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Wednesday
26th May, 1965

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

DEWAN NEGARA (SENATE)

OFFICIAL REPORT

SECOND SESSION OF THE SECOND PARLIAMENT OF MALAYSIA

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

MALAYSIA

DEWAN NEGARA (SENATE)

Official Report

Vol. II Second Session of the Second Dewan Negara No. 2

Wednesday, 26th May, 1965

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

PRESENT:

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

„ ENCHE' A. ARUNASALAM, A.M.N. (Appointed).

„ ENCHE' ABDUL RAHMAN BIN AHMAD (Perlis).

„ ENCHE' ABDUL SAMAD BIN OSMAN, P.J.K. (Appointed).

„ ENCHE' ABDUL WAHAB BIN IDUS, P.J.K. (Negri Sembilan).

„ TUAN HAJI AHMAD BIN HAJI ABDULLAH, A.M.N. (Penang).

„ ENCHE' AHMAD BIN HAJI TAFF (Singapore).

„ CHE' AISHAH BINTI HAJI ABDUL GHANI (Appointed).

„ CHE' BIBI AISHA BINTI HAMID DON, A.M.N. (Appointed).

„ ENCHE' AMALUDDIN BIN DARUS (Kelantan).

„ ENCHE' AWANG DAUD MATUSIN (Appointed).

„ ENCHE' CHAN KWONG-HON, A.M.N., S.M.N., J.P. (Selangor).

„ DATO' DR CHEAH TOON LOK, D.P.M.K., D.M.K., J.M.N., J.P. (Appointed).

„ ENCHE' CHOO KOK LEONG (Appointed).

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

„ ENCHE' D. S. DORAI RAJ, A.M.N., P.J.K. (Appointed).

„ DATO' FOO SEE MOI, D.P.M.K., J.P. (Appointed).

„ ENCHE' HOH CHEE CHEONG, A.M.N., J.P. (Pahang).

„ ENCHE' HONG TECK GUAN (Appointed).

„ ENCHE' ANDREW JIKA LANDAU (Appointed).

„ ENCHE' KHOO TECK PUAT (Appointed).

„ ENCHE' KO TECK KIN (Singapore).

„ ENCHE' KOH KIM LENG (Melaka).

„ DATO' LEE FOONG YEE, J.M.N., P.P.T., J.P. (Negri Sembilan).

„ DATO' Y. T. LEE, D.P.M.S., J.M.N., P.J.K., J.P. (Appointed).

„ ENCHE' MOHAMAD ADIB BIN OMAR (Trengganu).

„ DATU PENGIRAN MOHAMED DIGADONG GALPAM, P.D.K. (Sabah).

The Honourable DATO' HAJI MOHAMED NOAH BIN OMAR, P.M.N., S.P.M.J., D.P.M.B., P.I.S., J.P. (Appointed).

„ TUAN HAJI MOHAMED SAID BIN HAJI ABU BAKAR (Appointed).

„ ENCHE' MOHAMED SALLEH BIN MOHAMED ARIFF (Malacca).

„ ENCHE' ATHI NAHAPPAN (Appointed).

„ ENCHE' S. P. S. NATHAN (Appointed).

„ TEMENGGONG OYONG LAWAI JAU (Sarawak).

„ TOK PANGKU PANDAK HAMID BIN PUTEH JALI, P.J.K. (Appointed).

„ ENCHE' SAIDON BIN KECHUT, A.M.N. (Appointed).

„ DATO' SHEIKH ABU BAKAR BIN YAHYA AL-HAJ, D.P.M.J., P.I.S., J.P. (Johore).

„ DATO' G. SHELLEY, P.M.N., J.P. (Appointed).

„ TUAN SYED AHMAD BIN SYED MAHMUD SHAHABUDIN, J.M.N. (Kedah).

„ ENCHE' WILLIAM TAN (Appointed).

„ DATO' T. H. TAN, P.M.N. (Appointed).

„ DATO' TEH SIEW ENG, D.P.M.P., J.M.N., P.J.K., J.P. (Appointed).

„ ENCHE' S. O. K. UBAIDULLA, J.M.N. (Appointed).

„ WAN AHMAD BIN WAN DAUD, J.M.N., P.J.K., J.P. (Perlis).

„ DATO' WAN IBRAHIM BIN WAN TANJONG, J.M.N., P.J.K., Orang Kaya Indera Maharaja Purba Jelai (Pahang).

„ WAN SULAIMAN BIN WAN TAM, P.J.K. (Kedah).

„ ENCHE' YAHYA BIN HAJI AHMAD (Perak).

ABSENT:

The Honourable the Minister without Portfolio, DATO' ONG YOKE LIN, P.M.N. (Appointed).

„ DATU JOSEPH AUGUSTINE ANGIAN ANDULAG, P.D.K. (Sabah).

„ DATU TUANKU BUJANG BIN TUANKU HAJI OTHMAN (Sarawak).

„ ENCHE' CHEAH SENG KHIM, J.P. (Penang).

„ ENCHE' DA ABDUL JALIL BIN HAJI AWANG (Trengganu).

„ ENCHE' GAN TECK YEOW, J.M.N. (Appointed).

„ ENCHE' C. D. ISMAIL, J.M.N., J.P. (Appointed).

„ ENCHE' LIM HEE HONG, A.M.N. (Appointed).

„ NIK HASSAN BIN HAJI NIK YAHYA, J.M.N. (Appointed).

„ RAJA RASTAM SHAHROME BIN RAJA SAID TAUPHY (Selangor).

„ DATO' E. E. C. THURAISINGHAM, D.P.M.J., J.P. (Appointed).

„ ENCHE' YEOH KIAN TEIK (Perak).

IN ATTENDANCE:

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

PRAYERS

(Mr President *in the Chair*)

ANNOUNCEMENTS BY MR PRESIDENT

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

Mr President: Yang Berhormat Ahli[2] Dewan Negara, saya suka hendak mema'alumkan kapada Majlis Dewan Negara bahawa pada hari sa-malam Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong dengan limpah kurnia telah menyampaikan Titah Uchapan Baginda di-dalam Parlimen. Saya telah menerima sa-keping salinan Titah Uchapan Baginda dan saya perentahkan sekarang supaya Titah Uchapan yang tersebut itu di-bentangkan di-atas Meja Majlis Dewan Negara. Saya perentahkan juga supaya Titah Uchapan ini di-chap dalam Perbahathan Parlimen.

Honourable Senators, I am to inform the Senate that yesterday His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong was pleased to make His Gracious Speech in Parliament and I have a copy of His Majesty's Most Gracious Speech which I now direct to be laid on the Table of the Senate. I further direct that the Speech be printed in the Parliamentary Debates.

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

Beta berasa amat sukachita kerana dapat memberi uchapan kapada tuan[2] sakalian pada hari ini dan membuka Penggal Yang Kedua bagi Parlimen sekarang ini. Penggal Parlimen ini adalah mempunyai ma'ana yang istimewa kapada Beta kerana tahun ini ia-lah tahun yang kelima ia-itu tahun yang penghabisan Beta memerentah di-atas takhta Kerajaan sa-bagai Yang di-Pertuan Agong.

Beta berasa shukor kerana Tuhan Yang Maha Kuasa telah menguatkan semangat kita untok menentang pencherobohan yang di-lakukan oleh Indonesia ka-atas negara kita. Dengan kehendak Tuhan kita telah dapat mematahkan semua serangan[2] yang di-lakukan oleh Indonesia di-Negeri[2] Borneo dan menawan atau mengesan semua askar[2] Indonesia yang mendarat di-Negeri[2] Tanah Melayu dan Singapura.

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

Ada-lah menjadi kewajipan Beta dalam majlis ini mema'alumkan dengan lengkap-nya kapada tuan[2] dasar Kerajaan Beta bagi tahun yang akan datang dan menyatakan kejayaan[2] yang telah di-chapai oleh Kerajaan Beta pada tahun yang lalu.

Kerajaan senantiasa hendakkan keamanan supaya ia dapat menumpukan segala tenaga-nya untok memperbaiki lagi keadaan hidup ra'ayat. Kerajaan suka hendak melaksanakan ranchangan[2] ekonomi-nya dan ranchangan[2]-nya bagi kebajikan masharakat dengan tiada di-ganggu oleh sesiapa pun. Sunggoh pun demikian bukan-nya pula dengan tidak mengira chara-nya keamanan itu terchapai. Kerajaan sentiasa menchari keamanan dengan sharat keamanan itu terchapai dengan tiada menjatohkan maruah Malaysia.

Baharu[2] ini, Kerajaan Thai dan Kerajaan Jepun telah menawarkan jasa baik mereka dengan berusaha supaya pemimpin[2] Malaysia dan Indonesia dapat berjumpa dalam satu Persidangan Kemunchak. Sa-kali lagi usaha[2] Kerajaan itu telah gagal kerana pehak Indonesia tiada mahu berunding.

Kerajaan Beta telah berusaha hendak mempertahankan diri-nya daripada pencherobohan Indonesia dan dalam hal ini ia telah meminta dan akan senantiasa meminta sokongan semua negara yang bebas dalam dunia ini.

Oleh kerana Kerajaan kita menjadi anggota Commonwealth maka sudah patut-lah mula² sa-kali ia meminta sokongan negara² Commonwealth. Perdana Menteri Beta telah mengambil peluang menerangkan kapada rakan sa-jawatan-nya dalam Persidangan Perdana² Menteri di-London pada bulan Jun tahun yang lepas mengenai pencherobohan Indonesia. Ia telah mendapat sokongan daripada mereka dalam perjuangan kita menentang pencherobohan Indonesia.

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

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

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

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

Dalam usaha kita mempertahankan Negara kita maka mustahak-lah bagi kita menambah kekuatan pertahanan kita. Ranchangan pertahanan yang mula² di-buat dahulu berdasarkan kapada apa yang perlu bagi kita apabila Malaysia di-tubohkan, tetapi sekarang oleh kerana pencherobohan dari Indonesia mustahak-lah kita menambah lagi kekuatan Angkatan² Bersenjata kita. Kita terpaksa memperbesarkan kesemua angkatan bersenjata kita ia-itu Tentera Biasa, Angkatan Laut di-Raja Malaysia dan Angkatan Udara di-Raja Malaysia. Tentera Wataniah telah juga di-perbesarkan supaya menjadi pasokan simpanan tentera yang sempurna. Sa-lain daripada itu ramai pula pemuda² di-dalam Perkhidmatan Setia Negara (National Service) telah di-lateh dan di-jadikan ahli² pasokan simpanan tentera. Akan tetapi usaha memperbesarkan Angkatan² Bersenjata kita itu ada pula had-nya supaya tiada mendatangkan akibat

yang burok kapada ekonomi kita. Oleh hal yang demikian terpaksa-lah kita meminta bantuan daripada negara² yang bersahabat dengan kita. Kerajaan British, Australia dan New Zealand bukan sahaja memberi sokongan barang² dan alat kelengkapan tentera bahkan askar² mereka sedang membantu kita mempertahankan negara kita. Kerajaan Beta sangat berhutang budi kapada Kerajaan² ini dan lain² Kerajaan yang telah memberi bantuan kapada kita. Kita akan menerima jika sa-kira-nya negeri² Afro-Asia hendak memberi apa² bantuan bagi mempertahankan negara kita dan kita akan sambut apa² pertolongan yang boleh mereka beri untok menamatkan keadaan yang mendukachitakan ini.

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

Angkatan Udara di-Raja Malaysia kita telah terbang dua kali di-angkasa wilayah Indonesia. Pada masa penerbangan itu kapal² terbang itu telah menggugorkan berjuta² risalah dengan tujuan hendak menyebarkan perasaan muhibbah dan persahabatan. Dalam salah satu penerbangan itu kapal² terbang itu telah menggugorkan satu utusan yang di-tanda-tangani oleh Lt Soetikno menyatakan kapada ra'ayat Indonesia bagaimana ia dan rakan²-nya telah mendapat layanan yang baik, dan permusohan antara Indonesia dengan Malaysia itu ia-lah suatu perbuatan yang sia-sia. Pada penerbangan kali yang lain pula kapal² terbang itu telah menggugorkan risalah² mengandongi gambar orang² Indonesia yang tertawan dan utusan yang di-tanda-tangani oleh mereka menguchapkan Selamat Hari Raya 'Aidil Adha kapada kaum keluarga dan sahabat handai mereka. Dalam kedua² penerbangan itu tidak ada kapal terbang atau orang yang mendapat kemalangan, semua-nya kembali dengan selamat sa-telah berjaya menjalankan tugas menyebarkan perasaan keamanan dan muhibbah.

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

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

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

Keluaran barang (output) telah bertambah lebeh kurang 25 peratus di-antara tahun 1961 dengan tahun 1964 atau mengikut hetong panjang bertambah lebeh dari 8 peratus sa-tahun. Dalam tempoh itu juga pendudok² telah bertambah lebeh kurang 3 peratus sa-tahun. Oleh hal yang demikian keluaran barang di-kira bagi tiap² sa-orang telah bertambah hampir² 5 peratus sa-tahun dalam tempoh itu.

Kerajaan Beta akan terus menjalankan dasar hendak menggalakkan perusahaan persaorangan dan mengadakan peluang[2], bagi modal di-dalam dan juga di-luar negeri, untok menyertai bersunggoh[2] dalam pembangunan negara. Kerajaan Beta yakin bahawa daya dan usaha persaorangan itu hendak-lah di-gunakan dengan sa-penoh[2]-nya supaya ekonomi dapat maju dengan chepat-nya.

Ranchangan Pembangunan Malaysia Yang Pertama 1966-70 sedang di-sediakan oleh Jawatan-kuasa Peranchang Pembangunan Negara yang bertanggong-jawab mengenai dasar[2] bagi kemajuan ekonomi. Jawatan-kuasa ini telah di-susun sa-mula supaya ada ahli[2] dalam Jawatan-kuasa itu yang akan membawa mas'elah[2] pembangunan dalam Negeri Sabah, Sarawak dan Singapura.

Bagi menjalankan dasar Kerajaan hendak mengadakan rumah bagi orang[2] yang berpendapatan rendah bagi permulaan-nya, wang sa-banyak $50 juta telah di-sediakan bagi menjalankan peringkat yang pertama suatu ranchangan mendirikan rumah murah yang lebeh besar lagi. Tujuan ranchangan ini yang utama ia-lah mengurangkan bilangan orang[2] yang tiada berumah di-bandar[2] yang besar di-Malaysia. Oleh kerana dasar Kerajaan berkehendakkan supaya ra'ayat negara kita yang meng'amalkan demokrasi ini memileki harta maka perumahan akan menjadi satu perkara yang penting dalam Ranchangan Pembangunan Lima-Tahun Malaysia Yang Pertama.

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

Telah menjadi pengetahuan 'am bahawa ekonomi orang[2] Melayu dan lain[2] bumiputera Malaysia ada-lah lemah dan mereka tiada akan dapat mengambil bahagian dalam lapangan ekonomi jika Kerajaan tiada memberi bantuan. Sekarang ini usaha[2] sedang di-jalankan dengan bersunggoh[2] supaya dapat bumiputera[2] itu menyertai dengan chergas-nya dalam lapangan perdagangan dan perusahaan.

Kerajaan Beta berchadang hendak mengadakan kemudahan[2] bagi mereka menjalankan perusahaan dan perdagangan. Tujuan-nya yang mu'tamad ia-lah supaya mereka dapat menjalankan perusahaan dan perdagangan dengan sendiri sa-tanding dengan orang[2] yang telah jauh maju dalam perusahaan dan perdagangan.

Untok mengetahui apa mas'elah-nya dan menchari jalan yang baik sa-kali untok menchapai tujuan ini, Kerajaan Beta akan menganjorkan satu Kongeres yang akan di-adakan pada 5, 6 dan 7 haribulan Jun, 1965. Kongeres ini akan di-namakan "Kongeres Ekonomi Bumiputera" dan maksud-nya ia-lah hendak memberi peluang kapada semua orang yang faham akan mas'elah[2] bagaimana chara-nya orang[2] Melayu dan bumiputera yang lain dapat mengambil bahagian dalam lapangan perdagangan dan perusahaan, membinchangkan perkara itu dan juga memberikan buah fikiran mereka.

Berkenaan dengan kemajuan ekonomi pula satu perkara yang penting ia-lah harga getah, satu daripada dua hasil pengeluaran kita yang utama, sa-makin turun oleh kerana ada tandingan daripada getah tiruan. Dengan hal yang demikian sangat-lah mustahak bagi kita membanyakkan lagi jenis hasil ekonomi kita dengan sa-berapa segera yang boleh. Kerajaan Beta akan menyelesaikan mas'elah ini dengan menggalakkan kemajuan perusahaan, menanam tanaman yang baharu dan menambah lagi hasil pengeluaran tanaman[2] yang ada sekarang. Sunggoh pun negeri kita terpaksa bergantong kapada getah dan bijeh timah hingga beberapa tahun lagi yang akan datang, Kerajaan Beta bermaksud hendak berikhtiar supaya pada masa yang akan datang kita akan sa-makin kurang bergantong kapada getah dan bijeh timah, tetapi sa-makin lebeh bergantong kapada hasil[2] pertanian yang lain dari getah dan hasil[2] keluaran perusahaan.

Pada 'am-nya kilang[2] perusahaan yang telah di-bena hingga sekarang ini

ia-lah kilang[2] yang membuat barang[2] perusahaan yang boleh menggantikan barang[2] yang kita impot sunggoh pun ada juga barang[2] itu di-eksepot. Kerajaan Beta sedang menimbangkan chadangan hendak menggalakkan perusahaan[2] barang berat (heavy industries) saperti kilang perusahaan besi dan besi waja dan kilang memasang kereta.

Dalam lapangan pertanian pula, Kerajaan Beta sekarang ini sedang menumpukan usaha-nya membanyakkan lagi hasil[2] pertanian. Padi Malinja ia-itu suatu jenis padi yang banyak buah-nya telah di-bagi[2]kan beneh-nya untok di-tanam dua kali sa-tahun dalam tahun 1964. Banyak orang yang sukakan beras Malinja dan lagi padi-nya senang di-kilang.

Kilang perusahaan membuat gula pasir telah di-bena di-negeri ini dan Kerajaan Beta sedang menyiasat sama ada boleh-kah atau tidak negara kita mengadakan gula mentah (raw sugar) untok kilang[2] yang ada sekarang dan kilang[2] yang akan di-bena kelak.

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

Dalam uchapan Beta pada tahun lalu Beta telah menyebut akan tujuan Kerajaan Beta hendak memberi semua kanak[2] pelajaran sa-kurang[2]-nya salama 9 tahun. Perkara ini bukan-nya satu kerja yang mudah jika di-tilek betapa banyak-nya bilangan kanak[2] yang masok sekolah pada awal tahun ini. Kanak[2] yang masok tingkatan yang pertama dalam sekolah[2] menengah rendah pada awal tahun ini adalah 38 peratus lebeh daripada tahun lalu. Dalam Tingkatan Satu sekarang ini ada sa-ramai 60,000 orang murid. Apabila murid[2] bertambah, bukan sahaja banyak lagi wang terpaksa di-adakan bahkan banyak lagi bilek[2] darjah yang hendak di-bena dan banyak lagi guru[2] yang hendak di-lateh.

Satu perkara yang penting dalam lapangan pelajaran yang di-mulakan pada tahun yang lalu ia-lah mengajar bahasa China dan bahasa Tamil dalam sekolah[2] yang bahasa penghantar-nya bahasa Inggeris. Perkara ini ada-lah sesuai dengan chita[2] Kerajaan Beta hendak mengekalkan penggunaan dan pelajaran bahasa kesemua kaum di-negeri ini.

Beta berasa amat sukachita mengetahui bahawa kumpulan yang pertama penuntut[2] dari Sekolah[2] kebangsaan telah masok belajar di-Universiti Malaya beberapa hari yang lalu dalam tahun pengajian sekarang ini. Ini-lah julong[2] kali dalam sejarah negara kita penuntut[2] dari sekolah[2] yang menggunakan bahasa kebangsaan sa-bagai bahasa penghantar mendapat peluang masok belajar di-Universiti.

Perbelanjaan negara telah bertambah, terutama sa-kali perbelanjaan mengenai pertahanan dan keselamatan negara. Oleh kerana itu Kerajaan Beta telah terpaksa menaikkan chukai dalam Belanjawan tahun 1965 ini. Sa-bentar tadi, Beta telah mengatakan ia-itu dasar Kerajaan Beta ia-lah hendak menjalankan terus ranchangan[2] pembangunan ekonomi walau pun perbelanjaan bertambah bagi pertahanan dan keselamatan negara.

Keadaan ekonomi negara kita sekarang sedang tegang dan Kerajaan Beta berchadang hendak menjalankan beberapa langkah bagi menjimatkan perbelanjaan dengan chara mengurangkan perbelanjaan biasa tiap[2] tahun dan dengan mengkaji sa-mula perbelanjaan pembangunan supaya dapat di-jimatkan wang. Kerajaan menjangka bantuan kewangan yang besar akan terus didapati daripada Kerajaan[2] yang bersahabat dengan negara kita dan yang telah pun membantu kita, terutama sa-kali bagi pertahanan. Kerajaan Beta juga sedang menjalankan segala usaha menambah pinjaman wang daripada luar negeri atas sharat[2] yang berpatutan dan menggalakkan ra'ayat negeri ini menyimpan wang lebeh banyak lagi. Satu usaha yang telah di-jalankan oleh Kerajaan Beta baharu[2] ini ia-lah memberi peluang kapada ra'ayat Malaysia membuat sumbangan yang besar dengan membeli Bond[2] Pertahanan (Defence Bonds) yang di-keluarkan khas. Bond[2] ini istimewa kerana tiap[2] orang dapat menyimpan wang untok

masa hadapan bagi faedah diri-nya dan anak²-nya dengan chara yang lebeh baik lagi.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Keselamatan negara kita sedang di-ancham dari luar negeri ia-itu dari Indonesia. Dan lagi negara kita sedang menghadapi juga anchaman dari dalam negeri. Kedua² anchaman itu tujuannya ia-lah hendak menimbulkan kekachauan. Jika pehak² yang membuat anchaman² itu berjaya, maka huru-hara akan timbul dan demokrasi akan berakhir. Oleh yang demikian mari-lah kita berdo'a ka-hadzrat Allah yang

connected with Indonesian confrontation. Whilst, therefore, on the one hand our very existence is being threatened by a dictator, we have, on the other hand, cause to be grateful for the economic progress we have achieved.

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

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

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

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

It is My Government's policy to ensure that prosperity should be shared by all and, when necessary, assist the indigenous population to take part in commerce and industry.

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

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

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

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

The factories which have so far been built are mainly for manufacturing import substitution products although some of these products are being exported. My Government is now giving serious consideration on the proposal to encourage heavy industries

such as iron and steel and automobile assembling.

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

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

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

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

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

In respect of National Schools, I am indeed very happy to note that the first batch of candidates has entered the University of Malaya a few days ago in the new academic year. This is the first time in our history that students from schools using the National Language as a medium of instruction are able to enter a University.

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

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

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

The Tariff Advisory Board has already held enquiries in respect of 101 items with a view to their inclusion in the Malaysian Common Market. The Reports of the Tariff Advisory Board on these items have been received and My Government anticipates that it will

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

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

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

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

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

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

LEAVE OF ABSENCE OF SENATORS

Mr President: Ahli[2] Yang Berhormat, saya ingin memberi tahu kapada Dewan ini ia-lah menurut kuasa yang terserah kapada saya, maka saya telah mengizinkan Yang Berhormat Dato' Ong Yoke Lin atas permintaan-nya sendiri berchuti daripada menghadziri persidangan Dewan Negara sa-lama 6 bulan mulai daripada 9 April, 1965.

Dan lagi Ahli[2] Yang Berhormat, saya juga ingin memberi tahu kapada Dewan ini ia-itu menurut kuasa yang terserah kapada saya, maka saya telah mengizinkan Yang Berhormat Raja Rastam Shahrome bin Raja Said Tauphy atas permintaan-nya sendiri berchuti daripada menghaziri persidangan Dewan Negara sa-lama 6 bulan mulai daripada 17 Mei, 1965.

MOTIONS

ACCESS TO PARLIAMENT

Dato' T. H. Tan: Mr President, Sir, I beg to move—

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

Dato' Y. T. Lee: Dato' Yang di-Pertua, saya menyokong.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

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

COMMITTEE OF SELECTION

Dato' T. H. Tan: Mr President, Sir, I beg to move—

That, in pursuance of paragraph (1) of Standing Order 70, a Committee consisting of the President of the Senate as Chairman and the following Senators, be appointed to serve as the Committee of Selection:

1. Dato' T. H. Tan.
2. Nik Hassan bin Haji Nik Yahya.
3. Dato' Sheikh Abu Bakar bin Yahya.
4. Dato' Y. T. Lee.

Dato' Y. T. Lee: Dato' Yang di-Pertua, saya menyokong.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

That, in pursuance of paragraph (1) of Standing Order 70, a Committee consisting of the President of the Senate as Chairman and the following Senators, be appointed to serve as the Committee of Selection:

1. Dato' T. H. Tan.
2. Nik Hassan bin Haji Nik Yahya.
3. Dato' Sheikh Abu Bakar bin Yahya.
4. Dato' Y. T. Lee.

THE YANG DI-PERTUAN AGONG'S SPEECH

ADDRESS OF THANKS

Enche' Athi Nahappan: Mr President, 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 President and Members of the Dewan Negara of Malaysia in Parliament assembled, beg leave to offer Your Majesty our humble thanks for the Gracious Speech with which the Second Session of the Second Parliament has been opened."

Mr President, Sir, I deem it a great honour and privilege to move this motion of thanks to His Majesty for his most Gracious Speech delivered to the joint session of both Houses. It was a very solemn occasion in the best tradition of parliamentary democracy that the constitutional Ruler delivered the policy statement of the Government of the day. It was a forthright, sincere, simple statement of policy delivered by His Majesty with that expression and sentiment of love and affection for this beautiful country of ours and for his subjects. We, as His Majesty's subjects, felt deeply moved and touched by the occasion. Ordinarily, it was an important occasion but yesterday there was a note of some sadness. The sadness was felt when His Majesty mentioned right at the outset itself that "this session is of special significance to me because this is the fifth and last year of my reign as the Yang di-Pertuan Agong." I am sure the Honourable Senators who had heard this at once had the reflection of the past four years and odd in their mind. Ever since our beloved Yang di-Pertuan Agong was installed as the Monarch of our country, we had gone through a historical phase. Much water had run under the bridge.

His Majesty came at a time when there were two monarchs who preceded him and unfortunately whose health was not too good and in that sad atmosphere of deep bereavement His Majesty came into power as our constitutional Ruler. At that time we were still Malaya and we had successfully completed our struggle against the internal enemy, the Communists; and the country was full of life and buoyancy and was on the road to economic development and prosperity. At that time, perhaps, we had not thought of the future evolution of Malaysia, but so soon after that the idea was born during the reign of our Yang di-Pertuan Agong. It was conceived and constituted with the consent of the peoples of these territories. Unlike Malaya—which was born without inherent problems, the road to

independence was smooth and it was born out of understanding and we had settled down to immediately solving our internal Communist problem—when we created Malaysia, for the first time in our history as an independent nation, we were faced with an external problem, and that problem still lingers on with us. Despite that problem, this young country of ours, Malaysia, has gone on with that lively, youthful resourcefulness. I would later on touch on points as to how this pathetic, miserable design of our neighbour, who wants to gobble us by a technique which he calls confrontation, has not made any headway at all in any sphere of our life.

During this period, our Monarch had won the love and affection of the people. He had created the necessary image—that strange, abstract relation between the subject and the Ruler, which simply cannot be created overnight. But during the last five years the subjects of this country had seen it—our beloved King had developed that devotion and loyalty; and also in the outside world we had projected our monarchy as one of the most unique set-ups in constitutional developments. Whenever I have been abroad, people were interested and curious to know that we were a monarchy but we elect our King. They said this was rather extraordinary, but when I explained they thought that this was something rather wonderful. This evolution came about as a result of accommondation, understanding and compromise. At the time that we created independent Malaya, politicians could have been reckless. They could have said that we could not afford to have so many monarchs; they could have said we wanted a republic; they could have said we want just one monarch. All these possibilities were there. Yet we are a people who believe in give and take; we believe in accommodation and compromise. As a result we were of this pattern of having our Monarch elected. Sadly, this basic accommodative spirit, which was the basis of our nation, recently has not been understood by smart politicians across the Causeway. They say, "Well, if we must have a showdown, let us have it now." That is not the kind of approach with which we created Malaya first and Malaysia afterwards. If that was the kind of approach then perhaps we would have gone into our own liquidation a long time ago. If every force in this country said, let us have a showdown if we must have and have it now, we could have had it on the road to independence, at the doorstep of independence, and immediately thereafter achieving independence in 1957. But we believe in giving everybody a fair chance, accepting the principle of give and take. This compromise has found itself in different aspects of our life here.

In our Constitution—it is nothing but an instrument of compromise right from the beginning to the end, and all those privileges mentioned therein are all fruits of understanding and compromise. The idea of citizenship, the extension thereof to non-Malays, the preservation of the rights of the non-Malays, the existing rights at that moment, the creation of new rights to the Malays and the continuation of the old rights—all these things were born out of direct negotiations in a peaceful, painless manner and out of understanding and accommodation. If during these negotiations if any one force had said, "No, we cannot agree to this. We don't see eye to eye with you; and if we must have a showdown, let us have it now", what would have happened? Is that the kind of approach that we should have in this country? And that is the kind of approach which the smart politicians across the Causeway want to have. (HONOURABLE MEMBERS: Hear! hear!).

Now, our beloved Monarch is the most widely-travelled Monarch of our country. His Majesty had been to neighbouring countries—India, Pakistan, Thailand, Japan—and recently His Majesty completed a very successful tour of the Middle East. And to that extent, in the constitutional reign as the Monarch, His Majesty's contribution to the stability of this country is of the highest order, and this will go down in history that we have had,

under His Majesty's reign, a very constructive period, not free of problems—problems we must have in order to grow. They condition our character; and to some extent that the problems thrusted on us by our neighbour have helped us to make us look inward and at the same time to be critical of ourselves and to analyse our own self. I think that is an indirect contribution; and these problems—we may not know them now because we are in the midst of them, but our children will know. The historians will assess that during this phase we had gone through a period of both construction and a period of trials and tribulations. But, nevertheless, we would not be doing our duty if we do not appreciate the very progressive time that we have had under our Yang di-Pertuan Agong, and as His Majesty said that this would be the last year, let us express our deep, humble and sincere thanks to His Majesty for the Gracious Address delivered.

Mr President, Sir, I would like to touch on several points raised in the Royal Address. I would like to start off first by dealing with that part in respect of education. Very few people appreciate the fact that this country has forged tremendously in the field of education. This country is one of the countries in Asia that spends almost one-third of its national annual expenditure on education—roughly about 30 per cent. I was reading the other day that even in Thailand, which has been an independent country right through, their percentage is just around 16 per cent. We have had a quiet and peaceful revolution in the field of education. Since we are with it we may not realise the importance of it. During the regime of the Government, not merely during the first few years, places were found for the children under 11 years, but also, as promised, free education was introduced up to 11 years. Then came about the 11-plus examination, as you all know; and last year this again was abolished—the Malayan Secondary Schools Entrance Examination was abolished last year, with a view to give at least nine years of education to our children. This is indeed something very impressive and, I should say, revolutionary. The comprehensive system of education has been introduced since this year. Nobody can blame the Government for want of trying. You see, we inherited a system of education imparted by the colonial administration. I have always been thinking that if only the colonial administration had thought of teaching Malay along with English in all English schools, today we would not be facing the trouble we are facing. In fact, it would have helped us to form the national character so easily. Of course, they ignored the Malay language; they were merely interested to teach English as an administrative language of convenience and economic usefulness. As a result, our people, those sophisticated people, so-called, had received Western education and along with it Western culture, Western habits, Western pattern of life; and when they left us, they left us with these legacies. And suddenly we had to find ourselves as a free nation, with the problem of building our own nation, with our own characteristics, and it was a process again, one of compromise and reconciliation. Across the Causeway, I remember as a matter of tactics the smart politicians first took a war against English-educated people. They knew where the power was lying. They knew that the voting power was in the hands of non-English educated people; so they courted them at the expense of the English-educated, at the deliberate annoyance of the English-educated, where it suited them. Again, it was a matter of tactics. And then, later on, when they found that it was not paying off and it was again necessary for them to reconsider their policy, they started wooing the English-educated subsequently. Of course, we are not so conversant with this kind of tactical approach. The trouble with our politicians on this side, they are too straightforward and they are not qualified in this art of tactical approach, to put it mildly, or I would even say political jugglery.

Now, that was the situation when we here got our independence, with

English education, without Malay being generally understood and we had to build up from then onwards. The question of teachers was a problem. Unlike any other country in the world—I do not think there is any other country that did this—we gave such vast numbers of scholarships to our people, sent them abroad. Not only that—we started our own training colleges abroad, in the United Kingdom, at great expense, and we trained our teachers by the hundreds of thousands over a period of years. Nothing could be more progressive than that. Because of the difficulties involved in starting here, we wanted to get quick and we did that; now we have got enough training colleges within the country and we have closed our foreign institutions. We were never conservative in these things. Still we need about 4,000 odd teachers to put into effect this comprehensive school system; and it is not an easy problem, where there is a great demand for priorities at this time—priorities for the national revenue. To what extent we can reach up to and further project this educational requirement is a matter to be seen. But it has been generally recognised throughout the world by economists that if a developing country wants to forge ahead, the basic investment is the educational investment. They consider that as an investment. Unless you have that investment, no other progress can come out of it. Our Government has seen that and has implemented it in a very foresighted manner.

