan yang boleh di-beri-nya kapada Jawatan-Kuasa Peranchang Kemajuan Negara. Oleh hal yang demikian Jabatan ini sedang di-perbesarkan supaya dapat ia menjalankan tanggong-jawab-nya yang bertambah banyak itu. Ada-lah di-chadangkan hendak membuat pelan[2] bagi kawasan[2] di-luar Ibu Kota Persekutuan dan sa-bagai permulaan-nya langkah telah di-jalankan membuat satu pelan bagi Pulau Pinang dan Butterworth.

114. Shor[2] permulaan bagi membesarkan Kuala Lumpur dan Kawasan Lembah Klang yang telah siap pada tahun 1962 sedang di-timbangkan oleh Kerajaan dan satu pehak berkuasa yang menyatukan kerja Jawatan-Kuasa Kawasan Kuala Lumpur dan Lembah Klang telah di-tubohkan untok menimbangkan shor[2] bagi kawasan ini.

115. Berkenaan dengan pembangunan luar bandar Jabatan ini sentiasa memberikan bantuan-nya kapada Lembaga Kemajuan Tanah Persekutuan membuat ranchangan[2] bagi beberapa tempat dalam Persekutuan. Ranchangan[2] bagi tahun 1962 telah di-siapkan mengikut jadual-nya.

(H) Ranchangan[2] Perumahan

116. Bagi tahun 1962 dalam usaha melaksanakan dasar Kerajaan untok menyediakan rumah murah bagi orang[2] yang berpendapatan kechil, dan, pada 'am-nya dengan tujuan hendak melegakan mas'alah kekurangan rumah, 25 ranchangan rumah murah dalam sa-puloh negeri telah di-siapkan, atau hampir akan siap dan di-Ibu Kota

Persekutuan dua ranchangan telah di-mulakan, tiap[2] satu-nya akan mendirikan 600 buah rumah. Ranchangan[2] ini semua-nya akan mendirikan 1,930 buah rumah papan, 320 buah rumah batu dan 1,400 buah flat bagi pendudok[2] dalam bandar. Kerajaan Persekutuan akan membelanjakan hampir[2] $15,000,000 untok ranchangan[2] ini. Dalam tahun 1963, sabelas ranchangan lagi akan di-mulakan. Ranchangan[2] tersebut akan mendirikan 860 buah rumah papan, 700 buah rumah batu dan 300 buah flat dan Kerajaan Persekutuan akan membelanjakan $9,500,000 kapada-nya.

117. Rumah[2] yang di-dirikan mengikut ranchangan[2] rumah murah itu ada-lah di-untokkan bagi keluarga[2] yang berpendapatan kechil. Ranchangan[2] ini di-lancharkan dalam kawasan[2] yang sangat kekurangan rumah. Kerajaan mengetahui juga akan hal orang[2] yang tiada mendapat rumah dalam ranchangan rumah murah. Dalam usahanya hendak menggalakkan dan membantu orang[2] yang demikian supaya mempunyai rumah Kerajaan telah menyediakan wang saperti tahun yang sudah[2] untok di-pinjamkan melalui Lembaga Perumahan kapada orang[2] yang hendak membuat rumah yang sederhana. Ada-lah tujuan Kerajaan hendak menjalankan terus dasar ini dan meluaskan bantuan kapada orang[2] yang saperti itu.

(I) Kerajaan Tempatan

118. Perkara menaikkan taraf Majlis Bandaran Ipoh yang dahulu kapada Perbandaran pada 31 haribulan Mei, tahun 1962 ada-lah satu peristiwa yang besar dalam sejarah Kerajaan Tempatan di-Tanah Melayu. Dengan tujuan hendak mengikut dasar menggalakkan kemajuan Kerajaan Tempatan dalam negeri ini, Kerajaan Persekutuan telah mengambil dan akan terus mengambil perhatian yang berat dalam kejayaan beberapa Pehak Berkuasa Tempatan dan juga dalam mas'alah[2] yang dihadapi mereka. Oleh itu Kerajaan Persekutuan telah menchuba dengan sadaya upaya-nya hendak membantu pehak[2] berkuasa ini menyelesaikan mas'alah[2] itu.

KEMENTERIAN KESELAMATAN DALAM NEGERI

119. Berkenaan dengan keselamatan dalam negeri, dasar dan pendirian Kerajaan Persekutuan tiada berubah. Saperti yang sudah[2] juga Kerajaan ada-lah ber'azam hendak menghapuskan keganasan Komunis dan subversif dalam negeri ini. Pasokan[2] Keselamatan akan terus menchari dan chuba menghapuskan bilangan pengganas[2] Komunis yang maseh lagi menjalankan gerakan-nya di-Utara Tanah Melayu. Dengan tujuan hendak menchapai tujuan ini satu tindakan bersama sachara besar[2]an telah di-jalankan dengan kerjasama yang rapat daripada Kerajaan Negeri Thai. Langkah[2] yang chergas akan di-jalankan juga untok mengenalkan Kerajaan kapada kaum asli di-kawasan itu dan menjaga kebajikan mereka supaya mereka yakin dan memberi sokongan yang penoh dalam usaha menghapuskan faham Komunis.

120. Kerajaan chukup sedar bahawa kongsi[2] gelap dan samseng[2] maseh mengancham keselamatan orang ramai. Sunggoh pun dengan kerjasama beberapa orang warga negara yang ta'atkan undang[2] pehak Polis telah dapat menghapuskan 99 kumpulan samseng dalam tahun 1962. Banyak lagi usaha yang hendak di-jalankan jika anchaman kapada masharakat ini hendak di-hapuskan sama sa-kali. Kerajaan berharap supaya semua warga negara yang ta'atkan undang[2] akan mengikut chontoh tauladan beberapa orang itu dan memberi segala bantuan yang dapat kapada pasokan[2] keselamatan menghapuskan saki baki kumpulan[2] samseng itu.

121. Pada tahun lepas ada-lah di-nyatakan bahawa Kerajaan sedang menimbangkan perkara hendak menubohkan suatu Pasokan Menchegah Penipuan di-Ibu Pejabat Pasokan Polis di-Raja Persekutuan Tanah Melayu kerana perbuatan tipu menipu dalam perniagaan sa-makin menjadi[2] oleh sebab kilang[2] perusahaan bertambah banyak dan pendudok[2] pun bertambah ramai. Chawangan Menchegah Penipuan dalam Perniagaan ini telah di-tubohkan dalam bulan Ogos tahun

1962. Sunggoh pun dengan jalan ini beberapa perbuatan tipu menipu dalam perniagaan telah dapat di-siasat akan tetapi darjah penyiasatan mengenaï segi² teknik perbuatan tersebut maseh hendak di-elokkan lagi dan berhubong dengan perkara ini sabuah negara yang mesra dengan kita telah membuat tawaran hendak membantu mengadakan pakar².

122. Sunggoh pun perbuatan rasuah atau makan suap dalam jabatan² Kerajaan di-negeri ini tiada bagitu merebak tetapi Kerajaan ber'azam hendak menghapuskan perbuatan yang di-chela ini kerana jika tiada di-hapuskan daripada masharakat kita, ia akan merosakkan keperchayaan orang ramai. Dalam usaha ini Chawangan Khas Jenayah dalam Pasokan Polis telah di-perkuatkan. Tetapi oleh sebab perbuatan rasuah hanya boleh di-hapuskan dengan bantuan orang ramai mereka ada-lah di-minta memberikan segala bantuan dan kerjasama kapada chawangan itu.

123. Sambil ber'azam hendak mengekalkan keamanan dan ketenteraman dan menghapuskan keganasan Komunis serta melawan gerakan² sabversif, Kerajaan tiada pula lupa akan kebajikan ahli² biasa dalam Pasokan Polis di-Raja Persekutuan Tanah Melayu. Ada pun dasar Kerajaan ia-lah hendak mengelokkan lagi sharat² kehidupan dan perkhidmatan mereka dengan menyediakan rumah yang lebeh baik dan alat perkakas yang baharu. Pada masa ini Kerajaan sedang bersunggoh² menimbangkan perkara menyemak samula gaji ahli² Pasokan Polis itu.

124. Berkenaan dengan tempat tinggal 308 buah rumah lagi telah di-siapkan bagi ahli² Pasokan Polis. Dengan ini semua sa-kali 624 buah rumah telah di-siapkan semenjak Ranchangan Kemajuan Polis Lima Tahun itu mula² di-lancharkan. 277 buah rumah lagi yang telah di-ranchang akan di-dirikan dalam tahun 1963.

125. Pasokan itu telah di-lengkapkan dengan beberapa banyak kereta yang lebeh sesuai untok kegunaan-nya pada masa ini dan pada masa hadapan dan dalam tahun 1963 akan di-adakan kereta² dan motosikal² peronda yang baharu. Chawangan Laut Pasokan Polis ada-lah bertanggong-jawab menjaga laut dekat pantai dan sungai². Kerajaan telah menetapkan bahawa kapal² yang ada sekarang hendak-lah di-ganti, sa-lama tempoh beberapa tahun, dengan kapal² yang lebeh laju dan lengkap alatan-nya untok menghadapi keadaan masa yang telah berubah.

KEMENTERIAN KE'ADILAN

126. Dalam lapangan undang² dan ke'adilan tugas menyemak sa-mula undang² Tanah Melayu sedang di-jalankan. Pada masa ini sa-orang pakar penggubal undang², yang di-adakan mengikut anjoran Ranchangan Colombo, sedang menjalankan tugas ini. Tujuan menyemak sa-mula Undang² Persekutuan itu ialah supaya ra'ayat Tanah Melayu dan mereka yang tinggal di-luar² negeri yang ingin hendak mengetahuï undang² negeri ini senang menchari sa-suatu undang² yang mereka kehendaki. Oleh kerana undang² yang ada sekarang tiada terator ada-lah di-jangka bahawa tugas menyemak-nya sa-mula itu ada-lah satu pekerjaan yang berat dan akan mengambil masa bertahun² lama-nya. Oleh itu jilid² undang² yang di-semak hanya dapat di-terbitkan dari sa-masa ka-samasa. Tugas ini telah menjadi rumit dan lengah lagi kerana Malaysia akan di-tubohkan pula.

127. Berkenaan dengan menterjemahkan undang² Persekutuan ka-dalam bahasa Melayu, suatu langkah memulakan-nya telah di-jalankan dengan menubohkan Bahagian Menterjemah Undang² dalam Pejabat Peguam Negara. Bahagian itu akan di-ketuaï oleh sa-orang pegawai undang² yang mahir dalam bahasa Melayu. Terjemahan² yang di-buat oleh Bahagian ini akan di-semak oleh sa-buah jawatan-kuasa pakar² sa-belum di-siarkan.

128. Hadiah² Pelajaran akan terus di-beri kapada pegawai² supaya banyak lagi pegawai² yang boleh mendapat kelulusan dalam 'ilmu undang². Pada tahun yang lalu empat orang pegawai yang sedang berkhidmat telah di-hantar ka-United Kingdom dan dua orang

yang di-hantar dahulu daripada itu telah lulus pepereksaan undang[2] dan balek ka-Tanah Melayu.

129. Sa-lain daripada mendirikan bangunan[2] mahkamah baharu usaha[2] telah di-jalankan juga mengelokkan lagi perpustakaan di-mahkamah[2] dengan menambah dan membanyakkan lagi buku[2] undang[2] yang berguna. Journal undang[2] yang di-fikirkan berguna akan di-beri juga untok kegunaan pegawai[2] mahkamah itu.

130. Ada-lah tujuan Pejabat Pemegang Amanah Raya sentiasa hendak memberi perkhidmatan yang berguna kapada orang ramai dan masharakat dan Jabatan ini telah menjalankan kewajipan-nya sa-bagai penjaga harta benda dengan chekap dan bertimbang rasa saperti sa-orang pemegang amanah yang biasa. Sunggoh pun bilangan pendudok[2] luar bandar yang mengetahui pekerjaan Jabatan ini sa-makin bertambah banyak tetapi dasar utama Jabatan ini ia-lah hendak berusaha supaya lebeh ramai lagi ra'ayat yang sedar akan hak[2] mereka dan mengetahui apa-kah jenis perkhidmatan yang di-beri oleh Jabatan ini. Dengan hal yang demikian banyak-lah lagi ra'ayat yang akan mengambil peluang mendapat faedah daripada perkhidmatan[2]-nya. Oleh kerana bilangan orang yang menggunakan Jabatan ini telah bertambah ramai maka Jabatan ini kena-lah di-besarkan. Satu chawangan pejabat telah pun di-buka sekarang di-Trengganu.

131. Pekerjaan menyelesaikan harta benda musoh yang di-jaga oleh Jabatan Penjaga Harta Musoh telah hampir sampai ka-peringkat yang akhir, hanya ada beberapa mas'alah sahaja yang rumit berkenaan dengan wang yang maseh belum dapat di-selesaikan lagi. Sunggoh pun begitu ikhtiar[2] sedang di-chari untok menyelesaikan mas'alah[2] itu dan di-harap undang[2] membubarkan Jabatan ini dapat di-pertimbangkan tiada lama lagi.

KEMENTERIAN BUROH DAN KEBAJIKAN MASHARAKAT

132. Dalam lapangan buroh dasar Kerajaan tiada berubah. Kerajaan akan terus berusaha menggalakkan gerakan kesatuan sa-kerja yang bebas, demokratik dan bertanggong-jawab dan menggalakkan perjalanan sistem perhubongan perusahaan sukarela. Sunggoh pun sistem ini, pada 'am-nya, berjalan dengan jaya-nya dan membantu pada mengelokkan perhubongan pekerja[2] dengan majikan di-Persekutuan Tanah Melayu, tetapi sa-tengah[2] kejadian yang berlaku pada tahun 1962 tiada menyenangkan hati dan menunjokkan mustahak-nya di-adakan peratoran[2] yang chukup bagi menjalankan sistem itu dengan lebeh tegas supaya aman perhubongan pekerja[2] dengan majikan. Majlis Penasihat Buroh Bersama Kebangsaan sekarang sedang mengkaji perkara mengadakan atoran[2] yang lengkap bagi menyelesaikan perbalahan[2] pada semua peringkat dalam perusahaan. Atoran[2] yang demikian sedia ada dalam beberapa banyak perusahaan pada masa ini tetapi jika atoran[2] itu di-pakai dalam semua perusahaan dan pada semua peringkat maka kebanyakan perbalahan akan dapat di-selesaikan dengan aman dan tiada payah pehak lain champor tangan. Kerajaan berharap semua majikan dan pekerja akan mengadakan perhubongan berbaik[2] antara satu sama lain supaya tiada merosakkan nama baik negeri ini dan kedudokan yang kokoh yang kita telah sama[2] menikmati-nya.

133. Peratoran sukarela itu telah di-terima oleh kedua[2] pehak, ia-itu majikan dan pekerja dan perkara ini-lah yang menyebabkan ketenteraman dalam perusahaan. Pada tahun 1962 banyak perusahaan[2] telah di-buka. Empat puloh dua perjanjian[2] bersama telah terchapai dengan sukarela antara majikan[2] dengan kesatuan[2] sa-kerja dalam tahun 1962 terutama dalam lapangan[2] berkebun, melombong, bank dan lapangan perdagangan. Ada pun mogok yang telah berlaku ia-lah 95 semua-nya yang mengambil masa 450,000 hari kerja, berbanding dengan kejadian mogok 58 semua-nya pada tahun 1961 yang mengambil masa 60,000 hari kerja. Bagaimana pun tiada kurang daripada 70 mogok pada tahun 1962 berlaku beberapa hari sahaja, ada sa-hari dan ada sampai tiga hari,

dan lebeh 310,000 hari bekerja yang orang tiada bekerja itu di-sebabkan mogok pekerja[2] Pertadbiran Keretapi Tanah Melayu dan mogok Kesatuan Kebangsaan Pekerja[2] Ladang sa-lama sahari kerana menyokong mogok pekerja[2] Keretapi itu.