It was interesting that sometime ago a suggestion was made that, "Let us have a Malayan Eton." That was rather interesting. Then, across the Causeway recently we heard: "Oh, let us have a school composed of the best cream of intelligent people in Jurong; by that way we can produce intellectual giants." I doubt this is the correct move—to have exclusive Etons and Harrows and the cream of intelligent peoples in Jurong and elsewhere. This was a system which was followed and applied in England for a long time under the then prevalent situation of extreme class consciousness and snobbishness; the system carries on even under the Socialist regime. But the Socialists have been trying to make inroads into it, by putting into these institutions lots of scholarship students and so on and so forth, trying to break the backbone of snobbishness. And here we find in our country people who call themselves Socialists wanting to segregate all the best intelligent students in one place they call Jurong and then wanting to create a cadre, a race, a caste of super-brilliant people. I think this is a retrograde move; and this will only create hard feelings based on wealth and influence. I wonder whether such schools are to be found in other countries where a broader base of democratic concepts are accepted, like in West Germany, or the United States of America or Japan, leave alone Russia.

Now, the other thing that I would like to stress is this: that we need a complete re-orientation of our educational policy and implementation. Comprehensive system as a structure is good, but I think our attitude to education must be re-orientated. We have inherited the system of laying greater emphasis on arts, philosophy, history—this sort of subjects. But it is now recognised and accepted that if developing countries such as ours must forge ahead, it must create a climate of science, scientific taste, scientific attitude. Unless we create it, no amount of just arts students and arts experts are going to bring this country to economic prosperity. The basis must be built at the earlier level. We start teaching science subjects in the middle schools and thereafter. But it has been said that science must be taught right from the very beginning itself in a simple and small way. Sir, I was interested to read in the *Berita Harian* recently a very interesting article written by Enche' Zakaria Ismail, and he propounds this theory that it is time that we must have this science orientation in our educational system. It is true that our Government implements that, but I think we should give greater momentum to it, and that is what I am trying to drive at. It is interesting to read just that part of what he has to say, which is in the

National language, with your indulgence, Sir, I will just read that part—

"Pelajaran sains, berbeza dengan lain2 pelajaran, sebab ia berkehendakkan asas; asas yang kukoh dan kuat.

Dengan lain perkataan, pelajaran dan pengajaran sains bergerak dari sa-tingkat ka-satingkat dan jika tingkat bawah tidak di-fahami langsong, maka tidak-lah mudah untok mengikuti tingkat sa-terus-nya.

Oleh itu asas permulaan sangat penting dan tidak kurang juga penting-nya pembenaan suasana bagi menyampaikan pengajaran itu.

Tulisan ini di-dasarkan atas pengalaman mengajar, bukan sahaja di-sekolah rendah tetapi juga di-sekolah menengah dalam bidang pelajaran ini.

Sains ada-lah pelajaran praktikal, maka chara mendekati-nya hendak-lah praktikal jua. Ini-lah beza-nya pelajaran sains daripada pelajaran lain yang berchorak akademik dan theori."

He says we must create a *suasana*, an atmosphere. Now, this is the kind of atmosphere we must build because we want to go ahead in our economic field. As a matter of fact, Sir, I read some time ago that in Japan they have been able to build this atmosphere of science, a scientific atmosphere, which has found its way into the homes of the Japanese, that Japanese women have now developed the inventive spirit, that they are making small, small gadgets which are recognised by certain national pattern societies which are bought over at very handsome prices, thereby giving incentive to Japanese women to produce more and more gadgets. They have produced gadgets for automobiles—small, small gadgets which could be brought in. Now, that kind of inventiveness must be created here if we are to forge ahead, and for that science must be taught right from the very beginning. If we go on emphasising on the question of arts too much, I am afraid that we might create a situation, as it has been created in India and some other countries of past colonial era. For hundred years in India they produced arts students, graduates—B.As and M.As and lawyers and many of them are today loitering about the streets; Arts graduates going for bus conductor jobs, and even that they cannot get. We do not want to repeat that situation here. We have to have a broad base education with a greater emphasis on science; and, unfortunately, when we read these figures they worry us. The situation is so very imbalanced, if these figures are known to most of the Honourable Members, that if you take the number of arts students in the University, out of 1,188 the Malays are only 365 men and 94 women. If you take science, out of a total of 462 students in the University's science faculty, the Malays are only 24—23 men and 1 woman. If you take medicine, out of 102 the Malays are only 11; if you take the engineering faculty, out of 262 the Malays are only 4; and agriculture, out of 123 the Malays are only 17. Now, that is the situation and that is the practical reality, which is not at all a happy situation. This must be remedied; not merely that we have to create a scientific emphasis in our education but also the imbalance between the races will have to be balanced as early as possible. That is a very difficult problem. The Government may have its policy, may be ready with its money, may give the necessary incentives, but the materials are lacking. Something must be done in this direction to create the balance between these and then to create the *suasana* of science. It is very interesting to note that in Communist China that of the student's time—I am just quoting it as a comparison—that in the middle schools in Red China they are all so well equipped with scientific laboratories, that at senior middle schools of the student's time 50 per cent is devoted to mathematics and natural science and about 40 per cent is devoted to national language and foreign languages and the rest, 10 per cent, is devoted to geography, history, arts, music and out of this politics takes a very great role. So one can see how they are trying to create this scientific orientation; and this is what we have to create here.

Now, how are we going to do it? If we go on the basis of equality, as some politicians keep hammering at us, I do not think we will ever be able to cure the imbalance. Equality is a good thing. It is good provided other equal factors are there; but where there are

unequal factors you cannot ask for equality. It means the stronger getting stronger and the weaker getting weaker. Now, that is a simple mathematical proposition and yet the smart politicians from across the Causeway and somebody from the North, they say "we want equality". It sounds well, particularly to foreigners. When they come here they read that in the Press: "Oh"—they say—"so-and-so politician is asking for equality. Well, equality is one of the essence of democracy. Why not give it?" without understanding the problems here. If you are going to accept equality here what will happen is that the gulf will widen more and more. All these developing countries, in all these economic conferences in the world, in the ANTAB Conference which took place for several months in Geneva, they are not asking for equality in world competition of trade. They say, if we have equal competition of trade all the developing countries which form two-thirds of the nations in the world would be sunk. They are asking for privileges from the developed countries. They say, "Let us have the privilege of selling our goods to you, buy our manufactured goods, and give us better prices for our raw materials." Now, that is the practical essence. If that is possible from the Afro-Asian countries, which some people keep on hammering at that we must have the Afro-Asian spirit—we must have, naturally—but we have to accept the fact that equality is not a "cure all"; it is not the only medicine. Until we have created that equal basis, to talk of equality is nonsense. And this must be told clearly to the people. The people are being misled now because of these jargons, because of these political claptraps, and I think the time has come for the people to be told, clearly and in no uncertain terms, that our tradition here has been one of understanding and accommodation and until we have reached that base of basic equality, to talk of equality beforehand would only precipitate troubles. There is this disequilibrium as a basis. Now this must be remedied—this disequilibrium I just now reflected in those figures which were published in the Press.

As I see it, Sir, the problem has to be solved, perhaps in one or two ways. One way, Sir, this question of scholarship. At the moment we have scholarships provided. I think there is a field to rationalise this on a different basis. Let us have two kinds of scholarships. Let us have one with a large endowment fund—a very large fund—exclusively for the Malays; and let us have another fund—a scholarship fund—covering everyone else, including Malays—covering all, but on a strict competitive basis. Those protagonists of the theory that merits are being sacrificed because this competitive element is not there in granting scholarships would probably have satisfaction here that in one sector we have a scholarship fund, for the Malays alone, with a very large endowment created from the revenue, so that through that channel we can send in as many as we can to cover up all these faculties to create the balance, and at the same time we can have an open competitive basis for all citizens including Malays on a merit basis. This might perhaps help to solve the problem to some extent. I do not say that this will be the "cure all" for this, but I am sure it might help to create a better air, and perhaps to create both kinds of opportunities.

Since we have widened our primary education the need for secondary schools has tremendously increased; since it is free and nearly every school-going child below the age of 12 has been having free education, we had to cope up with providing the feeder schools correspondingly with the secondary schools. Now, unfortunately right now, we do not have enough secondary schools though we are trying to solve, and also we do not have adequate higher education. This lack of facilities for higher education has been one of the causes as to why many of our students have been going abroad. I think in Asia now, in terms of proportionate basis, we are the one country that is sending students by the thousands to foreign countries, particularly to the United Kingdom and Australia. We, of course, did not have foreign exchange control troubles as some other countries have had and

had to curtail their students going abroad. But it is a stark fact that the number of students abroad now receiving higher education is much higher than the students in our institutions of higher learning in all the Malaysian territories. So we are still depending on foreign institutions for our higher learning, and there we have to forge ahead. It is a good thing that His Majesty has referred in his Address about the completion of the medical faculty buildings, and the hospital for training in Petaling Jaya, and that they would soon be coming into operation. It has also been agreed, if I remember, in principle to have a university college in Penang. But I would suggest respectfully that we should have more and more polytechnic-type of institutions where trainings for vocations can be introduced, especially with our comprehensive system and the fact that at the L.C.E. level that many students may have to drop out even under the present system. Polytechnics might be able to draw them in and give them the necessary diploma training at different levels. I think there is a great need for such institutes and this would help to create eventually the scientific basis of our education. It is also true that the educational disparity between regions is pronounced. Though the Federation proper—Malaya mainland—is reasonably equipped with basic and secondary education, the Borneo territories are far behind the requirement: Sarawak is lagging very badly behind and Singapore is actually leading quite far ahead. This regional imbalance will have to be also removed and emphasis will have to be laid in trying to create the necessary regional equilibrium in education.

I am particularly happy to note that His Majesty referred to the provision of Tamil and Chinese in English-medium schools, that they are continuously receiving the necessary support of the Government and that children have the facility of learning Chinese or Tamil in the English schools. I would only say that I have heard many complaints. Recently, at one of the meetings of the Malayan Indian Congress, lots of complaints were made personally to me that in a number of English schools the implementation of teaching, for instance, Tamil as a subject is not being enforced with teeth; it is just done in a sort of a lukewarm way; and where it is provided, it is often provided in a manner so as to come into clash with other important subjects, such as mathematics or science or whatever it is. I think there should be some kind of understanding here that a student though he may learn Tamil or Chinese as his tongue for his examination, it is very important that his learning of these languages should not come into clash with more vital subjects such as science or the national language or any other subject, because his passing or failing very much depends on some of these subjects. This is a matter of understanding and I hope the Ministry would give the necessary directives to all the schools so that this could be conveniently accommodated and enforced.

At this stage I would merely like to say this: that no honest Chinese or no honest Indian in this country can put his hand on his heart and say that Tamil or Chinese had not received fair treatment, as a result of independence and subsequent thereto. There are cultural chauvinists who sometimes try to make use of these sensitive issues to tell the ordinary folks, just because they are asked to learn the national language, by implication they try to interpret, that their own languages are affected and try to mislead the people that there is no cultural equality in this country. Everyone knows there is cultural equality which is provided in the Constitution, that the cultural rights of the various races are constitutionally preserved. And, what is more? During the last so many years hundreds of thousands of dollars have been dished out to Chinese schools, to Tamil schools throughout the country. I can see many new Tamil schools have sprung up, many new group schools have sprung up, and Tamil is being learnt by more number of Indians after independence than before independence. Now, that is an important fact to be realised; the evidence of it can also be understood from this fact—that today all the Tamil newspapers are

having greater circulation than before independence. I was an editor of a Tamil newspaper for five years and I knew at that time what the circulation of my newspaper was; it was 5,000 in 1953 when I left journalism. Today, I understand, it has gone over 10,000—it is about 14,000 or 15,000. It shows that more readership has come into being. How? Because younger people have come into the readership field as a result of the education that they had received during the last seven years, after independence, and I can quite positively say that it is the same with Chinese language newspapers. Now, who in all honesty can get up and say that Tamil is being crushed, Chinese is being crushed, just to get political support. Nothing is more a fabrication than this. Now, this is a fact again that must be told to the people in all earnestness.

Not only language but also the question of religion. Can anyone tell me which country gives money from the national revenue to build "to' kongs" and churches and temples? Over the year so many Hindu temples, Chinese temples, Christian churches, Sikh gurudwaras have all received Government hand-outs to put up better buildings to carry on with their right of worship, and to have their own religious pattern of life. Now, who can really say that this country has made an inroad or had taken away the privileges of the people? And yet we hear talks of people saying that the liberties of the people are being crushed, fundamental liberties are thrown overboard, and all kinds of nonsense. Now, that is the sort of thing we keep on hearing and this is the sort of thing that we must tell the people, and tell clearly. Now, Sir, that is all I have to say in regard to education.

Now, Sir, the Royal Address, quite appropriately, touched upon the question of the economic development of the country. It also dealt with other matters such as defence and foreign affairs. After independence our main problem was not one of political struggle—that was over—but it was our war against economic wants. And that was our immediate occupation of mind. The country was prepared to go into a mental exercise as regards economic development and we actually got on to our schemes, our national development plans, but unfortunately since this business of confrontation came into being, our economic development had received to some extent some jolts. But it is not all that bad as was feared at the earlier stages. It is very heartening to note that despite confrontation the country has forged ahead economically. It has been said that the volume of trade for Singapore fell by about 25 per cent as a result of confrontation, but at the same time the national income had risen by about 1½ per cent. This is due to the industrial development and the atmosphere given for it, both on the Island and on the Main land. That is the same thing within the Federation too. In many senses confrontation has and is forcing the pace—just as, you might remember, the loss of the China market and the Korean war pushed Hong Kong into industrialisation at a greater pace. By losing the China market, Hong Kong did not lose; it gained other markets. By losing Indonesia, we have been forced into a pace to look elsewhere, and we had to look elsewhere, and we would soon find that it had not affected us anyway. As Honourable Members know, our economic programming is pragmatic; it is not Utopian. It is not something of a blueprint of high pronounced and high sounding ideals, trying to bring *Shorga* into our country within a space of five or ten years. Our politicians are much more rational, much more practical, and they want to take the country in a painless process and learn as we go by; and His Majesty in the Address had referred to this on page 3—the policy has been very succinctly stated:

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

This is the policy of our Government—to encourage private enterprise and to provide opportunities for both local

and foreign capital. And in another place, His Majesty says:

"As it is the Government's policy to create a property-owning democracy"—

note the words "property-owning democracy"—

"housing will be an important feature of the First Malaysia Five-Year Development Plan"

and for which, despite this confrontation, the Honourable Minister of Finance recently announced that $50 million would be allocated and that the Minister for Housing and Local Government is being given the "green light" to get on with this important task. Now, this is a very clear-cut reiteration of the policy, and this is indeed most welcome. It is most welcome because, by way of comparison, it looks to me that our country is an oasis of economic freedom, an oasis of free enterprise surrounded by a number of other countries where you hear every other day such horrible words as expropriation, confiscation, nationalisation and things like that. Indonesia believes in all this. Indonesia believes in expropriation without compensation. At least in nationalisation in democratic countries they believe in the fundamental rights of property ownership and they provide reasonable compensation. But President Soekarno had not only expropriated properties owned by foreigners but also had expropriated properties owned by the people of the country. Literally, as you all know, the properties of millions of Chinese had been expropriated and they were uprooted from the rural areas and transplanted in the cities without any compensation. Now that is the sort of thing we hear. Close by, too, we have heard about other countries carrying on with nationalisation and as a result people leaving the country in large numbers. I do not want to mention names; they are happening right in our midst and we are surrounded by this wave of economic chauvinism. And yet, in spite of this, in our country we are following a fair and just course, not merely to the local capital but also to the foreign capital; and we believe in the theory and practice of giving an individual his worth of his initiative and his enterprise. And we have declared ourselves quite categorically that we want to maintain this system of free enterprise. Our policy has remained open and attractive to both foreign investments and foreign capital. As a result, it is heartening to note that despite the confrontation foreign investment has not lagged behind. The foreign enterprises have not run away from Malaysia because of the confrontation or because of the communal troubles that exploded in Singapore and, in a minor way, elsewhere. They still have a high degree of confidence in our country. They do have this because of our consistent and progressive policy which gives room for economic incentives.

Now, what is needed, again in the field of economic development—as we need the scientific orientation in the field of education—I, Sir, would submit that our country now should have orientation in economic thinking. We should set in motion a thinking habit in the minds of our people. I was told in India they do that as an exercise. That our people—the university students, the businessmen, the Government servants and all those who have interests in public affairs—should begin to talk more and more as to how we can improve our national household and propound ideas and thereby we develop a habit of economic thinking. That is very important if we are going to come up as a race, as a nation, in the field of economic growth. I think we must give up this idea of trading mentality, the mercantile mentality, which is still predominant, which is still the old inheritance which we had obtained from the colonial era. You see, our people were mainly small traders; the big businesses were in the hands of the expatriate concerns. They imported and then they dished it on to the retailers, and these retailers only developed what is known as a small mercantile or trading mentality which looks for quick returns, security and that kind of thing. We have now to develop what is known as the industrial outlook. In Hongkong, they have been able to do that. In Taiwan they are doing that. One can see the industrial outlook

building up in Taiwan even though it is predominantly an agricultural country. Hongkong is now highly urbanised, that everybody now is industrial—conscious. It has not got agriculture, anyway. Now, that is the sort of thing that we have to develop here, and for that purpose it is necessary for the Government to take keener interest in formulating its directions and the sense of direction. To give the necessary tempo, to give the necessary psychology to build the necessary atmosphere, I think the Government must play a more active role there. It needs thinking, it needs organisation; above all, it needs specialists. It needs men of calibre, and that is what we are very badly lacking.

Now, Sir, what I mean to say is that, though we have got our economic development plans, I think Tun Razak, the Honourable Minister for the Ministry concerned, has been all by himself tirelessly travelling the length and breath of the country, leaving his family and children, on the spot examining every project, trying to give a sense of momentum, a sense of urgency, a sense of style and approach. Now, we need something more of that. We need other relevant Ministries, like the Commerce and Industry, Agriculture, to have this kind of dynamic approach—to be on the spot, the Minister on the spot, with the style of approach, giving the direction, giving the momentum. This is what we want. I think that is lacking except, I think, for Tun Razak. I do not say the others are not doing it, but I say it is lacking and there is room for development.

Sir, as a Government policy here, the Government does not want to indulge in private enterprise, but it has committed itself to invest in public investment—the public sector of the economy. We have our economy divided into two sectors—the private and the public. Now, in the public sector, in the Second Five-Year Plan, we have earmarked over $2,000 million. Now, that has been going on very well and the necessary social outlay or social capital—to use the economist's term "the infra-structure"—has been laid, that is to say, that roads have been built, bridges have been built, schools have been built, and clinics, halls and telephones have been provided—all these are the paraphernalias of the infra-structure, which are the basic requirements before you can have the economic take-off. As the economists say, you must have the pre-conditions; without the pre-conditions you cannot take off. What our Second Five-Year Plan and the First Five-Year Plan have been trying to establish is the pre-condition for the economic take-of. We have not taken off yet. We are still laying the pre-conditions. If we take off, then we will have the breakthrough. Once we have the breakthrough then it will have a spiralling effect. It feeds on itself. It builds on itself. The climate is introduced as in Hongkong. In Hongkong, they have already taken off and they are getting on too; probably soon they will get on to the next stage, the maturity stage and high level of consumption stage.

Now, Sir, this is necessary—the infra-structure to broaden the space and to increase the productive capacity of our country, which is being done; and that is what His Majesty referred to on page 5 of His Gracious Address, right on the top. His Majesty said, and I quote:

> "The factories which have so far been built are mainly for manufacturing import substitution products although some of these products are being exported. My Government is now giving serious consideration on the proposal to encourage heavy industries such as iron and steel and automobile assembling."

For some time we had created the picture that we were only interested in light industries. We wanted to produce what His Majesty had said "import substitution products" thereby saving our foreign exchange and thereby promoting our savings and thereby helping for the capital formation. Now, from these import substitution products, the Government is now giving serious consideration to encourage heavy industries, such as iron and steel and automobile assembling. Now, that is a good thing. As a small country, of course, we cannot embark upon a high-scale heavy industries. We have not got the basis as yet; we have not got the resources, nor the entrepreneurs or the know-how. So it may not be

easy. But certain basic industries we should get going, and His Majesty has singled out iron and steel, which is of course one of the basic industries.

Now, at this stage of economic thinking, that is, from import substitution products into one of basic industrial requirements, I think there should be also a development of that thinking as regards the role of the Government. The Government has declared that we leave the private enterprise to itself, we encourage individual incentives, but though we maintain that fabric, I think it is also necessary that the Government should be ready to play a greater direct role in creating the basis for basic industries. We are not sure whether the private sector is capable of handling this; maybe they are. But from the point of view of acceleration and efficiency it might be advisable for the Government to think in terms of direct participation with the private sector and create what is known as "mixed economy" in some other countries, where the government contributes part of the capital and the private sector contributes the other part, with the right of control vesting in the hands of the government. This mixed economy is now becoming a pattern in a number of developed countries. It is nothing very dynamic; it is nothing very revolutionary. It is, in the nature of things, necessary in developing countries. Developing countries which lack capital, which lack know-how, must get the government to be a partner in the pursuit, and the government should not say, "Well, we believe in the good old Benthamite theory of *laisse faire*. We stay aloof. Let the people manage themselves." I think that theory is no longer strong; and a number of countries, even the United States, it might be of interest to know that 20 per cent of its national capital is from the government side. That means that 20 per cent of the economy is managed by the government, by direct participation or indirect participation. Whereas in India, which is a socialist country, or which believes in the socialist pattern of society, the percentage of government participation is only 8 per cent, that is because they have not got the necessary capital or the facilities. But the United States, though it is the champion of free enterprise nations in in the world, yet it participates to the extent of 20 per cent in the national capital formation. Therefore, I do not see why we in our country should say, "We keep exclusively ourselves to this public sector in laying the infrastructure and leave the private sector to the public." I think that we have to take a re-thinking of that, and the time has come, especially in view of what His Majesty has said, that we may have to embark upon heavy industries. Unfortunately this idea of ASA relationship did not go on. If it had gone on, then we could have created the necessary basis for regionalisation of the economy with Thailand and with the Philippines. In fact, we were thinking in that direction. We wanted to have a common airways, and all that unfortunately did not get going because of this confrontation and as a result of the Philippines' claim over Sabah because that would have created the necessary rationalisation and the economic division of pursuits in this region in a complementary way rather than in a competitive manner. And these three countries being democracies, with a like-minded attitude to politics and economics, we could have carried on quite happily. But, unfortunately, things have had to happen differently. There is no room for disappointment. Still I would suggest humbly that our Government should pursue a closer economic tie with Thailand. To start off and to see how best we can rationalise our economic development in a complementary way in the sphere of heavy industries, so that it is not necessary for us to produce the same heavy industry product which Thailand produces. Instead of that, we can allocate our resources and we can be complementary mutually. We can sell ours, and they can sell theirs. That would be more progressive and more contributive, rather than making it competitive; and I hope the Government will take some positive steps with Thailand in this regard.

Sir, I now come to the very tricky field of banking, and I look at my

Honourable friend who sits next to me—I am not a banker, I am merely a borrower—but it is necessary that this is an important field and an important instrument in the economic development of our country. The policy of the Government, as you all know, has been to encourage banking and as a result many banks have come into being over the last few years, more particularly the local banks. And I think there is also an orientation needed in the banking world, the banking attitude. In order to step up our economic development our banking institutions should go hand in hand closely with the economic apparatus of the country to achieve our economic goals; and for that I would suggest somewhat closer and direct participation in industries by the banks. This might seem as somewhat revolutionary to those orthodox and conservative bankers who say, "Well, well, the banking role is just banking and why do we enter into this industry and so on?" But it is worthwhile to take a look at Germany and Japan, two countries which were thoroughly devastated as a result of the last war. Their economic bases were dismantled, factories were taken away, even their scientists were removed or bought over, and yet within 20 years Japan today, the figures say, amongst the first six industrialised countries of the world; today she is third amongst the leading steel producing countries of the world; she is leading the world in ship building; and she has broken through the field of electronics and has produced wonderful gadgets to the amazement of the rest of the world. This was largely due to the extent of the participation of the banks in Japan in industry. Now, this has been the same situation in Germany too. Now, for this to come about, there is a very important and overriding need, and that is, an abundant supply of banking specialists, particularly economists. And right now not many economists are being employed by the banks, even, I am told, the Bank Negara sadly lacks qualified economic experts—it has, but it still lacks them.

Now, despite confrontation, banking has developed in the country. From 1962 to 1964, the number of banking offices had increased by about 24 per cent, that is, from 309 to 378 in the country. And at the end of 1964 the total bank deposits rose by about 6.7 per cent—higher than 1963; while loans and advances by commercial banks had increased by about 3.3 per cent. However, though there is this general increase in the volume of banking business, both in the field of deposits and advances, although there has been a very broad structural development of banks, with headquarters and branches in different parts of the country, I would say that the regionalisation or the geographical distribution of banking services is not all that balanced in its growth. Out of 41 new offices opened between 1962 and 1964, 32 were in Selangor, Penang or Perak, and in States like Perlis, Trengganu, Negri Sembilan—they had remained static. Less so in Kelantan, Malacca and Pahang, and so on. In Sarawak there was an increase of about 25 per cent in banking; but in Sabah there is practically no change. Strangely, it would be of interest to Honourable Members to know that there are no Post Office Savings Bank facilities in Sabah right up to now; while in October last year, if you will remember, the Post Office Savings Bank passed its millionth account in the Federation, having over 1,280,000 depositors and about 352 branches. It was at that time said that, as a matter of urgent consideration, the Post Office Savings Bank rate would be increased from 2½ per cent, but I do not know whether it has been increased; last month there was no increase. I hope there will be this incentive given so that the Savings Bank field will still further flourish.

The geographical unequal banking growth has somewhat created disparity between areas, because to some extent this unevenness cannot be avoided. Bankers would not start offices in places where they would not get business. They certainly make surveys before they start and they ascertain the facts that there is need and then

they start their branch offices. But some years ago even to think of starting branches in different small places where they have started would have been unacceptable even as a thought. But as a result of actual pursuit made it has fed itself on and as a result we find today there is a very large network of local banking in the country. It is axiomatic, it is accepted as a fact, that where a banking office is opened, even if it is in a small town, it hastens the economic growth and benefit the people in the area. plus also it taps the sources of deposits as yet unreached. In Malaysia now the local banks have grown to attract about 49.1 per cent of the total banking deposits in 1964. Now, with this background, with this network of banking that has already been built, perhaps now it is time to consider a more active participation of banking, more particularly the local banks, in the economic growth of the country; and this can be done by the Central Bank, because it has got the power to manage the money and the credit situation of the country to the national benefit. The traditional attitude, or the conservative attitude, should now give way to create the industrial outlook in the country, and I think the Central Bank should encourage at least two courses in this direction: one is that the outlook of the banks should be geared to the necessities of a developing, industrialising economy, which is essentially a rural economy; and, two is that since confrontation, though the money market has grown, it has certainly affected the capital market. The Stock Exchange, as we all know, is in a very bad shape. It has been hit tremendously as a result. Now, in this situation, whether the Stock Exchange is going to recover itself or not, we do not know. It should, in course of time, if favourable situation prevails. But, meanwhile, what I would suggest is that the Central Bank should marshal its forces and deploy the national resources which will help the formation of necessary government backed industrial and rural banks; or the Central Bank should have the capacity to exercise the power to control more closely the direction of banking credit. If the Central Bank with these directions in mind, either because of the fact that the capital market has been seriously affected, and for industrial development we need sources of regular supply and if the banks are going to be conservative in their attitude, then it is up to the Central Bank, either it should provide ways for industrial and rural banks, backed by the Government. for the purpose of economic development; alternatively, it should create the necessary direction for credit for such purposes since Bank Negara has the necessary powers.

Now, Sir, the need has come for commerical banks to adopt more dynamic policies to help the economic growth. They can do so in several ways. Of course, they have their duties to their deposit holders and their shareholders, but they also have a duty to the country since they, more or less, control the commercial world and the money market. and therefore there must be an attitude which is attuned to the development of the country, and that is that the credit facilities should be based more on business principles rather than on the old accepted standard of security requirements, because many of these industries and the instruments of economic development would not be in a position to provide the necessary security requirements. And again, credit must be given on longer terms and also it may help a great deal if these commercial banks are enabled to acquire shares in investment companies which finance small and medium-sized industries.

Sir, His Majesty referred to the $50 million allocation for the development of housing. Now, here is a field which will touch very widely a large number of people and families. House-ownership is one of the cornerstones of a property-owning democracy, since we say we believe in property owning, and I hope that the Central Bank would create the necessary climate for the commercial banks to step in here to give the necessary help and credit facilities for ordinary folks to acquire housing properties.

Sir, now I come to another problem which deals with agriculture. Sir, the Government has stated that it is concentrating its efforts in improving yields. His Majesty, on page 5 of His Address has said this, and I quote:

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

Now, Sir, everyone knows that we are not self-sufficient in our food requirements; in fact it has been a very long battle of ours to make this country self-sufficient in food. Right now we are importing something in the region of $500 million worth of food a year. That is a very tidy sum. From this about $130 million is spent on rice alone; and the Honourable Enche' Mohamed Khir Johari, when he was the Minister of Agriculture, repeatedly stressed that the policy of the Government was to attain self-sufficiency in food.

Now, Sir, how are we going to attain self-sufficiency in food? The Government has been trying its level best to improve the food quantity, but the food production improvement thereof alone, not coupled with the population planning, may not produce the results desired. There are two factors which have been worrying in our food requirements. One, Sir, is the population growth which right now is about 3 per cent per year. Our health standards have improved, infant mortality has decreased and therefore our birth rate has been correspondingly increasing. His Majesty had referred to that on page 3 of His Royal Address:

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

Now, this is one of the largest rate of growth in population in the world. It is a paradox that most developing countries seem to be producing more children than developed countries. Whereas in some of the developed countries like Sweden, and Scandinavian countries in general, their population growth is less than 10 persons per every thousand persons. Even in the United States it is just about one point something; whereas we here have been producing 30 persons for every 1,000 persons net after the death rate. This is not going to be helpful for our rate of economic growth. Now, the Government up till now has been adopting an attitude of not playing a direct role of planning the population growth. On the other hand, what the Government did was to support a voluntary organisation that took upon itself this very important question—the Family Planning Association has been receiving something like $200,000 a year for family planning.

Now, Sir, I think the time has come, without in any way reconciling as to certain basic cultural or religious attitudes, in the interest of the nation, that the Government should have some more positive or direct approach or connections in regard to this question of keeping the population growth within the limits. Of course, right now it can be said that we are underpopulated because about 17 per cent of our country or round about there, is only developed, in so far as Malaya is concerned, and there are large areas still unpopulated; and as regards Sabah and Sarawak, they are under-populated. So one might say, why curtail our growth? We can have more population, why not we increase it. But, Sir, during the process of growth, during the time when we are trying to establish a pace of economic development, at least a net 5 per cent growth a year, I think it is necessary to keep the rate of growth in population at least down to two or less than two per cent; and if we carry that along then we can solve our unemployment problem to some extent. It is very interesting to know that roughly about 50 per cent of our population are youths and youths by definition are less than 21 years old; and about 50 per cent of the population of youths mean, roughly, in a population of

about 10 million, about 5 million of the population are youths—unproductive people. Maybe, people from the ages of 17 to 21 are working but youths below the age of 17 are dependants. So we are having a very large reservoir of youths as dependants and they are a drain on our resources. They are, also, of course, future assets, but the population basis is not well balanced. I think in the developed countries—the percentage of youths in the United States, if I remember correctly, is only about 25 per cent of the total population, whereas we have 50 per cent youths, and that is one of our basic problems. Therefore, Sir, it becomes necessary to curtail this growth and the Government should take a more positive stand. This is a menacing problem throughout Asia and Africa. The rate of growth is terrific in developing countries, and unless we here try to create the necessary condition right now, I think we may find ourselves in the doldrums. If I remember correctly, Sir, the Second Five Year Plan in India had created jobs for 8 million people as a result of the Plan, but as soon as the Plan period was over and during the period, there were about 12 million people coming into the labour market for jobs. So there was no net progress at all. Similarly, here, at the moment we are managing. There is no very serious acute unemployment problem; in fact, there are areas which need employees and we can rationalise our settlement of labour in which case we might not have any serious problem. But I think it is necessary that along with the comprehensive plan of development, this also must be high in the consideration of the Government.

The other basic problem is this question of disparities between the commercially dynamic urban areas and the subsistence level of the rural areas. Now, Sir, these are the two fundamental problems and here the field has been a rather a sensitive and a difficult one, it has been very challenging, that is, how to narrow the gulf between the urban area and the rural area. This has been in the minds of our leaders and all people who are interested in the welfare of our nation. It is indeed a very burning question today, because of the political colouration it has been given by the smart politicians across the Causeway.

Now, Sir, this problem of urban and rural is not so simple as it appears. Very often politicians have made oversimplification of this reality. They are not simply a mere class problem; they are in fact a communal problem that touches various racial identities. Now, Sir, unless we give a better deal, particularly to the people in the rural area, I am afraid that the gulf is going to grow bigger and bigger, because it is clear as between developed nations and the developing countries; all these developing countries, in spite of their economic growth, say that the gulf is growing between developed countries and the developing countries, because the cost of manufactured goods has been increasing steadily over the years—in the last 10 years it has been going higher and higher. Heavy industry materials have been going up in prices, whereas raw materials in prices have been coming down. As a result, the earning capacity of the agrarian countries, the developing countries, despite higher production has been coming down, whereas the developed countries have been going up. The same sort of situation we will have here. The gulf will grow unless something dynamic is done to improve the economic condition of the rural people, and fast with our work.

Now, Sir, many panaceas have been mentioned, many diagnoses have been given. Each country has got its own problem. We have our own problem and our problem must be solved within our own context, within our own background. It is difficult to import certain solutions successfully employed in country A or B or C just because it is dressed in the language of Socialism or some other ism and then try to import it here and employ it. That will not work, because we know that many Socialist countries which tried to do that have ended up in economic failures and economic chaos. We know a number of countries around us, so we do not want to be

simply importing foreign ideas and then try to import without direct relevance to our situation, our facts, our conditions. Sir, the path needed in a country with a homogenous people, that is, people of one type, one character, is different from a country where there are several communities. Now, Sir, in the same way the path is different in a little urbanised island and it is different in an agricultural country like Malaya. If Hong Kong has grown fast, the technique adopted in Hong Kong can never be employed here, because the situations there and the situations here are different. They have no basic agricultural population; they do not have about 60 per cent of their population working on agriculture. Similarly, there is a basic difference between Singapore and the Federation of Malaya. But, unfortunately, a lot of people, even educated people, do not see these differences. They say, across the Causeway a lot of houses have come up, a lot of this has been done and a lot of that has been done, why in the Federation it is not being done. I mean, they seem to compare. The basic differences must be kept in mind—that Singapore has, by and large, a homogenous character of people, roughly about 70 per cent to 80 per cent of the people are of the same stock. There is no complicated problem of mixed people, and then, it is highly urbanised. And it is a very small area and therefore they have been able to handle things in a different way. But here it is very mixed; and then, we have about 60 per cent of our population in the rural areas. Our industrial site is only about 30 per cent or so; our services are yet to be developed. So, in this case, the problem is very different and very difficult. Sir, it is not possible in the Federation, or for that matter I would say even Sabah and Sarawak, to approach the problem of a pure class basis on the abstracts and on the theories of Socialism. All these ideas of non-communalism which we hear so very often tiresomely, in practice cannot be implemented because of the very basic structural differences in population, of the pattern of life of the population. You cannot simply try to sell Socialism to the rural Malays. And these political philosophers across the Causeway, they seem to think, well, the magic of Socialism, the high-sounding theories of Socialism would produce everything just by a click like this. Here what we need is a very deliberate and positive adjustment and allocation of resources on different lines and different reasoning. We have to increase the level of the wealth of the rural people, particularly the Malays, because they constitute the bulk of the rural people. It is not enough for the Malays to seek opportunities only in Government service, as they have been doing right now. This will not effectively alter the situation. No community in the world can enrich itself economically by seeking Government service or in the Forces. That will only solve a fraction of the community's requirements. Services never take up a substantial portion of the community in any country. So, by and large, the Malays will be left outside Services and they have to be brought up; and it will be a sad day in this country if no Indian or Chinese recognises that his welfare, that his future, that his destiny depends on the welfare, the future and the destiny of the Malays. For our own good, for the good of the non-Malays, the Malays must come up economically. That is the basic fundamental truth. There is no question of special privileges here. It is the question of simply sharing our economic resources with our brothers, who, as a result of the passage of history by certain extraneous factors conditioned by the colonial era, have lagged behind, and it is my duty as anybody else's duty, who regard this country as his country, to see that every Malay has a reasonable standard of living. How he gets it—by special privilege, get it by all means by special privilege. Why do we say this? Because the pundits across the channel, the smart politicians across the channel, in one breath they support the special privileges for the Malays, they support the national language—they say we are doing for the Malays more than in the mainland—and then they say, whose is Malaysia? Who is a Malaysian? Have we got a Malay Malaysia or a Malaysian Malaysia? Now, this

is what they are raising. I am coming to the point, in a little while, as to this most damnable expression of "giving one gold coin to the Malay and then he will ask for two gold coins"—a little while later I will come to that.

Sir, this problem has to be handled very carefully and since we are a nation that has been brought up on the basis of compromises, accommodation, understanding, here is where understanding is completely needed. If we are going to talk theories now, if we are going to merely approach problems of abstract political philosophy of non-communalism, I am afraid we are asking for trouble; and it looks somebody is itching for trouble here, who has the political stupidity to say, "if we must have it, let us have it now".

Sir, it has been said by our leaders and by various economic experts who have been coming to our country, that diversification of rural economy by new and improved techniques is a must, and it is being done, but what we hope and pray is that more emphasis should be given here so that our farmers will be made rich quickly, so that this unfortunate gulf can be covered as quickly as possible. The other thing is, by itself, it will not solve. We do not want one community to be confined to the narrow compass of peasantry and agriculture. We want to create a fair balance, a diversification of interests of the people in every walk of life, so that we would not condemn any one race to be farmers, condemn any race here to be traders and condemn somebody else to be something else. We do not want that. We want every citizen to have opportunities to every field. We want Malays to be in all fields; we want Chinese to be in all fields; we want Indians to be in all fields, who regard this country as their home. That is the kind of Malaysia we are looking forward to, and we are dreaming. And in the meanwhile we ask God to give us the power to go through a painless process, a process by understanding and accommodation and not by this threat—"let us have it if we must have it."

Sir, the next point is partial migration of rural Malays into the field of commerce and industry in urban areas. I deliberately use the word "partial migration" because it will be a sad day if all the Malays are going to go into commerce and industry, leaving agriculture to somebody else. We have to migrate the Malays into the field of commerce and industry—trade. Now, this has been a burning question. I have sat in a number of committees—the National Solidarity Committee and several other discussion groups at University level. This has been a burning question—how can we solve it? How can we promote the Malays into this, and this is what is going to be discussed in a big way at the forthcoming Congress of Bumiputras to be held between the 5th and 7th in the Capital. We are still thinking, we are trying to evolve, we are trying to find suitable ways, but in the meanwhile there are politicians who have no patience.

Sir, the Government itself has got the technique of doing it. That technique is to be found in the Five-Year Plan. The First Five-Year Plan was just a very moderate plan; the Second Five-Year Plan was much more important. Now, Sir, in so far as what has been done here is this question of rural development, which has been taken up with great speed and with great urgency and by the untiring devotion and attention of Yang Berhormat Tun Razak. Now, what we have done there is to establish the basic infrastructure, as I have been saying earlier, the basic social outlay. We have opened roads, we have cleared lands, we have given facilities for croppings, we have built schools, we have built halls, we have introduced telephones, electrification, water supplies and drainage—all these are the basic paraphernalias required. That has been more or less done, and it is being done more and more so that the whole country will have a network of these. From here, where do we go? The next question has been answered recently by the Honourable Enche' Tan Siew Sin. The next question from there is one of the second phase of the rural development, which is one of marketing. You have provided all these, now the produce

must find its way without the middleman. Elimination of the middleman, so that the producers of these primary products would have a direct communication to the destination of his produce, so that the profit of the middleman will be eliminated and his profit can be directed to the producers themselves. To that extent there is greater economic growth. Now, that is the next step that has been set and that is the logical step, and we hope that it will be given the fervour that it needs and that it will be implemented with speed and urgency.

Sir, the Honourable Tun Razak recently announced that our rural development has received the attention of some of the African countries and Asian countries. In fact many countries since independence took upon the community development projects—a number of countries—as the salient and the most urgent and important development because of the fact that a large number of the people are ordinary folks, farmers. In a number of countries these community development projects have failed, or have got bogged down, or the sense of direction has been lost. But, Sir, we are going ahead with the same degree of fervour and enthusiasm and I think we have done a reasonably good thing, and we can be quite proud of it. The foreign visitors who come here, they see this and they are genuinely impressed by it; and when Tun Razak recently visited African countries he came to know of the desire of a number of African leaders who would like to come here to see these projects for themselves and probably to emulate them. This is something that is heartening to hear and I hope, Sir, the Government will get going with the project, as was indicated by the Honourable Tun Razak, that we would start a school for rural development in this country as early as possible. Having started a school for rural development, we can give facilities for our brethren in Asia and Africa to come here and to study there and to know our techniques. To that extent they will benefit and we will benefit; and this will create also the very nice psychology that is needed for us, and I hope this will be implemented with great despatch and priority will be given to that.

Sir, in fact, in Europe and in the United States, farmers are very rich people and in fact subsidies are given in a number of countries not to produce, particularly in the United States, and we should try to make our farmers as rich as anybody can be as in an advanced country. But I think, Sir, some benefit we should try to introduce, and I was particularly impressed to read recently an article in which the Governor of the Bank of Thailand gave a statement as to what they are trying to do to give the necessary degree of incentive to the farmers in their country, and I thought they were quite interesting facts which deserve mention here. Sir, he said that in Thailand all the farmers are exempted from any kind of income tax—all the farmers. That appeared to be a sweeping statement. If it is going to be regardless of the volume of income, then I would rather be a farmer any time in Thailand. Then, he said, they are also exempted from business duty and farm implements are not subjected to import tariffs. This was stated by Mr Puey Ungphakorn, the Governor of the Bank of Thailand, to the Far East Economic Review. Sir, perhaps we have to give the necessary incentives to our farmers here, in addition to those already given, and if some of these avenues can be profitably considered, I think we should try to introduce them here as well, as one of the speedy methods of trying to bridge the gulf between the urban and the rural areas.

Sir, at this stage, as I said earlier on, Sir, I would like just to mention that in order to develop these rural people or to bridge the gulf, though we have conceived various means and various techniques of doing it and we have seen results, I was saddened and in fact very hurt indeed, and I am sure many others felt equally hurt, by a very foolish and childish statement by the smart politician across the Causeway. He said, Sir, if you give a gold coin to the Malays—in fact that is what he said—they will ask for more

gold coins. Sir, nothing is more hurting than this. This clearly indicates that he who considers himself as a brilliant politician, who goes round the world and projects himself as one, has not understood the Malays. Sir, as I know the Malays and as my Honourable friends know the Malays, they are a proud and sensitive people. They would rather starve but not beg, not live on the charities of others. Just because they can get one gold coin, they are not going to ask for another gold coin. That is the implication, Sir—that they are a people who can live on the charity of others. That is the most damnable interpretation of that statement. Sir, this is not the way to solve our economic troubles. I hope, though it is hurting as it does, that it will not be viewed with any hard feeling or anger, because it does not merit any kind of emotional reaction. Sir, all these privileges were not just introduced. They had been there long before we got independence. They were there during the British era, and they were there as a result of independence; and why one should go out of the way and hurt people by saying that if you give a gold coin they will ask for more?

What we have been trying to do here, as it is known, is that we have been trying to find a very painless parliamentary way of improving our economic prosperity, and we could have, we had the power in the world during the last Parliament to introduce any kind of legislation here and carried with an easy majority. By the stroke of the pen we could have had any number of legislations that could have deprived the rights of many people here—the rights of non-Malays here, to put it bluntly; and such a thing was not done despite the fact that the party in power had this power all along since independence. In spite of which more rights were given to the non-Malays in various fields. There is no necessity to do it even in an extra parliamentary manner though all along this we have seen other countries adopting techniques which are not parliamentary in trying to promote the welfare of their peoples. It would have been so easy to introduce legislation. Even in Indonesia, under Soekarno, they had Socialism ala-Indonesia. Now Aidid says Soekarno is a Marxist ala-Indonesia, and they had taken away the properties of many people. We had seen another country close by, they had done that. We could have done all these things and improve the lot of the Malays, quite easily. We could have done it before Malaysia was created; and even after Malaysia we have got the power of the majority here. But that has never been the attitude of the authority in power; and yet we hear this stricture that if you give one they will ask for two. Sir, this is the most unfortunate situation and I hope that our Malaysia will see the road to economic prosperity in the way that the Government has evolved for us and without any friction or without any rupture or convulsions.

Sir, now I come to my final topic, that is, foreign affairs. This field has been one of dynamic challenge to us during the last year, since the last Parliament. You all remember, my Honourable friends, that it was Mr Soekarno who said that "by the cock's crow on the 1st of January, 1965, I will have crushed and destroyed Malaysia." This is what he proclaimed to his nation and to the world. Well, we have had the cock crowing and the 1st of January has passed on to the 26th of May, yet Mr Soekarno keeps on parroting his words, and we have got used to his words. In spite of his words and in spite of his empty threats, we have been getting along, and we will get along. We are still alive and kicking, as a young nation of ideals and hopes. He tried to prevent our formation; he failed. Then he tried to prevent our entry into the U.N. Security Council; he failed. And when he failed he got out of the U.N., leaving us there. And now his attempt is to isolate us from the Afro-Asian world. That is what he is trying to do. And the world that he describes as the NEFO world, the new emerging forces, as he puts it. Then he proclaimed that the area of confrontation has begun between the NEFO countries and the OLDEFO countries. He has divided the world into two—our Tunku said in

the UMNO Conference the other day—the new emerging forces and the old dying forces, I suppose; and he says that between these two forces confrontation has started, already going on, and he tries to dub us as a creature of the OLDEFO countries and therefore we must be confronted. I mean, that is his concept of confrontation against us, and that is what he is trying to sell to the Afro-Asian countries—that we are not a country created by the people but we are a country created by colonial imperialists and therefore we must be crushed. We must not be accepted into the comity or the family of Afro-Asian countries. That is what he is right now trying to do. Having failed in the United Nations, he is now trying to keep us out of the Afro-Asian countries.

Sir, the only thing that surprises us is this: that despite the glaring lack of truth in it, or non-truth in it, there are a number of Afro-Asian countries still wanting to listen to him and for reasons of their own still take a partial attitude. This, of course, we do understand—foreign policies are never based on morals. That we know. Foreign policies are essentially based on the interests of countries and each country looks at the foreign policy from its own angle and it wants to have relationship with one or the other. But there is one reality of Afro-Asian policies which we must keep in mind. It is a fact that Afro-Asian concept, or as a body of Afro-Asian countries is not a well-defined concept, or a well constituted body. It is not like the United Nations. It is actually a conglomeration of forces, some of them irreconcilable forces, conflicting forces. Now, they are united by one common factor, and that is, they have all had a colonial era, a colonial domination. Out of that has come about a common sentiment; the victims of the old colonial countries developing a like-minded reaction to their former colonial masters. And then the other thing is, all these Afro-Asian countries are wanting to forge ahead economically. These two desires—the common sentiment of a colonial era and the desire to forge ahead—and the fact that all these Afro-Asian countries are underdeveloped or euphemistically said "developing countries" made them see eye to eye and they see the developed countries as the opposing factor.

Now, Sir, it is not always rational or coherent in the thinking of the Afro-Asian countries, but the "have-not" sentiments of Afro-Asian countries supersede all other conflicts or anomalies. In this situation I believe, and I honestly believe, that we have now to gear our foreign policy to one based on the question of survival. It is true that we have had a rough time with the Communists. It is true that we had to fight them for 11 years within the country; and it is true that we are basically anti-Communists. But, then, Sir, so is the United Arab Republic. They say that within their country they are equally anti-Communists. They just crushed the Communists without any concession. And in India, too, the Communists suggest that there is no room for them. They are allowed to function. And yet these countries—India, U.A.R., a number of these countries—they seem to get along on the basis of the doctrine of co-existence with the Communist countries, on the basis of non-alignment with the Communist countries; and these countries have been creating the Afro-Asian politics, the Afro-Asian atmosphere.

Now, Sir, before Malaysia was created it would not have mattered to us. In fact, before Malaysia was created, I was asked by some foreign research students and some foreign journalists whether we did in fact have a foreign policy. That was what they asked. I had to tell them that we did have a foreign policy but then at time we did not have a foreign problem, and since we did not have a foreign problem we were not known outside. The trouble is you come to be known in the rest of the world these days when you have a pack of problems in your hands. If you are a country free of problems, you live quietly yourselves, nobody knows you. No, you are not on the map. Suddenly, when Malaysia was created, we found ourselves on the map, because we had our problems in our hands—international problems.

Before Malaysia was created, we had internal problems with the Communists, but that did not receive publicity abroad. But after Malaysia was created our problem was with the big neighbour of ours and as a result we had to be suddenly projected and we got on to the map, and then we had to fight for our international status. And we had won that fight legally, constitutionally and under the Charter of the United Nations. The very moment that we were accepted in the United Nations, our sovereignty was never in doubt by anybody; the world has accepted us, and it was doubly made sure when we got into the Security Council. It would have made no difference whether we got into the Security Council or not, the real point was when we got into the United Nations as Malaysia, that was the point of determination for Indonesia. She never said anything. She waited to see whether we were going into the Security Council; at that stage she walked out. There is no principle in it. Now, Sir, she wants to keep us out of the Afro-Asian family.

Now, in this situation, Sir, we have to find for ourselves a *niche*, a place in the Afro-Asian family. All these years we did not bother very much; we carried on during Malaya's time. But now we need their sentiment with us. It may be that we may not get all their sentiments but there are countries of different colourations and we can find our counterparts and our friends there. But what we need is a *niche*, a place, within the Afro-Asian structure. It is not going to help us very much in economic development or in our defence, but it is simply a symbol, simply a connection. Somebody said that we must have an Afro-Asian feeling. It is not that we did not have the feeling. We always had our feeling. I think it was a smart politician across the Causeway who said, "Oh, we must have the Afro-Asian feeling in us," as though we do not have that feeling. His memory is short. It was the Tunku who came out with the idea of condemning South Africa in the Prime Ministers' Conference and almost staged a walk-out, and as a result earned the acclamation of the African countries. And we banned, earlier than Singapore itself, the goods of South Africa in this country and they have been still dilly-dallying with it. We have always attacked colonialism in the United Nations; of course, we also attacked Communism. When it attacked Tibet, we were supporting Tibet. When it attacked India, we were supporting India. That appears to be the fault of our foreign policy in the eyes of some African countries. They have been saying this: "Oh, if you are anti-Communist, be so by all means. But why shout at the top of your voice so that the world can hear you that you are anti-Communist?". They do not want us to tell the world that we are anti-Communist. And then you find the smart politician across, he goes around and say, "I am non-Communist; we must live in co-existence."

Sir, I think that our foreign policy need orientation, and the orientation has actually been taking place; and I must congratulate all our officials in the Ministry who have been doing wonderful work, particularly the energetic, dynamic and alert Permanent Secretary of the Ministry. It is a treat to watch him argue person to person. But I think we still have to start thinking in terms of breaking through certain older concepts that we had. And I would suggest, Sir, perhaps one reason why at Winneba, in Ghana, when a delegation went from here to take part in that conference they said that we were supporting South Vietnam openly, and because of that they could not entertain us is that because Indonesia was fully blasting against us that we were supporting the United States, and the North Vietnamese (Vietcong) representatives were making a pathetic case in the eyes of the Afro-Asian countries and all these representatives who were there felt that any Asian country supporting North Vietnam is untouchable—that kind of emotional reaction. That is the kind of Afro-Asian politics which reflects itself, and since we are going into it, we have to more or less play ball with it. We know our stand. We are, of course, anti-Communist within our own country, as U.A.R. is and a

number of African countries are. But as regards outside relationship is concerned, perhaps the time has come for us to take a look at the doctrine of co-existence with countries that have policies which are neo-Communism, to put it like that, and see how close we can get to them so as to understand them, if not for anything else. Perhaps one important field where we can go in is Belgrade, Yugoslavia. That is a very important centre of non-aligned politics. Yugoslavia is in the highest esteem of a number of Asian countries, including India and Burma and all these countries, for its dynamic diversion from the Russian-type of Communism, and latterly they have been developing their economic policy in such a manner so as to decentralise their administration, their economic structures—promote consumption; and it looks that they are coming down to merely a Socialist level known in the parliamentary system. They have been trying different techniques of economic instruments.

So, Sir, I would like to take this opportunity to say, without in any way departing from our established foreign policy, that we cannot allow Communism here—we know its evils and there is no question of compromise with it—but in our foreign relations perhaps we should begin to talk the language of Afro-Asian politics to the extent that is conducive to our interests; and I would not delve into details because it is not the place for it, and we have to have a breakthrough there. The Tunku is regarded as an elder statesman in the Commonwealth and he is respected for his sincerity and I am sure wherever he goes, the moment they come to know him, they would have the highest regard for his radiant sincerity, against which nothing can stand. I was particularly glad to note in the Appendix dealing with the Ministry of External Affairs the policy of our Government. It says:

"In the sphere of foreign relations, the Government's policy has continued to be based upon the twin pillars of upholding the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and concurrently maintaining an active and independent foreign policy consistent."

that is important—

"consistent with Afro-Asian and Commonwealth ideals and aspirations."

Sir, if you are going to reconcile our political thinking in terms of this, because we have declared this as our policy, then we have to reconcile ourselves between the political thinking of the Afro-Asian countries, varied though it is, and the Commonwealth ideals on another side, and steer our way through. We do not want to appear as an image in the eyes of the Afro-Asian countries as a child of colonialism, as a creature of neo-colonialism, as a stooge of Western imperialism or anybody else. We have our independent mind and let us show we have got the independent mind. Let us be forceful and dynamic in our expressions in the Afro-Asian platform. I think the independent policy, for instance, adopted by Burma—in certain respects they do not go for all these conferences in fact. They did not send one to Winneba for this conference. According to their view, they say that this is not an independent conference; they say this is Communist dominated: "There is no use ourselves going". And yet Burma has a very close relationship with both Russia and China. But they have the courage to say, "because this is Communist infested, we do not want to go and take part in it." Now that kind of independence, I think, we must develop. If necessary we will go and sit anywhere and talk anywhere. Last year we sent our delegates to Taiwan, an anti-Communist State; next year we will send to anywhere else, but it does not matter. But I think we should adopt an independent attitude in foreign affairs and at the same time, as we have been doing, take a firm stand wherever possible.

Finally, Sir, this Afro-Asian politics in itself has only got a limited use for our purpose, but we still want to be with them. That does not mean we should forget our friends, or tear away all the treaties that we have despite whatever they may say. If you will remember, my Honourable friends, not long ago the Tunku said, "All right. You want us to abrogate our treaties

with Britain or any other country, we are prepared to do so, but for heaven's sake send your troops to defend us". He made that appeal to the Afro-Asian countries. If any of the Afro-Asian country is willing to send troops to defend us, we are prepared to tear the treaties with Britain. Now, that was a fair talk, a straight talk. That is the kind of talk perhaps we should have in Afro-Asian politics—straight and no mincing—and at the same time we make ourselves clear rather than mincing. But to-date no Afro-Asian country has even expressed that it is going to send anything to us. We do not expect that. We know it would not take place. But we are not going to simply rely on this Afro-Asian sentiment, for that we are going to create a military vacuum here and let somebody walk into our country. Now that kind of thinking, even if someone from across the channel comes around after having seen Prince Sihanouk or somebody else and then comes around and says, "Let us have the non-communist approach," we are not going to give in to that kind of thing. The Government has to rule the country. If it does not rule, then it is not fit to rule. We cannot by any stretch of our resources, even if we spend all our resources, we would not be able to maintain an army to fight Indonesia. It is not possible. We have to have our friends to help us, and in this we know who really would help us. So it would be rather risky and dangerous for us to think that just because we want to play Afro-Asian politics, or we go into Belgrade or somewhere else, that we should do away with our treaties with Britain or some other countries. We should know where we really get the bread with butter. That part of it we have to be just as pragmatic and just as practical as anything else.

That is all, Sir, I wish to say and I wish to be pardoned for having taken a very long time and before I sit down Sir, I would like to express the hope that we will have another year of good parliamentary life which has been opened by His Majesty yesterday and, as His Majesty expressed the sentiment, that we would begin to progress further from where we have reached. It is our hope and prayer that this country will be saved for the welfare of our people and our descendants as a bastion of true democracy and a country that believes firmly in the parliamentary system of government, and in an economic policy that wants to give everybody a fair chance, and in that it wants mutual accommodation; and that we want to be just left alone, that we do not have desire for anybody's inch of land, and that we do not intend wasting our national resources and divert them into wasteful military commitments; and that we have been required to do so because of the unnecessary and uncalled for and unwarranted threat against our sovereignty, against our independence, by our neighbour. Despite that, our leader, Tunku Abdul Rahman, is prepared to talk peace at any time, and despite the several breach of promises in the past—agreeing to talk, backing out; sending sign for talk, backing out. This is the sort of thing we have known and we have been treated, subjected to it, but yet, let the whole world know that the Tunku is prepared to meet at any time, anywhere, this gentleman, if he is a gentleman, to discuss, so that all that is wanted is merely to live in peace and nothing more. I hope this House will join me in expressing its hope and good wishes to the Prime Minister, when he goes to the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference and also to the Conference in Algiers; and that at Algiers that a final death-blow will be meted out to these confrontation-mongers, so that we will emerge victorious. Thank you very much. (*Applause*).

Enche' Ahmad bin Haji Taff: Dato' Yang di-Pertua, saya rasa baharu kali ini-lah saya mendapat satu kehormatan bagi diri saya untok menyokong chadangan yang di-bawa oleh Yang Berhormat Enche' Athi Nahappan yang berbunyi:

"Ampun Tuanku,

Patek, Yang di-Pertua dan Ahli[2] Dewan Negara Malaysia di-dalam Persidangan Parlimen, memohon ampun mempersembahkan suatu uchapan yang zalil daripada Majlis Dewan Negara menguchapkan berbanyak-banyak shukor dan terima

kaseh kapada Kebawah Duli kerana Titah Uchapan Kebawah Duli pada masa membuka Penggal Yang Kedua Parlimen Yang Kedua."

Dato' Yang di-Pertua, saya rasa seluroh ra'ayat Malaysia bergumbira dengan uchapan daripada Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda pada kali ini kerana tepat dan menyentoh semua bahagian[2] untok kemajuan negara. Kalau kita perhatikan dalam uchapan Seri Paduka Baginda, Duli Yang Maha Mulia menegaskan dalam perkara Ranchangan Pembangunan Malaysia Yang Pertama bagi tahun 1966 dan 1967. Oleh sebab baginda dalam pemerentahan-nya yang chemerlang yang hampir 5 tahun, pada mula-nya bagi Raja yang utama dalam Persekutuan Tanah Melayu kemudian sa-lepas membentok Malaysia juga memerentah seluroh Malaysia, maka itu-lah yang saya katakan sambutan dari seluroh ra'ayat terhadap kandongan daripada uchapan baginda tadi.

Kita semua tahu apakala Persekutuan Tanah Melayu mendapat kemerdekaan-nya satu daripada usaha yang pertama di-jalankan oleh Kerajaan ia-lah Ranchangan Pembangunan Negara. Ranchangan membantu ra'ayat dan satu daripada sebab kita menuntut kemerdekaan, ia-lah dengan sebab di-bawah penjajahan kita merasa segala kemajuan[2] yang di-kehendaki betul[2] oleh ra'ayat—oleh anak negeri tidak dapat di-jalankan dengan baik. Dan dengan ada-nya perasaan dan tuntutan yang di-buat oleh ra'ayat dan di-sandarkan kapada United Nations Charter, maka kita dapat menuntut kemerdekaan tanah ayer kita. Dan malang-nya sunggoh pun daripada awal tahun 1957 dan sa-belum daripada itu manakala kita dapat kemerdekaan, ranchangan[2] yang boleh memajukan negara—yang boleh mendapat faedah kapada ra'ayat seluroh-nya tidak dapat di-selenggarakan dengan sa-penoh[2]-nya, ini sunggoh pun menjadi hairan kalau kita bertanya kapada diri kita sendiri, tetapi kita nampak hingga pada hari ini sebab[2] segala ranchangan[2] bagini tidak dapat di-selenggarakan dengan baik dan ranchak ia-lah dengan sebab ada tentangan[2] fahaman komunis. Tentangan komunis terhadap ranchangan yang memberikan faedah kapada ra'ayat bukan baharu ini, Dato' Yang di-Pertua. Negara kita sa-belum merdeka dan sa-lepas merdeka. hampir 12 tahun menentang pengganas[2] komunis dalam negeri ini. Satu negeri yang kechil—satu negeri yang baharu tegas—berani menentang faham komunis dalam negeri, dan hingga hari ini pun pemimpin[2] berulang[2] kali mengatakan maseh ada lagi bekas[2] kesan daripada tentangan kita terhadap pengganas[2] komunis dalam negara ini. Hingga hari ini maseh ada lagi anak[2] yatim, maseh ada janda[2] yang terkorban sebab banyak menyelamatkan negara daripada tertelan oleh komunis.

Sa-lepas pembentokan Malaysia lagi kuat, lagi terang dan lagi nampak-nya tekanan fahaman komunis untok menghalang kemajuan[2] negara kita. Ini di-buat melaluï tentangan daripada negara tetangga kita Indonesia yang menjalankan satu dasar terhadap negara kita yang di-namakan dasar konfrantasi. Kita menjadi hairan kerana kita anggap Indonesia pada satu masa negara tetangga yang memberi kita insperasi—memberi kita semangat dalam masa kita menuntut kemerdekaan dahulu, dan ra'ayat Malaysia pun dengan ra'ayat Indonesia tidak ada bedza-nya dalam chara hidup hari[2] dan lain[2]-nya. Kebanyakan-nya bertutor satu bahasa, kebanyakan-nya menganut satu ugama dan rupa pun tidak ada bedza-nya dan pandangan kita satu negeri yang kechil—satu negara yang baharu muncul apakala kita merdeka dahulu pun langkah utama yang kita buat ia-lah menghantar satu rombongan ka-negara Indonesia itu hendak merapatkan perhubongan muhibbah di-antara satu negara dengan satu negara. Tetapi, malang-nya kita satu negeri yang jumlah ra'ayat-nya tidak sampai pun 11 million di-tudoh oleh negara tetangga kita Indonesia yang kita mengancham kedudokan-nya negara yang bagitu besar, negara yang sudah lama merdeka yang ra'ayat-nya hampir 100 million dan ini di-muncholkan—di-terangkan kapada dunia[2] luar—dunia[2] yang sa-patut-nya menyokong kita, dunia[2] yang baharu dapat merdeka terutama sa-kali negeri[2] yang di-sebutkan tadi oleh rakan saya negara[2]

Afrika dan Asia. Sebab-nya itu tegas ia-lah kerana kita menentang komunis. Dan kita tahu tentangan yang kita terima daripada Indonesia itu bukan-lah ra'ayat Indonesia bahkan daripada satu fahaman yang anggapan Kerajaan Indonesia sana ia-itu fahaman komunis yang negeri itu sekarang ini hampir[2] di-telan penoh oleh kuasa[2] komunis di-sana. Ini-lah sebab-nya timbul ber-bagai[2] tekanan menghalang kita menjalankan ranchangan[2] kemajuan negara. Tetapi, Dato' Yang di-Pertua, tentangan kita terhadap ini terang dan seluroh ra'ayat tahu boleh di-katakan sa-bahagian besar dunia sekarang telah pun mengetahui dan kita pun mem-buat berbagai[2] persediaan—berbagai[2] persiapan untok menghadapi tentangan itu.

Dalam perkara konfrantasi ini pun bukan sahaja kita berkehendakkan negara[2] lain yang bersempati dengan kita turut bersama[2] membantu kita menghadapi tentangan tadi. Negara[2] dalam Commonwealth saperti negara Australia, New Zealand bersama[2] ber-sempati dengan keadaan kita untok menghadapi tentangan tadi. Tetapi yang sekarang timbul satu lagi ancha-man yang nampak-nya merbahaya yang tidak dapat hendak di-tentukan ia-itu anchaman dalam negeri. Sa-patut-nya pada ketika ini kita meng-hadapi anchaman ini, seluroh tenaga dalam negara yang hasrat-nya ia-lah menjaga keselamatan negara, keme-wahan dan kema'moran ra'ayat sa-patut-nya kita tumpukan segala tenaga kita dalam menyelamatkan negara ini dan apakala kita mengemukakan segala usaha[2] kita saperti yang di-buat oleh pemimpin[2] Kerajaan Perikatan kita, dalam menerangkan keluar negeri tentang krisis yang kita ada pada masa sekarang ini. Tetapi saya katakan—saya anggap sa-bagai anchaman dalam negeri, ada sa-tengah[2] tokoh[2] siasah yang bertanggong-jawab di-sa-tengah[2] negeri dalam Malaysia kita ini mem-buat kata[2] yang bukan membantu bahkan merosakkan nama baik negara kita Malaysia. Ini yang merugikan dan saya fikir boleh di-anggap satu dari-pada bahaya yang saya kata bahaya dalam negeri.

Perkara rumit atau masaalah dalam negeri memang ada di-mana[2] negeri pun dan sa-bagai negara kita yang berdasarkan Parliamentary democracy memang suka ada tegoran[2] yang mem-bena, mengadakan pehak[2] Pembang-kang yang boleh memajukan negara. Tetapi ini perkara[2] dalam negeri sajaha dan perkara luar kita bulat. Tetapi ada sa-tengah[2] tokoh[2] siasah yang bertanggong-jawab tidak dapat mengikuti chara[2] yang di-katakan Parlimentary democracy ini, dan tidak puas pula dengan tidak dapat kuasa—tidak dapat kerusi dalam Parlimen mithal-nya, menchari jalan lain mem-burokkan nama baik negara kita dan meninggi[2]kan apa yang fahaman[2]-nya yang chuma dapat mengikuti oleh segelintir ra'ayat sahaja dalam negeri ini. Saya tujukan, Dato' Yang di-Pertua, kapada satu gulongan parti yang berkuasa pada satu negeri—negeri Singapura dan dalam Parlimen ini pun mendapat 13 kerusi kalau di-kirakan peratus-nya chuma 8 peratus sahaja. Ini-lah pehak yang saya kata-kan chuba menyalah gunakan fahaman yang kita gunakan ia-itu fahaman Parliamentary democracy ini. Pada hal segala kemudahan—segala peluang di-beri kapada semua pehak—kapada anggota negeri ini untok berkuasa dalam negeri ini, tidak ada bedza membedza daripada apa keturunan terdapat di-dalam Perlembagaan kita. Tidak ada sebab-nya pehak yang ter-tentu tadi—tokoh[2] siasah yang terke-muka mengatakan dalam negeri ini tidak ada democracy bahkan ada dis-kreminasi, dan mengadu pula peluang yang tidak dapat kata-nya bukan di-dalam Parlimen ini bahkan di-luar negeri yang tidak ada kena mengena dengan pentadbiran dalam negeri ini yang di-buat oleh tokoh[2] siasah ini dalam lawatan[2] bersendirian-nya; saya katakan lawatan bersendirian, pada mula[2]-nya tokoh siasah ini keluar negeri kata-nya lawatan private—lawatan bersendirian. Tetapi dia mem-bawa segala pegawai[2]-nya, membawa segala T.V., alat[2] Radio bersama[2] beliau melawat chara bersendirian konon-nya ka-negeri[2] Commonwealth kita. Dan mencheritakan pula apa yang tidak puas hati di-negeri luar itu, apa erti-nya ini, Dato' Yang di-Pertua.