134. Kerajaan akan terus berusaha supaya pekerja[2] di-negeri ini dapat sama[2] maju dalam pembangunan ekonomi dan masharakat negeri ini. Sa-buah Jawatan-Kuasa tertinggi sedang mengkaji perkara hendak mengadakan langkah[2] kebajikan masharakat yang berkesan bagi menyelesaikan kesulitan[2] pekerja[2] yang telah di-potong gaji bukan kerana salah mereka sendiri. Ada-lah di-harapkan bahawa Penyata Jawatan-Kuasa ini akan dapat di-terbitkan tiada lama lagi dan langkah[2] yang sesuai boleh di-jalankan kemudian-nya. Kerajaan juga mengambil berat tentang rumah[2] tempat tinggal pekerja. Sa-buah Rang Undang[2] Rumah Pekerja[2] yang baharu akan di-bentangkan dalam Parlimen untok mengadakan rumah[2] yang lebeh baik kapada pekerja[2]. Ada pun memberi latehan kapada pekerja[2] pemuda dan pekerja[2] dewasa akan di-beri galakan yang lebeh supaya sesuai dengan ranchangan[2] pembangunan dan supaya dapat pekerja[2] mengambil bahagian yang lebeh banyak dalam gerakan pembenaan negara. Pada masa ini Ranchangan Latehan Kebangsaan yang di-mulakan pada tahun 1957 ada-lah memberi latehan kapada lebeh 500 pelateh[2] yang datang daripada 93 pertubohan di-seluroh negeri ini. Sa-buah Maktab Latehan Perusahaan yang berharga $1,000,000 akan di-dirikan di-jalan Ku Chai Lama, Kuala Lumpur, sa-belum akhir tahun ini di-bawah Ranchangan ini. Ada-lah di-harapkan ia-itu lebeh kurang 500 orang pekerja[2] pemuda dan pekerja[2] dewasa akan dapat di-beri kursus[2] latehan yang chukup dalam Maktab ini.

135. Kerajaan sentiasa mengambil berat mengenai orang[2] chachat atau yang tiada berapa baik nasib-nya dalam masharakat negeri ini. Suatu ranchangan yang meliputi telah di-susun bagi menjaga kebajikan memberi latehan orang[2] yang kurang siuman dan chachat anggota tuboh-nya. Ada-lah di-chadangkan hendak membena sa-buah Pusat Pemulehan Sa-mula di-Cheras pada tahun 1964 untok menempatkan kira[2] 100 orang kanak[2] dan orang[2] muda lelaki perempuan yang chachat anggota tuboh-nya. Ada juga ranchangan hendak mengambil beberapa orang yang tiada tinggal tetap di-Pusat itu, dan hal ini akan di-jalankan kira-nya chukup kaki-tangan[2] yang terlateh dan kemudahan[2] di-Pusat tersebut. Suatu tempat bagi kanak[2] yang tiada siuman akal akan di-bena di-Negeri Johor pada tahun 1964 dan tempat itu akan boleh mengambil 60 orang kanak[2] yang berumor antara 6 dengan 16 tahun. Ada pun tujuan ranchangan bagi memulehkan sa-mula orang[2] chachat anggota itu ia-lah supaya mereka dapat latehan yang sesuai untok menggunakan kebolehan mereka masing[2] dengan sa-baik[2]-nya supaya mereka boleh sanggup menchari nafkah sendiri dan akan menjadi warga negara yang berguna pada masa hadapan kelak.

136. Ada undang[2] dan ranchangan[2] yang telah di-susun bagi menjaga keselamatan orang[2] perempuan dan anak[2] gadis dan bagi pemulehan sa-mula pelachor[2], peminta[2] sedekah dan orang[2] merayau tiada tentu rumah tangga-nya. Undang[2] itu akan mula berjalan kuat kuasa-nya pada tahun hadapan. Sa-buah Pusat bagi pemulehan sa-mula mangsa[2] pelachoran akan di-dirikan di-Cheras, Selangor, pada pertengahan tahun 1964. Perkara yang akan di-titek beratkan dalam Pusat ini ia-lah mengulangkaji pelajaran mereka. Latehan pertukangan, sa-elok[2]-nya yang mereka pileh sendiri, akan di-adakan supaya mereka dapat pekerjaan yang sesuai.

137. Ada pun perkara memberi latehan menjadi pemimpin kapada pemuda pemudi dan gerakan[2] pemuda pemudi ada-lah di-galakkan dan perkhidmatan pemuda pemudi di-satukan supaya mereka dapat mengambil bahagian yang lebeh banyak lagi dalam pembangunan luar bandar dan masharakat. Kerajaan berharap bahawa dengan langkah[2] ini maka dapat-lah pemuda pemudi negeri ini menggunakan masa dan tenaga mereka bagi membuat

kerja[2] yang berfaedah dalam pembangunan negara.

KEMENTERIAN PEMBANGUNAN LUAR BANDAR

(A) Memajukan Tanah

138. Ada pun dasar Kerajaan pada masa yang sudah[2] dan juga pada masa ini ia-lah memberi milek tanah kapada orang[2] kampong yang tidak ada memileki tanah dengan sa-berapa segera. Peratoran memberi milek tanah kapada orang[2] kampong telah di-mudahkan supaya mereka dapat di-beri memileki tanah dengan segera dan memuaskan hati mereka. Dengan memberi milek tanah yang chukup luas sahaja-lah baharu taraf kehidupan pendudok[2] luar bandar dapat di-baiki dan pendapatan mereka dapat bertambah.

139. Untok berbuat demikian maka Kerajaan dengan melaluï Lembaga Kemajuan Tanah Persekutuan telah menjalankan suatu ranchangan yang berkesan bagi membuka tanah dan mengusahakan-nya dan membuka kampong untok faedah pendudok[2] di-kawasan luar bandar yang tiada memileki tanah. Dengan chara memberi milek tanah supaya boleh mendatangkan hasil yang chukup maka dapat-lah di-chapai chita[2] hendak membaiki keadaan[2] ekonomi, masharakat dan kebudayaan pendudok[2] kawasan luar bandar. Hingga masa ini Lembaga itu telah membuka 49 ranchangan[2] tanah di-seluroh Persekutuan dan sa-takat ini kawasan yang sedang di-majukan ia-lah lebeh 85,000 ekar bagi 7,500 keluarga. Apabila semua ranchangan[2] itu sudah selesai di-usahakan dalam masa beberapa tahun ini maka 49 kawasan yang di-buka itu akan menjadi sa-luas 206,000 ekar bagi 16,000 keluarga.

140. Sa-lain daripada perkara memberi milek tanah kapada pendudok[2] maka mengikut ranchangan ini Kerajaan ada juga membuat jalan[2] raya yang baik masok ka-kawasan[2] itu, jalan[2] dalam kawasan kampong dan kawasan[2] pertanian, mendirikan sekolah[2], mengadakan perbekalan[2] ayer, kelinik[2] talipon[2], balai[2] raya, dan mendirikan masjid. Perbelanjaan bagi perkara[2] yang tersebut di-atas dan menguruskan-nya di-tanggong oleh Kerajaan.

141. Pada tahun 1963 dan dalam tahun[2] penghujong Ranchangan Lima Tahun Yang Kedua, Lembaga itu akan terus bersunggoh[2] menjalankan 12 ranchangan baharu sa-luas 50,000 ekar semua-nya bagi 4,800 keluarga *tiap*[2] tahun. Dengan mengikut keadaan yang sedang di-jalankan sekarang maka pada akhir tempoh ranchangan yang kedua itu negeri ini akan ada 75 ranchangan[2] tanah yang besar pada beberapa peringkat kemajuan-nya dan luas semua-nya lebeh kurang 310,000 ekar bagi kira[2] 30,000 keluarga.

142. Dalam usaha Kerajaan hendak menambah lagi benda[2] tanaman maka ia sedang mengambil perhatian yang berat untok menanam kelapa sawit sabagai tanaman yang utama. Dalam tahun 1963 Lembaga itu mula membuka enam ranchangan menanam kelapa sawit; dalam pada itu banyak lagi ranchangan saperti itu akan dibuka pada tahun[2] yang akan datang dalam kawasan[2] yang subor tanah-nya.

143. Oleh hal yang demikian Kerajaan ada-lah menumpukan segala daya upaya-nya supaya orang[2] dalam kawasan luar bandar dapat berdiri sama tinggi dan dudok sama rendah dengan orang[2] lain dalam masharakat. Sa-saorang yang menggunakan peluang yang di-berikan kapada-nya dengan sabaik[2]-nya dan berusaha bersunggoh[2] dalam sa-suatu ranchangan tanah boleh-lah terjamin taraf kehidupan-nya yang sesuai daripada tanah yang di-usahakan-nya dan dengan itu juga ia boleh berbangga dengan taraf kedudokan-nya dalam masharakat dan negara seluroh-nya.

144. Sa-bagaimana hal-nya dengan kejayaan[2] yang di-chapai oleh Lembaga Kemajuan Tanah Persekutuan dengan membuka tanah[2] baharu maka bagitu-lah hal-nya Kerajaan[2] Negeri dengan chara bekerjasama dengan Kementerian Pembangunan Luar Bandar telah menjalankan usaha yang bersunggoh[2] untok menjayakan ranchangan[2] tanah pinggir, ada yang di-usahakan dengan memberi bantuan dan ada pula yang tidak di-beri

bantuan. Pada tahun 1962 Negeri[2] telah membuka 154 ranchangan[2] yang di-beri bantuan sa-luas 58,623 ekar dan 50 ranchangan yang tiada di-beri bantuan sa-luas 11,457 ekar. Semua ranchangan[2] ini telah di-tanam getah atau sedang di-usahakan untok menanam-nya.

145. Pada tahun 1963 Kerajaan[2] Negeri telah memutuskan hendak membuka 166 lagi ranchangan[2] tanah pinggir yang di-beri bantuan sa-luas 55,845 ekar. Dalam pada itu juga perkara hendak menyatukan ranchangan[2] ini ada-lah di-jalankan dengan giat-nya supaya dapat terjamin kejayaan yang penoh lagi sempurna. Bagi faedah orang[2] yang boleh dan sanggup mengusahakan tanah maka lebeh luas lagi kawasan tanah akan di-buka untok di-usahakan dengan memberi milek tanah dengan berkawal. Ranchangan yang di-jalankan mengikut dasar ini tiada akan di-beri bantuan, tetapi ia memberi peluang kapada buroh[2] kasar, orang[2] makan gaji dan orang[2] yang kechil pendapatan-nya yang boleh dan sanggup mengusahakan ranchangan[2] tanah supaya dapat mereka membaiki keadaan hidup mereka pada masa hadapan.

146. Untok melaksanakan dasar menyatukan ranchangan[2] memberi milek tanah[2] pinggir dengan lebeh baik lagi dan juga supaya kejayaan dapat di-tentukan, maka Kerajaan[2] Negeri telah melantek beberapa orang Wakil Melawat, Penyelia[2] dan Pembantu[2] Luar, untok melawat dan memereksa kawasan[2] ranchangan dari satu masa ka-satu masa. Kaki-tangan[2] Pejabat Pesurohjaya Tanah Persekutuan akan juga sama[2] membantu melawat kawasan[2] itu.

147. Untok melegakan kemahuan ra'ayat yang berkehendakkan memileki tanah, maka peranan Jabatan Ukor sangat-lah mustahak. Oleh itu kerja[2] Jabatan Ukor itu terpaksa-lah di-tambahkan lagi supaya dapat mengelokan kerja[2] sukat menyukat yang banyak ia-itu menyukat beratus[2] ranchangan tanah dengan baik dan sempurna-nya. Maka terpaksa-lah mengambil banyak lagi pegawai[2] teknik yang baharu, tidak kurang daripada 77 orang pegawai dalam tahun 1962 sahaja. Walau pun bertambah[2] banyak tanggong-jawab[2] yang berat yang akan di-pikul oleh Jabatan Ukor itu berthabit dengan banyak-nya kerja[2] sukat menyukat bagi mengelokan ranchangan memberi milek tanah berkawal, maka Jabatan itu perchaya bahawa kerja[2] yang bertambah ini boleh di-jalankan.

148. Patut juga di-nyatakan di-sini bahawa ada 12 orang tukang sukat dari New Zealand yang berkhidmat dalam negeri ini di-bawah Ranchangan Colombo. Mereka itu telah memberi nasihat[2] yang sangat berguna dan bersama[2] dengan pegawai[2] tempatan mereka itu telah berganding bahu menjalankan kerja[2] sukat menyukat bagi faedah pembangunan luar bandar. Sunggoh pun lapan orang daripada mereka itu telah pulang ka-New Zealand, empat orang lagi maseh ada tinggal dan mereka itu bersetuju meneruskan perkhidmatan mereka sa-lama sa-tahun lagi di-dalam negeri ini.

149. Selalu juga telah di-perkatakan bahawa melombong bijeh timah-lah satu[2]-nya sendi ekonomi Tanah Melayu; perkataan itu memang betul hingga ka-hari ini. Pengeluaran bijeh timah Persekutuan Tanah Melayu dalam tahun 1963 ada-lah kurang sadikit daripada pengeluaran tahun lalu, dan berkurangan-nya lagi pengeluaran bijeh timah itu pada tahun[2] yang akan datang nampak-nya tiada dapat hendak di-elakkan oleh kerana tanah[2] yang mengandongi bijeh timah yang sesuai payah hendak di-dapati untok menggantikan kawasan[2] tanah yang telah habis di-lombong.

150. Pengeluaran[2] batu besi telah bertambah pada tahun[2] yang lalu. Dalam tahun 1961 pengeluaran telah melebehi 6,500,000 tan dan jumlah angka pengeluaran yang sa-umpama itu telah dapat di-chapai lagi dalam tahun 1962. Pengeluaran yang sa-umpama itu dapat di-kekalkan dengan sharat-nya pehak Jepun tiada mengurangkan pembelian-nya dan Jepun-lah yang utama menjadi pembeli-nya.

151. Di-bawah Ranchangan Lima Tahun bangunan[2] bahagian makmal yang baharu untok penyelidekan

logam[2] akan di-bena di-Bahagian Penyelidekan Jabatan Galian. Dengan ada-nya kelengkapan[2] ini maka dapat-lah di-perluaskan lagi kerja[2] menyelideki dan memperbaiki chara[2] dan menggunakan alat[2] yang baharu supaya dapat mengeluarkan lebeh banyak lagi bijeh timah dan lain[2] logam. Dengan itu juga dapat-lah perkhidmatan yang lebeh baik lagi di-berikan kapada perusahaan melombong.

152. Mengikut dasar Kerajaan hendak menggalakkan orang[2] Melayu mengambil bahagian di-dalam perusahaan melombong, maka kerja[2] menyiasat galian di-dalam kawasan[2] tanah rezab Melayu ada-lah sedang di-jalankan dan akan terus di-jalankan oleh Bahagian Menyiasat dan Memboring Galian dengan perbelanjaan Persekutuan. Ada-lah di-chadangkan bahawa kawasan[2] yang di-ketahui ada mengandongi bijeh timah itu akan di-jaya dan di-kerjakan oleh Sharikat[2] Melayu atau pun orang[2] persaorangan.

153. Bagi kepentingan perusahaan bijeh timah dan mengikut dasar Kerajaan hendak menyokong ranchangan[2] antara-bangsa bagi menetapkan harga barang[2] yang sangat di-utamakan, maka Persekutuan telah menghadziri Meshuarat[2] Majlis Bijeh Timah Antara-Bangsa Yang Kedua yang telah di-adakan di-London, Washington dan Bangkok dalam tahun 1962.

(B) Pelajaran Dewasa

154. Dalam tahun 1962 ada-lah di-anggarkan bahawa sa-banyak 2,850,000 orang pendudok negeri ini yang berumor 15 tahun tiada tahu menulis dan membacha dalam Bahasa Kebangsaan. Daripada jumlah tersebut 2,100,000 orang ia-lah yang tinggal di-kawasan[2] luar bandar. Orang[2] laki[2] dan perempuan yang tiada tahu menulis dan membacha ada-lah menjadi satu halangan kapada kemajuan[2] ekonomi dan masharakat mana[2] negeri juga oleh kerana mereka itu ada-lah menjadi halangan kapada usaha[2] kemajuan seluroh-nya. Mereka itu juga menjadi beban ekonomi dan hendak-lah di-baiki keadaan itu jika sa-kira-nya berkehendakkan kemajuan yang sa-benar[2]-nya. Di-dalam kawasan[2] yang orang[2] dewasa-nya banyak sa-kali yang tiada tahu menulis dan membacha, maka banyak kanak[2] yang tiada di-galakkan masok sekolah dan banyak pula bilangan kanak[2] yang di-benarkan atau pun di-galakkan berhenti sekolah sa-belum mereka itu dapat menamatkan kursus pelajaran mereka. Dengan hal yang demikian akan menjadi halangan kapada kemajuan pelajaran rendah jika sa-kira-nya orang[2] dewasa yang tiada tahu menulis dan membacha ini sendiri tiada di-beri pelajaran.

155. Di-dalam Masharakat Tanah Melayu yang berbilang bangsa dan berbilang kebudayaan, maka sangat-lah mustahak Bahasa Kebangsaan itu di-jadikan satu alat untok mengujudkan perpaduan dan kesedaran negara dan juga untok menanamkan perasaan ta'at setia kapada negara. Kejadian[2] yang berlaku semenjak penderhakaan di-Brunei telah menarek perhatian Kerajaan betapa penting dan mustahak-nya kerja membena sa-buah negara itu. Pendudok[2] Persekutuan yang berasal dari luar negeri hendak-lah mula[2]-nya di-lateh berfikir sendiri yang mereka itu ia-lah anak Tanah Melayu dan memberikan ta'at setia yang tiada berbelah bahagi.

156. Pelajaran dewasa hendak-lah juga di-jadikan sa-bagai satu alat membasmi kemiskinan dan kemundoran masharakat. Maka itu-lah sebab-nya ranchangan pelajaran di-masokkan juga di-dalam Ranchangan Pembangunan Luar Bandar. Ia juga menjadi sendi kapada segala usaha hendak membaiki keadaan hidup dan meninggikan lagi taraf kehidupan pendudok[2] yang tinggal di-dalam kawasan[2] luar bandar. Jika tiada tahu menulis dan membacha tiada-lah banyak orang[2] yang boleh belajar chara moden dalam segi pertanian dan sa-bagai-nya. Ranchangan Pelajaran Dewasa bertujuan hendak mengajar tiap[2] orang yang buta huruf supaya semua-nya boleh menulis dan membacha sa-belum tahun 1967. Ranchangan 15 tahun ini bermaksud bahawa orang[2] yang tiada tahu menulis dan membacha sekarang ini akan boleh menulis dan membacha dan dapat mengambil bahagian mereka

dalam lapangan masharakat, kebudayaan, ekonomi dan siasah bagi faedah masharakat mereka itu.

157. Pada akhir bulan Disember tahun lalu 7,725 darjah telah di-adakan di-dalam kawasan[2] luar bandar. Darjah[2] ini terdiri daripada 1,613 darjah Bahasa Kebangsaan bagi orang[2] bukan Melayu dan 6,139 darjah[2] dewasa bagi orang[2] Melayu. Daripada jumlah darjah[2] tersebut, 3,537 ada-lah darjah permulaan dan 4,215 ada-lah darjah menengah. Bilangan orang[2] yang masok belajar pada akhir bulan Disember ada-lah 211,000, dan 54 peratus daripada jumlah itu ada-lah orang[2] perempuan. Peratus darjah[2] yang di-tutup dan murid[2] yang berhenti dalam tempoh sembilan bulan mulaï bulan Mach tahun 1962 ada-lah di-anggarkan sa-banyak 9.6 peratus peringkat permulaan dan 6.8 peratus peringkat menengah. Lebeh kurang 8,500 orang guru[2] yang telah di-lateh untok mengajar di-darjah[2] dewasa dan ada-lah di-harapkan bahawa sa-banyak 5,000 darjah permulaan akan di-buka tiada lama lagi.

158. Mata[2] pelajaran-nya ada-lah termasok 'Ilmu Hisab, Kesihatan dan Tata Ra'ayat. Dengan kerjasama semua Kementerian dan Jabatan[2], satu kursus radio telah pun di-selenggarakan bagi mengajar chara[2] pertanian dan berkebun, menjauhkan penyakit, kesihatan, ekonomi rumah tangga dan sa-bagai-nya. Murid[2] perempuan mempelajari ekonomi rumah tangga sa-bagai mata pelajaran mereka mulaï bulan September tahun ini.

159. Untok menentukan supaya orang[2] yang baharu pandai menulis dan membacha tiada hilang kepandaian mereka, maka buku[2] bachaan dan sa-bagai-nya di-adakan bagi faedah mereka. Dalam tiap[2] Mukim dalam negeri ini ada kutub khanah[2] permulaan untok di-gunakan oleh murid[2] pelajaran dewasa dan majallah bulanan yang bernama "Dewasa" ada di-keluarkan dan di-jual dengan harga 10 sen sa-naskhah.

160. Murid[2] tekun belajar; daripada 165,000 murid yang ada dalam daftar, 133,000 orang telah mengambil pepereksaan dalam bulan Februari tahun lalu dan sa-banyak 112,000 orang telah berjaya dan di-naikkan ka-darjah menengah. Keputusan pepereksaan yang kedua akan di-ketahuï tidak lama lagi. Bilangan orang[2] yang masok sekolah telah bertambah[2] banyak-nya dan bagitu juga kedatangan murid tiap[2] hari. Ibu[2] yang hamil ada pergi ka-kelinik[2] dan meminta pertolongan bidan[2] yang terlateh di-dalam kawasan luar bandar. Murid[2] Pelajaran Dewasa telah menjalankan beratus[2] ranchangan "Gotong Royong".

(C) Lembaga Kemajuan Kampong dan Perusahaan

161. Lembaga Kemajuan Kampong dan Perusahaan, sa-bagaimana lain[2] wakil Kerajaan, ada-lah bertujuan hendak membaiki keadaan ekonomi pendudok[2] di-luar bandar.

162. RIDA maseh terus lagi memberikan pinjaman dan lain[2] kemudahan untok menggalakkan orang[2] Melayu mengambil bahagian dalam perusahaan dan perniagaan. Lembaga itu juga ada-lah berusaha untok menggalakkan ra'ayat negeri ini menggunakan barang[2] perusahaan kampong. Ada-lah di-harapkan bahawa beberapa jenis perusahaan akan di-adakan mengikut sa-takat mana yang boleh di-dalam kawasan[2] luar bandar. Dengan chara ini moga[2] dapat-lah menambah mata pencharian orang[2] kampong dan dapat membaikkan lagi keadaan hidup mereka itu.

163. Pada akhir tahun 1962 usaha[2] dan kerja[2] RIDA memberi pinjaman[2] itu bukan sahaja telah dapat mengendalikan berbagai[2] macham perniagaan dan perusahaan[2] ekonomi tetapi juga telah menambahkan lagi tanggong-jawab[2] kewangan-nya. RIDA telah meminjamkan wang berjumlah $20,500,000 semenjak Lembaga itu di-tubohkan dalam tahun 1951 dan sa-banyak $15,000,000 daripada jumlah yang di-pinjamkan itu telah dapat di-pungut sa-mula.

164. Peranan Lembaga itu bagi mengadakan kemudahan memperoses dan mengadakan pasaran sedang di-sempurnakan dengan tiga tujuan ia-itu, (i) menambah lagi pendapatan pengeluar barang[2] utama; (ii) menguji sama

ada boleh mendapat untong-kah atau tidak mengadakan tempat menyediakan barang[2] keluaran yang terkumpul, dan (iii) membaikkan lagi mutu barang[2] keluaran yang telah siap. Kemajuan[2] di-dalam lapangan ini hanya bagi faedah pekebun[2] kechil getah sahaja, oleh kerana sa-bahagian besar pendudok[2] luar bandar dalam negeri ini hanya bergantong kapada getah.

165. Satu pekerjaan yang nampak-nya sangat terkemuka pada masa ini bagi pehak RIDA ia-lah perusahaan pengangkutan luar bandar. Satu perusahaan yang mula[2] telah di-jalankan di-Lembah Bilut dan ada kemajuan nampak-nya dalam perusahaan ini. Sa-banyak 14 buah bas telah pun menjalankan perkhidmatan-nya.

166. Lembaga itu telah menumpukan usaha-nya untok membaiki dan membesarkan lagi perusahaan[2] dan perniagaan luar bandar yang ada sekarang ini dan juga membaiki lagi keadaan bahagian orang[2] Melayu di-dalam perusahaan yang sa-umpama itu. Pusat Perusahaan[2] Kechil di-Petaling Jaya ada-lah memberikan bantuan dan juga memberi sokongan kapada perusahaan[2] kechil dalam rumah di-seluroh kawasan[2] luar bandar. Pusat ini juga mengadakan perkhidmatan teknologi dan kewangan dan mengadakan bahan[2] mentah yang di-beli dari luar negeri dan kemudahan[2] mengadakan pasaran runchit dan borong, penyelidekan pasaran dan lain[2] perkhidmatan yang berkenaan dengan-nya.

167. RIDA akan terus juga meluaskan lagi ranchangan latehan-nya di-dalam lapangan[2] perusahaan dan ekonomi. Dengan memandang kapada peri mustahak-nya latehan[2] ekonomi rumah tangga tiga buah Taman Asohan lagi sedang di-bena, ia-itu satu di-Melaka, satu di-Seberang Prai dan satu lagi di-Trengganu. Ada pun Dewan Latehan itu akan terus di-jadikan sa-bagai pusat melateh pemuda[2] Melayu yang chenderong kapada perniagaan. Apabila keluar daripada Dewan Latehan itu mereka akan membuka kedai[2] kechil atau mengambil bahagian dalam perusahaan[2] kampong yang kechil[2].

KEMENTERIAN PENGANGKUTAN

(A) Perkhidmatan Keretapi

168. Pentadbiran Keretapi telah berjaya juga dalam ranchangan-nya hendak memberi perkhidmatan keretapi yang moden. Apabila keretapi yang menggunakan minyak diesel di-gunakan dan landasan[2] di-perbaiki maka tambang barang[2] akan kurang dan perjalanan lebeh selamat serta chepat.

(B) Perkhidmatan Pelabohan

169. Kemajuan[2] telah di-chapai dalam usaha hendak memperbaiki perkhidmatan[2] pelabohan dalam Persekutuan supaya sama baik-nya dengan perkhidmatan[2] pelabohan antara-bangsa. Rumah[2] Api di-Fort Cornwallis dan Pulau Rimau di-Pulau Pinang sekarang ini di-lengkapkan dengan alat[2] moden dan semua-nya menggunakan kuasa letrik. Tiga buah rumah api baharu telah di-dirikan di-Pantai Timor. Alat[2] membantu pelayaran di-Pantai Barat akan di-tambah pada tahun ini.

170. Sunggoh pun Port Swettenham itu pada mula-nya di-bena bukan untok mengendalikan barang[2] sa-banyak sekarang ini tetapi dalam tahun 1962 ia telah membuat sejarah dengan mengendalikan sa-banyak 1,900,000 tan. Perkara ini dapat berlaku kerana satu "ranchangan kilat" di-jalankan, sa-buah pengkalan baharu di-bena dan kemudahan[2] gudang menyimpan barang[2] sementara dan sampan[2] pengangkut barang[2] di-adakan.

171. Ranchangan Selat Klang Utara yang di-mulakan pada tahun 1960 akan siap pada akhir tahun ini. Empat buah pengkalan baharu itu akan menambahkan lagi banyak-nya barang[2] yang boleh di-kendalikan dan dengan yang demikian Port Swettenham tiada akan menjadi sesak saperti sekarang ini.

172. Port Swettenham akan di-cheraikan daripada Pentadbiran Keretapi pada bulan Januari 1964 dan pada masa itu juga Pentadbiran Keretapi itu akan menjadi sa-buah perbadanan. Dengan yang demikian kerja[2] akan dapat di-jalankan dengan lebeh baik lagi oleh sebab kedua[2] pehak berkuasa

itu akan bertugas mengikut dasar perdagangan. Supaya sesuai dengan kemajuan Port Swettenham itu Ibu Pejabat Jabatan Laut akan di-pindah-kan ka-sana dari Pulau Pinang. Sa-buah Jabatan Laut sedang di-dirikan.

173. Surohanjaya Pelabohan Pulau Pinang sedang membuat persediaan[2] bagi memulakan tiada lama lagi kerja menimbus satu kawasan pantai dan laut yang luas berthabit dengan ranchangan-nya hendak membena pengkalan di-Butterworth. Pelabohan baharu ini akan dapat mengadakan pengkalan bagi enam buah kapal[2] barang yang besar dan melayan perdagangan yang sa-makin bertambah di-tanah besar Utara Tanah Melayu dan Pantai Timor apabila Jalan Raya Timor-Barat yang di-chadangkan itu siap kelak. Pada menjalankan dasar-nya berkenaan dengan mengganti pegawai[2] dagang dengan pegawai[2] anak negeri, sa-orang anak Tanah Melayu telah di-lantek sa-bagai Pengurus Besar bagi pertama kali-nya dalam sejarah Surohanjaya Pelabohan Pulau Pinang.

(C) Pengangkutan Jalan Raya

174. Kemajuan telah di-dapati dalam usaha membanyakkan lagi orang[2] Melayu menyertaï dalam perusahaan pengangkutan. Pada akhir tahun 1962 jumlah lesen kereta teksi dan kereta sewa orang Melayu ia-lah 1,821 atau lebeh kurang 46.5 peratus daripada jumlah 3,915 lesen dalam Persekutuan. Lesen kereta membawa barang[2] kelas "A" kepunyaan orang[2] Melayu atau sharikat[2] orang Melayu berkongsi dengan lain[2] kaum telah bertambah menjadi 143 pada akhir tahun 1962. Kerajaan telah mengambil ingatan berkenaan dengan kerjasama beberapa sharikat bas yang bukan kepunyaan orang Melayu yang telah dengan sukarela menguntokkan 10 peratus saham[2]-nya kapada orang[2] Melayu. Sa-hingga sekarang lapan buah sharikat saperti itu telah memberi kapada orang Melayu saham berharga sa-banyak $601,340 daripada modal baharu mereka. Satu Pejabat Pendaftar telah di-buka di-Kuala Trengganu pada 1 haribulan Januari tahun ini, sa-belum daripada itu orang ramai yang menggunakan kereta di-Trengganu mendapat layanan daripada Kota Bharu, Kelantan. Kerajaan sedar yang usaha[2] menjaga keselamatan di-jalan[2] raya hendak-lah di-perelokkan lagi dan Kerajaan akan menjalankan ranchangan[2] keselamatan-nya dengan lebeh giat lagi bagi mengurangkan kemalangan di-seluroh Persekutuan.

(D) Penerbangan 'Awam dan Sukatan Hawa

175. Kerajaan sedar bahawa berkenaan dengan penerbangan 'Awam hendak-lah di-adakan perkhidmatan[2] penerbangan dan perkhidmatan[2] pengangkutan jalan raya yang berhubong dengan-nya supaya sa-imbang dengan kemajuan[2] teknik moden. Kerajaan juga memegang kapada dasar mengadakan perkhidmatan[2] yang laju, chekap dan selamat tetapi tiada memakan belanja yang banyak. Dalam enam bulan yang kedua pada tahun ini kapal terbang tubro-prop yang moden dan yang boleh terbang dengan tiada memakan belanja yang banyak sa-laju hampir[2] 300 batu satu jam akan di-pakai bagi penerbangan dalam negeri. Satu ranchangan hendak memperbaiki pengkalan[2] kapal terbang sedang di-jalankan untok memberi kemudahan[2] kapada kapal[2] terbang ini.