Pada hal semalam Seri Paduka Baginda membuka Dewan Parlimen dengan uchapan-nya dan ini hari kita bersidang, di-sini-lah tempat-nya bagi pehak Ahli[2] Wakil Ra'ayat itu boleh mengemukakan apa pendapatan, apa perkara yang tidak menjadi puas hati-nya dan apa tegoran[2] membena yang patut Kerajaan menjalankan, ini-lah tempat-nya bukan luar negeri—negeri[2] yang menganggap kita satu negeri baharu yang memberi bantuan kehormatan kapada kita, yang memberi keperchayaan kapada kita—untok sa-buah negeri yang merdeka dan berdaulat. Ini-lah yang di-kesalkan, pada hal kalau saya hendak cheritakan kejadian[2] dalam negeri yang dia sendiri berkuasa, dia sendiri perentah negeri Singapura yang pendudok-nya chuma hampir satu million lapan ratus yang besar negeri-nya tidak sampai 24 batu persegi sahaja, kejadian[2] yang boleh kalau hendak di-timbulkan dengan tidak ada langsong democracy di-sana bahkan ada banyak kejadian[2] diskreminasi di-tempat itu.

Mr President: Sekarang sudah pukul 1.00, Yang Berhormat boleh menyambongkan uchapan itu bila persidangan ini di-sambong sa-mula.

Will somebody move the motion for adjournment?

ADJOURNMENT

(MOTION)

Dato' T. H. Tan: Mr President, Sir, with your permission, I beg to move.

That notwithstanding the provisions of Standing Order 11, the meeting of the Senate shall now be adjourned until 10 a.m. on the 7th of June, 1965.

Dato' J. E. S. Crawford: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya menyokong.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

That notwithstanding the provisions of Standing Order 11, the meeting of the Senate shall now be adjourned until 10 a.m. on the 7th of June, 1965.

Adjourned at 1.00 p.m.

HUJONGAN KHAS

KAPADA

TITAH UCHAPAN

Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong dalam Majlis Pembukaan Parlimen pada hari Thalatha, 25 haribulan Mei, 1965

Kertas ini ia-lah Hujongan Khas kapada Titah Uchapan yang di-lafadzkan oleh Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong dalam Majlis Pembukaan Parlimen pada hari Thalatha, 25 haribulan Mei, 1965 yang mengandongi lain² penerangan yang lengkap.

JABATAN PERDANA MENTERI

Pada tahun yang lalu beberapa masa-'alah yang besar² terpaksa di-hadapi. Yang amat penting antara-nya ia-lah permusohan dari Indonesia. Sa-lain daripada itu ada pula beberapa masa-'alah dalam negeri yang rumit; kebanyakan-nya timbul oleh kerana permusohan dari Indonesia.

Permusohan dari Indonesia

2. Permusohan Indonesia terhadap negeri ini telah sa-makin sa-hari sa-makin bertambah hinggakan Kerajaan memikirkan mustahak seluroh negeri ini di-ishtiharkan dalam Keadaan Dzarurat. Pada masa dahulu Indonesia hanya menyerang Negeri² Borneo sahaja tetapi pada masa sekarang mereka telah menambah perbuatan² mencheroboh mereka ia-itu dengan mendarat di-Semenanjong Tanah Melayu. Mereka menghantar pula ejen² mereka ka-Semenanjong Tanah Melayu. Kebanyakan daripada perbuatan² mereka ia-lah perbuatan² khianat dan perbuatan² yang menchemaskan orang ramai.

3. Kerajaan telah juga berpendapat ia-itu pilehan² raya bagi Majlis² Meshuarat Tempatan mustahak di-tanggohkan dalam masa Dzarurat ini. Pilehan² raya itu di-tanggohkan bagi sementara waktu sahaja dan akan di-adakan sa-mula apabila sahaja Indonesia memberhentikan pencherobohan-nya. Jika sa-kira-nya ada tempat sa-bagai ahli Majlis² Tempatan itu menjadi kosong dalam masa pilehan² raya itu di-tanggohkan Parti ahli yang mengkosongkan tempat itu akan di-minta memileh chalun bagi mengisi tempat itu.

Perhubongan dengan Kerajaan² Negeri

4. Kerajaan Pusat sentiasa berniat hendak bekerjasama dengan semua Kerajaan² Negeri termasok Kerajaan² Negeri yang bukan-nya di-pegang oleh Parti Perikatan.

Negeri² Baharu

5. Kerja menyatukan Negeri² baharu Malaysia ia-itu Sabah, Sarawak dan Singapura dengan Negeri² Tanah Melayu maseh berjalan terus. Lawatan Sambil Belajar telah di-atorkan bagi pendudok² Sabah dan Sarawak melawat Semenanjong Tanah Melayu dan pendudok² Semenanjong Tanah Melayu melawat Sabah dan Sarawak. Tujuan lawatan² ini ia-lah supaya mereka itu mengetahui akan keadaan² di-negeri ini dan dengan yang demikian dapat mereka faham akan masa'alah² dan hasrat² ra'ayat Malaysia keselurohan-nya. Menteri² dan pegawai² Kerajaan ada-lah di-galakkan melawat Negeri² baharu itu supaya mereka dapat mengetahui lebeh dalam lagi masa'alah² dan hasrat² pendudok² Negeri² itu. Oleh kerana Semenanjong Tanah Melayu terletak-nya jauh dari Negeri² yang baharu itu maka dua orang Menteri telah di-lantek untok memberi nasihat kapada Kerajaan Pusat berkenaan dengan perkara² yang berhubong dengan Negeri² itu. Mereka ia-lah Menteri bagi Hal Ehwal Sarawak dan Menteri bagi Hal Ehwal Sabah dan Pertahanan 'Awam.

6. Ada-lah juga menjadi dasar Kerajaan hendak menggalakkan orang² dari negeri² luar melawat Malaysia supaya mereka dapat mengetahui lebeh dalam lagi perihal negara ini. Dasar ini sedang di-jalankan dan pelawat² dari luar negeri terutama dari negara² Afro-Asia telah sa-makin ramai mengunjongi Malaysia.

7. Dalam beberapa tahun yang lalu ini Lawatan² Sambil Belajar telah di-ator supaya ra'ayat Malaysia dapat melawat negara² tetangga. Dasar ini akan terus berjalan.

Pembangunan

8. Kejayaan yang di-chapai dalam lapangan ekonomi dan masharakat patut sangat mendapat perhatian; inilah satu kejayaan yang negara kita ini, yang baharu merdeka dan kechil ini, boleh berbesar hati.

9. Keluaran barang[2] (output) dalam negeri yang sa-makin bertambah berganda[2] itu menunjokkan kemajuan telah di-chapai dalam lapangan ekonomi. Keluaran barang[2] telah di-taksirkan telah bertambah sa-banyak 25 peratus di-antara tahun 1961 dengan tahun 1964 atau pukul rata bertambah lebeh daripada 8 peratus sa-tahun. Pendudok[2] negara ini telah bertambah ramai hampir[2] 3 peratus banyak-nya sa-tahun ia-itu satu daripada tambahan yang tertinggi sa-kali dalam dunia ini dan oleh itu keluaran barang[2] telah bertambah pukul rata bagi tiap[2] sa-orang hampir[2] 5 peratus banyak-nya.

10. Tambahan pendapatan (income) pukul rata bagi tiap[2] sa-orang kurang daripada tambahan keluaran barang[2] (output) kerana harga getah asli telah sa-makin lama sa-makin turun. Taksiran permulaan menunjokkan ia-itu pendapatan dalam negeri telah bertambah kira[2] 6 peratus sa-tahun antara tahun 1961 dengan tahun 1964. Tambahan ini menunjokkan pendapatan pukul rata tiap[2] sa-orang bertambah sa-banyak 3 peratus sa-tahun.

11. Kemajuan negara kita yang berjalan dengan lanchar-nya itu sangat nyata daripada penanaman modal pehak Kerajaan dan pehak bersendirian yang telah bertambah sa-makin hari sa-makin banyak. Jumlah penanaman modal di-taksir telah bertambah hampir[2] 15 peratus sa-tahun antara tahun 1961 dengan tahun 1964. Apabila penanaman modal itu di-kira sa-bagai sa-bahagian daripada pendapatan negara (national income), maka bahagian penanaman modal itu telah bertambah daripada lebeh kurang 17 peratus dalam tahun 1961 kapada lebeh sadikit daripada 21 peratus dalam tahun 1964. Lebeh kurang 70 peratus daripada wang penanaman modal itu datang-nya dari dalam negeri ini sendiri.

12. Dalam hal kemajuan penanaman modal, perkara yang penting ia-lah penanaman modal pehak Kerajaan dan pehak bersendirian telah bertambah[2]. Kerajaan akan terus menjalankan dasar hendak memberi kemudahan[2] dan peluang[2] kapada pehak[2] bersendirian, baik dalam negeri ini atau pun yang datang dari luar negeri, untok mengambil bahagian dengan bersunggoh[2] dalam usaha hendak memajukan negeri ini. Kemajuan akan dapat di-chapai dengan segera hanya jika sa-kira-nya ikhtiar bersaorangan itu dapat berjalan dengan sa-penoh[2]-nya. Penanaman modal bersendirian yang datang dari luar negeri akan terus di-sambut dengan baik dan di-galakkan kerana peranan-nya untok menambah modal pehak bersendirian yang sedia ada dalam negeri ini dan juga kerana akibah[2] lain yang meninggikan taraf dan mutu teknologi dalam perusahaan negeri ini.

13. Tiap[2] Negeri di-Malaysia pada masa ini sedang melaksanakan ranchangan[2] pembangunan masing[2], ia-itu Tanah Melayu melaksanakan Ranchangan Lima Tahun Yang Kedua 1961-65; Sabah melaksanakan Ranchangan Pembangunan 1965-70; Sarawak melaksanakan Ranchangan Pembangunan 1964-68; dan Singapura melaksanakan Ranchangan Pembangunan Yang Pertama 1961-65. Penanaman modal Kerajaan dalam tahun 1961-64 di-bawah Ranchangan Pembangunan Lima Tahun Yang Kedua Tanah Melayu berjumlah $2,143 juta. Jumlah ini ia-lah lebeh 70 peratus daripada jumlah yang di-ranchangkan ia-itu sa-banyak $2,953 juta. Dalam tahun ini, sa-bahagian daripada tambahan pendapatan kita terpaksa di-untokkan bagi kegunaan pertahanan. Oleh kerana ranchangan kita boleh di-ubah[2] maka dapat-lah peruntokan ini di-buat dengan tiada mengganggu perjalanan usaha hendak memajukan ekonomi dan masharakat. Kerajaan berasa puas hati dengan kemajuan penanaman modal pehak bersendirian. Penanaman modal yang di-kehendaki ia-lah $2,900 juta. Daripada tahun 1961 hingga tahun 1964, lebeh daripada 90 peratus daripada penanaman modal ini telah terchapai.

14. Ranchangan Pembangunan 1959-64 bagi Sabah telah di-selesaikan dengan jaya-nya pada tahun 1964 dan satu Ranchangan Pembangunan Lima-Tahun, 1964-68, yang baharu bagi Sarawak telah di-mulakan dengan sempurna-nya pada tahun 1964 juga. Ranchangan Pembangunan Yang Pertama bagi Singapura 1961-65 sekarang ini hampir[2] siap.

15. Tujuan Kerajaan menjalankan semua ranchangan itu sekarang ini ia-lah hendak meninggikan kebolehan mengeluarkan barang dalam ekonomi negeri[2] itu masing[2], meninggikan pendapatan dan barang[2] yang di-keluarkan oleh tiap[2] sa-orang pen-dudok negeri[2] itu, memberi pekerjaan kapada buroh[2] yang sa-makin hari sa-makin bertambah banyak itu dan membolehkan pendapatan tiap[2] ra'ayat makin sama banyak-nya. Semua ran-changan[2] itu mempunyai maksud hendak membena sa-mula ekonomi negeri[2] itu. Di-Tanah Melayu, Sabah dan Sarawak tujuan-nya ia-lah hendak membanyakkan lagi jenis barang[2] yang di-keluarkan dalam negeri[2] itu dengan menggalakkan kerja memajukan lain[2] barang[2] pertanian yang sesuai sa-lain daripada getah dan memberi galakan kapada usaha hendak mengem-bangkan perusahaan yang di-fikirkan berpatutan. Di-Singapura pula, tujuan-nya ia-lah hendak melebehkan usaha[2] memajukan perusahaan: pada masa yang lalu Singapura ma'amor kerana ia menjadi pusat perdagangan eksepot dan impot.

Ranchangan Malaysia Yang Pertama, 1966-70

16. Bahagian Peranchang Ekonomi dan semua Kementerian[2] Persekutuan dan Jabatan[2] Negeri telah mula men-jalankan kerja menyediakan Ran-changan Malaysia Yang Pertama 1966-70. Dalam pada itu Jawatan-kuasa Peranchang Pembangunan Negara telah di-susun sa-mula supaya ia dapat menggunakan buah fikiran dan pe-ngalaman Negeri[2] Sabah, Sarawak dan Singapura masa menimbangkan masa-alah[2] negara. Sa-lain daripada itu sa-buah Jawatan-kuasa Penasihat kapada Jawatan-kuasa Peranchangan Pem-bangunan Negara mengenai kemajuan perusahaan bersendirian sedang di-tubohkan. Wakil[2] daripada pehak perusahaan bersendirian dan pehak Kerajaan akan menjadi ahli Jawatan-kuasa itu. Tugas-nya ia-lah memberi nasihat tentang hal[2] berkenaan dengan kemajuan 'am-nya dan kemajuan perusahaan bersendirian khas-nya. Kerajaan berharap deraf Ranchangan Malaysia Yang Pertama itu akan sempat di-bentangkan dalam Parlimen sa-belum di-adakan persidangan belan-jawan yang akan datang.

17. Sunggoh pun ada permusohan dari Indonesia dan sunggoh pun per-tahanan Malaysia terpaksa di-perkokoh-kan lagi, Kerajaan ber'azam tidak akan menanggohkan usaha-nya hendak me-majukan ekonomi dan masharakat. Oleh hal yang demikian Ranchangan Malaysia Yang Pertama itu sekarang ini sedang di-gubal dengan maksud supaya ia menjadi suatu ranchangan yang mengandongi chita[2] yang tinggi tetapi munasabah. Maksud Kerajaan membuat ranchangan yang baharu ini ia-lah hendak mengukohkan kemajuan yang telah di-chapai oleh Malaysia pada masa[2] yang lalu dan hendak men-datangkan beberapa kemajuan lagi. Semua usaha[2] ini akan di-jalankan dengan tujuan hendak menchapai ke-majuan ekonomi di-seluroh Malaysia dengan chepat-nya terutama sa-kali di-Negeri[2] Sabah dan Sarawak, mengu-rangkan perbezaan pendapatan pen-dudok[2] dan mengadakan perkhidmatan[2] masharakat dan kemudahan[2] kebu-dayaan dengan chukup-nya supaya darjah kehidupan semua pendudok Malaysia bertambah tinggi. Tujuan Kerajaan membuat ranchangan ini yang terutama sa-kali ia-lah hendak men-chuba menggunakan kemajuan ekonomi dalam masharakat sa-bagai satu alat untok menyatu-padukan ra'ayat negara yang baharu ini.

Membanyakkan Jenis Pertanian

18. Jawatan-kuasa Peranchang Pem-bangunan Negara (NDPC) telah men-jalankan usaha-nya hendak mengkaji bersama[2] dengan Jabatan[2] yang ber-kenaan akan kemungkinan[2] supaya pertanian dapat maju dengan chepat-nya dengan membanyakkan jenis pertanian dan juga hendak meng-adakan ranchangan[2] yang sesuai bagi

di-masokkan dalam Ranchangan Malaysia Yang Pertama. Kerajaan sedang memberi lebeh perhatian kapada kemudahan[2] bagi mempelajari 'ilmu pertanian. Peluang[2] untok menchapai kemajuan dalam lapangan pertanian dalam masa yang pendek ada banyak, akan tetapi sama ada kemajuan pertanian akan terus dan kekal majunya bergantong-lah kapada boleh atau tidak di-adakan banyak ahli[2] pertanian yang terlateh dalam berbagai[2] perengkat latehan untok menjalankan penyelidekan[2] yang mustahak dan untok memberi jaminan supaya hasil[2] penyelidekan yang telah lalu, yang sedang di-jalankan pada masa sekarang, dan yang akan di-jalankan pada masa yang akan datang di-sampaikan kapada petani[2] selurohnya. Kemudahan[2] pelajaran pertanian mustahak-lah di-tambah lagi; tidak kurang daripada 6,000 orang pembantu muda pertanian, 1,500 orang ahli[2] pertanian yang berdiploma dan 750 orang ahli pertanian yang berkelulusan Universiti hendak-lah di-adakan dalam masa lima tahun yang akan datang. Langkah[2] sedang di-jalankan bagi menambah kemudahan[2] yang sedia ada sekarang ini dan bagi mengadakan kemudahan[2] yang baharu supaya ahli[2] pertanian yang terlateh sa-banyak yang di-kehendaki itu dapat di-adakan.

Peranchang Tenaga Ra'ayat

19. Kerajaan mengambil perhatian berat atas bilangan pekerja[2] yang samakin bertambah ramai-nya itu dan masaalah yang timbul daripada-nya ia-itu bagaimana hendak mengadakan pekerjaan bagi mereka. Oleh kerana itu satu bahagian peranchang tenaga ra'ayat telah di-adakan dalam Bahagian Peranchang Ekonomi untok mengetahui dan menyatukan kerja mengadakan ranchangan tenaga ra'ayat dan menyusun ranchangan[2] yang mustahak bagi melaksanakan tujuan[2] Kerajaan—(i) hendak memberi peluang yang chukup untok mendapat kerja kapada orang[2] menganggor dan kapada orang[2] muda yang makin banyak menjadi pekerja pada tiap[2] tahun; (ii) hendak mengadakan ranchangan[2] pelajaran dan latehan untok mengadakan pekerja[2] yang berkepandaian yang chukup bilangan-nya bagi menjalankan kemajuan ekonomi dan juga untok mengadakan kumpulan orang[2] yang cherdek pandai dalam perkara[2] teknik, dan orang[2] yang pandai mengurus perusahaan dan perdagangan supaya pembangunan negara dapat di-jalankan terus dengan chepat-nya. Pada masa ini satu penyiasatan tenaga ra'ayat (manpower survey) yang lengkap sedang di-jalankan. Penyiasatan ini ia-lah suatu langkah untok membolehkan suatu dasar dan ranchangan yang sesuai bagi tenaga ra'ayat dapat di-adakan. Jika Jabatan Perangkaan dan Kementerian Buroh berupaya menjalankan penyiasatan ini, Kerajaan berharap hasil[2] penyiasatan itu akan dapat di-siapkan tidak lama lagi.

Hadiah[2] Latehan di-bawah anjoran Ranchangan Colombo

20. Kerajaan telah terus mengambil peranan yang lebeh besar lagi sa-bagai negara penderma (donor country) dalam Ranchangan Kerjasama Teknik (Technical Co-operative Programme) di-bawah Ranchangan Colombo. Satelah Malaysia di-tubohkan, Kerajaan telah bersetuju mengambil aleh tanggong-jawab kewangan mengenai hadiah[2] latehan yang di-beri oleh Kerajaan Singapura dalam Ranchangan Colombo itu. Oleh kerana Majlis Ranchangan Colombo telah membuat keputusan hendak mengadakan Latehan Bantuan Teknik Antara Kawasan (Intra-Regional Technical Assistance Training) bagi juru[2] teknik, maka Malaysia akan mengadakan banyak lagi jenis[2] latehan dan pengajian bagi negeri[2] tetangga pada tahun ini dan pada tahun[2] yang akan datang. Bahkan hadiah[2] latehan telah di-berikan bukan sahaja kapada Negeri[2] tetangga saperti Burma, Brunai, Nepal, Pakistan, Filipina dan Negeri Thai, tetapi juga kapada Negeri[2] lain saperti Mauritius. Hadiah[2] latehan yang di-adakan itu ia-lah dalam berbagai[2] lapangan ia-itu daripada lapangan pelajaran Ijazah Universiti kapada lapangan kursus[2] latehan dalam Pertanian, Kastam, Pergigian, Chukai Pendapatan, Penanaman Getah, "Agronomy" Padi, Kesihatan Luar Bandar, Talikom dan 'Ilmu Haiwan.

Menggantikan pegawai² dagang dengan pegawai² Malaysia dalam Perkhidmatan 'Awam

21. Pekerjaan menggantikan pegawai² dagang dengan pegawai² tempatan dalam perkhidmatan 'awam sudah hampir siap di-uruskan. Pada akhir bulan Mach, 1965, sa-banyak 95.46 peratus daripada jumlah pegawai² yang berhak (entitled officers) dalam perkhidmatan 'awam telah bersara atau sedang berchuti sa-belum bersara. Sa-belum daripada 1 haribulan Julai, 1965 sa-banyak 59 orang pegawai² dagang lagi akan berhenti. Kebanyakan Pegawai² dagang yang maseh berkhidmat lagi ia-lah bekerja dalam Jabatan Polis. Mereka maseh di-kehendaki berkhidmat lagi oleh kerana permusohan Indonesia terhadap Malaysia.

Tuntutan Kaki-tangan Kerajaan

22. Baru² ini beberapa Kesatuan Pekerja dalam perkhidmatan 'awam telah mengancham hendak mengambil tindakan perusahaan. Ada daripada-nya telah menjalankan dasar "kerja-perlahan²" dengan berpura² mereka itu ia-lah "bekerja-mengikut-peratoran". Satu bahagian telah di-adakan dalam Pejabat Perjawatan Malaysia bagi menguruskan tuntutan² Pehak Kaki-tangan Kerajaan dalam Majlis Whitley yang belum selesai. Tugas bahagian ini ia-lah untok mengelolakan semua tuntutan Pehak Kaki-tangan (Staff Side) dalam Majlis Whitley supaya gaji dan sharat² perkhidmatan mereka di-semak sa-mula.

23. Apabila menimbangkan tuntutan² daripada kaki-tangan-nya, Kerajaan sangat mustahak memikirkan bukan sahaja kepentingan kaki-tangan-nya, tetapi Kerajaan terpaksa juga memikirkan kepentingan negara seluroh-nya dan kedudokan kewangan bagi membayar tuntutan² itu. Sekarang ini jika gaji banyak sangat naik-nya maka Kerajaan tidak akan dapat membayar-nya, kechuali di-naikkan chukai.

Surohanjaya Gaji

24. Kerajaan juga telah melantek satu Surohanjaya Khas Gaji yang di-pengerusikan oleh Tuan Hakim Suffian bagi mengkaji sa-mula seluroh susunan gaji kaki-tangan Kerajaan dalam perkhidmatan 'awam.

KEMENTERIAN BUROH

25. Kerajaan terus menjalankan dengan giat-nya dasar yang telah di-ishtiharkan bagi memperbaiki kebajikan pekerja dan untok mengelokkan lagi sharat² pekerjaan serta meninggikan lagi taraf hidup mereka. Kerajaan juga amat mengambil berat dalam perkara memberi segala pertolongan kapada orang yang menganggor supaya mendapat pekerjaan, dan melateh belia² dalam berbagai² jenis kepandaian bukan sahaja kerana hendak menolong mereka mendapat pekerjaan bahkan kerana menambah bilangan pekerja² yang berkepandaian yang sangat² di-kehendaki dalam perdagangan dan perusahaan yang sa-makin bertambah banyak di-negeri ini.

26. Kerajaan sedar betapa mustahak-nya di-adakan suatu ranchangan yang lengkap bagi menjamin nasib pekerja². Oleh sebah itu Kerajaan berchadang hendak mengadakan satu ranchangan penchen bagi orang yang tiada berdaya membuat kerja lagi dengan sa-berapa segera-nya. Dan juga Undang² akan di-adakan tiada berapa lama lagi untok mengelokkan lagi keadaan rumah² yang di-sediakan bagi pekerja², menentukan sharat² mereka bekerja dan menjaga keselamatan pekerja yang berumor di-antara 14 dengan 18 tahun yang bekerja di-tempat² hiboran orang ramai.

27. Kerajaan sedia ma'alum ia-itu pekerja² yang berkepandaian mustahak di-tambah bilangan-nya. Oleh sebab itu satu daripada usaha² Kementerian ini ia-lah melateh pelateh² di-bawah Ranchangan Perlatehan Kebangsaan. Ranchangan ini telah di-mulakan pada tahun 1957 dan pada masa ini terus berjalan dengan jaya-nya. Pelateh² yang mengambil bahagian dalam Ranchangan ini telah bertambah ia-itu daripada 70 orang pada masa Ranchangan ini di-mulakan telah bertambak menjadi 769 orang pada akhir tahun 1964. Hal yang demikian menunjokkan betapa penting dan maju-nya Ranchangan Perlatehan ini.

28. Dalam tahun 1964 telah banyak di-jalankan usaha[2] bagi memperbaiki perhubongan pekerja[2] dengan majikan. Kerajaan menjunjong tinggi ikrar Majlis Pertubohan[2] Majikan Tanah Melayu dan Kongres Kesatuan Sakerja Malaysia mengaku ta'at setia dan menyokong Kerajaan dalam masa Indonesia melakukan konfrantasi dan pencherobohan. Kerajaan berasa amat gembira menerima ikrar[2] ta'at setia ini dan ikrar[2] ini amat-lah penting kapada Kerajaan.

29. Peratoran tata-tertib yang telah di-buat bersama[2] oleh pertubohan majikan[2] dengan pertubohan pekerja[2] ada-lah satu bakti yang chemerlang dalam perkara perhubongan pekerja[2] dengan majikan[2]. Peratoran itu menetapkan langkah[2] bagi mengekalkan keamanan perusahaan, terutama sakali dalam masa negara ini dalam keadaan Dzarurat. Usaha[2] telah di-jalankan terus menerus bagi mengekalkan keamanan dalam perdagangan dan perusahaan. Perhubongan antara majikan dengan pekerja dalam perusahaan yang di-jalankan oleh pehak bersendirian pada 'am-nya baik. Bukti yang menunjokkan demikian ia-lah pehak majikan dan pehak pekerja telah berjaya mengikat beberapa banyak perjanjian.

KEMENTERIAN HAL EHWAL DALAM NEGERI

Faham Kominis dan Gerakan[2] Sabversif

30. Faham Kominis dan gerakan[2] sabversif terus menjadi satu anchaman kapada keselamatan negara dan chara hidup kita. Kerajaan sedar terhadap anchaman[2] Kominis dan gerakan[2] sabversif ini dan bersedia menentang dan mengawal anchaman[2] tersebut. Demokrasi berparlimen ada-lah menjadi satu perinsip Kerajaan dan Kerajaan akan mempertahankan susunan pemerentahan dan keperchayaan-nya ini sampai ka-akhir. Orang[2] Kominis yang telah gagal dalam perchubaan mereka untok merampas kuasa dan mena'alok negara ini dengan kekerasan, bergiat dan chergas pula di-bidang sabversif. Kegiatan sabversif ini ada-lah di-tumpukan dan di-tujukan ka-atas badan[2] belia, persatuan[2] buroh dan parti[2] politik.

Konfrantasi

31. Konfrantasi Indonesia terhadap Malaysia sudah masok dua tahun. Konfrantasi di-mulakan di-bidang[2] kebudayaan, ekonomi dan politik dan kemudian-nya di-perluaskan ka-bidang[2] ketenteraan dan gerakan[2] sabversif dan sekarang ini sudah pula berubah chorak. Konfrantasi dalam bidang ketenteraan yang dahulu-nya di-hadkan kapada pencherobohan di-negeri[2] Sabah dan Sarawak, sekarang ini di-perbesarkan untok meliputi Semenanjong Tanah Melayu. Indonesia sekarang ini dengan tidak segan[2] lagi mempergunakan anggota[2] biasa Angkatan Bersenjata untok melakukan pencherobohan. Pencherobohan ini ada-lah pendaratan[2] yang di-lancharkan dari udara dan dari laut di-Semenanjong Tanah Melayu dan ada-lah penchabulan terhadap kedaulatan negara ini. Keterangan yang menunjokkan pencherobohan dan penyusunan Indonesia hingga masa ini ada-lah saperti berikut:

Negeri[2] Tanah Melayu—(*a*) Pendaratan dari laut ia-lah sa-banyak 13, termasok tiga pertemporan di-perayeran Malaysia; dan (*b*) satu pencherobohan dari udara ia-itu di-Labis.

Negeri[2] Borneo—(*a*) Dari darat—42; (*b*) Dari laut—13; dan (*c*) Dari udara—48.

32. Gerakan[2] sabversif yang di-lakukan oleh Indonesia maseh di-teruskan. Dalam Titah Di-Raja pada tahun lepas telah di-terangkan bahawa ada-lah menjadi tujuan utama Indonesia untok menggulingkan Kerajaan Malaysia yang di-pileh oleh ra'ayat dan menggantikan-nya dengan satu Kerajaan yang menyokong Kerajaan Indonesia yang akan menjadikan Malaysia satu wilayah ta'alokan segala yang mungkin dan boleh di-pergunakan; dan Kertas Puteh yang di-terbitkan baharu[2] ini yang di-beri tajok "Pakatan Khianat Pechah" mencheritakan satu pakatan khianat oleh ahli[2] politik yang kechewa dan yang menyokong Indonesia untok menggulingkan Kerajaan kita yang di-pileh mengikut perlembagaan. Dengan terbongkar-nya pakatan khianat ini maka negeri ini telah terpelihara dari satu suasana yang memalukan.

33. Untok menjayakan pencherobohan bersenjata dan gerakan[2] sabversif di-Malaysia, Indonesia telah memperhebatkan lagi perbuatan[2] pengkhianatan untok menimbulkan huruhara dan perasaan gempar di-kalangan ra'ayat jelata. Perchubaan[2] pengkhianat[2] ini sa-takat ini tidak-lah berapa berat akibat-nya; tetapi perbuatan[2] meletupkan bom di-MacDonald House di-Singapura itu jelas-lah bahawa perbuatan[2] pengkhianat[2] Indonesia itu akan mendatangkan bahaya yang besar. Amat-lah tidak bijak untok kita memperkechil dan mempersendakan musoh kita; kita patut-lah sentiasa bersedia dan berwaspada dan terus bekerja sama dengan pemerentah untok menghapuskan musoh yang berada di-kalangan kita. Kerajaan sedar terhadap bahaya dari pehak musoh yang di-timbulkan oleh konfrantasi dan segala yang perlu akan di-pergunakan untok menentang bahaya ini.

34. Sa-lain daripada gerakan[2] ketenteraan Kerajaan telah juga mengambil langkah[2] lain untok mengawal bahaya[2] yang di-timbulkan oleh pengkhianat[2] Indonesia. Salah satu daripada langkah[2] ini ia-lah menubohkan satu Jawatan-kuasa Pusat Sasaran Penting yang mempunyai jawatan[2]-kuasa kechil di-tiap[2] negeri. Kewajipan Jawatan-kuasa ini ia-lah untok menimbang dan memereksa segala perkara yang bersangkutan dengan chara[2] dan langkah[2] menentang perbuatan[2] pengkhianatan merosakkan sasaran[2] penting. Jawatan-kuasa ini telah pun memileh segala tempat[2] dan bangunan[2] mustahak dan penting sa-bagai Sasaran Penting. Sasaran Penting ini ada-lah di-ishtiharkan sa-bagai Kawasan[2] atau Tempat[2] Larangan dengan tujuan supaya boleh di-buat langkah[2] keselamatan khas dan dengan tujuan untok mengawal orang keluar masok dan gerak geri orang[2] di-kawasan[2] atau tempat[2] itu.

35. Satu lagi langkah yang di-jalankan oleh Kerajaan ia-lah memulakan dan melaksanakan Pendaftaran Penghuni[2] Rumah. Tujuan-nya ia-lah supaya pehak berkuasa boleh mengawal dan memerhatikan jejak langkah anasir[2] Indonesia dan Kominis di-negeri ini. Langkah ini di-jalankan mengikut Peratoran[2] Dzarurat Pendaftaran Penghuni[2] Rumah tahun 1965, dan di-dasarkan pada Undang[2] yang sama yang terpakai dalam masa Dzarurat dahulu.

36. Di-bawah kuat-kuasa Peratoran[2] ini ada-lah menjadi suatu kewajipan tiap[2] Penghuni Rumah menyimpan satu daftar nama tiap[2] orang yang diam di-dalam rumah dan bangunan-nya. Ada-lah menjadi kewajipan-nya juga untok menchatitkan keterangan mengenai tiap[2] orang yang datang dan meninggalkan rumah-nya. Ia hendak-lah mengeluarkan daftar itu apabila di-minta oleh orang[2] yang di-beri kuasa berbuat demikian.

Pasokan[2] Pengawal Kampong

37. Kenyataan[2] yang di-buat oleh pengkhianat Indonesia yang telah di-tangkap berikutan dengan gerakan[2] sabversif dan pengkhianatan[2] di-pertengahan tahun 1964 menunjokkan, di-antara perkara[2] lain, bahawa pencherobohan[2] Indonesia yang datang dengan perahu[2] kechil mudah sa-kali mendarat di-pantai barat Tanah Melayu dan juga di-satengah[2] tempat di-Pantai Timor dengan sharat chuacha baik.

38. Memandang kapada keadaan yang demikian, maka ada-lah di-fikirkan bahawa pehak Angkatan[2] Bersenjata dan pehak Polis sahaja tidak mungkin dapat menjalankan kerja mengawal penyusupan[2] itu dengan sempurna, kerana untok berbuat demikian berkehendakkan anggota[2] yang lebeh ramai dan ini akan menghalang mereka dari menjalankan tugas[2]-nya yang biasa. Dalam keadaan negara menghadapi anchaman ini ada-lah di-fikirkan bahawa patut benar ra'ayat jelata yang ta'at setia membantu Kerajaan menjaga negeri ini menentang penyusup[2] dan pencheroboh[2] itu. Satu badan sukarelawan yang di-panggil Pasokan Kawalan telah di-tubohkan dengan tujuan untok memberi tahu Kerajaan apa[2] juga yang di-dengar dan di-lihat-nya tentang gerakan penyusup[2] Indonesia.

39. Pasokan Kawalan ini terdiri daripada sukarelawan[2] daripada semua kaum dari Kampong[2] dan Bandar[2]

yang akan meronda dan mengawal kawasan[2] yang tertentu. Yang bertanggong-jawab ka-atas pasokan ini ia-lah Pegawai[2] Daerah di-tiap[2] daerah yang pula bertanggong-jawab kapada Setia-usaha Kerajaan Negeri. Walau bagaimana pun, untok menjalankan dan mentadbir pasokan ini sa-bagai satu badan, sa-orang Pengarah Pasokan Kawalan telah pun di-lantek. Amat-lah menggalakkan bahawa pasokan kawalan ini ada-lah di-sokong oleh ra'ayat dan pada masa sekarang ini lebeh kurang 900,000 orang telah pun bertugas dengan sukarela, dan ramai lagi di-jangka akan memasoki pasokan kawalan ini.

40. Sa-bagai sukarelawan ahli[2] Pasokan Kawalan tidak-lah di-beri apa[2] gaji untok khidmat[2] mereka. Mereka hanya-lah di-beri barang[2] yang di-perlukan, saperti baju hujan, lampu pichit, tongkat[2] dan wisel. Pasokan[2] Kawalan ini telah menunjokkan kejayaan-nya bila kita mengingatkan bahawa banyak kejayaan menghapuskan musoh kita ada-lah hasil dari ma'alumat[2] yang di-beri oleh Ahli[2] Pasokan Kawalan itu. Bukan sahaja mereka telah menolong dan membantu Pasokan Keselamatan untok menangkap dan menghapuskan pencheroboh[2], tapi juga mereka dengan sa-chara tidak langsong, menerusi kawalan[2] mereka di-kampong[2] telah menghindar kejadian jenayah daripada berlaku dengan banyak-nya di-seluroh negeri.

Pertubohan Pengganas[2] Kominis di-Utara Malaya

41. Walau pun perkara yang utama ia-lah menentang konfrantasi dari pehak Indonesia, Kerajaan tidak-lah pula berdiam diri daripada menjalankan ikhtiar hendak menghapuskan saki baki ahli[2] Pertubohan Pengganas[2] Kominis di-kawasan Sempadan Thai/Malaysia. Pasokan Keselamatan kita, dengan di-bantu oleh Pasokan Keselamatan Thai dari masa ka-semasa telah menjalankan gerakan[2] bersama menentang dan memburu Pengganas[2] Kominis. Pasokan Keselamatan Malaysia telah bekerjasama dengan pehak Thai dengan erat-nya; baharu[2] ini Kerajaan telah menanda tangani satu Perjanjian Sempadan dengan pehak Kerajaan Thai, yang membolehkan kedua[2] pehak bekerjasama dengan lebeh erat lagi untok menghapuskan saki baki Pengganas[2] Kominis.

Pasokan Polis di-Raja Malaysia

42. Pasokan Polis Di-Raja Malaysia sa-takat ini dapat menghadapi chabaran[2] dan anchaman[2] dengan menggunakan ahli[2] dan alat[2] yang ada sekarang, tetapi untok melengkapkan diri bagi melaksanakan tugas[2] yang bertambah, perlu-lah pasokan ini di-perbesarkan. Lebeh daripada 3,000 orang telah di-ambil berlateh pada tahun yang sudah. Dengan tujuan supaya taraf dan kechekapan Pasokan Polis ini terpelihara maka kursus[2] latehan dan kursus ulang-kaji telah di-uruskan. Di-tiap[2] Sekolah Latehan pelateh[2] baru dari tiap[2] negeri di-Malaysia telah di-beri kesempatan berchampor gaul di-antara satu dengan lain dan ini telah mendorong perasaan yang mereka itu satu bangsa. Kerajaan terus menjalankan dasar melateh anggota[2] polis di-luar negeri dan beberapa orang pegawai telah di-hantar keluar negeri untok mendapat latehan.

43. Pembaharuan dan pembesaran Pasokan Polis Laut telah di-jalankan terus.

44. Kerajaan maseh terus mengambil perhatian berat terhadap kebajikan Anggota[2] Pasokan Polis, terutama sakali mata[2] biasa. Di-dalam Ranchangan Pembangunan Lima Tahun yang sedang di-jalankan sekarang ranchangan untok mendirikan rumah[2] kediaman untok anggota[2] polis biasa telah di-ranchangkan. Ada-lah di-harapkan menjelang akhir tahun 1965 ini apabila Ranchangan Pembangunan Lima Tahun ini berakhir, 1,454 buah rumah[2] kediaman akan siap.

45. Sa-lain daripada rumah[2] ini bangunan[2] Polis saperti di-sebutkan di-bawah ini telah juga di-dirikan: 14 buah Balai Polis kechil; 3 buah Balai Ibu Pejabat Daerah; 2 buah Ibu Pejabat Lengkongan Polis; dan 1 buah Ibu Pejabat Kontingen. Sabanyak 10 buah lagi Balai Polis kechil di-jangka siap pada hujong tahun ini. Kerja[2] mendirikan bangunan Ibu

Pejabat Pasokan Polis Hutan di-Tanjong Rambutan sedang di-jalankan dan pada masa ini 600 buah rumah quarters sedang di-dirikan.

Pasokan Senoi Pra'aq

46. Sa-bagai suatu pasokan yang bertugas saperti angkatan tentera yang terdiri dari orang[2] asli, Pasokan Senoi Pra'aq ini telah menjalankan tugas-nya dengan chekap dan bersunggoh[2]. Kerajaan telah lama memikirkan tentang masa hadapan anggota[2] Senoi Pra'aq. Kerajaan telah memutuskan hendak menjadikan Pasokan Senoi Pra'aq satu pasokan dalam Angkatan Polis Di-Raja Malaysia mulai 1hb Januari, 1966, dan sa-belum di-buat demikian, sharat[2] perkhidmatan dan tangga-gaji mesti-lah di-tetapkan.

Jabatan Kimia

47. Jabatan Kimia dengan makmal[2] penyelidekan-nya di-Petaling Jaya, Pulau Pinang dan Kuching menjalankan usaha memberi huraian dan nasihat kapada jabatan[2] Kerajaan yang lain yang ta' mempunyai kemudahan saperti itu. Untok meluaskan perkhidmatan yang di-sediakan, Kerajaan berchadang hendak mendirikan chabang makmal[2] penyelidekan di-Johor Tengah, di-Pantai Timor Malaya dan di-Sabah. Jabatan ini akan selesai di-Malayanisekan sa-belum bulan Jun, 1965.

Pejabat[2] Perchetakan Kerajaan

48. Chawangan Perchetakan di-Ipoh telah siap dalam tahun 1964 dan bersama[2] dengan chawangan[2] Perchetakan yang lain di-Johor, Kedah dan Trengganu, pekerjaan perchetakan telah boleh di-buat sendiri. Oleh yang demikian dapat-lah Pejabat Perchetakan menyelenggarakan segala chetakan Kerajaan yang dahulu-nya di-buat dengan kontrek.

49. Di-Sarawak, Pejabat Perchetakan terpaksa mengalami pekerjaan[2] yang sesak kerana keperluan[2] Pejabat Pembangunan Luar Bandar dan Jawatan-kuasa Keselamatan Dalam Negeri untok perchetakan beberapa surat[2] siaran, poster[2] dan berbagai[2] siaran penerangan yang lain. Jika keadaan ini terus berlaku, Pejabat Perchetakan terpaksa di-besarkan dan amat-lah di-harapkan pekerjaan meluaskan Pejabat ini akan di-selenggarakan di-bawah Ranchangan Pembangunan Malaysia Yang Pertama.

Pejabat Penjara

50. Dengan tertuboh-nya Malaysia kuasa pentadbiran Jabatan Penjara Malaysia dalam segala bentok telah di-ambil aleh oleh Surohanjaya Penjara, Malaysia, yang berpusat di-Taiping.

51. Dengan tujuan hendak mensesuaikan pentadbiran tempat[2] tahanan dengan kehendak[2] moden, pemulehan peribadi penjenayah ada-lah di-utamakan. Dengan tujuan yang demikian perusahaan[2] Penjara telah di-kembangkan untok memberi lebeh ramai orang[2] salah Latehan[2] dalam perusahaan supaya, apabila mereka di-bebaskan, mereka tidak akan melakukan jenayah untok menchari nafkah hidup mereka.

52. Dengan tujuan supaya Jabatan Penjara maju, sesuai dengan kaedah[2] dan pendapat[2] moden mengenai pentadbiran tempat[2] tahanan, maka Kerajaan memberi peluang menghantar Pegawai[2] Penjara keluar negeri untok belajar di-bawah Ranchangan Colombo dan Biasiswa[2] Bantuan Latehan. Pegawai[2] Penjara telah mengikuti kursus[2] latehan sa-lama tiga bulan di-Pusat Menchegah Jenayah dan Pembaikan Akhlak Pensalah[2], di-Fuchu, Tokyo, yang di-anjorkan oleh Bangsa[2] Bersatu bagi kawasan Asia dan Timor Jauh.

53. Dengan ada-nya konfrantasi dan oleh kerana gerakan[2] sabversif gulongan[2] dan orang[2] yang pro-Indonesia maka penjara[2] dan khemah[2] tahanan telah penoh dengan orang[2] tahanan. Oleh hal yang demikian maka khemah[2] tahanan baharu perlu di-dirikan di-Jesselton dan Kuching, dan sa-buah lagi di-chadang hendak di-bena di-Taiping.

54. Sekolah Laki[2] Henry Gurney di-Telok Mas telah sesak; dan keadaan ini maseh lagi merupakan suatu kerunsingan walau pun ia telah agak di-kurangkan dengan tertuboh-nya sa-buah lagi sekolah yang sa-rupa

di-Melaka. Usaha telah di-jalankan untok mendapat suatu tempat yang sesuai untok memberi pengajaran dan latehan praktikal dalam bidang pertanian.

Jabatan Penchegah Rasuah

55. Segala usaha telah di-jalankan untok menchegah rasuah, dan untok matlamat ini, Bahagian Jenayah Khas, Polis dan Jabatan Penchegah Rasuah telah mengambil segala langkah[2] yang boleh untok menchegah rasuah. Dalam tahun 1964, sa-banyak 42 perkara rasuah telah di-bawa ka-Mahkamah, sa-ramai 23 orang di-hukum dan 6 orang di-bebaskan; 13 perkara rusuah lagi maseh menunggu pengadilan.

56. Pengarah Jabatan Penchegah Rasuah dengan mengikut sharat[2] di-dalam Piagam-nya telah memereksa kembali susunan dan pentadbiran Jabatan ini. Beliau telah membuat beberapa shor dan shor[2] itu ada-lah di-dalam pertimbangan pada masa ini.

Jabatan Imigeresen

57. Kemajuan telah di-buat untok menchapai persamaan dalam perlaksanaan dasar imigeresen sa-luroh Malaysia. Kemajuan besar yang di-chapai oleh Jabatan ini ia-lah mengeluarkan Passport Malaysia yang baharu.

Pejabat Besar Pendaftaran

58. Berikutan dengan penubohan Malaysia, maka sistem pendaftaran di-Singapura dan Sarawak yang maseh menggunakan Kad Pengenalan Kertas, telah di-kaji dengan tujuan supaya di-samakan dengan sistem di-Negeri[2] Tanah Melayu, ia-itu dengan menggunakan Kad Plastik yang berlainan warna.

Kewargaan Negara

59. Dalam tahun 1964 berikutan dengan penubohan Malaysia, persiapan[2] telah di-atorkan bagi menjalankan pendaftaran warga negara di-Sarawak dan Sabah, di-mana di-jangka permintaan[2] menjadi warga negara akan di-terima dengan banyak. Pegawai[2] dari Tanah Melayu telah melawat ka-Sarawak dan Sabah untok mengatorkan persiapan[2] dan pegawai[2] kanan dari kedua buah negeri itu telah di-bawa ka-Pejabat Pendaftaran Warga Negara di-Petaling Jaya untok menerima latehan.

60. Jumlah pendudok[2] yang telah di-luluskan sijil warga negara-nya dalam tahun 1964, ia-lah sa-banyak 45,853 orang, dan dengan ini jumlah pendudok[2] yang telah menerima sijil warga negara sejak hari Merdeka telah menjadi 1,681,683 orang. Daripada jumlah 45,853 orang yang di-luluskan sijil warga negara dalam tahun 1964 itu, lebeh kurang 63 peratus ia-lah kanak[2] kapada warga negara yang telah berdaftar di-bawah perkara 15 (2) atau 15 (3) Perlembagaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu.

61. Semenjak hari Malaysia, hingga akhir tahun 1964 sa-ramai 466 orang pendudok[2] Singapura yang menjadi warga negara Singapura telah di-luluskan menjadi warga negara Malaysia.

Perkara menggantikan pegawai[2] dagang dengan pegawai[2] anak negeri dalam lapangan Perdagangan dan Perusahaan

62. Kerajaan amat sedar tentang keperluan untok menggantikan pegawai[2] dagang dengan pegawai[2] anak negeri dalam lapangan Perdagangan dan Perusahaan, terutama memandangkan bahawa lebeh ramai warga negara[2] negeri ini mendapat kelulusan[2] yang di-kehendaki untok mengisi jawatan[2] kosong dan mengambil tempat[2] pegawai dagang yang sudah pun memegang jawatan[2] yang tinggi. Kerajaan tahu masa'alah ini dan suatu Jawatan-kuasa Khas Kabinet telah di-lantek untok memereksa kemajuan dan mengambil langkah untok menggantikan pegawai[2] dagang dengan pegawai[2] anak negeri dalam lapangan Perdagangan dan Perusahaan dengan sachara beransor[2].

KEMENTERIAN HAL EHWAL SABAH DAN PERTAHANAN 'AWAM

63. Kementerian Hal Ehwal Sabah dan Pertahanan 'Awam telah di-jadikan sa-bagai satu Kementerian yang berasingan mulai daripada pertengahan bulan Februari 1965. Pada masa yang lalu Pejabat Pertahanan

'Awam ada-lah menjadi tanggong-jawab Kementerian Kerajaan Tempatan dan Perumahan.

64. Sa-belum bulan Mach tahun 1964, jabatan Pertahanan 'Awam chuma mempunyai dua buah bahagian sahaja, satu di-Kuala Lumpur dan satu lagi di-Pulau Pinang. Kedua[2] bahagian ini mempunyai ahli[2] sukarela yang berjumlah 1,500 orang. Mengikut keputusan Juma'ah Menteri pada bulan Mach tahun 1964, pertubohan Pertahanan 'Awam telah di-perluaskan ka-seluroh Malaysia. Pada masa sekarang anggota Pasokan Setia Negara dan ahli[2] sukarela dalam pertubohan ini berjumlah 15,000 orang dan lebeh ramai lagi orang 'awam akan di-panggil berkhidmat dalam pertubohan ini mengikut Undang[2] Tenaga Ra'ayat.

(A) Latehan dan Penyatuan

65. Latehan[2] telah di-jalankan di-semua bahagian dan juga di-bahagian[2] kechil bagi ahli[2] pertubohan ini. Di-bahagian[2] yang besar saperti bandar Kuala Lumpur dan Pulau Pinang, latehan ini telah pun selesai dan lain[2] latehan pula sedang di-jalankan lagi. Di-bandar Kuala Lumpur, latehan ini di-adakan di-Sekolah Kampong Pandan dan juga di-Ibu Pejabat Pertahanan 'Awam di-Jalan Padang Tembak.

66. Latehan berasingan yang sa-rupa ini telah di-adakan baharu[2] ini di-Sekolah Pusat Latehan Bomba Gombak untok Penolong[2] Jurulateh dengan bertujuan mengadakan satu latehan yang sama di-seluroh negeri. Di-daerah[2] yang telah mempunyai pertubohan[2] Pertahanan 'Awam Jawatankuasa[2] telah di-tubohkan. Jawatankuasa ini terdiri dari pegawai[2] Perkhidmatan[2]. Perubatan dan Bomba, Kebajikan Masharakat, Pertubohan Sukarela saperti St. John Ambulance dan Palang Merah dan juga lain[2] Jabatan Kerajaan bagi mengadakan peratoran dalam menjalankan gerakan[2].

(B) Ranchangan Pertahanan Tanpa Gerakan

67. Ada empat buah ranchangan tanpa gerakan pertahanan untok di-laksanakan dan ranchangan[2] ini ada-lah saperti berikut: (i) memindahkan orang[2] yang hilang rumah; (ii) menyekat penggunaan lampu; (iii) menjaga apa di-bangunan; dan (iv) Perkhidmatan Bomba Tambahan.

68. Ranchangan[2] ini sedang di-jalankan sekarang di-tingkat bahagian sahaja. Pusat[2] pertolongan chemas dan pusat rehat akan juga di-adakan di-tiap[2] bahagian. Kesemua ranchangan ini akan di-selenggarakan dengan sachepat mungkin. Bandar Kuala Lumpur mempunyai 100 buah pusat wadan dan pusat pertolongan chemas dan juga pusat[2] sambutan dan berehat. Kira[2] 1,000 orang ahli yang telah di-panggil berkhidmat di-bawah Undang[2] Tenaga Ra'ayat sedang menjalani latehan sa-bagai Ahli[2] Bomba Tambahan.

(C) Amaran Serangan Udara

69. Ranchangan Amaran Serangan Udara dan sekatan chahaya lampu sedang di-jalankan sekarang dan semboyan[2] telah pun di-pasang di-Singapura dan Kuala Lumpur. Beberapa buah semboyan lagi akan di-pasangkan di-merata tempat di-seluroh negara.

70. Kerajaan telah juga memutuskan bahawa penggunaan semboyan sa-masa keadaan dzarurat ini akan di-haramkan kechuali oleh pehak polis, ambulance, pasokan bomba, pertahanan 'awam dan lain[2] pehak yang telah di-benarkan oleh Menteri.

(D) Perkakas Latehan dan Kelengkapan Diri

71. Kebanyakan daripada perkakas latehan dan kelengkapan diri telah pun di-bahagi[2]kan kapada semua ahli[2] dalam pertubohan ini. Semua anggota Perkhidmatan Negara dan Sukarela telah di-lengkapkan dengan pakaian seragam dan di-benarkan menggunakan perkakas yang perlu sa-masa mereka berlateh dan mereka ini semua di-bayar elaun. Pertubohan Pertahanan 'Awam di-Kuala Lumpur ini ada-lah menjalankan kawalan 24 jam dan pusat kawalan-nya di-Jalan Padang Tembak sentiasa bekerja siang dan malam.

72. Dalam titah Seri Paduka Baginda pada tahun yang lalu berkenaan

dengan undang[2] dan ke'adilan, Baginda telah menyebut berkenaan dengan tugas menyemak undang[2], yang pada masa itu baharu sahaja di-mulai. Semenjak itu kerja bagi mengubah segala undang[2] Malaysia, supaya undang[2] itu dapat di-sesuaikan dengan Perlembagaan Persekutuan telah hampir siap dan banyak kemajuan telah di-chapai dalam kerja menyemak undang[2] yang terkanun.

73. Suatu kumpulan penggubal undang[2] telah memereksa segala undang[2] yang berkaitan yang ada terkanun di-seluroh Malaysia—lebeh kurang 1,700 undang[2] semua-nya—pertama-nya, bagi menentukan mana daripada undang[2] ini ada-lah undang[2] persekutuan dan, kedua-nya, bagi menentukan mana daripada-nya patut di-kekalkan, mana daripada-nya patut di-mansokhkan dan di-ganti, dan mana daripada-nya patut di-hapuskan kuatkuasa-nya dengan jalan di-mansokhkan langsong.

74. Kerajaan berchadang hendak mengemukakan dalam persidangan Parlimen yang sekarang ini undang[2] (sa-tengah-nya telah pun di-gubal) bagi memansokhkan undang[2] yang telah menchapai maksud[2]-nya atau yang kerana sebab[2] lain tidak lagi di-kehendaki—lebeh kurang 300 semua-nya.

75. Sa-belum hujong tahun ini ada-lah di-jangka bahawa Pesurohjaya[2] Chetakan Sa-mula yang di-lantek di-bawah Undang[2] Chetakan Sa-mula Undang[2] Persekutuan, 1965, yang di-luluskan dalam bulan Mach yang lalu mungkin telah mengusahakan supaya di-terbitkan chetakan[2] sa-mula bagi sa-bagagian besar daripada undang[2] yang berjalan kuatkuasa-nya di-segala bahagian Malaysia, supaya chetakan[2] yang kemas dan lengkap hingga tarikh yang terakhir bagi undang[2] ini dapat di-adakan untok semua orang yang berkehendakkan-nya.

76. Suatu Rang Undang[2] bagi menyatukan undang[2] tanah bagi Negeri[2] Tanah Melayu akan di-kemukakan dalam persidangan Parlimen sekarang ini.

77. Sa-orang Pakar Ranchangan Colombo akan terus berkhidmat di-Jabatan Peguam Negara bagi membantu dalam hal melateh pegawai[2] baharu dalam bahagian penggubal undang[2]. Sa-bagai suatu langkah menyusul ranchangan latehan ini, ranchangan[2] telah di-buat bagi menghantar dua orang pegawai undang[2] ka-Australia bagi mempelajari chara menggubal undang[2].

78. Kerja[2] menterjemahkan undang[2] ka-dalam Bahasa Kebangsaan ada-lah menchapai kemajuan yang memuaskan. Terjemahan Kanun Keseksaan dan Kanun Peratoran Jenayah telah pun siap dan akan di-chetak tidak berapa lama lagi. Perlembagaan Malaysia sedang di-terjemahkan sekarang. Bahagian 3 dalam Perlembagaan, ia-itu undang[2] berkenaan dengan kewarganegaraan Malaysia dan Atoran[2] yang di-buat di-bawah-nya telah pun di-terjemahkan dan di-chetak oleh Penchetak Kerajaan dalam sa-buah buku yang di-namakan "Kewarganegaraan Malaysia". Segala Borang yang di-tetapkan oleh undang[2] berkenaan dengan kewarganegaraan telah di-terjemahkan ka-dalam Bahasa Kebangsaan. Bahagian Penterjemah Jabatan ini ada-lah juga menterjemahkan berbagai[2] Borang yang di-tetapkan oleh undang[2] dan berbagai[2] dokumen[2] undangan yang lain, perishtiharan, dan sa-bagai-nya.

79. Dalam tahun 1964, Jabatan Kehakiman telah menchapai kemajuan lagi tentang soal Malayanisation. Sa-orang Hakim dagang telah bersara dan dua orang ra'ayat Malaysia ia-itu sa-orang daripada Perkhidmatan Perundangan Persekutuan dan sa-orang lagi daripada Pegawai Undang[2] Tempatan (Local Bar) telah di-naikkan pangkat ka-Jawatan Hakim.

80. Dasar menghantar lebeh banyak lagi pegawai[2] yang sedang berkhidmat ka-United Kingdom untok mengambil kelayakan[2] yang tertentu untok menjawat jawatan dalam Perkhidmatan Perundangan Persekutuan sedang di-jalankan. Empat orang Pegawai yang sedang berkhidmat ia-itu tiga orang Pengadil dan sa-orang Pendaftar, Mahkamah Tengah telah di-beri Biasiswa Kehakiman bagi tahun 1964 untok menuntut 'Ilmu Undang[2] di-United Kingdom dengan tujuan untok

di-panggil ka-English Bar. Lima orang Malaysia yang telah menerima Biasiswa Kehakiman telah balek dari United Kingdom sa-lepas lulus dalam Pepereksaan Bar Final dan telah pula di-lantek ka-Perkhidmatan Perundangan Persekutuan. Sa-lain daripada itu tujoh orang yang berkelulusan 'Ilmu Undang[2] telah juga di-lantek ka-Perkhidmatan Perundangan Persekutuan.

81. Mahkamah Tinggi, Kuala Lumpur telah di-perbaiki di-bawah Ranchangan Pembangunan untok mengadakan satu tambahan Bilek Mahkamah dan satu pejabat Pendaftaran Persekutuan, Mahkamah Tinggi, Malaysia. Bangunan Mahkamah Baharu di-Klang telah siap di-bena dan telah di-resmikan pembukaan-nya oleh D.Y.M.M. Sultan Selangor pada 3hb April, 1965. Bangunan Mahkamah Baharu di-Kuala Trengganu sekarang sedang di-bena dan akan di-jangka siap dalam bulan Mei tahun ini. Keperluan untok menggantikan sa-bilangan daripada Bangunan[2] Mahkamah ada-lah sedang di-usahakan dan chadangan[2] mengenai hal ini telah di-masokkan ka-dalam Ranchangan Pembangunan yang kedua.

82. Bahasa Kebangsaan ada-lah sedang di-gunakan sa-luas[2]-nya di-Mahkamah[2] Rendah jika kedua[2] pehak itu berbahasa Melayu.

83. Pada tahun ini satu chawangan pejabat yang di-ketuai oleh sa-orang Penolong Amanah Raya telah di-buka di-Melaka dan pada tahun hadapan satu chawangan lagi akan di-adakan di-Seremban.

84. Sharahan[2] berkenaan dengan tugas jabatan Pemegang Amanah Raya dan Pegawai Muflis telah di-adakan juga saperti tahun yang lalu dan mendapat sambutan yang memuaskan hati. Oleh kerana jabatan ini ada-lah menuntut bayaran yang rendah bagi perkhidmatan-nya kapada orang 'awam maka tiada-lah dapat bagi-nya membayar perbelanjaan-nya bersendirian.

85. Pada akhir tahun yang lepas Pemegang Amanah Raya telah di-hantar ka-Wellington, New Zealand di-bawah anjoran Ranchangan Colombo sa-lama enam minggu untok melihat keadaan di-Pejabat Pemegang Amanah Raya di-situ.

KEMENTERIAN KEBAJIKAN 'AM

86. Keperluan gulongan[2] yang tertentu dalam masharakat saperti mereka yang serba kekurangan fakir dan miskin, anak[2] yang dalam tanggongan, orang yang chachat chedera, anak[2] yang berakhlak burok dan orang[2] tua, telah terus mendapat perhatian Kementerian Kebajikan 'Am. Perkhidmatan bagi gulongan[2] ini telah berkembang maju.

87. Perkara yang penting dan menarek hati ia-lah chara[2] yang telah di-gunakan untok mengatasi masaalah[2] yang di-hadapi oleh berbagai gulongan masharakat yang di-sebutkan tadi, dengan tujuan hendak memulehkan sa-mula diri sa-sarong supaya akhir-nya dapat ia mengmbil tempat yang sewajar-nya dalam masharakat sa-bagai sa-orang ra'ayat yang berguna kapada negara dan bangsa.

88. Dalam tahun lepas empat buah ranchangan besar telah di-siapkan, ia-itu sa-buah Rumah Kanak[2], sa-buah Rumah Orang[2] Tua, sa-buah Pusat Pemulehan untok Perempuan[2] dan Gadis[2] yang mengalami kerosakan akhlak dan sa-buah Pusat Pemulehan bagi Orang[2] Chachat Anggota. Pusat Pemulehan Orang[2] Chachat Anggota itu ia-lah sa-bahagian yang penting daripada ranchangan Kementerian Kebajikan 'Am untok merawat dan melateh orang[2] yang chachat anggota dan tidak lama lagi ia akan mengambil pelateh[2] yang mula[2] sa-kali dan di-sana mereka akan menerima rawatan yang membena dan latehan pekerjaan dalam pertukangan tangan dan sa-bagai-nya supaya mereka boleh menjadi ra'ayat yang boleh berdiri di-atas kaki-nya sendiri.

89. Pekhidmatan untok budak[2] nakal dan juga untok perempuan[2] dan gadis[2] yang rosak akhlak, akan di-perluaskan lagi tahun ini. Sa-buah lagi Asrama/ Tempat tahanan bagi budak[2] nakal dan juga sa-buah Pusat Pemulehan sedang di-bena untok melindongi, menjaga dan memberi tempat tinggal kapada perempuan[2] dan gadis[2] yang terdedah kapada bahaya[2] kerosakan akhlak.

90. Kemudahan[2] latehan dalam pekerjaan yang di-selenggarakan oleh

Kementerian ini bagi Pegawai profesional telah di-lanjutkan ka-Sabah dan Sarawak dan Pegawai[2] daripada kedua[2] negeri itu telah pun mengambil peluang menggunakan kemudahan[2] ini.

91. Dalam perkara mengatasi masa-alah[2] pengemis[2] dan orang[2] merambu, undang[2] baharu yang di-namakan "Undang[2] Orang Merambu" telah pun di-mashhorkan mulai awal tahun ini. Undang[2] ini menunjokkan chara yang berperi kema'anusiaan dalam usaha menerima dan memberi perlindongan kapada pengemis[2] dan orang[2] merambu dan tujuan-nya ia-lah hendak memulehkan kesihatan mereka, menjaga maruah mereka dengan lebeh baik dan membolehkan mereka menchari nafkah. Dan lagi undang[2] ini membenarkan chara[2] menghapuskan dan mengawal pengemis[2] yang mungkin menggangu dan menyusahkan orang ramai.

92. Sokongan, nasihat dan bantuan wang telah dan akan terus di-berikan kapada pertubohan[2] sukarela yang berkhidmat dalam lapangan kebajikan masharakat, dan usaha[2] akan terus di-jalankan bagi menyatukan kerja[2] pertubohan[2] itu supaya tidak membadzir membelanjakan wang.

KEMENTERIAN KEBUDAYAAN, BELIA DAN SOKAN

(A) 'Am

93. Kementerian Kebudayaan, Belia dan Sokan telah di-tubohkan pada 16hb Mei, 1964. Oleh kerana Kementerian ini ada-lah satu Kementerian yang baharu maka sa-bahagian besar daripada usaha[2] yang di-jalankan dalam tahun 1964 ada-lah berkenaan dengan mengator dan menyusun Kementerian ini; dan menggubal satu dasar yang lengkap supaya tujuan hendak mengembangkan kebudayaan, belia dan sokan itu dapat di-laksanakan dengan jayanya.

(B) Kebudayaan

94. Sa-belum Kementerian ini di-tubohkan hal ehwal kebudayaan pada 'am-nya tidak-lah di-selenggarakan oleh sa-suatu Kementerian yang tertentu. Dengan sachara tidak resmi Kementerian Penerangan dan Penyiaran telah menjalankan gerakan[2] kebudayaan saperti tarian[2] dan bunyi[2]an.

95. Dalam tempoh 16hb Mei tahun 1964 hingga akhir tahun itu Kementerian ini telah menghantar satu rombongan mengandongi 28 orang pelateh daripada Pusat Latehan Belia Kementerian ini di-Kuala Kubu melawat kabeberapa bandar di-Sabah dan Sarawak bagi menunjokkan tarian[2] Kebudayaan Asli Melayu. Lawatan[2] ini sangat-lah berjaya sa-hingga beberapa permintaan telah di-terima oleh Kementerian ini supaya menghantar satu lagi rombongan ka-sana.

96. Dalam bahagian seni lakun, Kementerian ini telah menunjokkan satu lakunan cherita sejarah bernama "Laila Sari" yang telah di-pentaskan oleh ahli[2] Kumpulan Drama Maktab Perguruan Bahasa. Pementasan ini telah di-saksikan oleh Duli[2] Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong dan Raja Permaisuri Agong dan jua Perdana Menteri Malaysia dan isteri-nya. Pendapatan daripada pementasan[2] ini telah di-dermakan kapada Tabong Pertahanan Negara dan juga Tabong Kebudayaan Kementerian ini.

97. Balai Seni Lukis Negara dan juga Majlis Kesenian Malaysia (Act Council Malaysia) telah mengadakan beberapa Pameran Senia dalam tahun 1964.

98. Lembaga Amanah yang baharu bagi Balai Seni Lukis Negara telah mula menjalankan tugas-nya pada 1hb Mei, 1964 dan telah mengadakan meshuarat-nya yang pertama pada 21hb September, 1964. Meshuarat itu telah di-buka oleh Menteri Muda Kebudayaan, Belia dan Sokan. Tanah tapak bagi Balai Seni Lukis Negara telah didapati di-Kawasan Kebun Bunga Kuala Lumpur dan tempat itu telah pun di-persetujui oleh Perdana Menteri yang juga menjadi Menteri Kebudayaan, Belia dan Sokan.

99. Oleh kerana Kerajaan hendak menggalakkan berbagai[2] kaum di-Malaysia ini bersatu padu maka Kerajaan meranchangkan supaya dalam tahun 1965 Kementerian ini akan dapat menghidupkan sa-mula Tarian[2] dan Bunyian[2] Asli Malaysia dengan tujuan hendak menanam dalam hati ra'ayat Malaysia akan perasaan sayang kapada Kebudayaan Malaysia.