176. Di-Kuala Lumpur sa-buah pengkalan kapal terbang antara bangsa yang baharu sedang di-bena. Dengan adanya pengkalan ini dan landasan-nya apa jenis sa-kali pun kapal terbang yang di-pakai bagi penerbangan seluroh dunia boleh singgah di-Kuala Lumpur.

177. Dengan semangat ASA satu perjanjian telah di-tanda tangani untok menchantumkan perkhidmatan[2] Sharikat Penerbangan Tanah Melayu Berhad dengan Sharikat Penerbangan Thai Antara-Bangsa dalam penerbangan mereka antara Singapura, Kuala Lumpur, Bangkok dan Hongkong. Sharikat Penerbangan Cathay Pacific telah juga menyertaï perchantuman ini.

178. Satu perkhidmatan sukatan hawa yang tinggi darjah-nya dapat lagi dilaksanakan. Satu pusat menyukat hawa

di-Cameron Highlands akan siap pada pertengahan tahun ini. Dengan ada-nya pusat ini perangkaan berkenaan dengan hawa di-bukit[2] dan perangkaan berkenaan dengan sukatan hawa "synoptic" boleh di-pakai.

(E) Penyiasatan[2] Laut

179. Kerajaan akan terus menjalankan dasar-nya berthabit dengan Keselamatan Nyawa di-Laut mengikut Peratoran[2] Antara-Bangsa.

KEMENTERIAN KERJA RAYA, POS DAN TALIKOM

(A) Jabatan Perkhidmatan Pos

180. Jabatan Perkhidmatan Pos terus memajukan perkhidmatan[2] pos di-kawasan[2] luar bandar. Pejabat[2] pos telah di-buka di-tempat[2] yang belum ada pejabat[2] itu. Wakil[2] Pos telah di-buka sa-banyak mana yang di-buka pada tiap[2] tahun dan Pejabat Pos Berkereta ia-itu perkhidmatan yang sa-makin banyak di-gunakan orang, telah bertambah bilangan-nya. Pada tahun 1963 usaha[2] memajukan perkhidmatan[2] pos itu akan terus di-jalankan dan Pejabat[2] Pos baharu dan Wakil[2] Pos baharu, termasok Wakil[2] Pos Sungai dan Pejabat[2] Pos Berkereta akan di-buka.

(B) Jabatan Talikom

181. Kerajaan akan terus meluaskan perkhidmatan[2] talikom terutama sakali di-kawasan[2] luar bandar di-Persekutuan ini. Ibu-sawat otomatik baharu telah banyak di-pasang di-kawasan luar bandar dalam tahun 1962 dan banyak lagi akan di-pasang dalam tahun 1963. Sistem Sambongan Jauh Terus Dial telah di-mulakan pada penghujong tahun lalu dan akan di-sambong ka-bandar[2] lain dalam tahun 1963. Alat perkakas microwave di-bahagian Utara Tanah Melayu akan di-pasang pada akhir tahun ini dan ranchangan sedang di-jalankan untok mengadakan sambongan microwave ka-Pantai Timor. Kerja membena sa-buah Pusat Latehan Talikom yang di-anjorkan oleh Persatuan Talikom Antara-Bangsa akan di-mulakan tahun ini dan Pusat itu harus siap untok di-gunakan pada awal tahun hadapan.

(C) Jabatan Kerja Raya

182. Berkenaan dengan Kerja Raya, wang sa-banyak $88,000,000 ada di-sediakan dalam Anggaran Kemajuan bagi jalan[2] raya dan jambatan[2]. Tiga puloh peratus daripada wang itu akan di-belanjakan bagi meneruskan kerja membena jalan[2] di-kawasan luar bandar. Kira[2] 500 batu jalan akan di-perbuat dalam tahun 1963. Dalam tahun 1962, 726 batu jalan telah di-bena dan lebeh kurang 400 batu tengah di-bena pada akhir tahun 1962.

183. Lain[2] ranchangan yang hendak di-laksanakan pada tahun 1963 ia-lah membena sa-buah jambatan di-tapak Feri lama di-Prai dan sa-buah tambak di-Juru. Tender bagi kedua[2]-nya akan di-keluarkan tiada berapa lama lagi dan kedua[2]-nya akan siap dalam tahun 1964. Hampir[2] semua ranchangan yang di-jalankan dengan wang pinjaman daripada American Development Loan Fund akan siap dalam tahun 1963 juga. Ranchangan[2] itu termasok-lah jalan Rompin/Endau di-Pahang, jambatan Tanah Puteh di-Kuantan, jalan Simpang Ampat/Kangar di-Kedah, jalan Sanglang/Kuala Sanglang dan jalan Gunong Keriang. Sa-bahagian besar daripada jalan Kuala Lumpur/Port Swettenham telah di-buka dalam bulan Mach tahun ini dan di-harap bahagian-nya yang lain akan siap pada hujong tahun ini. Jalan Belanja/Bota Kiri serta Jalan Bota Kiri/Lumut di-Perak akan di-siapkan juga dan demikian-lah juga Jalan Parit Yusoff dan Jalan Tanjong Sembrong.

184. Enam belas buah jambatan lagi akan di-siapkan pada jalan[2] besar negeri ini dalam tahun 1963. Dalam pada itu Feri di-Kemaman dan di-Bukit Kijang tiada akan di-pakai lagi kerana jambatan akan di-bena di-sana, dan kerja membena jambatan di-Paka akan di-mulakan. Sa-batang jalan baharu dari Slim River ka-Tanjong Malim akan di-buka dan dengan ter-bena-nya jalan ini jalan bengkang bengkok yang menyambongkan dua tempat ini tiada akan di-pakai lagi. Satu ranchangan yang besar bagi mengaleh dan meluruskan jalan[2] besar akan di-siapkan juga.

185. Dalam Ranchangan Pembangunan Lima Tahun 1961/65 ada-lah di-chadangkan hendak membelanjakan sa-banyak $250,000,000 untok membena dan memperbaiki perbekalan ayer dalam Persekutuan. Daripada jumlah ini, sa-banyak $140,000,000 telah di-persetujui akan di-berikan oleh Kerajaan Persekutuan sa-bagai pinjaman kapada Kerajaan[2] Negeri dan akan termasok perbelanjaan wang bantuan Persekutuan. Baki $110,000,000 akan di-belanjakan sendiri oleh Kerajaan[2] Negeri.

186. Kehendak memperbaiki dan menambah lagi bekalan[2] ayer kapada pendudok[2] luar bandar maseh di-utamakan dan kebanyakan ranchangan[2] yang sedang di-buat atau di-jalankan itu ada-lah mengikut dasar ini. Kerap kali-nya kerja mengadakan perbekalan ayer mengambil masa beberapa tahun; tahun yang pertama dalam ranchangan itu di-tumpukan pada menyiasat dan membuat pelan, tahun yang kedua ia-lah menempah alat[2] kelengkapan dan tahun yang ketiga baharu-lah di-buat kerja pembenaan. Oleh yang demikian banyak orang salah faham tentang kemajuan[2] yang di-chapai dalam kerja mengadakan perbekalan ayer kerana mereka tiada mengetahui sunggoh pun banyak usaha mungkin telah di-jalankan bagi menyiasat dan membuat pelan dalam masa dua tahun yang mula[2] tetapi hanya sadikit sahaja atau pun tidak ada langsong bokti yang kelihatan. Dalam pada itu pun dalam Ranchangan Lima Tahun yang sedang di-jalankan, ada-lah di-jangka hasil yang besar akan dapat di-lihat hanya dalam tahun 1964 dan 1965.

187. Dalam tahun 1962 kerja memajukan perbekalan ayer mengenai ranchangan[2] Lembaga Kemajuan Tanah Persekutuan telah di-utamakan. Kerja pada beberapa peringkat sedang di-jalankan berkenaan dengan 40 ranchangan saperti itu, 16 daripada-nya di-buat oleh sharikat[2] jurutera. Empat ranchangan saperti itu telah siap dalam tahun 1962 di-buat oleh Jabatan Kerja Raya. Sa-lain daripada ranchangan[2] Lembaga Kemajuan Tanah Persekutuan itu ada 118 ranchangan perbekalan ayer yang sedang di-jalankan dalam tahun 1962. Ranchangan[2] ini termasok-lah ranchangan[2] yang kechil ia-itu mengadakan perbekalan ayer kapada 2,000 atau 3,000 orang sahaja dan ranchangan[2] yang besar saperti ranchangan perbekalan ayer di-Kuala Lumpur di-mana ayer telah di-gunakan lebeh daripada yang di-jangka. Semua sa-kali 54 ranchangan telah siap dalam tahun 1962 tetapi angka ini termasok-lah ranchangan mengelokkan lagi dan meluaskan kawasan perbekalan ayer.

188. Alat[2] perbekalan ayer yang baharu saperti paip, valve, penyambong khas, alat[2] penapis di-loji dan sa-bagai-nya telah bertambah banyak dalam tahun ini di-seluroh Persekutuan. Pembekal[2] alat[2] perkakas itu tiada dapat mengadakan semua-nya dalam masa yang berpatutan dan hal yang demikian telah melengahkan kemajuan[2] kerja.

189. Kekurangan kaki-tangan Jabatan Kerja Raya yang berpengalaman dalam 'ilmu kejuruteraan perbekalan ayer ada-lah satu masa'alah yang besar. Perkara ini akan lebeh ketara dalam tahun 1963 manakala sa-kurang[2]-nya 4 orang jurutera ayer yang kanan meninggalkan pejabat itu.

English Translation as follows

Special Appendix to the Royal Address by His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong at the Opening of Parliament on Wednesday, May 22, 1963

The following additional information is issued herewith as a Special Appendix to the Royal Address given by His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong at the Opening of Parliament on Wednesday, May 22, 1963.

PRIME MINISTER

(A) Economic Planning Unit

1. Difficult and complex problems confront the national economy. If we are to meet the "revolution of rising expectations" of a rapidly expanding population, then the task of accelerating the pace of development further leaves no room for complacency. However, the vigour of Government in tackling the tremendous effort of national development shows beyond doubt its ability to carry out its task adequately and effectively.

2. *Report on Agriculture.* The Ford Foundation team of high-level agricultural experts has endorsed most of the measures now being undertaken to increase productivity and to intensify the diversification of agriculture. In their judgment the recent efforts of Government to expand productivity and to lift the standards of living in the rural areas have been effective. They consider that with these advances the Federation of Malaya is in the fortunate position to make with pride and confidence any adjustments needed to meet changing economic conditions.

3. *Malayan Industrial Development Finance Limited.* In relation to the wider aims for the Malayan Industrial Development Finance Limited, it might, for example, be desirable for this Company to establish a number of subsidiary companies for each of the following purposes:

(*a*) To purchase and develop land in various parts of the country as industrial estates;

(*b*) To build and rent out or sell industrial and commercial premises;

(*c*) To provide debenture capital to smaller industrial and property development companies;

(*d*) To raise equity capital on the Stock Exchange and channel it to smaller industrial and property development companies by purchasing their shares; and

(*e*) To assist Malays to participate in industrial enterprises.

4. *Rueff Economic Report on Malaysia.* In looking to the future and the dawning of Malaysia, the Federation Government eagerly anticipates a fruitful period of co-operation with the constituent States of the new Federation. Working in partnership of one another Malaysia will bring greater prosperity and stability for all. As it is essential to provide sound economic arrangements for Malaysia, the Federation Government together with the other Governments concerned asked the World Bank to send a team of well-known experts to this region.

5. They wished the team to study the economic implications of association between the various territories of Malaysia and to recommend ways and means by which economic co-ordination might best be effected. Under the distinguished leadership of Professor Jacques Reuff, this team has made a detailed study on the spot of all the problems involved, and is just now completing its report. Needless to say the Government is awaiting this report with the keenest interest.

(B) Malaysia Affairs Division

6. The establishment of a Malaysia Affairs Division in the Prime Minister's Department was an important development during 1962. This Division was charged with the responsibility for the administrative integration of the new States into the Federation of Malaysia. This Division has a senior establishment of a Deputy Secretary and two Under Secretaries working under the supervision of the Permanent Secretary, Prime Minister's Department. In discharging its functions this Division has worked very closely with all Ministries of Government and, in particular, with the Attorney-General and the Parliamentary Draftsman.

7. The Malaysia Affairs Division began its work in August, 1962. For the purpose of Inter-Governmental discussions and negotiations relating to Malaysia, it is the function of this Division to collate information on existing Ministerial and Departmental arrangements in the Federation of Malaya and on existing Governmental policies, and to assist in the determination of suitable arrangements for the future administration of Malaysia. This Division also performs the function of keeping liaison with the officials of the other Governments who are involved with Malaysia, including Singapore and Brunei.

8. The Inter-Governmental Committee which was established to work out the future constitutional arrangements with North Borneo and Sarawak had five Sub-Committees namely Constitutional, Fiscal, Legal and Judicial, Public Service and Departmental Organisation. With the publication of the

Malaysia Inter-Governmental Committee Report the Committee and all the Sub-Committees except Departmental Organisation have completed their work. The task of Departmental Organisation is still in progress and it is the function of the Malaysia Affairs Division to liaise with the officials concerned in North Borneo and Sarawak to work out the appropriate organisations to implement the recommendations in the Report of the Malaysia Inter-Governmental Committee.

(C) Study Tours

9. The Study Tours Scheme continues to be very successful. During 1962 a total of 24 tours, involving 201 persons, were sent to India, Pakistan, Indonesia, the Philippines, Thailand and the Borneo Territories. The parties were in nine categories—educationists, community leaders, youth leaders, co-operative workers, legislators, voluntary workers, rural leaders, social workers and Government officials. Whereas in 1961 the 25 study tours arranged covered ten Asian and two African countries, the study tours during 1962 were mainly to the Borneo Territories, which received 17 groups. Five tours covered the three Borneo Territories, two to North Borneo and Sarawak, five to North Borneo alone, one to Sarawak particularly, and four to Brunei only.

10. The duties of the Study Tours Committee have been broadened in scope and can be divided as follows:

(i) To organise study tours to neighbouring Asian countries;

(ii) To organise tours in the Federation of Malaya of selected persons from neighbouring countries, including ASA study tours; and

(iii) To organise local tours within the Federation for the people of Malaya.

11. In 1962 more than 530 persons, mostly community chiefs and political leaders from the three Borneo Territories were invited to visit the Federation. In addition, women representatives from Brunei and Sarawak attended the first Women's Day held in Kuala Lumpur, and 20 youths from the three Borneo Territories participated in the Youth Festival sponsored by the Malayan Association of Youths Council. Four ASA study tours were also arranged in 1962, four delegations coming to the Federation from Thailand and one from the Philippines.

(D) National Projects in Kuala Lumpur

12. Work on two national projects, started some time ago, has continued. These projects are the construction of a new National Museum and of a Civil Service Training Centre. The National Museum, nearing completion, is a very beautiful building and can be regarded as a symbol of our culture. At present the collection and preparation of exhibits is progressing smoothly and it is hoped that the Museum will be officially opened in August. With regard to the Civil Service Training Centre, the New Zealand Government has given assistance in the construction of the Centre at Pantai Valley. The building is completed, and it is hoped that it can be put into use soon when adequately equipped.

13. Other big projects which are being undertaken in Kuala Lumpur are the construction of the National Mosque and the Parliament Building and the erection of a National Monument to commemorate the struggle of the Security Forces against Communist terrorists. The National Mosque and the National Monument will be built with money raised by donations from the public and by contributions from the Federal and State Governments.

(E) Federation Establishment Office

14. The pace of Malayanisation is satisfactory. Up to the end of 1962, a total of 1,314 expatriate officers had retired; those remaining are officers with specialised knowledge and experience and technical officers who are allowed to continue in service, or whose services have been extended, until 1965. Vigorous action is being taken to equip Malayan officers to fill the places vacated by expatriate officers.

15. Since 1961 the Federation Government has awarded training scholarships under the Colombo Plan to a number of officers from neighbouring countries. To-date a total of 45 officers have

received training. These officers came from North Borneo, Brunei, Sarawak, Thailand, the Philippines, Ceylon, Laos, Singapore and also Indonesia. Applications are still being received from those countries, and all are being considered.

(F) Department of Statistics

16. The establishment of the Department of Statistics increased from 169 to 192 in 1962, largely on the clerical level. With the appointment of a Senior Statistician, whose services were obtained through the United Nations, and the recruitment of two new Statisticians, the Department for the first time has its full complement of professional staff. The Department had met increased demands with considerable difficulty owing to the staffing position that had continued to be acute for a number of years.

17. Last year one of the major tasks undertaken was the National Survey on Employment, Unemployment and Under-employment, in co-operation with the Department of Labour. This survey was conducted in two rounds, covering both urban and rural areas. The results will be available this month. Another important task was an analysis of Government accounts on a functional and economic basis. Its completion was made possible through assistance received from the Bank Negara Tanah Melayu, which made available the services of an Assistant Economist.

18. With the appointment of a Senior Statistician having an expert knowledge of national accounting, the Department started on the task of making the much-needed extensions to the national accounts of the Federation. During the year the Department published data on the national accounts for the period, 1955-60.

19. The Department also published a report, "Annual Survey of the Manufacturing Industry for 1960". Further tables relating to pioneer industries were added. Last year also the Department issued a comprehensive annual publication on external trade. This useful publication is in great demand. During the latter half of 1962 the Department started an analysis of records maintained by the Registrar of Companies, the Registrar of Businesses, etc., with a view to compiling a comprehensive directory on all business establishments operating in the Federation. When this directory is completed there will be available a "frame" that can be used for future sampling surveys.

20. The Federation Government accepted the Report of the Committee to Consider Future Development of the Statistical Services. Two new Committees were set up—one to consider the desirability of purchasing an electronic computor, with representatives from various Ministries, Departments and semi-government institutions; the other, a Statistical Advisory Committee, to co-ordinate better the various statistical tasks undertaken by Government.

21. During 1963, the Department hopes to continue a general expansion in the coverage of statistics which are needed for planning national development projects. Work has already commenced on the carrying out of a Survey of the Building and Construction Industry. The information that will become available is urgently needed for making estimates of capital formation. It is also intended to strengthen the Sampling Survey Section in the Department. The services of a highly qualified U.N. expert on sampling techniques will be obtained under the United Nations Technical Assistance Programme. Further extension of the National Accounts and the Balance of Payments estimates of the Federation will be made. The Department will also move over from the use of 65-column equipment to the use of 80-column equipment. Additional equipment, now on order will become available this year.

(G) Department of Museums

22. Throughout 1962 all the energies and enterprise of the staff of the Museums Department was concentrated on the work of preparing the new National Museum. An expert in display from the Victoria and Albert Museum in London was made available for one month to help plan the two main

Galleries, each 154 feet long. On his return to the United Kingdom and by arrangement with UNESCO, a second British expert in museum display was seconded for five months to help carry out the plans made. Malay wood-carvers and master carpenters from Trengganu and Kelantan were engaged to carve door panels and ceiling beams, and a Malay artist from Kelantan to design many decorative features both inside and outside the building. By the end of 1962 the building was nearing completion, but work on two large external murals, to a design by a Malayan artist, had not yet begun. Acquisition of rare Malay cultural exhibits continued during the year, especially of weapons, silver and costumes.

23. During the year the Perak Museum in Taiping, a Federal responsibility, was completely redecorated inside and out, and a new roof installed. The Perak Museum will continue undisturbed when the National Museum is opened, and the exhibits there will remain in Taiping. The Museums Department gave assistance to the Museum Boards of Malacca and Negeri Sembilan, and also to the Kedah Museum. This latter museum displayed on loan a number of archaeological exhibits formerly housed in the temporary museum in Kuala Lumpur until it closed at the end of 1961.

(H) National Archives and Public Records Office

24. The Federation of Malaya National Archives and Public Records Office is one of the youngest in the Commonwealth, being established in December 1957. Its task is to introduce and maintain a continuous orderly process whereby the most important Government records are collected and preserved with special care for the purposes of reference and study. Public Records, which are no longer in current use, are withdrawn from Government offices, where they are continually multiplying and accumulating, and are sorted with a view to indexing and storing if they are likely to be of further interest, or alternatively set apart for destruction.

25. Those records which are retained are divided into two categories: Public Records and Archives. Public Records are all documents of any kind, including photographs, pictures, maps, films and tape-recordings officially made or received by any Government officer in the course of his official duties. Archives are those records, which are considered to be of enduring administrative, legal, educational, historical, cultural or national interest or value. Such records and archives embody part of the memory of Government and are repositories of many public and private rights and duties. Without these the Government might be deprived of valuable sources of precedence, experience and information, and it might lack protection against fraudulent claims.

26. The work of this Department has increased since the return from India of two Malayan Records Officers in October 1962 after their training in archives-keeping and records-management for a period of one year under the Colombo Plan Training Scheme. Moreover an United Nations Expert on archival science is now seconded by UNESCO for service in the Federation of Malaya for a term of two years to undertake the organisation and management of the National Archives and Public Records Office, pending the appointment of a Malayan Keeper of Public Records.

27. As a result the National Archives and Public Records Office is rapidly expanding. A Records Management Service has been inaugurated and at present two temporary repositories are in active operation. The introduction of this service has freed valuable storage space in many Federal offices and Ministries to their advantage. Funds have been provided this year to construct a suitable permanent building for the Records Management Centre.

28. Research workers are making use of the limited facilities offered by the National Archives. They come mainly from the University of Malaya, the University of Singapore, Hong Kong, Australia, America and Great Britain.

29. At present the accommodation for the Department is small and unsuitable for permanent conservation of documents of national and historical importance. The Prime Minister's Department has accepted in principle to construct a new and separate building for the National Archives. There is still a wealth of material to assemble and preserve for the future. During the next phase the scattered treasures which together make up Malayan National Archives will be systematically assembled and preserved for posterity.

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND CO-OPERATIVES

30. In 1962 the Federation Government carried out several measures to further develop agriculture in this country. Efforts to increase agricultural products by making more land available for the purpose of cultivation and by carrying out research aimed at improving crops and soil were continued vigorously last year. All this goes to prove that the Government is not only well aware that the majority of the people directly or indirectly depend on agriculture for their livelihood, but it is also determined to raise the standards of living of the people.

31. Last year efforts to increase agricultural products achieved considerable success. In many places padi crops have increased by 15 per cent per acre as a result of using good seeds and proper fertiliser. Research in padi planting will be continued as laid down in the Five-Year Development Plan. Research has also been carried out in other crops such as oil palm, tea and fruit. All these are necessary in our efforts to diversify agricultural products. Research also includes soil survey, experiments to find the most suitable fertiliser for each crop, and investigations to further increase the use of products. At the same time the Government has also carried out a scheme to train farmers to use new and improved methods by establishing training and information centres in kampongs and by encouraging the formation of Farmers' Associations.

32. In 1963 the Federation Government will further intensify its efforts to implement schemes to increase agricultural produce in this country. One of the latest and most important schemes is replanting and rehabilitation of coconut holdings. This scheme was started in Johore and will in course of time cover other States as well.

33. Plans to increase agricultural acreage and agricultural produce from the present area also involve major drainage and irrigation schemes. In 1962 the Government succeeded in implementing major drainage schemes in Perak, Malacca and Pahang and several minor drainage schemes in a number of places, costing a sum of $24,600,000. In 1963 the Government will continue to carry out drainage and irrigation schemes as proposed in the Five-Year Development Plan.

34. Apart from agriculture, the Federation Government is also making efforts to raise the people's standard of living by developing animal rearing and fishing industries. Research is being carried out, and much success has been achieved, such as the breeding of freshwater prawns. Research will continue in 1963. The Government has implemented major and minor schemes to increase and improve livestock, prevent diseases and train the rural population in proper methods of breeding. As a result of this encouragement day by day poultry-breeding is attracting the attention of the rural population. This is evident from the fact that the number of people rearing animals has increased and the number of fowls, pigs and other animals has also multiplied. The rural people are now very keen to attend courses in poultry-breeding and animal husbandry organised at training centres. This enthusiasm indicates that greater progress will be achieved in future. Similar progress has been achieved in fisheries. By breeding fish in ponds and by using new techniques, the Government has succeeded in increasing fish produce. In 1963 efforts to this end will be intensified.

35. Efforts to increase agricultural produce, livestock and fish will not bring full benefit to the people unless there

is a scheme whereby they can get a better return from the sale of their produce. In this respect the Government has also encouraged the co-operative movement among farmers, animal and poultry rearers, fishermen and others who really contribute to the increase of products. In 1962, 157 new Co-operative Societies were registered, thus making a total of 2,900 societies with a capital of $150,000,000. In 1963, efforts will be concentrated on schemes to consolidate the position of these registered Co-operative Societies, particularly Thrift and Loan Societies, so that they will achieve the progress necessary for the economic development of the rural population. To this end the Government will endeavour to raise the standards of education in the Co-operative College at Petaling Jaya where suitable training is given for Co-operative Officers and officials of Co-operative Societies. Marketing will also be given priority in co-operative development.

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

(A) Export Commodities

36. *Rubber.* The Federation Government's policy on rubber is to strengthen the competitive position of the natural rubber industry through replanting, research and the creation of a stable market. With the continued expansion of the synthetic industry and, particularly with the development of the stereo-regular synthetic rubbers, there is every need to maintain the present pace of replanting. The Federation Government has, therefore, decided to make a grant of $200,000,000 to the rubber industry to help it to replant additional acreages with high yielding planting materials for the period 1962 to 1967.

37. The replanting scheme for smallholders has already been amended to provide for an increase in the replanting grant from $600 to $750 per acre and to allow a further replanting eligibility for the second one-third of their holdings. In addition, smallholders with five acres and less are paid $50 per acre on the successful completion of their replanting. With the various financial incentives given, the rate of replanting is expected to increase further.

38. Research is also being pursued with the utmost vigour under the control of the Malayan Rubber Fund Board. Reorganization of the research structure under the Board continues to be made in order to make it as effective as possible.

39. Steps are also being taken to make the Malayan Rubber Export Registration Board a more effective organization for maintaining high standards of quality in our rubber exported overseas. It is also hoped that with the setting up of the Federation of Malaya Rubber Exchange the Federation market will develop as one of the centres of the world's rubber trade.

40. *Tin.* The Federation Government is seriously concerned with the prospects of the tin industry, one of the two major props of the national economy. For the past one-and-a-half years this industry has been disturbed by an extraneous factor which appears in the form of releases of surplus tin from strategic stockpiles. The Federation Government has relentlessly endeavoured through participation in the International Tin Agreement and through normal diplomatic channels to mitigate the effects of such disturbances on the tin industry. Its endeavours have not been made in vain. Malaya hopes that Governments responsible for disposals of tin from strategic stockpiles will continue to give the most serious and sympathetic consideration to this problem.

41. *Iron Ore.* The Government is keeping a close watch on the international market on iron ore. At the same time it is following a policy of internal expansion and of active promotion of direct Malayan participation in the industry.

42. *Pineapples.* The Federation Government continues to strive for stability of the pineapple industry, and for its expansion by finding wider markets for exports of its canned fruits. Two steps in this direction are the setting up of the National Pineapple Cannery at Pekan Nenas, Johore, and the proposed

Central Sales Organization. Both projects are in an advanced stage of planning, and it can be expected that the National Cannery will commence production at the end of this year.

(B) Industrial Development

43. The Federation Government's policy in the field of industrial development is still not to participate directly in industrial ventures other than in very limited fields of basic essential services. In certain cases, however, where private enterprise is unable or unwilling to do so, the Government will take the initiative. The provision of cheap industrial sites has been one of the important positive approaches to the rapid development of new industries. The Government is very pleased to note that State Governments are taking active steps in this direction. Since the introduction of the Pioneer Industries (Relief from Income Tax) Ordinance, 1958, considerable progress has been made in promoting new industries. By the end of December 1962, 88 companies have been granted pioneer certificates while ten other applications have been approved in principle. These companies are expected to provide direct employment in due course to more than 8,000 people.

(C) Trade

44. The trading position of the Federation of Malaya in 1962 continued to be satisfactory, although the balance of our world trade, which is still in our favour, showed a significant decline during the year. It is Government's policy to explore further ways and means of expanding trade overseas. In addition to seeking new markets for traditional exports of primary products, efforts are being made to find outlets for the products of our pioneer manufacturing industries. In fact there were encouraging signs during 1962 with some exports of Malaya's new manufacturers finding new markets and showing small but noticeable increases. Further, in line with policy on trade expansion, Governments continued to take measures to strengthen relations with the country's trading partners. Towards this end, Trade Agreements were concluded during the year with the United Arab Republic and the Republic of Korea. Similar agreements have been concluded with Australia, Japan and New Zealand.

45. In general the Federation Government will continue to pursue the policy of free and liberal trade which has always been the basis of the country's prosperity. The Government firmly believes that by following such a policy, the Federation will benefit from competition among foreign suppliers in our markets and that Malaya will be able to buy from the cheapest sources.

(D) Malay Participation in Commerce and Industry

46. To reduce the imbalance between the Malays and other communities in the fields of commerce and industry the Federation Government has adopted a policy of encouraging and facilitating Malay participation in these fields. To implement this policy the Ministry has established a special section dealing exclusively with Malay participation in commerce and industry. A Standing Working Committee consisting of senior officials from various Ministries has also been set up. Advised by a panel of Advisers drawn from active businessmen from various communities, and who are experts in their particular branches of commerce and industry, this committee considers measures to promote and foster Malay participation. To co-ordinate policies and to ensure that implementation is carried out in concert a national body called "The National Council for the Promotion of Malay Economy" has been formed, with the Menteri[2] Besar and Ketua[2] Menteri of the constituent States as members. Each State has appointed a senior officer to act as liaison between the State Governments and the Ministry. The various State Governments are also setting up parallel committees similar to the Federal one to concentrate more fully on its task and to suggest and implement possible schemes.

47. With this comprehensive machinery existing, it is hoped that there will be a greater participation of Malays in commerce and industry. The Federation Government sincerely hopes that Malayans of all races will give this

policy their full support and co-operation in the national interest, as all must share in the expanding opportunities of an expanding economy.

(E) Electricity Supplies

48. Work on the Central Electricity Board's Cameron Highlands Hydro-Electric Scheme is nearing completion as scheduled and is expected to be commissioned in June this year. The scheme forms a major part of the Board's plans to meet the rapidly growing demand for electricity throughout Malaya.

49. In Johore Bahru, construction of a new steam power station is also almost completed. This station will meet the increasing demand for electricity in the Johore Bahru area and will mean that the Board need no longer take a bulk supply from Singapore.

50. Preliminary construction works for a second major hydro-electric project known as the Batang Padang Scheme—using the waters of the Batang Padang, the Sungei Woh and their tributaries, have already commenced and work on the main contracts for the scheme is expected to begin in 1964 with a view to the commissioning of the hydro stations associated with the scheme in 1968.

51. To meet the country's steadily increasing demand for electricity investigations are being undertaken of Malaya's valuable potential hydro-electric resources which are known to exist on the upper reaches of the Perak River and also on other rivers in the Federation.

52. To meet the increasing demand for industrial as well as domestic power in Northern Malaya, the Board has now finalised plans to build a large thermal power station at Prai with an ultimate capacity of 270,000 KW. Site works for reclamation from the sea of an area of 48 acres near the mouth of the river Prai will soon commence.

53. In line with the Government's Rural Development plans, electricity supply has been provided to some 100 villages in 1962. The total number of villages to be given supply during this year will be comparable with last year's figure.