(C) Belia

100. Pusat Latehan Belia Kebangsaan di-Peretak, Kuala Kubu Bharu telah di-buka dengan resmi-nya oleh Yang Amat Berhormat Perdana Menteri pada 29hb November, 1964. Satu lagi Pusat Belia untok berbagai[2] kegunaan telah di-buka pada 10hb April, 1964 di-Kampong Pandan. Pusat ini ia-lah bagi faedah Belia khas-nya yang tinggal di-bandar Kuala Lumpur dan di-sekeliling-nya dan 'am-nya yang tinggal dalam Negeri Selangor. Di-harapkan beberapa buah Pusat lagi akan dapat di-adakan di-Negeri[2] lain di-Malaysia ini.

101. Di-dalam Negeri[2] Tanah Melayu sahaja 46 Kelab[2] Belia telah di-tubohkan dalam tahun 1964. Oleh hal yang demikian jumlah Kelab[2] Belia yang telah di-tubohkan di-Negeri[2] Tanah Melayu ia-lah 1,011 buah. Pada 'am-nya bertambah ramai orang yang tertarek hati kapada kerja[2] mengenai Belia dan Kelab[2] Belia dan pertubohan[2] Belia Kebangsaan telah bertambah maju dan kuat.

102. Kerajaan mengutamakan kerja[2] berkenaan dengan belia dan dengan yang demikian memberi lebeh banyak lagi galakan dan perhatian kapada usaha[2] mengembangkan lagi perkhidmatan belia melateh orang[2] muda membuat sa-suatu kerja supaya lebeh banyak lagi peluang bagi mereka mendapat pekerjaan; dan melateh mereka menjadi pemimpin untok menanam semangat bertanggong-jawab kapada masharakat kapada belia negeri ini supaya dengan yang demikian dapatlah mereka mengambil peranan yang tegas dalam pembangunan dan kehendak[2] negara. Untok menchapai tujuan yang tersebut, ada-lah di-harapkan bahawa satu Pasokan Pelupor Belia dapat di-tubohkan dan satu perkemahan latehan tempat menjalankan latehan[2] kilat istimewa dapat di-adakan.

(D) Sokan

103. Perbinchangan[2] telah di-adakan dengan badan[2] sokan dan Kerajaan[2] Negeri untok menchari jalan yang baik sa-kali bagi Kementerian ini menjalankan usaha-nya hendak menggalakkan gerakan[2] sokan dan meninggikan lagi mutu sokan pada 'am-nya. Antara beberapa gerakan yang telah di-jalankan oleh badan[2] Sokan Kebangsaan yang terkemuka sa-kali ia-lah perlawanan Olah Raga Seluroh Malaysia yang telah di-adakan di-Seremban pada bulan Ogos, 1964 dan di-buka oleh Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong; Pertandingan Bola Sepak Malaysia; menghantar satu pasokan mengandongi 109 orang peserta mewakili Malaysia ka-Tokyo Olympic dan jua menghantar satu pasokan mengandongi empat orang peserta mewakili Malaysia ka-Pertandingan Golf Piala Eisenhower di-Rome.

104. Kementerian ini jua telah membolehkan Majlis Kebajikan dan Sokan Anggota[2] Kerajaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu mengadakan Johan Tahunan Olah Raga yang kedelapan dan juga menjalankan segala ranchangan[2]-nya bagi tahun 1964. Di-antara ranchangan[2] lain majlis ini ranchangan perumahan-lah yang termustahak sa-kali.

(E) Perumahan

105. Dengan tujuan supaya semua anggota Kerajaan di-segala tingkatan boleh mempunyai rumah-nya sendiri, maka Majlis Kebajikan dan Sokan Anggota[2] Kerajaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ini telah mula mendirikan sa-banyak 277 buah rumah di-Padang Tembak dan di-Diana Estate dalam Negeri Selangor. Bagi menjayakan ranchangan ini dengan lebeh tegas lagi maka Sharikat Kerjasama Perumahan Pegawai[2] Kerajaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu Berhad telah di-tubohkan dan Sharikat ini telah pun membuat ranchangan[2] untok membena lebeh kurang 2,611 buah rumah di-Johor Bahru, Sungei Way di-Selangor dan di-Pulau Pinang. Sharikat ini berchadang hendak menjalankan juga ranchangan[2]-nya di-Negeri[2] lain dalam Tanah Melayu ini dalam tahun 1965.

(F) Muzium Negara

106. Muzium Negara terus menjadi tempat yang menarek sa-kali bagi pelawat[2] ka-Kuala Lumpur. Sa-hingga akhir tahun 1964 tiada kurang daripada 663,554 orang terdiri daripada ra'ayat Malaysia dan jua pelanchong[2]

dari negeri[2] asing yang melawat-nya ia-itu hetong panjang 55,296 orang sa-bulan. Kebanyakan-nya daripada pelawat[2] ini ia-lah kanak[2] sekolah. Chadangan hendak mengadakan Perkhidmatan Pinjaman Sekolah ia-itu meminjamkan kapada sekolah[2] pameran bagi mengajar sejarah dan kebudayaan Malaysia tiada dapat di-jalankan dalam tahun 1964 kerana kekurangan wang. Walau bagaimana pun ranchangan ini akan di-utamakan dalam ranchangan Muzium dan akan di-jalankan apabila sahaja wang bagi-nya di-dapati.

107. Oleh kerana hendak menarek perhatian orang ramai kapada kerja[2] yang di-jalankan oleh Muzium itu maka beberapa[2] pameran sementara telah di-adakan. Di-antara-nya ia-lah "Pameran Kain[2] Lama dari India" "Pameran Tawarikh yang telah ghaib" dan "Pameran Persekutuan Kajian Samula Jadi Tanah Melayu".

108. Usaha[2] bagi memajukan bahagian Kajian Sa-mula Jadi telah tergendala dalam tahun 1964 tetapi usaha[2] ini akan di-lipat gandakan dalam tahun 1965. Dalam pada itu pun Bahagian ini telah giat berusaha mengumpul dan menyediakan barang[2] yang akan di-pamerkan di-dalam Bahagian itu. Bahagian ini juga sedang berhubong rapat dengan Jabatan Margastua, Taman Haiwan dan Persatuan Kajian Sa-mula Jadi Tanah Melayu, kerana kerja badan[2] ini dan kerja Bahagian ini ada kena-mengena.

109. Bagi pertama kali-nya dalam sejarah Jabatan Muzium sa-orang Pegawai Malaysia telah di-lantek memangku jawatan Pengarah Muzium. Sa-orang lagi pegawai Malaysia telah di-lantek memegang jawatan dalam Bahagian Barang[2] Purba. Kedua[2] pegawai ini mempunyai kelulusan yang chukup sa-telah mereka mendapat ijazah dari England. Walau bagaimana pun bilangan kaki-tangan yang terlateh dalam bahagian teknik tiada-lah menchukupi tetapi sunggoh pun begitu kaki-tangan[2] yang ada sekarang sentiasa sebok mengelokkan lagi pameran barang[2] yang ada sekarang dan menyediakan barang[2] baharu bagi di-tambah dalam semua bahagian.

110. Sa-jumlah 307 barang[2] telah di-dapati dalam tahun 1964, 23 daripada-nya telah di-dermakan oleh orang ramai. Di-harapkan banyak lagi orang ramai akan mendermakan barang[2] kebudayaan dan bersejarah kapada Muzium ini. Barang[2] purba telah di-jumpai di-dua tempat; di-Selangor kepala gong Gangsa Dong'son dan manek[2] telah di-jumpai dalam tanah dan di-Muar Johor serpehan[2] tembikar Ming telah di-jumpai.

111. Jabatan Muzium juga telah membantu Muzium Negeri Sembilan dan Muzium Negeri Kedah meranchang pameran[2] mereka dan mengator barang[2] pameran itu supaya lebeh elok di-pandang. Muzium Pulau Pinang yang di-buka pada bulan April tahun 1965 telah juga di-bantu tentang bagaimana hendak mengator barang[2] pameran.

112. Satu Jema'ah Penyelenggara Yang Kehormat telah di-tubohkan. Ahli[2]-nya terdiri daripada beberapa orang kaki-tangan Universiti Malaya, daripada beberapa orang pegawai Pusat Penyelidekan Perubatan dan beberapa orang daripada sharikat[2] perniagaan yang chenderong dan chergas dalam lapangan[2] yang tertentu sa-umpama malakologi, numismatics, barang[2] purba dan kajian sa-mula jadi. Persatuan Muzium Malaysia yang di-tubohkan itu memberi peluang menjadi ahli-nya kapada mereka yang chergas bekerja dengan Muzium[2] dan mereka yang sentiasa mengikut dengan penoh minat apa[2] lapangan yang di-usahakan oleh Muzium.

KEMENTERIAN KERAJAAN TEMPATAN DAN PERUMAHAN

Peranchang Bandar dan Kampong

113. Pada awal tahun ini Chawangan Peranchang Bandar bagi Negeri Kedah/Perlis telah berpisah daripada Pejabat Pulau Pinang dan berpindah ka-Pejabat baru-nya di-Alor Star. Dengan pembukaan-nya, maka Jabatan ini telah menghampiri matalamat-nya menubohkan pejabat-nya di-tiap[2] negeri di-seluroh Tanah Melayu.

114. Salah satu daripada peranan[2] baru Jabatan ini ia-lah untok mengadakan

suatu Pelan Besar mengenaï Penggunaan Tanah Negara di-Tanah Melayu dengan tujuan lama kelamaan mengadakan Pelan saperti itu untok seluroh Malaysia. Langkah utama bagi menchapai maksud ini telah pun di-jalankan dalam tahun ini dengan mengadakan rangka Pelan[2] Pembangunan Negeri bagi tiap[2] negeri. Chadangan[2] telah di-buat untok menyusun sa-mula Jabatan ini dengan mengadakan Jabatan Negeri/Kawasan bagi memudahkan kerja membuat Pelan[2] Pembangunan Negeri yang lengkap. Pada akhir-nya pelan[2] ini akan di-satukan untok di-jadikan Pelan Besar mengenaï Penggunaan Tanah Negara.

115. Shor[2] bagi mengadakan undang[2] peranchang telah di-kemukakan bagi mengatasi kelemahan[2] yang ada di-dalam undang[2] yang ada sekarang ini. Salah satu daripada shor[2] itu ia-lah mengadakan sharat supaya Kerajaan[2] Negeri itu di-jadikan pehak[2] yang berkuasa mengenaï peranchangan dan bertanggong-jawab menyediakan dan menggubal Pelan[2] Pembangunan Negeri mereka sendiri sa-laras dengan dasar[2] Kerajaan Pusat. Undang[2] juga akan di-buat untok menchegah perbuatan menjual-beli tanah dengan maksud hendak menchari untong besar.

116. Suatu chontoh pelan mengenaï penempatan bagi Kawasan Lembah Klang, sa-buah kawasan yang paling mustahak dalam negeri ini, dalam mana terletak Ibu Kota Negara telah di-persetujuï oleh Jawatan-kuasa Kawasan Lembah Klang. Untok memudahkan kerja[2] peranchangan Ibu Kota, Pejabat Peranchang Perbandaran Ibu Kota telah di-gabongkan dengan Jabatan Peranchang Bandar dan Kampong (Ibu Pejabat) pada awal tahun ini. Kerajaan berharap bahawa Pelan Besar bagi Ibu Kota Kuala Lumpur akan dapat di-adakan untok menggantikan Pelan Perbandaran yang lama yang telah di-ishtiharkan pada tahun 1939.

117. Pada akhir tahun yang lalu dengan bantuan dari luar, suatu pengukoran kawasan dan pelan-nya telah dapat di-selesaikan bagi kawasan Pulau Pinang dan Butterworth. Langkah untok menyediakan pelan[2] ini telah kena pada masa-nya untok memberi panduan dalam ranchangan pembenaan Pelabohan Butterworth.

118. Dalam bidang pembangunan luar bandar, Jabatan ini telah memberi kerjasama-nya dengan Lembaga Kemajuan Tanah Persekutuan bagi menaksir dan menilai chadangan[2] yang di-buat oleh Pakar[2] untok mengadakan suatu Pelan Besar bagi ranchangan kawasan yang mustahak di-Jengka Triangle di-Pahang. Bantuan Peranchang telah juga di-beri saperti biasa kapada Lembaga ini dalam berbagai[2] ranchangan-nya yang lain di-seluroh negara.

Perkhidmatan Bomba

119. Memandang kapada keadaan dzarurat sekarang ini, Jabatan Pemereksa Perkhidmatan Bomba berserta dengan Pasokan[2] Bomba Negeri dan Perbandaran telah mengkaji akan kesanggopan-nya untok menghadapi tindakan musoh saperti kebakaran yang di-lakukan oleh penyusup[2] pehak musoh atau pun serangan udara sa-chara besar[2]an. Oleh itu adalah perlu menambah lagi bilangan anggota biasa serta alat[2] kelengkapan. Di-samping itu Jabatan ini telah juga meranchang hendak menubohkan satu pasokan sukarela bomba sa-bagai satu pasokan dalam pertahanan 'awam. Kira[2] 1,000 orang Setia Negara sedang mendapat latehan[2] chara[2] menggunakan alat[2] pemadam api dari Jabatan ini. Peruntokan wang telah di-sediakan bagi Jabatan ini untok membeli alat pemadam api yang sesuai untok di-gunakan dalam menghadapi keadaan berperang.

120. Jabatan ini telah juga meneruskan usaha menchegah kebakaran dan memereksa Bangunan[2] Kerajaan Persekutuan dan memberi nasihat chara[2] hendak menjauhi kebakaran di-projek[2] baharu Kerajaan Persekutuan. Pemereksaan juga telah di-lakukan kapada 104 buah pasokan (unit) tentera. Jabatan ini telah memberi nasihat kapada Kerajaan Negeri untok melengkapkan sa-mula Pasokan Bomba Negeri. Tindakan sedang di-ambil sekarang bagi menyusun sa-mula Sekolah Pusat Latehan Bomba dan

mendapatkan jurulateh[2] yang berkelayakan untok mengajar di-Pusat Latehan itu. Jabatan ini berchadang hendak mengkaji dan mengujudkan suatu susunan perkhidmatan baharu bagi Perkhidmatan Bomba.

Pesurohjaya Ibu Kota

121. Majlis Perbandaran Ibu Kota sentiasa memberi perkhidmatan[2] yang chukup baik kapada orang ramai di-Kuala Lumpur dan di-mana[2] yang boleh keadaan[2]-nya ada-lah di-perbaiki lagi dari masa ka-samasa. Orang ramai telah bertambah[2] banyak menggunakan ke-enam[2] buah Kelinik Kesihatan bagi Ibu[2] dan Kanak[2] yang di-bena di-Ibu Kota itu. Oleh sebab ada-nya keadaan kesihatan yang baik, maka penyakit malaria telah tidak terdapat lagi.

122. Pada tahun 1963 suatu badan pakar[2] penasihat lalu-lintas telah di-bentok untok mengkaji keadaan lalu-lintas di-Ibu Kota dan kajian ini telah pun selesai dalam tahun 1964. Tujuan kajian ini ia-lah untok melegakan keadaan sibok di-jalan[2] raya dan memperbaiki lagi peratoran lalu-lintas jalan raya. Shor[2] dari penyiasatan itu yang menggunakan perbelanjaan yang kechil telah di-laksanakan. Oleh sebab ranchangan[2] yang besar itu memakan belanja yang besar, maka pehak Majlis Perbandaran Ibu Kota sedang membuat ranchangan yang lengkap untok menyelenggarakan-nya dalam tempoh 20 tahun.

123. Ranchangan saloran membuang najis sedang di-perluaskan, sa-takat ini paip saloran sa-panjang 50 batu telah pun terpasang dengan menelan belanja kira[2] $20,000,000.

124. Di-antara ranchangan[2] yang di-laksanakan oleh Perbandaran Ibu Kota ini terdapat dua buah ranchangan yang patut sa-kali di-beri pujian ia-itu pembenaan Pasar Borong di-Jalan Maxwell dan Kolam Mandi di-Jalan Weld. Perbelanjaan bagi membena semua bangunan yang baharu ini berjumlah $2,881,000.

Ranchangan Perumahan

125. Untok permulaan Kerajaan telah menguntokkan wang sa-banyak $50 juta bagi menjalankan dasar Kerajaan menyediakan rumah[2] bagi orang[2] yang berpendapatan kechil dan pada 'am-nya dengan tujuan hendak melegakan masaalah kekurangan rumah. Dasar Kerajaan ia-lah menggalakkan supaya semua lapisan ra'ayat dapat mempunyai rumah[2] mereka sendiri. Dengan berasaskan kapada dasar ini maka ranchangan perumahan akan menjadi satu daripada ranchangan pembangunan yang mustahak dalam Ranchangan Pembangunan Malaysia Lima Tahun Yang Pertama.

KEMENTERIAN KERJA RAYA, POS DAN TALIKOM

A. Jabatan Kerja Raya

126. Pada tahun yang lalu Jabatan Kerja Raya telah menchapai kejayaan yang chemerlang dalam melaksanakan dasar Kerajaan berkenaan dengan kemajuan. Sa-kali lagi Jabatan ini mengusahakan dan menyempurnakan beberapa banyak kerja dalam ranchangan kerja raya sunggoh pun tenaga[2]-nya berkurang.

127. Dalam tahun 1964 jalan[2] luar bandar yang di-bena dalam tahun[2] yang lalu telah di-elokkan lagi, ia-itu sa-tengah daripada-nya telah di-tambak dan banyak lagi jalan[2] baharu telah di-bena.

128. Satu usaha yang besar bagi mengelokkan jalan antara Slim River dengan Trolak telah di-siapkan. Di-Pantai Timor, semua feri, kechuali yang di-Kuala Trengganu telah digantikan dengan jambatan[2] kekal daripada simen berikat besi. Ada-lah diharapkan bahawa satu jambatan simen berikat besi akan siap di-bena di-Pulau Rusa, Kuala Trengganu dalam beberapa bulan lagi.

129. Dalam tahun yang lalu kontrek[2] telah pun di-beri untok membena jambatan[2] di-Prai, Batu Pahat dan Muar dan Empang Ayer di-Juru. Kerja[2] membena jambatan[2] dan empangan itu sedang di-jalankan.

130. Satu jalan besar yang menyimpang dari Jalan Sultan Hishamuddin dan lalu di-belakang Bangunan Persekutuan hingga ka-jalan berkeliling Jalan Swettenham/Jalan Parlimen telah

di-siapkan dan di-buka pada penghujong tahun lalu. Jalan ini ia-lah sa-bahagian daripada Jalan Terus baharu bagi Kuala Lumpur.

131. Di-Subang, kerja pembenaan Lapangan Terbang baharu, ia-itu satu projek yang terbesar yang di-usahakan oleh Jabatan Kerja Raya, sedang berjalan dengan baik-nya dan di-jangka Lapangan Terbang itu akan dapat di-gunakan lewat pada tahun ini.

132. Ranchangan[2] besar bagi bekalan[2] ayer yang dalam pembenaan pada tahun yang lalu termasok ranchangan[2] di-Alor Star, Krian, Dindings, Perak Selatan, Damansara, Sabak Bernam, Seremban dan Kuala Lumpur dan antara-nya ranchangan Bekalan Ayer Krian telah di-siapkan pada akhir tahun yang lalu. Dalam tahun 1964 ayer yang chukup di-champorkan dengan ubat telah di-adakan bagi 14 buah ranchangan Lembaga Kemajuan Tanah Persekutuan dan yang berubat sa-paroh sahaja bagi 3 ranchangan dan dalam pada itu siasatan dan rekaan telah juga di-usahakan untok memberi ayer paip kapada ranchangan[2] Lembaga Kemajuan Tanah Persekutuan yang lain.

133. Sa-lain daripada ranchangan[2] bekalan ayer yang telah di-laksanakan itu, siasatan[2] untok mengetahui berapa banyak ayer yang di-perlukan dan mengetahui berapa banyak puncha[2] ayer yang ada di-dapati di-Negeri Selangor dan Negeri Melaka telah di-jalankan.

134. Dalam tahun 1964 Bahagian Kerja[2] Pelajaran dalam Jabatan Kerja Raya telah menyiapkan 1,053 buah bilek[2] darjah Sekolah dan 350 buah rumah guru[2] sekolah kawasan luar bandar. Dalam pada itu kerja membena Sekolah Teknik Yang Kedua di-Pulau Pinang dan 3 buah Sekolah Pertukangan Teknik di-Pahang telah banyak maju. Belanja membena sekolah[2] teknik itu berjumlah $5,600,000.

135. Pada akhir[2] tahun yang lalu 86 projek[2] Sekolah Anika Jurusan yang memakan belanja sa-banyak $21,900,000 telah di-lancharkan sa-bagai ranchangan tergempar dan kerja membena sekolah[2] itu telah banyak maju.

136. Bahagian Kerja[2] Angkatan Bersenjata dalam Jabatan Kerja Raya, sa-lain daripada bertanggong-jawab bagi melaksanakan ranchangan kerja[2] raya Kementerian Pertahanan dalam Negeri[2] Tanah Melayu, ada-lah juga bertanggong-jawab pada melaksanakan projek[2] sa-umpama itu di-Singapura, Sabah dan Sarawak dengan pertolongan daripada Jabatan Kerja Raya di-Negeri[2] ini.

137. Dalam tahun ini antara kerja[2] dalam ranchangan yang di-usahakan bagi Angkatan Bersenjata termasok mengadakan bangunan[2] teknik dan rumah[2] kediaman umpama-nya Sekolah Latehan Penerbangan di-Alor Star dan menyiapkan Sungei Besi Cantonment dan memulakan pembenaan Pengkalan Angkatan Laut di-Singapura.

138. Bagi Jabatan Perubatan, Jabatan Kerja Raya telah mengusahakan berbagai[2] ranchangan pembenaan yang besar. Antara-nya yang patut di-sebut ia-lah Ma'amal Kimia Ubat dan Setor Besar Perubatan di-Petaling Jaya yang memakan belanja $5,000,000.

139. Bangunan[2] Pejabat Kerajaan Federal di-Kota Bahru, Alor Star dan Kangar telah di-siapkan dan dengan siap-nya bangunan[2] itu tiada-lah susah sangat lagi menchari tempat untok pejabat[2] di-bandar[2] ini.

140. Lain[2] projek[2] pembenaan yang telah di-siapkan termasok bangunan Jabatan Chetak Kerajaan di-Ipoh, Pusat Latehan Pimpinan Belia Negara di-Kuala Kubu Bharu, bangunan baharu bagi Pejabat Laut di-Port Swettenham, bangunan baru bagi Pejabat Ukor di-Kuantan dan bangunan[2] Pejabat Pos di-Kangar, Pekan, Rasa dan Penggarang.

B. Jabatan Perkhidmatan Pos

141. Jabatan Perkhidmatan Pos di-Negeri[2] Tanah Melayu terus meningkat maju. Dalam tahun 1964, empat buah bangunan baharu bagi Pejabat Pos telah siap dan di-buka, ia-itu di-Rasa, Penggarang, Kangar dan Pekan. Sa-buah Pejabat Pos telah pula di-buka di-Pulau Carey. Empat puloh dua buah Wakil Pos telah di-buka dan lima buah

lagi Pejabat Pos Bergerak di-adakan untok berkhidmat di-kawasan[2] luar bandar. Juga sa-buah Wakil Pos Sungai telah di-buka.

142. Dalam tahun 1965 ini, tiga buah Pejabat Pos baharu yang mula di-bena pada tahun 1964 akan siap tidak berapa lama lagi. Lapan belas buah lagi Pejabat Pos ada-lah di-ranchangkan hendak di-bena dalam tahun ini. Bagi kawasan[2] luar bandar pula, ada-lah di-ranchangkan hendak membuka 40 buah lagi Wakil Pos dan menambah lima buah lagi Pejabat Pos Bergerak.

143. Usaha memajukan Perkhidmatan Pos di-Negeri Singapura ada-lah berasaskan kapada Ranchangan Pembangunan Empat-Tahun bagi tahun 1961 hingga 1964.

144. Dengan siap-nya Ranchangan itu dalam tahun 1965 ini, Negeri Singapura akan mempunyai 42 buah Pejabat Pos, 24 buah daripada-nya ada-lah Pejabat[2] Pos Penyampai. Buat tahun 1965 pula, ranchangan telah pun di-ator untok membuka lagi Wakil[2] Pos tetapi pelaksanaan ranchangan ini bergantong-lah kapada dapat atau tidak-nya orang[2] yang sesuai untok menjadi Wakil[2] itu.

C. Jabatan Talikom

145. Pada tahun yang lalu telah dapat di-saksikan kemajuan yang besar di-Malaysia dalam lapangan perhubongan talipon antara bangsa.

146. Titah Uchapan di-Raja dalam Parlimen pada tahun yang lalu menyebutkan bahawa satu daripada kemajuan[2] besar yang akan di-chapai dalam lapangan talikom ia-lah hal melancharkan sistem SEACOM (South East Asia Commonwealth Telephone Cable) di-antara Singapura dengan Jesselton dan Hongkong.

147. Bagi bahagian Singapura-Jesselton kabel ini telah pun di-lancharkan mulai daripada 15 haribulan Januari, 1965 dan bahagian Jesselton-Hongkong pada 31 haribulan Mach, 1965. Dengan siap-nya bahagian Singapura-Jesselton itu pertalian di-antara Timor dengan Barat Malaysia telah menjadi kuat lagi dan perdagangan akan mendapat faedah yang besar. Bagi bahagian Jesselton-Hongkong akan di-adakan jenis Serkit Talipon yang tertinggi di-antara Malaysia dengan Hongkong. Ini sa-benar-nya ada-lah satu langkah yang besar dalam usaha kita hendak mengelokkan lagi perhubongan talikom antara bangsa.

148. Satu lagi kemajuan yang besar dalam perhubongan talikom antara bangsa ia-lah pembelian harta[2] Sharikat Cable dan Wireless Berhad di-Singapura oleh Kerajaan. Sharikat Cable dan Wireless Berhad dahulu-nya telah menjalankan segala serkit[2] taligerap dari luar negeri yang penting ka-Singapura dan daripada Negeri Singapura ka-luar negeri sa-belum 1 haribulan Januari, 1965 dan ada-lah mustahak bagi kepentingan Negara semua perkhidmatan[2] luar negeri itu di-letakkan dalam kawalan Kerajaan betul[2].

149. Kemudahan[2] talikom dalam Malaysia telah bertambah maju. Kemajuan telah juga di-chapai pada mengelokkan lagi perhubongan talipon di-Sabah dan Sarawak. Ranchangan[2] kemajuan bagi mengelokkan lagi perhubongan[2] talipon di-Sabah dan Sarawak telah pun di-luluskan oleh Kerajaan. Ranchangan[2] ini akan memakan belanja berjuta[2] ringgit dan akan membolehkan Kerajaan mengelokkan lagi perhubongan[2] talipon dalam negeri di-Negeri Sabah dan Negeri Sarawak khas-nya di-bandar[2] besar saperti Sandakan, Tawau, Sibu, Miri dan lain[2]. Bantuan telah juga di-beri kapada Negeri[2] di-Malaysia Timor dengan mengadakan pakar[2] Bangsa[2] Bersatu dan pegawai[2] Jabatan daripada Tanah Melayu yang di-hantarkan ka-Negeri[2] itu untok melaksanakan projek[2] khas.

150. Di-Malaysia Barat, dasar Kerajaan ada-lah sentiasa hendak mengelokkan lagi kemudahan[2] talikom di-kawasan yang kurang maju. Dengan tujuan ini satu ranchangan microwave sedang di-adakan untok perhubongan antara Negeri[2] di-Pantai Timor dengan Negeri[2] di-Pantai Barat. Perhubongan microwave ini akan mengadakan jenis serkit[2] talipon yang tertinggi.

151. Ibusawat[2] yang beroperator di-Negeri[2] Pantai Timor, dan juga di-Negeri[2] Pantai Barat akan di-jadikan

otomatik. Dengan yang demikian National Subscriber Trunk Dialling Scheme akan dapat di-pakai di-seluroh negeri.

152. Kemajuan telah banyak juga di-chapai dalam lapangan talivishen. Sekarang penuntun[2] talivishen di-Pantai Barat Tanah Melayu dari Singapura dan Johor Baharu hingga-lah ka-Kangar dapat melihat ranchangan[2] siaran talivishen. Ada-lah menjadi tujuan Kerajaan hendak menyampaikan perkhidmatan talivishen ka-Pantai Timor dengan sa-berapa segera; sadikit sa-banyak kemajuan mengenai projek ini akan di-chapai sa-belum akhir tahun ini.

D. Jabatan Kawasan, Malaysia Timor

153. Jabatan Pos dan Talikom di-Malaysia Timor terus berjalan dengan maju-nya. Di-Negeri Sarawak khas-nya telah mula di-dapati hasil[2] daripada usaha[2] membuat ranchangan pada tahun[2] yang lalu. Ranchangan Kemajuan telah di-mulakan di-Negeri itu pada tahun 1964. Peranchangan bagi tahun[2] yang lalu sedang mendatangkan hasil[2]-nya. Di-Negeri Sabah pula, usaha[2] membuat ranchangan di-jalankan pada tahun 1964 dan Ranchangan Kemajuan mula di-jalankan dalam tahun 1965.

154. Beberapa projek yang telah di-siapkan pada tahun yang lalu menunjokkan kemajuan yang telah di-chapai. Tiga buah bangunan Pejabat Pos dan Ibusawat Talipon Otomatik dan juga tujoh buah lagi yang kechil telah di-siapkan. Lapan buah Ibusawat Talipon Luar Bandar telah siap dan di-jalankan dengan bersambongan dengan tiga buah Ibusawat yang besar. Kabel[2] dalam tanah berkaitan dengan Ibusawat[2] baharu itu telah siap di-pasang di-enam tempat dan juga alat[2] chabang radio baharu yang akan mengelokkan lagi perhubongan pada empat jalan yang berkait dengan usaha memajukan tiga buah steshen pengulang baharu di-kemunchak bukit.

155. Barangkali kemajuan yang paling besar dalam tahun 1964 ia-lah penyiapan South East Asia Commonwealth Cable yang menyambong Ibusawat di-Jesselton dengan Singapura dan Negeri[2] Tanah Melayu.

156. Meskipun kemajuan telah di-chapai dalam tahun 1964 tetapi masaalah yang besar maseh ada ia-itu kekurangan kaki-tangan di-semua perengkat dan keadaan ini ada-lah bertambah rumit oleh sebab Perkhidmatan[2] Talikom makin bertambah dan oleh sebab perkhidmatan[2] yang mustahak dalam masa Dzarurat.

157. Bagi melaksanakan dasar Kerajaan yang telah di-tetapkan pada tahun yang lalu hendak meluaskan kemudahan[2] talikom yang ada sekarang di-Barat Malaysia ka-Negeri[2] Borneo, maka suatu ranchangan kemajuan bagi mengadakan kemajuan talikom dan pos yang memakan belanja hingga $26,000,000 telah di-susun di-Sabah bagi tempoh 1965 hingga 1970 yang hendak di-masokkan ka-dalam Ranchangan Pembangunan Malaysia tahun 1966-1970. Bagitu juga di-Sarawak telah di-buat shor[2] yang di-chadang hendak di-masokkan ka-dalam Ranchangan Pembangunan Malaysia tahun 1966-1970 dan shor[2] itu akan di-kaji dengan menimbangkan seluroh Ranchangan Pembangunan Malaysia itu.

158. Bagi Wilayah[2] Borneo telah di-chadangkan hendak mengadakan perhubongan panggilan jauh yang bermutu tinggi untok memajukan asas sistem yang boleh di-perbesarkan supaya semua pusat[2] talipon boleh di-sambongkan kapada Kabel SEACOM dan Malaysia Barat.

159. Bersama[2] dengan tujuan hendak mengadakan perhubongan panggilan jauh itu Ibusawat[2] besar dan kechil akan di-majukan lagi dan perengkat[2] pertama akan di-mulakan.

160. Ada-lah di-jangka Perkhidmatan[2] Pos akan maju sa-bagaimana Perkhidmatan[2] Talikom juga dan Pejabat[2] Pos baharu telah di-ranchangkan sa-bagaimana yang di-kehendakki. Perkhidmatan Pos di-luar bandar akan di-majukan terutama sa-kali dengan mengadakan Wakil[2] Pos baharu sa-berapa yang dapat sa-bagaimana yang di-kehendakki dalam Ranchangan Pembangunan Luar Bandar.

KEMENTERIAN KESIHATAN

161. Ikhtiar[2] menchegah penyakit dan memperbaiki lagi keadaan kesihatan pendudok[2] pada 'am-nya akan terus di-beri keutamaan dalam Kementerian ini. Sa-kali pun begitu usaha memperbaiki, memperluas dan menambah kemudahan[2] mengubati penyakit[2] di-rumah[2] sakit akan juga di-teruskan.

162. Keadaan kesihatan orang ramai sa-makin bertambah baik. Angka kematian dalam tahun 1963 ia-lah 89 orang bagi tiap[2] 10,000 orang pendudok, berbanding dengan 93 orang bagi tiap[2] 10,000 orang dalam tahun 1962. Angka kematian kanak[2] telah juga berkurangan ia-itu 57 orang bagi tiap[2] 10,000 kanak[2] yang lahir hidup dalam tahun 1963, berbanding dengan 59 orang dalam tahun 1962. Bila di-bandingkan dengan tahun 1957, angka[2] kematian tersebut itu bagi tahun 1963 telah kurang 28 peratus bagi orang[2] dewasa dan 24 peratus bagi kanak[2].

163. Langkah[2] mengawas dan mengawal masok-nya penyakit[2] berjangkit saperti penyakit chachar, wabak ta'un, dan sa-umpama-nya ka-negeri ini ada-lah di-jalankan dengan bersunggoh[2]. Sa-kali pun di-jalankan langkah[2] tersebut, Malaysia telah di-serang oleh wabak ta'un saperti juga dengan beberapa buah negeri lain di-Asia Tenggara ini, semenjak bulan Mei, 1963.