(F) Tourism

54. The country has continued to benefit from tourism during the past year. Tourist revenue has trebled the figure of three years ago. In order to achieve greater development of tourist sights and facilities in the country, State Governments are encouraged to work in close co-operation with the private sector through the establishment of tourist associations. The Government will continue to do everything possible to develop the tourist industry in the country which can contribute substantially towards the earning of foreign exchange.

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

55. The Federation Government will take measures to ensure the efficient all-round expansion of the Armed Forces. The Land Forces will be expanded by forming new battalions and by integrating units in Singapore into the Federation Armed Forces after merger. The situation in the Congo has improved, but the Federation's responsibility at home is greater, so with the agreement of the United Nations, the Malayan Special Force in the Congo will not be replaced.

56. The strength of the Royal Malayan Navy will be doubled to shoulder its responsibility after Malaysia. A number of new ships, including fast patrol craft, torpedo boats, minesweepers and frigates will be put into service.

57. The Royal Malayan Air Force is at present almost fully responsible for dropping air supplies throughout Malaya. Its existing aircraft, however, are not suitable for the increased commitments of Malaysia. The Government has, therefore, decided that the Royal Malayan Air Force should be equipped with larger transport aircraft and helicopters later this year.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

58. Being fully conscious of the role of education in the development of a nation, it is the Government's intention to meet, as far as its resources

permit, the country's growing demand for education at all levels.

59. As a first step towards achieving its ultimate aim of making the National Language the sole official language of the country and Malay the main medium of instruction in all schools, the National Language was made a compulsory subject in the Malayan Secondary School Entrance Examination and the Lower Certificate of Education Examination in all assisted schools from 1962. Beginning this year the Government has reached another landmark in the history of education in the National Language medium, when a special pre-University class was started as an initial scheme for the benefit of pupils from National Schools who wish to further their studies in the National University.

60. In November 1962 the Federation of Malaya Certificate of Education in the National Language was held for the first time in this country. At the beginning of this year the first Malay medium residential Secondary School in this country was established in Kuala Lumpur.

61. "Gerakan Obor", a campaign launched by the Government in the middle of 1962, is being intensified within the course of this year. The object of this operation is to draw the attention of parents to the advantages of education in the Malay medium and at the same time to encourage them, particularly Malay parents, to take a greater interest in the children's work and progress in the school.

62. In order to provide a place in school for every child within the school-going age, more schools have to be built. With the increase in the number of schools more teachers will have to be trained to staff these schools. It is expected that three new Primary Teacher-Training Institutions will be completed within this year. In addition to training new teachers, refresher courses have also been organized at regular intervals for serving teachers in order to acquaint them with the latest teaching methods and techniques.

63. In accordance with the recommendations of the Razak Report (the Report of the Education Committee 1956) a Unified Teaching Service has been brought into existence in order that all teachers in assisted schools should ultimately enjoy identical conditions of service instead of being divided into numerous categories as in the past on the basis of race, government teachers and non-government teachers, etc. Qualified teachers appointed since 1st July, 1961, are automatically members of the Unified Teaching Service and serving teachers are allowed to choose whether or not to become members. Over 50 per cent of all qualified teachers are now members of the Unified Teaching Service and this proportion will increase every year until eventually virtually all qualified teachers will be members.

64. The process of conversion of the former partially assisted Chinese Secondary Schools is almost completed with the conversion of a great majority of these schools. Steps have also been taken to re-organize the teaching staff of these schools so as to help the schools to conform fully to the requirements of our National Education Policy

65. The Government's policy is to provide opportunity for all children to obtain at least three years' education beyond the six-year primary education. With the aim of ascertaining the best method of implementing this policy, consideration is being given by the Government for the review of the existing Secondary Continuation School system.

66. To enable our youths to play an active part in the industrial and agricultural developments of the country, more facilities are being provided by the Government for the teaching in schools of technical and vocational subjects.

67. A number of Secondary Technical Schools, Secondary Trade Schools and Sekolah[2] Lanjutan Kampong have already been established under the Second Five-Year Plan and more are being planned for construction in the near future.

68. With the rapid expansion of the country's educational programmes at primary and secondary levels, and also in order to meet the country's manpower requirements for national development, serious consideration is being given by the Government to the question of providing additional facilities for higher education. A Ministerial Committee, known as the "Higher Education Planning Committee", has been set up by the Government. The function of the Committee is to review the existing arrangements for higher education and to make recommendations for its development and improvement in the light of the foreseeable needs and the financial resources of the country.

69. With the aim of providing as many living quarters for teachers in rural areas as possible with minimum delay and at the lowest possible cost, the Government is proposing to start a pilot pre-fabricated building scheme, at an initial cost of $2,000,000, within the course of this year. If this scheme proves a success, it is hoped to provide more such quarters in the years to come.

MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

70. Close and friendly relations between the Federation of Malaya and Pakistan and India are stronger than ever. Following the State Visits of His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong to these two countries, the Prime Minister further cemented the bonds of friendship by his own tours of these two Commonwealth nations. These visits have undoubtedly enriched understanding between the people of the Federation of Malaya and those of Pakistan and India.

71. It is well to recall now that during the Prime Minister's visit to India the border dispute between India and Communist China broke out into open hostilities culminating in the present uncertain cease-fire. The Federation Government has condemned the attack on India by Communist China and has given without hesitation its moral support to India, reinforced in a material way by the popular public response to the "Save Democracy Fund".

72. Their Majesties the King and Queen of Thailand made very successful visit to the Federation of Malaya last year, the first by a Sovereign of any foreign country since Merdeka. Malaya still has the warmest memories of the visit, recollections which reflect the excellent relations between Thailand and the Federation.

73. The Head of State of the Royal Kingdom of Cambodia and his Consort also visited Malaya. His tour highlighted the close affinities existing between Cambodia and the Federation, so the Government looks forward to the maintenance of friendly and cordial relations with Cambodia in the future.

74. The Prime Minister of Ceylon was also a guest of the Federation of Malaya, although her stay was brief. Close ties exist between the Federation and Ceylon, a brother nation in the Commonwealth. The Government hopes that it will be possible for the Prime Minister of Ceylon to make a longer visit to the Federation at a future date.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

75. The inadequacy of the laws of the Federation regarding insurance has now been remedied by the enactment of comprehensive insurance legislation; administration of that legislation has commenced. The Government now has the means to prevent the growth of "mushroom" insurance companies which had afflicted the Federation in the past. Apart from these "mushroom" companies, the insurance business in the Federation has generally been reputable and sound. The new legislation is designed to maintain this business on a sound basis, and to foster its new growth as an essential service in a developing economy.

76. The year 1962 was remarkable for the buoyancy of the income tax revenue, as a record yield of $237,000,000 was produced, despite declining rubber prices during the basis period. The anti-evasion drive was intensified during the year. Greater use was made of the extended powers granted to

income tax officials by the Income Tax Act of 1960 to ensure as nearly as possible that each taxpayer should pay what is rightly due from him.

77. It is the policy of Government to negotiate conventions with other countries wherever this appears desirable, in order to eliminate as far as possible the double taxation of income, thus encouraging the flow of investment capital to the Federation. Negotiations with certain countries on double taxation were undertaken in 1962, and it is intended to extend these activities in future.

78. To encourage home ownership, exemption from income tax is being given from 1963 in respect of the nett annual value of a residence occupied by the owner.

79. As from the beginning of 1963, a pilot P.A.Y.E. ("Pay as you earn") scheme was launched to facilitate payment of income tax by employees. It is intended to expand this scheme by stages to all employees above the taxable limit. An explanatory booklet on personal income tax is being published. This will be the first in a series of publications to be issued by Government to explain the main features of the Federation income tax system.

80. The Customs and Excise Department has now been honoured with the title of "Di-Raja" by the wish of His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong, and the Department is now known as "Jabatan Kastam dan Eksais Di-Raja" or "Royal Customs and Excise Department". A ceremony for conferring the title "Royal" will be held in June this year. His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong has graciously consented to present the Comptroller of Customs and Excise with a special crest bearing the words "Jabatan Kastam dan Eksais Di-Raja".

MINISTRY OF HEALTH

81. The general health of the nation progressively improves from year to year and is today comparable with the state of health in other advanced countries. This is reflected in the improvement in the overall death rate and the infantile mortality rate. This very satisfactory development may be attributed to the various measures undertaken for the improvement of health and the prevention of diseases.

82. The overall death rate and infantile mortality rate in 1961 were 9.2 and 60 per thousand population respectively as compared to 13.6 and 90 in 1952.

83. The constant vigilance and the relentless measures adopted have in the past effectively kept out smallpox and cholera from this country although these diseases are commonly reported in some neighbouring countries. At the beginning of May, 1963, however, a small outbreak of cholera occurred in Malacca. Immediate curative and preventive measures to control and eradicate this disease were launched and the danger of a serious outbreak would, from all indications, seem to have been averted. The expansion of the Medical and Health Services, particularly into the rural areas, has been accorded the highest priority. With the completion of the rural health projects started in 1962, a total of 38 main centres, 105 sub-centres and 427 midwives clinics-cum-quarters will be in service, as against the target of 40 main centres, 165 sub-centres, and 700 midwives clinics-cum-quarters by the end of 1965.

84. In the planning and implementation of a comprehensive health programme for the nation very close co-operation and co-ordination with the various Ministries and Departments of Government, at all levels, is essential. To this end, an advisory council, representing among others the Ministries of Rural Development, Education, Agriculture and Interior, is being formed, with the function of keeping under constant review the overall health and well-being of our people.

85. The rural health services will continue to be given the highest priority since it is in the rural areas that the needs for medical and health Services are the greatest. Included in the Rural Health Programme for 1962 were 13 main centres, 52 sub-centres, and 186 midwives clinics/quarters. A total of

862 health clinics are today operating throughout the country. In addition there are 145 static dispensaries and 139 travelling dispensaries, serving by road and river, our remote kampongs in the rural areas.

86. Top priority is being given to preventive medicine and every emphasis will be laid in the coming years on health education, environmental sanitation and nutrition in the efforts to safeguard and improve the health of our people. Simultaneously the training programme is also being expanded on an unprecedented scale to ensure the availability of trained personnel adequate in number and qualification, to meet the needs of the service, both for the present and in the years to come.

87. There are 844 student nurses and 65 probationer hospital assistants in training at local institutions and abroad. A total of 466 assistant nurses and 343 pupil midwives are also in training in approved hospitals in this country.

88. The training of specialist officers in various medical fields have also progressed satisfactorily and there are in service today 78 Malayan specialists out of a total of 87. A review of the training programme is being carried out and the implementation of a very much more comprehensive staff training programme in 1963 and future years will be undertaken.

89. Many hospitals throughout the country, have been considerably improved, and this process of improvement continues, in the efforts to ensure the availability of a much improved medical and health services to our people even in the very remote areas. Priority will be given to the improvement and expansion of the out-patients departments and of the domiciliary midwifery service and maternity units in the various hospitals particularly in the rural areas, in 1963 and the following years.

90. In the out-patients departments in the various hospitals, the demand for medical attention has increased manifold due to the increase in population and the ever-growing consciousness on the part of the people of the value of modern medical treatment.

91. The maternity unit of the General Hospital, Kuala Lumpur, was officially declared open by Her Majesty the Raja Permaisuri Agong on 18th January, 1963. Plans for an 800-bed Teaching Hospital which will form an integral part of the Medical School, at the University of Malaya, are under preparation. The whole project will cost some $50,000,000. The first batch of 40 medical students will be admitted in May this year.

92. The National Tuberculosis Control Campaign launched in June, 1961 has made substantial progress and will be vigorously stepped up in the coming year. Over 300 nursing personnel have been trained in tuberculosis control in the National Tuberculosis Control Centre, Kuala Lumpur, and are presently engaged in 30 teams in the B.C.G. vaccination campaign. The Staff of Maternity Units in hospitals throughout the country have been trained to administer B.C.G. to newborn babies. A total of 250,000 children were vaccinated during 1962, and a target of 350,000 has been set for this year. Twenty-six mass X-Ray operators have been trained for the case-finding campaign, and more than 125,000 persons have been X-rayed. A further 20 will be recruited for training this year. A total of 150,000 adults have been X-rayed by the two mobile units now in operation. It is expected that eight additional mobile X-Ray units will be in operation during 1963 in order to provide a country-wide coverage. It is estimated that 250,000 adults will be X-rayed during the year.

93. The Malaria Eradication Pilot Project launched in 1960 is making satisfactory progress. Malaria cases in the project area is now reduced almost to "Nil". A number of technical problems have, however, been encountered and the continuance of the project to June, 1964 has been recommended, before a final assessment is made to determine the practicability or otherwise of its implementation on a country-wide basis. Considerable progress has also been made in the control of yaws and

filariasis while the Malaria Eradication Pilot Project which is now in its third year will soon yield invaluable and conclusive data on which future measures for the control of the disease will be based. The Yaws Control Campaign is being continued and further expanded to include new areas in the States of Pahang, Kedah and Perak, The Filariasis Control Campaign is also being continued and six field teams are now operating in the States of Pahang, Kedah, Penang, Perak and Selangor.

94. The efforts of the Government to improve the Medical and Health Services of this country are being supplemented by invaluable assistance from international organizations, such as the World Health Organization, the United Nations Children's Fund, the Australian, Canadian, Indian and United Kingdom Governments through the Colombo Plan, the Peace Corps, the United States Army Research Unit, the Hooper Foundation of the University of California, the British Medical Research Council, the Government of the Republic of Germany and many others through the provisions of experts, trained personnel and equipment.

MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

(A) Department of Television

95. In the field of mass communications, the newly-established Department of Television is actively engaged in the preliminary work of recruitment and training. Three key officers have been appointed; the Director of Television, the Head of Programming and the Engineer-in-Charge. They, together with a few engineers and technicians are now undergoing training under the Colombo Plan. The Government intends to begin the Television Service in December this year with the opening of its first phase in Kuala Lumpur, and tenders are now out for equipment for this first stage of operation. While phase one is in operation, phase two, which is the designing and installation of the permanent Television Centre in Pantai Valley, will go forward almost simultaneously.

(B) Department of Radio

96. In the field of radio, the Commercial Service which was started last year proved to be a financial success, offering a new and welcome source of revenue. Meanwhile, plans continue to be made and implemented for the improvement of Radio Malaya services both in the fields of programming and of medium-wave coverage. The speed of working can be gauged by the fact that immediately after the Brunei revolt broke out, Radio Malaya programmes in Malay were beamed towards the Borneo Territories from a special aerial system set up in record time.

97. Stimulated interest continues to be shown in Radio Malaya programmes as evidenced (i) by the impressive increase in the number of wireless licences, (ii) by more than 30,000 letters a month received from listeners, and (iii) by the wilful interference caused on our transmissions by hostile parties.

98. With the approach of Malaysia, an Overseas Broadcasting Service has become a necessity. As such, a small three-language Overseas Service, "SUARA MALAYA", was initiated on February 15 this year. It will be expanded gradually to serve the needs of the nation and to increase the volume of Malaya's voice of truth, freedom and prosperity.

(C) Department of Information Services

99. The Department of Information Services continues to play an important role in the public affairs of the country in addition to its basic function of explaining Government policy, plans and measures to the people in the nation and to the outside world. It assists in the equally important task of nation-building and promotion of the spirit of "gotong royong" among the ra'ayat in respect of national development. With Malaysia in the offing, the Department has the added responsibility of explaining the implications of the Federation in the context of current developments in South-East Asia.

100. Mobile units are being constantly re-deployed to ensure the widest dissemination of understanding among the people of Government policy. In the districts and kampongs more local civics courses and group discussions will be organised than in the past.

101. The need and scope for external publicity to interpret Malaya overseas have increased significantly. In view of this, responsibility for many information posts in our Overseas Missions is being progressively transferred to the Department. To cope with the demand for publicity material and information both at home and overseas the Publications Division, in conjunction with the Research Division, has had to increase as well as brighten and improve the quality of the Department's productions.

102. The Malayan Film Unit, which has been working under a great handicap for a long time, is expected to move into its new studios in Petaling Jaya before the end of this year, With the facilities that will then be available, the M.F.U. will further improve the output and quality of its production.

MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR

(A) Aborigines

103. The Department of Aborigines has made good progress with its Five-Year Rural Development Plan. Eleven Pattern Settlements have been established in the various States, each with new dwelling houses, a community centre, access roads, and agricultural posts and gardens. In addition, a great variety of minor projects have been carried out, including the digging of wells, construction of fish-ponds and purchase of buffaloes and other livestock.

104. Progress has also been made in the field of education. There are now 61 special schools for the orang asli, 24 of them administered by the Department and the rest by the Ministry of Education. About 2,500 orang asli boys and girls attend these schools. Over 2,000 orang asli are taking part in adult education schemes.

105. The greatest success has undoubtedly been in the field of health and medical treatment. There are now 27 deep jungle medical posts in addition to the hospital at Gombak. A considerable number of orang asli have been trained as nurses and dressers, and as a result of this work the standard of health among the orang asli has greatly improved.

(B) Chemistry

106. The Department of Chemistry is essentially a service Department providing analytical and testing facilities for other Government Departments and technical advice on subjects connected with the health and economic and social well-being of the population of the Federation of Malaya. The Department's main pre-occupation is to complete its Malayanisation scheme by July, 1965 and at the same time develop its facilities to cope with an expanding population and economy.

(C) Fire Services

107. The function of the Inspectorate of Fire Services is, in the main, inspection survey of the Local and State Fire Services, Fire Units of the Federation Army and training. The Inspectorate has also been charged with the responsibility of supervising fire prevention measures in all Federal Government buildings throughout the country, for the inspection of all Government properties and the supply of such first aid fire equipment considered necessary to ensure that an adequate standard of fire cover is at all times available. The intention of this scheme is to provide fire equipment from a central source.

(D) Printing

108. The Printing Department is embarking upon a programme of gradual expansion to enable it to undertake increased responsibilities in the implementation of national policy on the use of the National Language. A new branch at Ipoh is in the course of being established and extensions to buildings at Johore Bahru and Kuala Trengganu are being made. A new Printing Office at Alor Star was completed at a total cost of $240,000.

Under the Malayanisation scheme, two scholars returned from the United Kingdom and four trainees from New Zealand after one year's training under the Government Printer, New Zealand.

(E) Prisons

109. At the end of 1962 only one expatriate officer was in the Prisons Service and on his retirement about the middle of 1963 this service will be completely Malayanised. Two Prison Officers returned after completing a six-month course at penal establishments in Denmark and one officer has returned after attending a four-month course at the Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders at Fuchu, Japan.

110. The extension of the Henry Gurney School at Malacca only provides some relief to the overcrowding at the School at Telok Mas. Action is being taken to get suitable land to enable the Department to provide necessary additional accommodation and also to provide agricultural training.

(F) Registration

111. Registration under the National Registration Act, 1959 continued to be carried out throughout 1962. Mobile registration teams toured all rural areas throughout the country to service the rural population in the scheme for exchange of identity cards with new ones. This scheme has been carried out with success at the minimum expense and inconvenience to the members of the public. The number of persons registered and issued with new identity cards up to the end of December, 1962 was 4,490,871.

(G) Town and Country Planning

112. With the opening of an office in Kota Bharu in January, 1963 the services of the Department have been extended to the States of Kelantan and Trengganu thereby now giving coverage to the whole of the Federation.

113. Recognition has been given to the co-ordinative role to be played by this Department in the preparation of nation-wide regional land use plans and the assistance it can give to the National Development Planning Committee. The Department is accordingly being expanded to enable it to undertake its increased responsibilities. Regional plans for parts of the country outside the Federal Capital are proposed and initially action has commenced on a plan for Penang and Butterworth.

114. Preliminary proposals for the development of Kuala Lumpur and the Klang Valley Region completed in 1961 are under consideration by Government and a co-ordinative authority, the Kuala Lumpur and Klang Valley Regional Committee, has been constituted to consider proposals in this region.

115. In the sphere of rural development the Department continued its assistance to the Federal Land Development Authority in the planning of its schemes in various parts of the Federation. Plans for the 1962 programme were completed on schedule.

(H) Housing Projects

116. For the year 1962 in the implementation of the Government policy for providing low-cost housing to the lower income group and, generally with the objective of alleviating the problem of housing shortage, 25 low-cost housing schemes in ten States have been completed, or are near completion and in the Federal Capital of Kuala Lumpur, work on two projects each providing for 600 units has been started. These schemes in all would provide for a total of 1,930 timber houses, 320 brick houses and 1,400 flats for urban dwellers. The Federal Government commitment for these schemes is approximately $15,000,000. In 1963 work on a further 11 schemes will commence. These schemes will provide for 860 timber houses, 700 brick houses and 300 flats involving a Federal commitment of an additional $9,500,000.

117. Houses in the low-cost housing projects are allocated to families of the lower income group. These projects are launched in areas where they are most needed. Government is also aware of

the needs of those who are not catered for in the low-cost housing projects. In its endeavour to encourage and assist house ownership amongst this category of people Government has, as in past years, made funds available through the Housing Trust for loans to developers of medium-cost houses. It is the declared intention of the Government to continue with this policy and to expand the scope of assistance to this class of developers.

(I) Local Government

118. The elevation of the former Ipoh Town Council to Municipal Status on May 31, 1962, was a notable event in the history of Local Government in Malaya. In keeping with this policy of promoting healthy development of Local Government in the country, the Federation Government has been taking and will continue to take the keenest interest in the success and achievements of the various Local Authorities and also in the problems inevitably confronted by them. The Federation Government has therefore tried as much as it can to assist these authorities in revolving such problems.

MINISTRY OF INTERNAL SECURITY

119. In the realm of internal security, the policy and the stand of the Federation Government remain unchanged. The Government is determined, as ever, to stamp out both Communist terrorism and subversion in this country. The Security Forces will continue to search out and attempt finally to eliminate the number of Communist terrorists who still operate in Northern Malaya. To achieve this end, a joint operation on a big scale has been mounted with the closest co-operation of the Royal Thai Government. Active measures will also be taken to bring Government and welfare to the Aborigine population of the area, with a view to gaining their confidence and full support in the suppression of Communism.

120. The Government is fully aware that secret societies and thug gangs still pose a threat to public order. Although, with the co-operation of certain law-abiding citizens, the Police were able to eliminate 99 gangs in 1962, much remains to be done if this threat to society is to be completely stamped out. It is the Government's desire that all law-abiding citizens should follow the example set by these few and render every possible assistance to the forces of law and order in their task of eliminating the remaining gangs.

121. Last year it was stated that consideration was being given to establishing a Fraud Squad within the Royal Federation of Malaya Police Headquarters to meet the increase in commercial crimes resulting from rapid industrialisation and the growth of population. This Commercial Crime Branch was established in August, 1962. Although this made it possible for a number of commercial crimes to be investigated, there is found to be a need to improve the standard of investigation into the technical aspects of commercial crime for which assistance in the form of experts has been offered by a friendly country.

122. Although incidents of corruption in the public service of our country are not very widespread, the Government is determined to eliminate this evil which, unless eradicated from our society, will seriously undermine the confidence of the general public. To this end, the Special Crime Branch of the Police Force has been strengthened, but since corruption can only be stamped out with the assistance of members of the public, the public is asked to give every help and co-operation to the Branch.

123. In its determination to preserve law and order, to suppress Communist terrorism and to counter subversive activities, the Government has not forgotten the welfare of members of the rank and file of the Royal Federation of Malaya Police. It is the Government's policy to improve their living and working conditions by providing them with better accommodation and up-to-date equipment. The Government is now actively considering a revision of salary of these officers.

124. In matters of accommodation, an additional 308 quarters for the men of the Force were completed. This achievement has brought a total of 624 quarters completed since the Police Five-Year Development Programme was first launched. A further 277 quarters is planned in 1963.

125. The Force has been equipped with a fleet of motor transport more suitable for its present and future needs and 1963 will see the introduction of up-to-date patrol vehicles and motor cycles. The Marine Branch of the Police Force is responsible for the protection of coastal waters and rivers. The Government has resolved that the present fleet of launches be replaced, over a period of years, by better-equipped and faster launches to meet changing circumstances.

MINISTRY OF JUSTICE

126. In the sphere of law and justice the task of revising the laws of Malaya is in progress. At present an expert legal draftsman, provided under the Colombo Plan, is attending to this task. The aim of revising the Federation Laws is to make it easier for the people of Malaya or those outside who wish to know about the laws of this country to refer to whatever law they want. Due to the confusing state of the laws at present, it is anticipated that the task of revision will be laborious and will take years to complete. Thus volumes of revised laws can only be issued from time to time. The task has necessarily been complicated and delayed by the advent of Malaysia.

127. With regard to the translation of the laws of the Federation into Malay, a start towards this end has been made by the establishment of a Law Translation Division in the Attorney-General's Chambers. The Division will be headed by a legally qualified officer proficient in the Malay language. Translations done by this Division will be subject to scrutiny by a committee of experts before they are published.

128. Scholarships will continue to be awarded to officers so that many more of them can qualify in law. Last year four serving officers were sent to the United Kingdom while two others who were sent earlier have passed their law examination and have returned to Malaya.

129. Besides building new court houses efforts are being made to improve court libraries by increasing the number of useful law books. Law journals which are considered useful will also be issued to the lower courts for the use of officers of the courts.

130. It is always the aim of the Public Trustee Department to give useful service to the public and to society and this Department in carrying out its duty as a trustee is performing the work efficiently and considerately as an individual trustee. Although more and more people in the rural areas are becoming aware of the work of this Department, yet it is its main policy to try and get many more people to be aware of their rights and to know the nature of service rendered by this Department so that they will take the opportunity of obtaining the benefits of the services. Due to the increase in the number of people making use of this Department it has to be expanded. Another branch office has now been opened, being sited in Trengganu.

131. Work on the disposal of enemy property undertaken by the Department of the Custodian of Enemy Property has almost reached its final stage, but there still remain unsolved some complicated problems in regard to residual funds. Nevertheless ways and means are being sought to solve them, and it is hoped that legislation for the dissolution of this Department can be considered in the near future.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND SOCIAL WELFARE

132. The Government's policy in the field of labour remains unchanged. It will continue to foster the growth of free, democratic and responsible trade unionism in this country and the operation of the voluntary system of industrial relations. Though the voluntary system of industrial relations has generally been successful and has contributed towards the development

of sound and stable relations in the Federation, certain events during 1962 were rather disconcerting and pointed to the need to provide adequate safeguards to enable more effective implementation of the voluntary system to achieve industrial peace. The National Joint Labour Advisory Council is now examining the question of providing adequate and more effective voluntary procedures for dealing with disputes at all levels in industry. Such procedures exist in many industries at present but their adoption in all industries and at all levels would help to bring about an amicable settlement of the majority of disputes, without the necessity for any outside interference. It is the Government's hope that all employers and workers will conduct their mutual relationships in a manner that will not jeopardise the fair name of the country and the stability that we have been fortunate enough to enjoy.

133. The voluntary system has been accepted by both employers and workers and has contributed largely to industrial peace. The year 1962 was one of considerable activity in the industrial field. A record number of 42 collective agreements were voluntarily reached between employers and trade unions during 1962, notably in the planting, mining, banking and commercial fields. There were 95 strikes involving a loss of 450,000 man-days, as compared with 58 strikes in 1961 involving nearly 60,000 man-days. However, not less than 70 of the strikes during 1962 were of short duration, lasting from one to three days and more than 310,000 of the man-days lost were due to the strike in the Malayan Railway Administration and the one-day sympathy action by the National Union of Plantation Workers.

134. The Government will continue to ensure that the workers of this country get a fair share of progress in economic and social development of our country. A top-level Committee is now studying the feasibility of introducing more effective social security measures to cater for the various needs of workers whose earnings are interrupted through no fault of their own. It is hoped that this Committee's Report will be published soon and suitable measures introduced thereafter. The accommodation of workers is also receiving the attention of the Government. A new Workers' Housing Bill will be introduced in Parliament to provide for better housing for workers. The training of youth and adult workers will be given greater impetus not only to meet expanding requirements under development programmes but also to provide greater participation by workers in the constructive activity in the nation. The National Apprenticeship Scheme, started in 1957, is at the moment providing training for over 500 apprentices from 93 establishments throughout the country. An Industrial Training Institute to cost more than $1,000,000 will be constructed in Old Ku Chai Road in Kuala Lumpur before the end of this year under the Scheme. It is expected that about 500 youth and adult workers can be given intensive training courses in this Institute.

135. The Government is mindful of the plight of the less fortunate or handicapped persons of our community. A comprehensive programme for the care and training of the mentally and physically handicapped has been formulated. It is planned to construct a Rehabilitation Centre in Cheras by 1964 to cater for about 100 resident physically handicapped children and adolescents of both sexes. A number of out-patients will also be admitted to this Centre, depending on the availability of qualified staff and facilities. A Home for mentally deficient children is also to be built in Johore in 1964, with a residential capacity for about 60 children between the ages of six and 16. The programme for rehabilitation of handicapped persons aims to give suitable training to develop their residual physical capacities to the fullest and thus enables them to become self-supporting and useful citizens.

136. Legislation and plans for the protection of women and girls and the rehabilitation of prostitutes, beggars and vagrants have already been

drawn up and will be introduced during the coming year. A Centre for the rehabilitation of victims of prostitution will be built in Cheras, Selangor, in the middle of 1964. In this Centre attention will be given to re-education. Vocational training, preferably of their own choice, will be provided so as to offer them prospects of obtaining suitable employment with dignity.

137. The promotion of youth leadership and activities and the co-ordination of youth services to achieve greater participation of youth in rural and Community development will receive special attention. The Government hopes that by these measures the youth of this country would be able to utilise their leisure time and energy for constructive purposes in the cause of national development.

MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

(A) Land Development

138. It has been and is the declared policy of the Government to provide land for the landless people with the least possible delay. In order to satisfy the growing need of the rural population for land the procedure on land alienation has been simplified and expedited. It is only by providing lands of economic size that rural standards of living can be improved resulting in higher incomes.

139. In this connection, the Government, through its agency, the Federal Land Development Authority, has been implementing a dynamic programme of land development and settlement for the benefit of the landless rural population. By providing economically viable farms, the improvement of economic, social and cultural conditions in the rural communities will be achieved. Up to date, the Authority has started 49 land development schemes all over the Federation with over 85,000 acres under current development for 7,500 families. Eventually within the next few years, on completion of all phases, these 49 schemes alone will see the development of over 206,000 acres for the benefit of 16,000 families.

140. In addition to giving land the Government has provided settlers under the various schemes with first-class access roads, internal roads in village and agricultural areas, schools, water supplies, clinics, telephones, community centres and mosques. The costs of these services and of their administration are met by the Government.

141. In 1963, and in the remaining years of the Second Five-Year Plan, the Authority will continue vigorously its planned programme to start 12 new schemes with an eventual acreage of 50,000 for 4,800 families *each* year. At the projected rate, by the end of the second planned period, the country will have at least 75 major land development schemes in various stages of development with an acreage eventually of approximately 310,000 for the benefit of approximately 30,000 families.

142. As part of the Government's crop diversification plan, greater emphasis is being given to the planting of oil palms as a major crop. For 1963 the Authority has started six oil palm schemes while more have been planned for subsequent years in areas of relatively higher fertility.

143. The Government, therefore, is sparing no effort to give the rural people pride of place in the community. Anyone who avails himself of the opportunities offered and works really hard in a land development scheme is assured not only of an adequate standard of living from an economically-sized farm, but also at the same time of a dignified place in the community and in society as a whole.

144. Similar to the success that has been achieved by the F.L.D.A. in opening up new lands, State Governments, working in close co-operation with the Ministry of Rural Development, have intensified their efforts to forge ahead with fringe alienation schemes, which are either subsidised or non-subsidised. In 1962, the States opened up 154 subsidised schemes, involving a total area of 58,623 acres, and 50 non-subsidised schemes with a total acreage of 11,457. All these schemes have been, or are now in the process of being, planted with rubber.