164. Wabak muntah chirit yang telah berlaku di-Kedah dan Perlis dalam bulan Disember 1963, telah dapat di-kawal dengan penoh-nya dalam bulan Jun 1964, dan negeri[2] ini telah di-ishtiharkan bebas daripada wabak tersebut. Kesemua-nya sa-kali ada 111 kejadian orang terkena penyakit itu dan 18 orang telah mati kerana-nya. Dalam bulan April 1964 wabak muntah chirit telah juga berlaku di-Negeri[2] Kelantan, Trengganu dan Pahang, melibatkan sa-jumlah 409 orang terkena penyakit dan 127 orang mati. Angka[2]-nya ada-lah saperti di-bawah ini:

	Orang terkena penyakit	Kematian di-Rumah Sakit	Kematian di-Kampong	Jumlah
Kelantan ...	69	2	19	21
Trengganu ...	297	21	80	101
Pahang ...	43	2	3	5

165. Di-beberapa kawasan, lebeh[2] lagi di-Negeri Trengganu, oleh sebab kejahilan dan keengganan orang datang berubat di-rumah sakit, ramai pendudok[2] telah tidak melaporkan berlakunya penyakit ta'un di-kampong[2] atau di-rumah[2] mereka itu dan dengan demikian tergendala-lah ikhtiar mengawal dan menchegah wabak ta'un itu, lebeh[2] lagi pada awal-nya. Dengan demikian beberapa kejadian penyakit telah tidak di-ketahui, dan bilangan ini tidak-lah terkandong di-dalam angka[2] di-atas itu. Kematian[2] yang berlaku di-kampong[2] ia-lah di-antara mereka yang tidak menerima rawatan, dan mereka di-dapati mengidap penyakit muntah chirit itu hanya-lah sa-lepas mayat mereka di-pereksa Negeri[2] di-Pantai Timor ini telah di-ishtiharkan bebas daripada wabak penyakit muntah chirit itu dalam bulan Januari, 1965.

166. Usaha mengembangkan perkhidmatan perubatan dan kesihatan di-kawasan[2] luar bandar telah menchapai kejayaan yang sangat[2] memuaskan. Bilangan Pusat[2] Kesihatan dan Kelinik[2] yang telah siap di-bena pada akhir tahun 1964 di-bawah Ranchangan Kesihatan Luar Bandar, telah melebehi bilangan banyak-nya Pusat[2] dan Kelinik[2] yang telah di-ranchangkan pada asal-nya dalam Ranchangan Pembangunan Lima-Tahun Yang Kedua itu dengan sa-banyak 63 buah. Pada akhir tahun 1964, 665 projek pembenaan telah siap ia-itu mengandongi 30 buah Pusat Kesihatan Daerah, 99 buah Pusat Kesihatan Kechil dan 536 buah Kelinik[2] Bidan. Dengan yang demikian jumlah projek[2] pembenaan yang siap semenjak di-lancharkan Ranchangan Pembangunan Lima-Tahun Yang Pertama ia-lah 38 buah Pusat Kesihatan Daerah, 170 buah Pusat Kesihatan Kechil dan 562 buah Kelinik[2] Bidan. Sa-banyak 164 buah lagi projek[2] lain ada-lah dalam pembenaan.

167. Beberapa projek untok memperbaiki rumah[2] sakit yang ada telah juga di-laksanakan. Sa-lain daripada membena beberapa buah bahagian[2] perubatan baharu, maka wad[2], bahagian[2] pesakit luar, bilek[2] belah, bahagian[2] X-Ray, Ma'mal dan lain[2]-nya telah

juga di-perbaiki, di-perluas dan di-tambah bilangan-nya. Dapor[2] chara lama telah di-ganti dengan dapor[2] moden dan di-beberapa buah rumah sakit, jamban[2] lama yang menggunakan tong, telah di-gantikan dengan jamban pump yang moden. Dengan demikian, rumah[2] sakit pada hari ini ada-lah mempunyai kemudahan[2] yang lebeh banyak dan lebeh lengkap untok berkhidmat kapada orang ramai, yang sentiasa bertambah bilangan-nya dan yang pada hari ini sangat[2] sedar betapa penting-nya memelihara kesihatan mereka.

168. Fakulti Perubatan di-Universiti Malaya, telah siap dan ada-lah bergerak chergas menjalankan peranan-nya. Pembenaan bahagian pertama Rumah Sakit Universiti bagi melateh doktor itu ada-lah juga sedang di-laksanakan dengan lanchar-nya. Rumah Sakit Universiti ini hendak-lah di-siapkan untok memberi latehan Kelinik kapada penuntut[2] perubatan yang mulai mengambil kursus pada awal tahun 1966.

169. Ranchangan bahagian pertama membena Rumah Sakit Besar Kuala Lumpur, yang mengandongi wad[2] yang mempunyai 600 buah katil[2], bahagian radiotheraphy, dan asrama jururawat[2] pelateh, telah hampir[2] siap. Tender[2] bagi bahagian pertama ini akan di-keluarkan pada akhir tahun ini. Juga usaha menyediakan kawasan dan tapak bangunan Rumah Sakit Besar baharu di-Seremban telah juga siap dan tender untok menjalankan pekerjaan piling ada-lah sedang di-tawarkan. Pelan bagi membena Rumah Sakit daerah di-Klang ada-lah sedang di-buat dan pembenaan Rumah[2] Sakit daerah di-Dungun dan di-Tanjong Karang ada-lah sedang di-laksanakan, dan di-jangka akan siap pada akhir tahun ini. Jumlah katil[2] di-rumah[2] sakit telah bertambah dari-pada 20,337 buah dalam tahun 1957 menjadi 25,575 buah pada akhir tahun yang lepas.

170. Kempen mengawal penyakit batok kering, yang di-lancharkan di-dalam tahun 1961 itu, sa-takat ini telah men-chapai kemajuan yang memuaskan. Dengan tamat-nya perengkat pertama atau perengkat "latehan" lebeh dari-pada 900 orang jururawat dan pegawai[2] kesihatan, pembantu ma'mal, pekerja[2] X-Ray dan kaki-tangan[2] lain telah di-beri latehan di-dalam berbagai bahagian menchegah penyakit batok kering. Dengan demikian, kempen ini telah masok ka-perengkat kedua atau perengkat "menyerang" yang meliputi usaha[2] memberi suntekan B.C.G. kapada orang[2] yang di-anggap senang di-hinggapi penyakit itu, dan menchari orang[2] yang baru terkena penyakit dengan jalan mengadakan X-Ray bagi orang ramai di-ikuti dengan penyiasatan kuman[2] sa-kira-nya perlu. Orang[2] yang sakit-nya terok atau menjangkit ada-lah di-beri rawatan di-rumah[2] sakit, dan pengidap[2] Tibi yang tidak merbahaya ada-lah di-beri rawatan luar sa-hingga-lah mereka semboh. Sa-ramai 432,603 orang telah di-beri suntekan B.C.G. dan sa-ramai 624,160 orang telah di-X-Ray.

171. Satu bahagian mengawal penyakit demam malaria telah di-tubohkan di-Kementerian Kesihatan. Dengan tamat-nya Ranchangan Panduan Membasmi Malaria, satu ranchangan baru Permulaan bagi Membasmi Malaria telah di-lancharkan dalam bulan Julai, 1964. Penyiasatan sedang di-jalankan untok menentukan kemungkinan menghapuskan demam malaria bagi seluroh Tanah Melayu.

172. Pengidap[2] penyakit puru di-Pantai Timor ia-itu di-Kelantan, Trengganu dan Pahang sangat kechil bilangan-nya sekarang, dan dengan demikian ikhtiar menchegah penyakit puru di-kawasan[2] ini telah di-serahkan kapada Perkhidmatan Kesihatan tempatan sa-bagai tugas biasa. Kempen[2] menchegah penyakit ini ada-lah sedang di-tumpukan di-kawasan[2] kechil yang maseh menjadi pusat[2] penyakit ini di-Negeri Kedah dan Perak.

173. Begitu juga usaha[2] mengawal penyakit untut ada-lah sedang di-tumpukan sa-mata[2] di-kawasan[2] kechil yang maseh mengandongi penyakit ini ia-itu di-Sungai Pahang, di-kawasan[2] pantai Negeri Kedah dan di-kawasan[2] hilir Sungai Perak dan Sungai Bernam.

174. Kejayaan usaha memperbaiki dan memperluaskan perkhidmatan perubatan dan kesihatan ada-lah memberi

menafa'at kapada pendudok[2] negeri ini yang sa-makin ramai bilangan-nya. Semenjak tahun 1957 bilangan mereka yang di-rawat di-pusat[2] kesihatan dan kelinik[2] telah sa-makin bertambah. Dalam tahun 1964 lebeh daripada 12,200,000 orang telah menerima rawatan di-bahagian pesakit luar rumah[2] sakit, di-gedong[2] ubat, di-kereta[2] ubat serta juga di-pusat[2] kesihatan. Kelinik pergigian yang telah bertambah bilangan-nya dengan sa-jumlah 41 bahagian[2] baru, telah me-rawat sa-ramai 925,498 orang dalam tahun 1964. Bilangan mereka yang di-terima masok berubat dalam rumah[2] sakit telah juga bertambah menjadi sa-ramai 399,874 orang dalam tahun 1964.

175. Bilangan doktor[2] dan doktor[2] gigi serta ahli[2] kimia ubat maseh lagi kurang. Sa-balek-nya, usaha tegas melateh kaki-tangan[2] perubatan yang lain ada-lah menchapai kejayaan, dan dengan demikian kekurangan di-antara gulongan kaki-tangan[2] di-atas sedang di-atasi dengan beransor[2]. Sa-ramai 1,059 orang jururawat pelateh, 436 orang pembantu jururawat pelateh, dan 309 orang bidan pelateh ada-lah sedang di-beri latehan. Usaha chergas melateh kaki-tangan[2] ini akan di-teruskan bagi beberapa tahun lagi sa-hingga masaalah kekurangan kaki-tangan ini dapat di-selesaikan dan keperluan perkhidmatan perubatan dan kesihatan yang sentiasa bertambah besar itu dapat di-penohkan.

176. Pada hari ini lebeh kurang 110 orang doktor dan doktor[2] pergigian bangsa Malaysia, yang sedang berkhid-mat di-Kementerian Kesihatan ada-lah mempunyai kelayakan pakar dalam berbagai[2] jurusan perubatan, pergigian dan penyiasatan. Dalam tahun 1957 bilangan pegawai[2] pakar chuma ada 43 orang dan daripada mereka itu hanya 12 orang sahaja bangsa Malay-sia. Sa-lain daripada itu 38 orang dok-tor dan doktor pergigian ada-lah juga sedang mengambil kursus tertinggi di-luar negeri.

177. Di-antara ranchangan[2] yang akan siap pembenaan-nya dalam tahun 1965 ia-lah: Sekolah Latehan Jururawat Pergigian, Pulau Pinang; Pusat Kesi-hatan 'Awam, Kuala Lumpur; Pusat Tibi Negara, Kuala Lumpur; Sekolah Latehan Kesihatan Luar Bandar, Rembau; Asrama Penuntut Jururawat, Johor Bahru; Bangunan Tambahan Sekolah Latehan Kesihatan Luar Bandar; Jitra. Bangunan[2] projek yang enam buah ini akan memakan belanja lebeh daripada $5,000,000.

178. Negara ini patut-lah menguchap-kan terima kaseh atas bantuan[2] teknik yang berupa pakar[2], kelengkapan[2] dan biasiswa yang di-berikan oleh ber-bagai[2] pertubohan[2] antara bangsa dan Kerajaan negeri[2] asing saperti Pertu-bohan Kesihatan Sa-dunia, Pertubohan Kumpulan Wang Kanak[2] Bangsa[2] Ber-satu dan Lembaga Bantuan Teknik Bangsa[2] Bersatu, Kerajaan[2] Australia, Canada, India, Pakistan dan United Kingdom melaluï Colombo Plan, Kerajaan Republik Jerman, Peace Corps Amerika Sharikat, Care-Medico, Kumpulan Penyelidek Tentera Amerika Sharikat, Hooper Foundation Universiti California, Majlis Penyelidek United Kingdom dan lain[2]-nya.

KEMENTERIAN KEWANGAN

179. Dengan persetujuan Dewan Ra'ayat Kerajaan telah membuat satu perishtiharan dalam bulan Disember tahun 1964 memansokhkan Perjanjian Mata Wang tahun 1960, supaya Lem-baga Pesurohjaya Mata Wang di-bubarkan sa-lepas 18 bulan daripada tarikh tersebut, dan Bank Negara Malaysia akan bertanggong-jawab me-ngeluarkan mata wang Malaysia yang baharu. Walau bagaimana pun, Kera-jaan terus menjalankan rundingan dengan Kerajaan Negeri Brunei untok menchapai persetujuan mengenaï chara menggunakan mata wang Malaysia yang baharu di-Negeri itu, jika sa-kira-nya Kerajaan Brunei bersetuju meng-gunakan mata wang Malaysia yang baharu itu.

180. Pengerusi Lembaga Penasihat Chukai telah di-lantek dalam bulan Jun, 1964, Lembaga itu telah pun mengadakan penyiasatan berkenaan dengan 101 jenis barang[2] untok di-masokkan ka-dalam Pasaran Bersama Malaysia. Penyata[2] Lembaga Penasihat Chukai mengenaï jenis barang[2] ini telah di-terima. Kerajaan berharap satu

keputusan yang mu'tamad akan dapat di-ambil mengenaï Penyata[2] ini supaya boleh di-mulakan langkah menubohkan Pasaran Bersama.

181. Kerajaan telah mengadakan perbinchangan yang panjang dengan Kerajaan Negeri Singapura berkenaan dengan perkara mengadakan satu kawasan perdagangan yang bebas di-Singapura dan perkara meranchangkan kawasan tersebut telah pun di-jalankan. Kerajaan berharap akan dapat mengadakan satu undang[2] bagi menubohkan kawasan[2] perdagangan yang bebas di-Singapura dan di-lain[2] tempat dalam Malaysia yang di-pandang mustahak di-masa hadapan. Kerajaan juga berharap bahawa undang[2] bagi mengadakan chukai[2] di-seluroh Malaysia akan di-bentangkan di-Parlimen sa-belum akhir tahun ini.

182. Kerajaan sedar ada sa-tengah ahli[2] perniagaan dan perusahaan yang tiada puas hati kerana terlambat menghapuskan halangan[2] kapada perdagangan dalam wilayah[2] di-Malaysia ini. Dasar Kerajaan ia-lah hendak memajukan perdagangan dalam negeri. Kerajaan berharap kemajuan yang besar akan dapat di-chapai dalam tahun ini apa-bila di-terima penyata[2] Lembaga Penasihat Chukai mengenaï jenis barang[2] yang akan di-masokkan kadalam Pasaran Bersama Malaysia.

183. Dalam pada itu hendak-lah disedari ia-itu peratoran[2] yang ada sekarang ini untok membahagi[2]kan hasil Persekutuan antara Kerajaan Pusat dengan Kerajaan[2] Negeri menjadikan usaha hendak memajukan Pasaran Bersama bertambah sulit dan hendak-lah di-fikirkan perkara mengubah peratoran[2] itu jika hendak dimajukan Pasaran Bersama itu dengan segera.

184. Dalam Anggaran Belanjawan tahun 1965, Kerajaan telah memikirkan mustahak mengadakan tambahan[2] chukai yang banyak. Kalau tambahan[2] chukai ini tidak di-adakan, Kerajaan terpaksa mengendalikan Negara dengan "kekurangan wang". Ini akan menimbulkan perasaan bimbang bagaimana chara-nya hendak mengukohkan keadaan kewangan sekarang ini. Sebab yang besar menimbulkan masaalah kewangan ini ia-lah kerana mustahak menambah perbelanjaan pertahanan dan keselamatan untok menentang anchaman pencherobohan dari luar negeri. Dalam pada itu pula, Kerajaan telah ber'azam hendak meneruskan ranchangan[2] pembangunan yang telah pun berjaya di-negeri[2] Tanah Melayu dan Singapura dan juga hendak menchapai kejayaan yang sama saperti itu di-negeri[2] Borneo.

185. Maka nyata-lah bahawa kita telah masok ka-zaman yang genting yang akan menimbulkan masaalah kewangan yang lebeh rumit daripada yang pernah kita 'alami dahulu. Kerajaan sedang membuat ranchangan hendak mengambil langkah[2] pentadbiran yang menjimatkan wang dan yang akan menolong mengurangkan perbelanjaan berulang[2], dan menentukan ia-itu tiap[2] sa-ringgit yang di-belanjakan kapada pembangunan akan mendatangkan faedah yang sa-baik[2]-nya. Kerajaan berharap bantuan kewangan yang banyak akan terus di-terima daripada Kerajaan[2] yang bersahabat dengan kita dan yang telah pun membantu kita, terutama dalam lapangan pertahanan. Kerajaan juga menjalankan sa-daya upaya-nya hendak meminjam wang dari luar negeri lebeh banyak lagi dengan sharat[2] yang berpatutan dan menggalakkan simpanan wang dalam negeri lebeh banyak lagi. Satu daripada usaha[2] yang di-jalankan ia-lah Kerajaan akan memberi peluang kapada ra'ayat Malaysia membuat sumbangan yang besar dalam hal menyelesaikan masaalah kewangan ini dengan jalan membeli Bond[2] Pertahanan yang di-keluarkan khas. Bond[2] ini sangat sesuai bagi penyimpan[2] wang dan dengan membeli-nya sa-saorang penyimpan wang akan dapat membekalkan wang dengan chara yang lebeh baik bagi diri-nya dan anak[2]-nya dimasa hadapan. Wang[2] yang di-dapati daripada penjualan Bond[2] itu akan menolong menambah kekuatan tentera yang sedang di-bena untok menjamin keselamatan kita. Mari-lah kita sakalian menanam modal untok menjamin keselamatan dan nasib Malaysia di-masa hadapan supaya kekal menjadi sa-buah negara yang bebas lagi ma'amor.

KEMENTERIAN LUAR NEGERI

186. Berkenaan dengan perhubongan luar negeri, dasar Kerajaan terus menegaskan asas² Piagam Bangsa² Bersatu dan mengekalkan suatu dasar luar negeri yang tegas lagi bebas sesuai dengan chita² dan hasrat negara² Afro-Asia dan Commonwealth.

187. Kerajaan telah berusaha dengan bersunggoh² mengukohkan kerjasama di-antara negara² sa-daerah sambil memelihara perhubongan persahabatan dengan semua negeri yang sedia berbuat demikian. Sesuai dengan dasar-nya hendak menyokong dan menggalakkan negara² yang terjajah menchapai kemerdekaan, Malaysia telah mengalu²kan kemerdekaan negara² Gambia, Zambia, Malta dan Malawi sa-bagai anggota² baharu dalam kumpulan negara² bebas dan juga sa-bagai anggota² Commonwealth. Dengan kemasokkan negara² ini, keluarga Commonwealth telah bertambah kuat. Dalam tahun yang lalu meshuarat² permulaan telah di-adakan bagi menubohkan sa-buah Pejabat Setia-usaha Commonwealth dan sekarang chalun² sedang di-chari untok menyandang jawatan Setia-usaha Agong-nya.

188. Angkara permusohan dari pehak Indonesia telah bertambah hebat pada tahun lepas. Sunggoh pun pada awal tahun itu terbayang kemungkinan menchapai perdamaian akan tetapi oleh kerana Indonesia tiada mahu bertolak ansor maka tiada-lah berhasil perdamaian itu. Dalam bulan Jun, 1964, Perdana Menteri telah menghadziri satu persidangan kemunchak di-Tokyo antara Ketua² Kerajaan Indonesia, Philipina dan Malaysia. Dengan desakan Presiden Macapagal dan dengan tujuan yang bersunggoh² hendak menchapai keamanan di-kawasan ini, Perdana Menteri bersetuju supaya rundingan di-mulakan walau pun Indonesia telah tiada menunaikan janji-nya hendak mengundorkan tentera-nya dari wilayah Malaysia sa-belum di-mulakan rundingan. Perdana Menteri, dengan tulus ikhlas telah bersetuju hendak berunding bersama² tetapi dalam perbinchangan yang berikut-nya Indonesia telah menunjokkan sikap-nya yang tiada jujor dan tiada mahu bertolak ansor dan itu-lah yang menyebabkan rundingan itu gagal.

189. Dalam keadaan yang bertambah genting ini Perdana Menteri telah bertolak ka-London pada 29hb Jun, 1964 untok menghadziri Persidangan Perdana² Menteri Commonwealth. Perdana Menteri telah memberi laporan kapada Persidangan itu dan telah mendapat jaminan dari Perdana² Menteri Commonwealth yang mereka akan terus menjalankan ikhtiar mengurangkan perselisehan antara-bangsa. Mereka juga bersimpati dengan Malaysia dan menyokong usaha²-nya mengekalkan kemerdekaan-nya yang berdaulat dan kehormatan negara-nya.

190. Dalam minggu yang ketiga bulan Julai, 1964, sa-lepas menghadziri Persidangan Perdana² Menteri Commonwealth, Perdana Menteri telah bertolak ka-Amerika Sharikat atas jemputan Presiden Amerika Sharikat. Di-Washington, Presiden Amerika Sharikat telah menyatakan bahawa negara-nya menyokong Malaysia yang bebas lagi merdeka dan menyokong usaha² Malaysia menjaga keselamatan-nya, memelihara kedaulatan-nya dan meneruskan ranchangan² pembangunan-nya dalam suasana aman dan damai. Kerajaan Amerika Sharikat telah juga bersetuju memberi latehan tentera kapada ahli² angkatan bersenjata Malaysia dan menimbangkan kemudahan meminjamkan wang untok membeli alat kelengkapan tentera.

191. Pada akhir bulan Julai, 1964 Perdana Menteri telah berlepas ka-Canada dan di-sana beliau telah berunding dengan Perdana Menteri Canada. Berikutan dari lawatan ini, Canada telah membuat tawaran hendak melateh ahli² Angkatan Udara Malaysia, menyediakan kemudahan² wang untok membeli kapal²terbang Canada dan menambah lagi bantuan² Canada kapada Malaysia mengikut Ranchangan Colombo.

192. Dalam pada itu pencherobohan Indonesia telah bertambah hebat. Pada 17hb Ogos Indonesia telah melakukan pendaratan yang mula² sa-kali di-Pontian Johor. Kerajaan Malaysia

memberitahu akan hal pencherobohan ini kapada Majlis Keselamatan Bangsa[2] Bersatu. Pada tengah malam 1/2 September kapal[2] terbang Indonesia telah menggugorkan askar[2] payong terjun di-daerah Labis di-Johor, mula[2]-nya di-jangka sa-ramai 40 orang, tetapi kemudian di-sahkan sa-ramai 96 orang. Kerajaan Indonesia mula[2]-nya menafikan yang ia bertanggong-jawab tetapi apabila di-tunjokkan bukti[2] dalam Meshuarat Majlis Keselamatan dalam bulan September tahun 1964 ia terang[2] mengaku bahawa penggugoran askar[2] payong terjun itu di-lakukan oleh Kerajaan Indonesia.

193. Majlis Keselamatan Bangsa[2] Bersatu telah mengundi 9 suara lawan 2 mengenaï satu ketetapan mengutok kejadian 2hb September itu, tetapi ketetapan itu tidak di-luluskan kerana Soviet Union telah menggunakan kuasa Veto-nya. Sunggoh pun demikian Malaysia telah mendapat kemenangan moral yang besar kerana mendedahkan pencherobohan Indonesia yang terang[2] dan tidak boleh di-ma'afkan itu.

194. Sunggoh pun Indonesia telah mendapat kekalahan yang besar di-Bangsa[2] Bersatu ia telah menjalankan serangan diplomatik-nya pula terhadap Malaysia di-Persidangan Negara[2] Berkechuali yang kedua yang telah di-adakan di-Kaherah dalam bulan Oktober, 1964. Malang-nya Malaysia tidak di-jemput kerana Indonesia telah menggunakan peratoran persetujuan sa-bulat suara (unanimity rule) untok menghalang kehadziran Malaysia, sunggoh pun Malaysia memenohi sharat[2] sa-bagai sa-buah negara berkechuali. Dalam Persidangan itu Presiden Sukarno telah memperjuangkan dasar "no peaceful co-existence" yang di-anut oleh Peking. Tetapi anchaman kapada dasar berkechuali ini telah di-kalahkan oleh suara ramai. Ketetapan akhir Persidangan tersebut telah di-keluarkan pada 10hb Oktober dan membayangkan perasaan yang di-kemukakan oleh Perdana Menteri India dalam uchapan-nya di-Persidangan itu tatkala ia mengeshorkan bahawa "perdamaian ada-lah berlainan daripada pertentangan (konfrantasi)" dalam perhubongan antara-bangsa. Sementara itu perchubaan Indonesia hendak menyebarkan propaganda anti-Malaysia di-luar persidangan itu telah di-gagalkan oleh Kedutaan Malaysia di-Kaherah.

195. Dalam tahun ini pencherobohan Indonesia terus berlaku lagi dengan tiada kurang. Indonesia telah menambah dan memperkuatkan lagi angkatan senjata-nya di-sempadan Malaysia Timor ia-itu di-Sabah dan Sarawak. Penyusupan terus berlaku di-Malaysia Timor dan melarat pula ka-Semenanjong Tanah Melayu. Gerakan[2] sabersif sedang menjadi[2] dan perbuatan khianat telah berlaku di-Tanah Melayu dan Singapura. Pada awal tahun ini Malaysia telah mengambil tempat-nya dalam Majlis Keselamatan Bangsa[2] Bersatu dan Indonesia menarek diri dari Pertubohan Dunia itu sa-bagai membantah terhadap langkah menerima Malaysia menjadi anggota Majlis itu. Perbuatan Indonesia menarek diri itu sama sa-kali tiada menggangu kedudokan Malaysia di-kalangan antara-bangsa atau pun keanggotaan Malaysia dalam Majlis Keselamatan. Akan tetapi, sa-bagaimana yang tiada di-sangka di-Jakarta, penarekan diri itu telah menjadi satu pukulan yang hebat kapada kedudokan Indonesia terutama sa-kali di-kalangan Negara[2] Afro-Asia.

196. Malaysia menganggap perkara ia di-terima menjadi anggota dalam Majlis Keselamatan itu ia-lah kerana ia patoh kapada dasar[2] dan tujuan[2] Pertubohan Bangsa[2] Bersatu. Malaysia telah mengeshorkan supaya peratoran persetujuan sa-bulat suara dalam Majlis Keselamatan itu di-sokong dengan satu Perjanjian anggota[2] tetap dengan harapan supaya Pertubohan Bangsa[2] Bersatu itu dapat di-perkukohkan lagi dan lebeh berpengaroh dan dengan hal yang demikian apabila berlaku kekachauan di-mana[2] tempat dalam dunia ini maka dapat-lah anggota[2] tetap itu bertindak dengan sa-bulat suara sambil mengingatkan bahawa tanggong-jawab mereka yang utama ia-lah mengekalkan keamanan. Anggota[2] tetap itu hendak-lah sa-bulat suara sa-kurang[2]-nya untok memberhentikan pertemporan kerana jika di-biarkan ia

merebak, api yang kechil boleh menyala menjadi besar.

197. Dalam tahun ini Kerajaan telah menumpukan usaha[2]-nya menegaskan hak Malaysia mengambil bahagian dalam Persidangan Afro-Asia Yang Kedua yang di-jadual akan di-adakan di-Algeria pada bulan Jun, 1965. Pada bulan April, 1964 dalam meshuarat persediaan yang di-adakan di-Jakarta, soal menjemput Malaysia hadzir telah di-kemukakan oleh India dan di-sokong oleh beberapa buah negeri yang lain. Keputusan-nya ia-lah jemputan kapada Malaysia untok menghadziri Persidangan Afro-Asia di-Algeria itu akan di-hantar apabila "rintangan[2]" telah di-hapuskan. Keputusan ini telah di-buat mengikut kehendak Indonesia yang menjadi tuan rumah kapada meshuarat persediaan tersebut.

198. Dalam bulan November, 1964 Timbalan Perdana Menteri telah mengetuai satu rombongan ka-negara[2] di-Afrika Utara dan telah mendapat jaminan tentang sokongan negara[2] itu terhadap penyertaan Malaysia dalam Persidangan Afro-Asia yang Kedua itu. Dalam bulan Disember, 1964 Perdana Menteri telah mengutus surat kapada semua Ketua[2] Negara Afro-Asia memohon sokongan untok Malaysia hadzir dalam Persidangan itu. Sokongan yang di-terima memberi harapan baik.

199. Sunggoh pun Indonesia sedar dasar konfrantasi-nya telah gagal ia enggan kembali ka-jalan keamanan dan hanya mengambil langkah[2] untok mengadakan rundingan[2] keamanan untok membersehkan nama-nya yang telah chemar. Pada akhir bulan Februari, 1965 Indonesia telah menchadangkan menerusi Kerajaan Thai, supaya di-adakan satu meshuarat perengkat Menteri. Apabila chadangan ini di-terima oleh Malaysia, Indonesia mengeshorkan pula supaya meshuarat itu di-adakan pada perengkat Ketua[2] Kerajaan. Apabila shor ini di-terima juga oleh Malaysia, Indonesia berdaleh dengan mengatakan bahawa masa-nya belum sesuai untok mengadakan meshuarat. Indonesia juga membuat tudohan bahawa Perdana Menteri dalam beberapa uchapan-nya telah memburokkan suasana untok perdamaian. Sa-benar-nya kesetiaan Indonesia dalam satu[2] perjanjian selalunya tiada boleh di-perchayai. Oleh sebab itu segala usaha untok menjayakan perundingan damai telah gagal kerana Indonesia tiada mahu bermuafakat.

200. Pada akhir bulan Mach tahun 1965 Timbalan Perdana Menteri telah mengetuai rombongan yang kedua melawat negara[2] Afrika untok menerangkan pendirian Malaysia kapada negara[2] itu dan meminta sokongan mereka berkenaan dengan soal penyertaan Malaysia dalam Persidangan Afro-Asia di-Algiers. Timbalan Perdana Menteri telah di-sambut dengan baik dan semua negara yang di-lawatinya telah memberi jaminan tentang sokongan mereka.

201. Perhubongan Malaysia dengan Philipina terus terganggu di-sebabkan oleh tuntutan Philipina ka-atas Sabah dan keengganan negeri itu mengi'tiraf Malaysia. Usaha[2] bagi menyelesaikan tuntutan itu tiada berjaya. Pada awal bulan Ogos, 1964 Malaysia mengeshorkan supaya rundingan perengkat pegawai[2] di-adakan di-Bangkok. Philipina tiada menerima shor ini sabelum Malaysia bersetuju bahawa segala perselisehan yang mungkin timbul di-Bangkok hendak-lah di-bawa ka-Mahkamah Ke'adilan Antarabangsa, ia-itu salah satu chara[2] yang terkandong dalam Perjanjian Manila bagi menyelesaikan soal itu.

202. Dalam tahun ini juga Duli[2] Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong dan Raja Permaisuri Agong telah membuat lawatan rasmi ka-negeri Jepun dalam bulan Jun, 1964 dan ka-negeri Arab Saudi, Kuwait, negeri Jordan dan Republik Arab Bersatu dalam bulan April, 1965. Dengan ini tali persahabatan antara Malaysia dengan Jepun dan negara[2] Islam di-Timor Tengah makin bertambah erat lagi. Malaysia telah juga menerima beberapa orang tetamu kenamaan dari negara[2] luar.

203. Kerajaan sedang mengator persediaan untok menubohkan tiga buah kedutaan Malaysia di-Afrika dengan

tujuan hendak memperkenalkan Malaysia ka-luar negeri dan melawan da'a-yah Indonesia dengan menyertai Persidangan[2] dan Meshuarat[2] Negara[2] Afro-Asia. Sa-buah kedutaan akan ditubohkan di-Afrika Utara ia-itu kedutaan yang kedua di-kawasan ini, sa-buah di-Afrika Timor dan sa-buah lagi di-Afrika Barat. Kedutaan[2] di-Afrika Timor dan di-Afrika Barat itu ia-lah yang ulong kali-nya ditubohkan di-negara[2] Afrika di-Selatan Padang Pasir Sahara.

204. Malaysia sedang menghadapi anchaman yang hebat terhadap wujud-nya sa-bagai sa-buah negara. Anchaman ini sa-makin bertambah walau pun ia merugikan pehak Indonesia sendiri dan melanggar dasar yang termaktub dalam Perishtiharan Bandung tahun 1955. Malaysia tetap tegoh menghadapi anchaman ini dengan penoh keyakinan bahawa sahabat[2]-nya di-luar atau di-dalam Commonwealth akan memberi segala sokongan dalam lapangan tentera atau pun diplomatik. Malaysia ada-lah ber'azam dan akan menjalankan segala tenaga-nya untok mengekalkan keamanan di-Asia Tenggara. Malaysia sedia berunding dengan Indonesia untok menchari jalan damai yang sesuai dengan taraf Malaysia sa-bagai sa-buah negara yang berdaulat dan merdeka.

KEMENTERIAN PELAJARAN

Pelajaran 'Am

205. Pelajaran rendah ada-lah terus menchapai kemajuan yang memuaskan dan sekolah serta guru[2] telah di-adakan dengan chukup. Dengan terhapus-nya Pepereksaan Masok ka-Sekolah Menengah Persekutuan semenjak tahun lalu maka tiap[2] orang kanak[2] boleh-lah berharap akan mendapat pelajaran. Sa-kurang[2]-nya sa-lama sembilan tahun hingga ka-Sijil Rendah Pelajaran. Sunggoh pun daripada jumlah kanak[2] yang telah tamat pelajaran rendah pada tahun 1964 hanya lebeh kurang 70% sahaja telah menerima tempat di-kelas[2] menengah rendah setakat ini tetapi angka ini ada-lah bertambah kira[2] 38% daripada angka untok tahun 1964 atau dengan lain[2] perkataan bertambah sa-banyak lebeh kurang 60,000 orang murid yang belajar dalam tingkatan satu sekolah menengah.