145. In 1963 the State Governments have decided to open up another 166 subsidised fringe alienation schemes covering an area of 55,845 acres. At the same time the work of consolidating these schemes will be vigorously carried out to ensure full and maximum success. To meet the demands of those people who have the means and capacity to develop their land, more areas will be thrown open for development under controlled alienation. The schemes carried out under this policy will be non-subsidised, but will offer an opportunity to those labourers, wage-earners, and people in low income groups who have the necessary capacity and will, to participate in land development schemes so as to better their future economic prospects.

146. To implement the policy of consolidation on the fringe alienation schemes effectively and to ensure success the State Governments have appointed a number of Visiting Agents, Supervisors and Field Assistants to make periodical visits and inspections. These inspections will be supplemented by the staff of the Federation Commissioner of Lands.

147. In satisfying the land needs of the people, the role of the Survey Department is vital. The capacity of the Survey Department has had to be increased to meet the gigantic task of surveying hundreds of land schemes as efficiently and expeditiously as possible. This has necessitated the recruitment of more technicians, no less than 77 in 1962 alone. In spite of the additional heavy responsibility the Department will bear as a result of commitments in survey for controlled alienation schemes, it is confident of being able to cope with the extra work.

148. Special mention must be made of 12 New Zealand surveyors posted to this country under the Colombo Plan. They have given valuable service, and together with our local officers have shared the brunt of the pressure in carrying out rural development surveys. Although eight have returned to New Zealand, four others have agreed to continue to serve this country for another year.

149. It has often been said that in the field of mining tin is one of the mainstays of the Malayan economy; this is still true today. Production of tin in the Federation of Malaya in 1963 may be somewhat lower than last year, and some reduction in output during coming years appears to be unavoided due to the difficulty of finding suitable tin-bearing lands to replace worked-out areas.

150. Iron ore production has arisen rapidly during recent years. In 1961 production exceeded 6,500,000 tons, and this achievement was repeated in 1962. Production can be maintained at these high levels provided there are no further cutbacks in imports by the Japanese, our principal buyers.

151. Under the Five-Year Plan new mineral dressing and research laboratories are being constructed for the Research Division of the Department of Mines. These facilities will permit the expansion of research work into improved methods and equipment for increased recovery of tin and other minerals, and will enable better services to be given to the mining industry.

152. In line with the policy of encouraging Malay participation in mining, scout prospecting of Malay Reservations is being and will continue to be carried out by the Mineral Investigation Drilling Unit at Federal expense. It is proposed that areas designated as likely to be tin-bearing shall be developed and worked by Malay companies and individuals.

153. In the interests of the tin industry and in accordance with the general policy of supporting international schemes for stabilising the prices of primary products, the Federation participated at meetings of the Second International Tin Council held in London, Washington and Bangkok during 1962.

(B) Adult Education

154. In 1962 it was estimated that 2,850,000 of the population aged 15 years and above were illiterate in the National Language. Of this figure 2,100,000 lived in the rural areas. Illiterate men and women constitute a

drag on the economic and social development of any country since they are the weakest link in the whole chain of development. They constitute an economic burden which must be shed if true progress is to be made. In areas where there is widespread adult illiteracy, it is found that many children are discouraged from enrolling at school and large numbers are permitted or even encouraged to leave before having completed the course. Thus, the success of primary education is being undermined unless the adult illiterates are themselves given education.

155. In a multi-racial and multi-cultural society such as Malaya, it is important that the National Language should be a means of promoting national unity and national consciousness and of instilling a sense of loyalty and patriotism. Events which have taken place since the Brunei revolt have convinced the Government of the urgency and importance of this task of nation-building. The immigrant population in the Federation should be trained to think of themselves as Malayans first and to give their undivided loyalty to this country.

156. Adult education should also aim at combating poverty and social backwardness. For this reason an adult education programme is included in the overall Rural Development Plan. It forms the backbone of all efforts to improve the living conditions and raise the standard of living of people in the rural areas. Without an ability to read and write it will not be possible for more people to acquire the necessary knowledge of modern techniques of agriculture and farming. The Adult Education Programme aims at making every illiterate person literate by 1976. This 15-year programme is designed to enable those who are now illiterate to play a full part in the social, cultural, economic and political life of the community.

157. By the end of December last year 7,752 classes had already been set up in the rural areas. These comprised 1,613 National Language classes for non-Malays and 6,139 Literacy classes for Malays. Of these classes 3,537 are Elementary and 4,215 Intermediate. The enrolment at the end of December was 211,000 with women forming 54 per cent of the total. The percentage fall-out of classes and students was estimated at 9.6 per cent at the Elementary stage and 6.8 per cent at the Intermediate stage over a period of nine months from March, 1962. Approximately 8,500 teachers have been trained to teach in the adult education classes, and it is hoped that there will be an additional 5,000 elementary classes shortly.

158. The curriculum includes arithmetic, hygiene and civics. With the co-operation of all Ministries and Departments a radio course has been launched to provide the necessary knowledge on agriculture and farming, prevention of diseases, hygiene, home economics, etc. Women students will have home economics in the curriculum as from September this year.

159. To ensure that the new literates will not relapse into illiteracy, follow-up reading materials are provided. There is a pilot library in every mukim in the country for the use of adult education students and a monthly magazine, "Dewasa", is published and sold at cost price of 10 cents.

160. Students are keen to learn; of 165,000 students on the register 133,000 took the elementary examination in February last year; as of these, 112,000 were successful and promoted to the intermediate classes. The result of a second examination will be known soon. School enrolment has increased quite considerably and so has daily attendance. Pregnant mothers are going to clinics and trained midwives in the rural areas. Adult Education students have worked on hundreds of "Gotong Royong" projects.

(C) Rural and Industrial Development Authority

161. The Rural and Industrial Development Authority, like the other Government agencies, aims to improve the economic position of the rural dwellers.

162. RIDA continues to provide credit and other facilities to help and

encourage Malays to participate in business and commercial life. The Authority is also going ahead with efforts to exploit the use of home produce. It is hoped as many industries as practicable may be set up in the rural areas to enable the people to enhance their incomes and improve their living standards.

163. At the end of 1962, RIDA's credit-supplying activities had not only covered a wider range of business and economic enterprises but had also increased in financial volume. RIDA has given out a total amount of almost $20,000,000 on loans since its inception in 1951, as against a total of almost $15,000,000 recovered in repayments.

164. The Authority's role in providing processing and marketing facilities is being fulfilled with a three-fold objective, (i) to raise the income of the primary producer, (ii) to test the economics of central processing, and (iii) to improve the quality of the final produce. Activities in this field are confined mainly to smallholders' rubber, since the bulk of the rural population depends to a very great extent on rubber.

165. A feature that is fast becoming prominent in RIDA activities is the rural transport. A first venture in the Bilut Valley set the pace for progress in this operation, and a total of 14 bus services have already been established.

166. The Authority has concentrated more on the improvement and expansion of existing rural industries and enterprises, and on the improvement of the Malay sector of such industries. The Small Industries Services' Centre in Petaling Jaya is rendering assistance and support to a range of small-scale and cottage industries throughout the rural areas. This Centre provides technological and financial services, as well as the bulk import and supply of raw materials and wholesale and retail marketing facilities, market research and other allied services.

167. RIDA is also continuing to widen its training programme so as to cover most commercial and economic activities. With due regard to the importance of home economics training three Taman[2] Asohan are in course of construction, one each in Malacca, Province Wellesley and Trengganu. The Dewan Latehan continues to be a seat of learning for commercially-inclined Malay youths, who will go out as small traders or participants in small cottage industries.

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT

(A) Railway Services

168. The Railway Administration has made satisfactory progress in its modernisation programme. The introduction of diesel locomotive and improvements to the track will ensure economical freight transportation and safer as well as faster travel.

(B) Port Services

169. Improvements have been made in maintaining services in Federation ports at international standards. The lighthouses at Fort Cornwallis and Pulau Rimau, Penang, now have modern equipment, and are fully electrified. Three new beacons have been constructed on the East Coast. Additional navigational aids on the West Coast will be provided this year.

170. Port Swettenham, although not originally designed for its present volume of cargo, handled in 1962 an all-time record tonnage of 1,900,000 tons. This was made possible by the implementation of a "crash programme", the construction of a new wharf, and the provision of improved lighter and transit shed facilities.

171. The North Klang Straits projects which started in 1960 will be completed by the end of the year. The four new wharves will increase considerably the handling facilities and, it is also anticipated, will eliminate the present congestion in Port Swettenham.

172. Port Swettenham will be separated from the Railway Administration by January, 1964, and at the same time the Railway Administration will become a Corporation Aggregate. This will result in improved efficiency as both authorities will then operate on a purely commercial basis. In keeping with the

rapid development of Port Swettenham, the Headquarters of the Marine Department will be moved there from Penang. A new Marine Office is under construction.

173. The Penang Port Commission is making arrangements to commence shortly the reclamation of a large area of foreshore and sea-bed in connection with its project to construct six deep-water wharves on the mainland at Butterworth. The new port will provide wharfage for six large cargo liners and will cater for the growing trade of the mainland of Northern Malaya and the East Coast when the proposed East-West highway is completed. In implementing its policy of Malayanisation, a Malayan has been appointed as a General Manager for the first time in the history of the Penang Port Commission.

(C) Road Transport

174. Steady progress is already made in increasing Malay participation in the road transport industry. By the end of 1962 the total number of Malay taxi-cab and hire-car licences was 1,821, or about 46.5 per cent of the overall total of 3,915 licences in the Federation. Goods-carriers' licences of class "A" held by Malay or joint-Malay companies increased to 143 by the end of 1962. The Government noted the co-operation of some non-Malay bus companies who have voluntarily agreed to allot 10 per cent of their shares to Malays. Up to now eight such companies have offered to Malays $601,340 worth of shares on their new capital. A Registrar's Office at Kuala Trengganu was established on January 1st this year; hitherto the motoring public in Trengganu had been served from Kota Bharu in Kelantan. The Government is also conscious of the need to improve the standard of safety on the highways and will intensify its safety programme to decrease accidents throughout the Federation.

(D) Civil Aviation and Meteorology

175. In Civil Aviation the Government recognises the need to provide air services and associated ground services in keeping with modern technical developments. It is also the Government's policy to provide fast, efficient and safe but economical services. During the latter part of this year modern turbo-prop aircraft cruising at speeds approaching 300 miles an hour will be introduced on domestic routes. A programme of improvements at aerodromes is now being undertaken to provide facilities for these aircraft.

176. At Kuala Lumpur a new international airport is being constructed. This airport with its runway will ensure that whatever type of aircraft comes into service on world air routes these will always be able to call at Kuala Lumpur.

177. In the spirit of ASA an agreement has been signed for pooling the services of the Malayan Airways Limited and the Thai Airways International on their routes between Singapore, Kuala Lumpur, Bangkok and Hong Kong. The Cathay Pacific Airways has also participated in this pooling arrangement.

178. A high standard of meteorological service is still being maintained. A new meteorological station at Cameron Highlands will be completed by the middle of this year. This station will overcome the lack of climatological statistics of hilly terrain and observational data for synoptic meteorology.

(E) Marine Surveys

179. The Government will continue to implement its policy relating to Safety of Life at Sea in accordance with various International Conventions.

MINISTRY OF WORKS, POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

(A) Postal Services Department

180. The Postal Services Department has kept up its pace of progress in the rural areas where additional Post Offices have been opened, where there were none before. Its yearly rate of new Postal Agencies has also been maintained and the ever-popular service, the Mobile Post Office, has also seen an expansion in its fleet. In 1963 this steady progress will be maintained and new Post Offices, and new Postal Agencies, including riverine Postal Agencies as well as new Mobile Post Offices, will be opened and introduced.

(B) Telecommunications Department

181. The Government will continue to expand telecommunications services particularly in the rural areas of the Federation. Many new rural automatic exchanges were commissioned in 1962, and this development will continue in 1963. Subscriber trunk-dialling, introduced towards the end of last year, will be extended to other towns in 1963. The microwave equipment in the Northern half of Malaya will be commissioned towards the latter part of this year, and planning is now in progress for a microwave link to the East Coast. Construction of a Telecommunications Training Centre, sponsored by the International Telecommunications Union, will commence this year, and should be in operation by early next year.

(C) Public Works Department

182. In the field of Public Works, a sum of $88,000,000 is provided in the Development Estimates for roads and bridges. Thirty per cent of the total is to be spent on the continuation of construction of rural roads. Approximately 500 miles of new roads will be produced in 1963. In 1962, 726 miles of road were constructed, and approximately 400 miles were under construction at the end of 1962.

183. The other principal targets for 1963 are the construction of a bridge at Prai at the old Chain Ferry and a causeway at Juru. Both these projects will be tendered for shortly and will be completed in 1964. Almost all the American Development Loan Fund projects are also due for completion in 1963. These include Rompin/Endau road in Pahang, Tanah Puteh bridge at Kuantan, Simpang Ampat/Kangar Road in Kedah, together with Sanglang/Kuala Sanglang road, and the Gunong Keriang Road. A large portion of the Kuala Lumpur/Port Swettenham road will be opened in March this year and it is hoped that the remainder will be almost completed by the end of the year. The Blanja/Bota Kiri Road together with the Bota Kiri/Bruas Lumut Road in Perak and the Parit Yusoff Road and Tanjong Sembrong Road in Johore will also be completed.

184. Sixteen additional permanent bridges will be completed in 1963 on the main routes, while ferries will be eliminated at Kemaman and Bukit Kuang in Trengganu by the construction of bridges, and a start will be made on the Paka bridge. A major deviation on the North/South trunk road from Slim River to Tanjong Malim will also be opened to traffic and will eliminate a very dangerous and tortuous section of this road. A considerable programme of other minor deviations and strengthening of major routes will also be completed.

185. During the Five-Year Development Plan 1961/65, it is proposed to invest a total of $250,000,000 on the construction and improvement of water supplies in the Federation. Of this total, it has been agreed that $140,000,000 will be provided by the Federal Government by way of loans to State Governments and will include direct Federal grant expenditure. The remaining $110,000,000 will be spent by State Governments direct.

186. Continuing emphasis is being placed on the need to improve and increase the availability of piped water to the population in the rural areas and the majority of schemes which are now under design or construction bear out this policy. In most cases, the development of a water supply proceeds over a number of years; thus, the first year of a scheme is often devoted to investigation and design; the second year to the ordering of equipment, and the third year to actual construction. The progress on a water supply scheme, therefore, tends to be misleading as although a great deal of work may have been put into investigation and design in the first two years, there is little or nothing to show on the ground. However, in the current Five-Year Plan, it is expected that large-scale activity on the ground will be seen during this year 1964 and 1965.

187. Special emphasis was placed in 1962 on the development of piped water supplies to projects of the Federal Land Development Authority. Work is proceeding at one stage or another on

40 such schemes, of which 16 are being undertaken by private firms of consulting engineers. In 1962, four such schemes were completed, all constructed by the P.W.D. Apart from the F.L.D.A. Schemes, there were 118 water supply schemes in hand at various stages in 1962. These schemes range in size from very small rural water supplies which provide a water supply to 2,000 or 3,000 people to the very large urban water supplies such as Kuala Lumpur, where the demand for water has exceeded all expectations. A total of 54 schemes were completed during 1962, but this figure includes improvements and extensions to existing water supplies.

188. The demand for essential components of new supplies such as pipes, valves, special fittings, treatment plant equipment and so on, developed to unprecedented levels during the year and this applied throughout the Federation. Suppliers have been unable to meet all demands within reasonable periods and have thus delayed the progress of work on the ground.

189. The shortage of P.W.D. staff who are experienced in water supply engineering is a very real problem which will become more apparent in 1963 with the departure of at least four Senior Water Engineers from the Department.