206. Terlanchar-nya Sistem Pelajaran Aneka Jurusan yang baharu itu bukan sahaja menyebabkan lebeh ramai lagi guru[2] yang di-kehendaki untok mengajar murid[2] yang bertambah[2] ramai itu bahkan juga suatu ranchangan membena sekolah[2] dengan chepat ada-lah di-perlukan untok murid[2] sekolah menengah rendah yang sa-makin bertambah ramai itu. Dengan kumpulan wang khas yang di-untokkan bagi tujuan itu pembenaan 84 unit sekolah baharu telah di-lancharkan pada tahun 1964 dan sekarang sudah pun siap atau pun hampir[2] siap. Kesemua unit[2] ini memberi kemudahan yang di-kehendaki dalam usaha[2] meluaskan pelajaran menengah rendah termasok-lah mengadakan ma'mal[2] sains, bilek[2] darjah pelajaran rumah tangga, wokshop dan kelengkapan-nya. Untok menjimatkan perbelanjaan dan menggunakan dengan sa-penoh-nya bilek[2] di-bangunan sekolah Kerajaan berpendapat ada-lah mustahak mengadakan sekolah[2] menengah rendah di-sabelah pagi dan petang.

207. Pelajaran menengah atas telah terus maju sa-bagaimana biasa dan bilangan tempat[2] dalam Tingkatan Enam telah di-tambah supaya chukup untok murid[2] yang sa-makin bertambah ramai. Ranchangan sedang di-buat bagi meluaskan lagi pelajaran menengah atas mulai daripada tahun 1968, termasok-lah pelajaran teknik dan pelajaran pekerjaan mengikut sistem Pelajaran Aneka Jurusan yang di-mulakan tahun ini.

208. Peruntokan telah di-tambah supaya murid[2] dapat mempelajari bahasa mereka sendiri saperti bahasa China dan Tamil mengikut kehendak ibu bapa masing[2]. Ini ia-lah menurut Dasar Pelajaran Kebangsaan ia-itu Kerajaan telah mempersetujui supaya bahasa dan kebudayaan Kaum[2] yang tinggal di-negeri ini di-pelihara dan di-kekalkan.

Pelajaran Menengah yang Menggunakan Bahasa Penghantar Melayu

209. Kita tentu maseh ingat lagi ia-itu pelajaran menengah yang menggunakan

bahasa penghantar Melayu telah di-mulakan pada tahun 1959 dengan murid²-nya lebeh kurang sa-banyak 600 orang sahaja tetapi bilangan ini telah meningkat hampir² 30,000 dalam tahun 1964. Bilangan murid² ini bertambah lagi pada tahun ini kerana sabanyak 36,135 orang murid² telah masok belajar di-dalam tahun pertama menengah rendah berbanding dengan 10,841 dalam tahun 1964. Sa-lain daripada itu kita merasa gembira melihat bagi pertama kali-nya murid² yang telah tamat pelajaran rendah dari sekolah² jenis kebangsaan memasoki sekolah menengah yang berbahasa penghantar Melayu melaluï Kelas Peralehan. Sa-takat ini 388 orang murid² telah mendaftarkan nama untok masok Kelas² Peralehan.

210. Pada masa ini Kerajaan sedang memperluaskan pelajaran menengah tinggi. Murid² Tingkatan Enam yang bahasa penghantar-nya Melayu yang di-mulakan pada tahun 1963 telah pun tamat pelajaran sa-lama 2 tahun, dan telah menghadapi pepereksaan pilehan khas untok masok ka-Universiti Malaya dan bagi kali yang pertama-nya dalam sejarah pelajaran di-negeri ini tiga puloh satu orang chalun telah masok ka-Universiti itu sa-bagai mahasiswa daripada sekolah² yang bahasa penghantar-nya ia-lah Bahasa Melayu. Bilangan murid² yang masok kelas² Tingkatan Enam telah bertambah dari 35 orang pada tahun 1963 kapada 83 orang pada tahun 1964 dan pada tahun 1965 ini bilangan-nya ia-lah 150 orang. Pada tahun lalu juga pelajaran sains Tingkatan Enam dalam bahasa Melayu telah di-mulakan dan bilangan murid²-nya telah bertambah sa-kali ganda pada tahun ini.

Pelajaran Khas

211. Pada masa ini Kerajaan sedang mengkaji sa-mula dasar pelajaran bagi kanak² buta dan pekak di-sekolah² biasa dengan tujuan hendak menjalankan tanggong-jawab-nya untok memberi peluang² belajar kapada kanak² chachat sa-takat mana yang dapat di-tanggong belanja-nya oleh Kerajaan.

Peruntokan Perkhidmatan Pelajaran

212. Sa-lain daripada perlu-nya mengadakan lebeh ramai lagi guru² dan lebeh banyak lagi sekolah² untok perkembangan pelajaran banyak juga usaha telah di-jalankan untok mengelokkan lagi perkhidmatan² di-sekolah² itu bagi mengekal dan meninggikan lagi mutu pelajaran. Perkembangan perpustakaan sekolah juga ada-lah di-fikirkan mustahak dalam lapangan ini dan ranchangan² yang lengkap untok mengadakan bilek² perpustakaan dan lain² perkakas telah siap. Sa-buah jawatan-kuasa tetap yang mengadongi wakil² dari Kementerian Pelajaran dan Persatuan Perpustakaan Tanah Melayu telah di-tubohkan untok memberi panduan berpanjangan kapada sekolah² dalam pengelolaan dan perkembangan perpustakaan.

213. Perkhidmatan alat pengajaran pandang dengar telah juga di-perkokohkan lagi dengan mengadakan sa-buah Perpustakaan Filem Bersuara 16 m.m. dan pita rakaman suara untok di-pinjamkan ka-sekolah². Suatu ranchangan pemandu akan di-mulakan pada tahun ini untok mengadakan satu siri sa-banyak 10 pelajaran sains melaluï talivishen dalam bahasa Melayu dan Inggeris, ia-itu sa-bagai mengkaji kemungkinan mengadakan pelajaran melaluï talivishen ka-sekolah² kita.

Pelajaran Teknik

214. Ada-nya sistem Pelajaran Aneka Jurusan, pelajaran teknik yang berupa 'Ilmu Perusahaan akan di-jadikan mata pelajaran pilehan yang boleh di-pelajari oleh murid² dan Sekolah² Lanjutan Kampong yang ada sekarang akan di-masokkan ka-dalam sistem ini. Tujuan mengadakan mata pelajaran peraktik ini kapada murid² di-sekolah² menengah rendah ia-lah untok meluaskan asas pelajaran 'am mereka supaya guru² boleh mengukor kebolehan tiap² orang murid itu. Dan lagi, usaha sedang di-jalankan untok mengkaji bagaimana chara-nya bangunan² Sekolah Lanjutan Kampong yang ada sekarang boleh di-gunakan dengan sempurna dalam ranchangan pelajaran menengah atas termasok-lah pelajaran teknik dan pelajaran pekerjaan.

Latehan Guru

215. Apabila Maktab Perguruan Persekutuan di-Brinsford Lodge di-United

Kingdom telah di-tutup pada akhir tahun 1964 dan di-gantikan dengan Maktab Perguruan Persekutuan yang baharu di-Johor Baharu, maka latehan guru[2] sekarang di-jalankan seluroh-nya di-negeri ini. Untok menambah bilangan guru[2] dari maktab[2] latehan, tindakan sedang di-ambil untok menjadikan Maktab Perguruan 'Ilmu Khas, Kuala Lumpur sa-bagai Maktab Perguruan Persekutuan.

216. Ada-nya Pelajaran Aneka Jurusan maka telah di-dapati mustahak menchari ikhtiar[2] yang lain bagi melateh guru[2] sa-lain daripada yang dapat di-keluarkan oleh maktab[2] itu. Guru[2] tambahan yang di-kehendaki ia-lah sa-ramai 4,120 orang dan keputusan telah di-ambil untok menubohkan 22 buah Pusat Latehan Daerah di-sekolah[2] menengah yang tertentu dan menggunakan perkhidmatan guru[2] yang berpengalaman di-sekolah[2] bantuan untok menolong dalam ranchangan latehan di-tiap[2] buah pusat itu. Sukatan pelajaran bagi pusat[2] latehan daerah ini telah di-sediakan dengan teliti supaya mutu latehan di-pusat[2] latehan daerah ini boleh di-samakan dengan yang di-beri di-Maktab[2] Perguruan.

217. Latehan dalam perkhidmatan bagi guru[2] telah di-perluaskan lagi. Dalam pada itu, dengan ada-nya ranchangan untok mengkhaskan beberapa mata pelajaran yang tertentu dalam bidang pelajaran sekolah di-Maktab[2] Perguruan maka suatu kursus peringkat tertinggi sa-lama sa-tahun telah dapat di-adakan untok guru[2] dalam mata pelajaran yang di-khaskan itu.

Bahasa Kebangsaan

218. Waktu yang sa-rendah[2]-nya untok mempelajari Bahasa Kebangsaan di-sekolah[2] menengah telah di-tambah lebeh kurang sa-suku lagi supaya murid[2] sekarang boleh mempelajari bahasa ini tidak kurang daripada 160 minit dalam sa-minggu dan dengan yang demikian boleh-lah mereka meningkat maju dengan lebeh chepat lagi bagi membolehkan mereka mempunyai pengetahuan yang chukup dalam Bahasa Kebangsaan.

Pengajaran Ugama Islam

219. Menurut Sekshen 36 dalam Undang[2] Pelajaran, tahun 1961, Pengajaran Ugama Islam sedang di-adakan di-sekolah[2] yang di-bantu. Pada tahun 1964 Kerajaan Pusat telah membelanjai lebeh sadikit daripada $3,300,000 bagi pengajaran Ugama Islam. Pada masa ini ada 262 orang guru[2] ugama di-sekolah[2] menengah dan Kerajaan sedang menimbangkan perkara hendak mengambil lebeh ramai lagi guru[2] ugama pada tahun 1965 untok mengajar bilangan penuntut[2] yang sa-makin ramai hendak belajar Ugama. Kerajaan juga sedang memereksa sharat[2] perkhidmatan guru[2] ugama di-sekolah[2] rendah dan menengah dengan tujuan hendak mengadakan satu ranchangan perkhidmatan yang sempurna.

Bantuan kapada Sekolah[2] Ugama Ra'ayat

220. Kerajaan akan terus memberi bantuan kapada Sekolah[2] Ugama Ra'ayat. Pada tahun 1964, $536,213 telah di-bayar sa-bagai pemberian bantuan kapada 445 buah Sekolah[2] Ugama Ra'ayat. Pada tahun 1965 wang sa-banyak $600,000 telah di-untokkan bagi tujuan ini. Sa-bagai hasil daripada bantuan yang di-berikan oleh Kerajaan maka Sekolah[2] Ugama Islam sekarang boleh-lah berjalan dengan maju meluaskan ranchangan-nya.

Kolej Islam

221. Kementerian telah memberi bantuan kapada Kolej Islam dan peruntokan bagi tahun 1965 ia-lah $200,000. Kolej ini dengan galakan serta sokongan yang di-berikan oleh Kerajaan Pusat serta Kerajaan Negeri sedang meningkat maju dan untok membolehkan lebeh ramai lagi penuntut[2] masok ka-dalam Kolej itu maka Kerajaan telah meluluskan bantuan modal sa-banyak $2,500,000 kapada Kolej itu untok perbelanjaan membena bangunan baharu di-Petaling Jaya dengan sharat Kolej itu di-jadikan sa-buah Yayasan Pelajaran menurut Sekshen 25 (1) (*f*) Undang[2] Pelajaran, tahun 1961.

KEMENTERIAN PEMBANGUNAN NEGARA DAN LUAR BANDAR

222. Satu daripada tugas[2] yang besar bagi Kementerian ini ia-lah menyatu

dan menyamakan tindakan berkenaan dengan segala kerja, usaha dan perbelanjaan bagi melaksanakan Ranchangan[2] Pembangunan dengan jayanya terutama sa-kali Ranchangan[2] Pembangunan Luar Bandar. Kerja menyatu dan menyamakan itu di-jalankan dengan menggunakan "teknik" gerakan. Teknik ini sangat baik di-gunakan bagi mengetahui dengan chepat sa-kali segala kemajuan masaalah atau kelambatan sa-masa sa-suatu ranchangan itu di-jalankan.

223. Pusat atau pun nadi bagi kerja menyatu dan menyamakan tindakan itu ia-lah Bilek Gerakan Negara. Dalam Bilek ini-lah di-chatitkan kemajuan[2] yang di-chapai dari sa-masa ka-samasa dan juga ma'lumat[2] berkenaan dengan ranchangan[2] pembangunan.

224. Dalam tahun 1964 sa-jumlah 2,055 orang telah melawat Bilek Gerakan Negara itu. Mereka telah di-beri penjelasan dan penerangan berkenaan dengan teknik gerakan itu dan juga kemajuan[2] yang telah terchapai dalam Ranchangan Pembangunan. Pelawat[2] dari luar negeri telah tertarek hati dengan teknik gerakan yang di-gunakan kerana masaalah[2] atau kelemahan[2] pada masa menjalankan sa-suatu Ranchangan Pembangunan itu dapat di-ketahui dengan senang dan chepat.

225. Sa-lain daripada menjalankan kerja menyatu dan menyamakan kerja itu, Kementerian Pembangunan Negara dan Luar Bandar, dalam tahun 1964, telah juga berjaya menjalankan beratus[2] ranchangan kechil bagi luar bandar di-serata pelosok Negara. Ranchangan[2] ini di-susun dengan tujuan hendak memberi kemudahan[2] kapada pendudok[2] di-kawasan[2] luar bandar termasok mereka yang tinggal di-Kampong[2] Baharu dan Majlis[2] Tempatan. Dalam tahun 1964 wang sabanyak $12,000,000 telah di-belanjakan bagi Ranchangan[2] Kechil, saperti jalan[2], jambatan[2], balai[2] raya perigi, perbekalan[2] ayer paip, parit dan pasar[2] di-kawasan[2] luar bandar dan wang sabanyak $11,500,000 telah di-belanjakan bagi membena Rumah[2] Ibadat, ia-itu Masjid[2], Surau[2], Sekolah[2] Ugama, Rumah[2] Berhala dan Gereja[2].

226. Sa-telah sahaja Malaysia di-tubohkan Kementerian ini telah mengambil tindakan yang melipat-gandakan lagi usaha[2] pembangunan di-Negeri[2] Sabah dan Sarawak, terutama sa-kali di-dalam lapangan pembangunan luar bandar. Dua orang pegawai yang kanan telah di-hantar ka-negeri[2] itu sa-bagai Pegawai[2] Kemajuan Negeri. Mereka ini ada-lah bertanggong-jawab bagi menyatu dan menyamakan kerja[2] ranchangan perengkat negeri, membuat ranchangan dan melaksanakan ranchangan[2] pembangunan di-negeri[2] itu. Sa-lain daripada melipatgandakan usaha[2] pembangunan di-Negeri[2] Sabah dan Sarawak itu Kementerian ini ada-lah juga bertanggong-jawab bagi menyatu dan menjalankan kerja[2] melaksanakan Ranchangan Pembangunan Tergempar dan Ranchangan[2] Perumahan Sa-mula di-Negeri[2] Sabah dan Sarawak supaya ranchangan[2] itu dapat di-jalankan sa-bagai ranchangan pembangunan biasa.

227. Pada 4, 5 dan 6 haribulan Jun, 1965, Kementerian ini akan mengadakan satu Kongres yang di-namakan Kongres Ekonomi Bumiputera, dengan tujuan memberi peluang kapada semua orang yang berkenaan menyatakan pendapat mereka dan membuat chadangan[2] yang tegas dan membena berkenaan dengan penyertaan bumiputera dalam perdagangan dan perusahaan. Tajok[2] yang akan menjadi asas perbinchangan dalam Kongres tersebut ia-lah latehan, pembentokan modal, perkhidmatan[2], perdagangan, perusahaan, tanah[2] dan juga pemasaran. Kementerian ini sekarang sedang membuat persediaan[2] bagi melancharkan Kongres itu. Kongres itu ada-lah satu daripada usaha yang hendak di-jalankan dalam Peringkat Kedua Ranchangan Pembangunan Luar Bandar.

228. Kementerian ini juga bertanggong-jawab mengenai dasar pada 'am-nya dan chara menjalankan ranchangan[2] yang di-usahakan oleh badan[2] yang berkanun, saperti Lembaga Kemajuan Kampong dan Perusahaan (RIDA), Lembaga Kemajuan Tanah Persekutuan dan Perbadanan Simpanan Wang Bakal[2] Haji. Tugas[2] dan tanggong-jawab[2] Lembaga dan

Perbadanan itu ada di-terangkan dalam perenggan[2] di-bawah ini.

229. Kementerian ini juga bertanggongjawab mengenai dasar dan menjalankan Ranchangan Pelajaran Dewasa di-kawasan[2] Luar Bandar.

Bahagian Pelajaran Dewasa

230. Mengikut dasar Kerajaan hendak meninggikan taraf hidup pendudok[2] Negeri ini, khas-nya pendudok[2] kawasan luar bandar, Bahagian Pelajaran Dewasa terus giat berusaha membasmi buta huruf dengan mengajar dalam Kelas[2] Dewasa mata[2] pelajaran yang boleh membantu pendudok[2] luar bandar itu meninggikan taraf hidup mereka.

231. Maksud dan tujuan Ranchangan Pelajaran Dewasa ini ia-lah:

(*a*) untok menghapuskan kemiskinan dan kemundoran;

(*b*) untok menggalakkan warga negara negeri ini mempelajari dan menggunakan Bahasa Kebangsaan;

(*c*) untok memupok semangat perpaduan kesedaran Kebangsaan;

(*d*) untok mengukohkan lagi chara[2] demokrasi yang sedang kita amalkan;

(*e*) untok mendidek ta'at setia yang tidak berbelah bahagi kapada Negara ini.

232. Hingga hari ini Bahagian Pelajaran Dewasa telah menubohkan sabanyak 11,911 buah kelas dengan guru[2]-nya sa-ramai 7,327 orang. Jumlah penuntut ia-lah 307,648 orang. Ini termasok-lah 2,330 buah kelas mengandongi 59,666 orang pelajar bukan Melayu yang sedang belajar Bahasa Kebangsaan.

233. Kapada pelajar[2] yang berugama Islam dalam Kelas[2] Dewasa ada di-beri Pelajaran Ugama. Sa-banyak 6,562 buah kelas mengandongi 155,354 orang pelajar sekarang ini sedang mendapat pelajaran Ugama Islam yang menitekberatkan bukan sahaja aspek theori Islam bahkan juga 'amalan[2] yang di-suroh oleh Ugama dan dengan yang demikian menggalakkan mereka mengambil sikap berkehendakkan kemajuan bagi meninggikan lagi taraf hidup dan masharakat.

234. Kelas[2] Dewasa ada memberikan Pelajaran Ekonomi Rumah Tangga kapada pelajar[2] perempuan dengan tujuan hendak memberi kapada Kaum Ibu pengetahuan rumah tangga yang berguna berkenaan dengan zat[2] makanan, jahit menjahit, kesihatan dan memelihara anak[2] kechil. Pada hari ini ada 28,584 orang pelajar dalam 1,188 Kelas Ekonomi Rumah Tangga. Guru bagi kelas[2] itu mendapat latehan khas di-Taman[2] Asohan Lembaga Kemajuan Kampong dan Perusahaan.

235. Untok menyebarkan penerangan[2] kapada ra'ayat di-kawasan luar bandar berkenaan dengan maksud Pembangunan Luar Bandar dan Bahagian Pelajaran Dewasa, Pegawai[2] Penerangan Bahagian ini telah melawat sa-banyak 689 buah kampong. Sa-jumlah 193,657 orang di-taksirkan telah di-beri penerangan[2] oleh Pegawai[2] Penerangan tersebut.

236. Mengikut dasar Kerajaan hendak melipat gandakan usaha[2] menjalankan Ranchangan[2] Pembangunan Negara dan Luar Bandar di-Sabah, Bahagian Pelajaran Dewasa telah berjaya menjalankan segala kerja siasatan untok menubohkan Kelas[2] Dewasa di-Negeri itu. Kelas[2] Dewasa itu di-jangka akan di-buka sa-belum pertengahan tahun ini.

Lembaga Kemajuan Kampong dan Perusahaan (RIDA)

237. Semenjak tahun 1963 Lembaga Kemajuan Kampong dan Perusahaan telah menumpukan usaha-nya bagi mengukohkan lagi keadaan ranchangan[2] yang telah di-jalankan dalam tahun[2] yang lalu. Usaha ini termasok kerja mengkaji dan menyemak tiap[2] ranchangan yang telah di-jalankan itu terus di-jalankan hingga ka-tahun 1964.

238. Satu daripada tugas[2] yang penting bagi Lembaga itu ia-lah mengadakan kemudahan[2] latehan untok pendudok[2] luar bandar. Dalam tahun 1964 saramai 740 orang wanita dari kawasan[2] luar bandar telah di-beri kursus Ekonomi Rumah Tangga di-Taman Asohan Lembaga itu di-Kuala Lumpur

Kepala Batas dan Melaka. Wanita[2] ini-lah yang bakal menjadi guru[2] Ekonomi Rumah Tangga di-Kelas[2] Dewasa yang di-selenggarakan oleh Kementerian Pembangunan Negara dan Luar Bandar.

239. Ahli[2] perniagaan kechil telah juga di-beri kursus 'ilmu menyimpan buku kira[2] perniagaan. Lembaga ini telah menghantar beberapa orang guru ka-beberapa buah kampong seluroh negara untok memberi dua jenis kursus menyimpan buku kira[2] ia-itu kursus permulaan dan kursus lanjutan. Sambutan terhadap kursus itu dari ahli[2] perniagaan kechil sangat-lah memuaskan.

240. Dewan Latehan Lembaga Kemajuan Kampong dan Perusahaan di-Petaling Jaya memberi latehan[2] kapada penuntut[2] dalam pelajaran Terengkas, "Secretaryship", 'Ilmu Jurukira[2], dan Pengurusan Perniagaan 'Am supaya mereka boleh mendapat kelulusan dalam kursus[2] yang tertentu.

241. Dalam bulan Oktober 1964 sa-buah lagi Pusat Anyaman Mengkuang dan Pandan telah di-buka di-Bagan Pinang, Port Dickson. Dengan ini maka jumlah Pusat Anyaman yang telah di-dirikan menjadi 3 buah. Pusat Anyaman yang terbesar sa-kali ia-lah di-Rusila, Kuala Trengganu. Tiap[2] tahun sa-ramai 40 hingga 60 orang wanita di-beri latehan di-Pusat[2] Anyaman itu.

242. Bahagian Pinjaman Lembaga itu sentiasa chergas menjalankan kerja-nya ia-itu memberi kemudahan[2] pinjaman wang kapada ahli[2] perniagaan kechil dan juga kapada Sharikat[2] Bekerjasama. Dalam tahun 1964 sa-banyak 1,008 pinjaman telah di-lulus dan di-keluarkan. Jumlah wang pinjaman yang telah di-keluarkan dalam tahun itu ia-lah $3,699,203. Jumlah pinjaman yang di-luluskan dan di-keluarkan dalam tahun 1964 ada-lah lebeh banyak daripada jumlah pinjaman yang di-luluskan dan di-keluarkan dalam tahun 1963. Dalam tahun 1963 hanya 699 pinjaman berjumlah $3,400,000 telah di-keluarkan. Pinjaman[2] tersebut ia-lah untok menjalankan perniagaan, perusahaan, pertanian, ternakan dan lain[2] lagi. Pinjaman wang yang telah di-keluarkan oleh Lembaga itu hingga penghujong tahun 1964 berjumlah lebeh kurang $27,000,000.

243. Dalam lapangan pengangkutan pula, Lembaga itu telah mengadakan 15 perkhidmatan bas yang baharu di-lima belas jalan[2] baharu yang telah di-bena di-bawah Ranchangan Pembangunan Luar Bandar. Hingga penghujong tahun 1964 Lembaga telah menubohkan sa-banyak 50 perkhidmatan bas di-seluroh Negeri[2] di-Tanah Melayu ini dan jalan[2] yang mendapat perkhidmatan bas Lembaga itu berjumlah sa-panjang 690 batu. Pendapatan yang di-kutip pada 'am-nya menunjokkan bahawa perkhidmatan[2] ini ada-lah usaha yang mendatangkan keuntongan.

244. Dalam lapangan memproses susu getah yang di-beri dari pekebun[2] kechil, Lembaga itu tidak mendirikan kilang yang baharu semenjak tahun 1963 kerana Lembaga itu menumpukan perhatian dan usaha-nya bagi mengelokkan lagi perjalanan[2] ka-semua 13 kilang getah yang telah di-dirikan. Kerja memperelokkan lagi perjalanan kilang[2] itu maseh di-jalankan lagi. Dalam tahun 1964 Lembaga itu telah menubohkan 18 buah lagi Kumpulan[2] Pusat Memproses Getah di-beberapa buah kampong dalam negeri ini dengan chara memberi bantuan pinjaman kapada pekebun[2] kechil yang berkenaan. Maka jumlah Kumpulan[2] Pusat Memproses Getah yang telah di-bena hingga sekarang ini menjadi 101 buah.

245. Dalam usaha-nya hendak membantu pembuat[2] batek di-Negeri Kelantan dan Trengganu, Lembaga itu, saperti yang di-buat dalam tahun[2] yang lalu, telah memberi kemudahan[2] membeli kain[2] puteh kapada pembuat[2] batek dengan membawa masok kain[2] puteh yang bermutu dari luar negeri dan di-jual pula dengan harga yang sama dengan harga pasaran. Lembaga itu menempatkan sa-orang pegawai di-Pantai Timor untok memberi nasihat kapada pembuat[2] batek di-Kelantan dan Trengganu mengenai mengelokkan lagi chara membuat batek dan juga mengenai chorak[2] batek yang dapat meluaskan lagi permintaan pasaran.

246. Limbongan Kapal Lembaga Kemajuan Kampong dan Perusahaan di-Kuala Trengganu telah di-susun samula dalam tahun 1964. Tahun 1964 ia-lah satu tahun yang sibok sa-kali bagi pekerja[2] Limbongan Kapal ini kerana dalam tahun itu banyak tempahan telah di-terima untok membuat perahu[2], kapal[2] kechil saperti kapal[2] penangkap ikan dan kapal[2] ronda polis. Tempahan[2] tersebut datang-nya daripada Pejabat[2] Polis, Kastam, dan Perikanan serta juga daripada Kerajaan Brunei. Tempahan[2] yang di-terima dalam tahun 1964 berjumlah lebeh daripada $1,000,000.

247. Satu daripada langkah[2] yang di-ambil oleh Lembaga Kemajuan Kampong dan Perusahaan untok memberi kemudahan kapada petani[2] di-kawasan luar bandar memasarkan hasil pengeluaran mereka ia-lah dengan membena Pekan[2] Sa-hari di-tempat[2] yang sesuai di-kawasan[2] luar bandar. Dengan ada-nya Pekan[2] Sa-hari itu, maka dapat-lah mereka menjual barang[2] keluaran mereka di-satu tempat yang sesuai dengan sempurna-nya. Dalam tahun 1964 sa-banyak 38 buah Pekan[2] Sa-hari telah di-bena dengan belanja sa-banyak $302,800.

Ranchangan[2] Untok Masa Hadapan

248. Ranchangan[2] yang akan di-jalankan oleh Lembaga ini pada masa hadapan termasok-lah usaha[2] mengenai Dewan Latehan, Limbongan Kapal, Perusahaan[2] Kechil, pembenaan Ibu Pejabat dan memberi perkhidmatan Lembaga ini ka-Negeri[2] Sabah, Sarawak dan Singapura.

249. Oleh sebab latehan ada-lah satu perkara yang mustahak dalam usaha membena ekonomi Negara maka Lembaga Kemajuan Kampong dan Perusahaan berchadang hendak memperbesarkan lagi Dewan Latehan-nya supaya dapat melateh lebeh ramai lagi penuntut[2] pada masa yang akan datang.

250. Lembaga itu telah mengkaji sa-dalam[2]-nya perjalanan dan pentadbiran Limbongan Kapal di-Kuala Trengganu dan berchadang hendak membesarkan-nya lagi.

251. Lembaga itu sedang mengambil tindakan yang tegas bagi mengadakan satu bahagian baharu di-namakan "Bahagian Perkhidmatan Penasihat Pentadbiran" (Management Advisory Services). Tujuan Bahagian ini ia-lah untok memberi nasihat kapada peniaga[2] kechil menganai kawalan, teknik, kira[2], pentadbiran dan perusahaan. Dengan ada-nya Bahagian itu kelak maka ahli[2] perniagaan kechil dapat-lah peluang untok memperbaiki keadaan perniagaan dan perusahaan yang di-jalankan oleh mereka.

252. Sa-buah bangunan yang akan di-jadikan Ibu Pejabat baharu bagi Lembaga ini dan juga kedai[2] telah mula di-bena di-Jalan Tuanku Abdul Rahman, Kuala Lumpur pada tahun 1965. Bangunan 8 tingkat ini, di-jangka akan siap di-bena pada awal tahun 1966 dan apakala siap kelak akan mempunyai beberapa buah kedai untok di-sewakan kapada ahli[2] perniagaan yang sukar hendak mendapatkan tempat[2] yang baik untok menjalankan perniagaan mereka di-Bandar Kuala Lumpur ini.

253. Tindakan sedang di-uruskan bagi memakai undang[2] Lembaga Kemajuan Kampong dan Perusahaan tahun 1953 di-Negeri[2] Sabah, Sarawak dan Singapura. Dalam pada itu usaha[2] sedang di-jalankan bagi menchari jalan supaya ranchangan[2] yang tertentu dan patut dapat di-jalankan oleh Lembaga itu di-Negeri[2] tersebut.

Lembaga Kemajuan Tanah Persekutuan

254. Ranchangan Tanah Kerajaan yang besar[2] ada-lah di-jalankan oleh Lembaga Kemajuan Tanah Persekutuan. Sa-hingga hari ini Lembaga itu telah menjalankan 61 Ranchangan Kemajuan Tanah di-dalam beberapa negeri di-Tanah Melayu. Lembaga itu telah berjaya menanam 147,500 ekar tanah baharu dengan getah dan kelapa sawit dan menempatkan 8,038 keluarga mengandongi 48,228 orang. Sa-jumlah 3,000 keluarga lagi akan di-tempatkan di-Ranchangan[2] Kemajuan Tanah yang sedang di-buka pada tahun 1965. Apabila semua peringkat dalam 61 ranchangan itu siap di-jalankan sa-banyak lebeh kurang 262,500 ekar tanah baharu akan di-majukan dan di-tanam

dengan getah dan kelapa sawit dari baka yang baik. Ranchangan[2] ini apabila siap akan dapat menyara lebeh kurang 21,000 keluarga.

255. Mengikut dasar Kerajaan hendak memperbanyakkan lagi jenis pertanian di-Negara ini, Lembaga Kemajuan Tanah Persekutuan telah menjalankan satu ranchangan menanam kelapa sawit di-tempat[2] atau pun di-kawasan[2] tanah baharu yang mempunyai tanah dan keadaan yang sesuai. Sa-hingga penghujong tahun 1964 Lembaga Kemajuan Tanah Persekutuan telah berjaya menanam kelapa sawit di-atas 17,404 ekar tanah dalam 9 buah ranchangan kemajuan tanah. Sa-jumlah 9,445 ekar tanah lagi sudah pun siap bagi di-tanam dengan kelapa sawit di-dalam musim menanam tahun ini.

256. Tiga buah ranchangan tanah menanam getah di-Kedah—Ranchangan[2] Tanah di-Batu 8, Guar Napai dan Bukit Tembaga—telah pun mula mengeluarkan hasil. Begitu juga ranchangan kelapa sawit di-Kulai, Johor telah juga mulai mengeluarkan hasil. Hasil[2] daripada ranchangan tersebut ada-lah tinggi mutu-nya dan memuaskan. Pendudok[2] dalam ranchangan[2] itu telah pun mula membayar wang[2] yang mereka pinjam. Tiga lagi ranchangan di-perchayai akan mula mengeluarkan hasil dalam tahun 1965 manakala tiga lagi akan mengeluarkan hasil dalam tahun 1966.

257. Dalam semua ranchangan itu Kerajaan ada menyediakan kemudahan[2] saperti jalan[2] raya, kedai[2], Sharikat[2] Kerjasama, sekolah[2], bekalan[2] ayer, parit[2] dan tali ayer, talipon, balai[2] raya, dan juga tempat[2] ber'ibadat. Sa-lain daripada itu Kerajaan menyediakan juga kemudahan[2] bagi mengurus, melateh, memproses dan menjual barang[2] serta juga perkhidmatan[2] "Lanjutan".

258. Ranchangan Kawasan Jengka, satu bakal Ranchangan Kemajuan Tanah yang terbesar sa-kali ada-lah satu ranchangan yang boleh di-harapkan akan berjaya kerana lebeh kurang 150,000 ekar tanah dalam Kawasan itu di-dapati sesuai untok kemajuan pertanian yang besar. Bank Dunia yang telah di-jemput oleh Kerajaan bagi menyelidek sama ada Kawasan Jengka itu sesuai atau tiada telah mengesahkan hal itu. Sekarang ini satu "pelan besar" bagi Kawasan itu sedang di-buat oleh "consultants" dan "Pelan" itu ada-lah di-jangka siap dalam tahun ini.

259. Tindakan sedang di-ambil bagi memakai Undang[2] Kemajuan Tanah Tahun 1956 di-Negeri[2] Sabah dan Sarawak. Lembaga Kemajuan Tanah Persekutuan sekarang ini bersama[2] dengan Kerajaan[2] Negeri[2] itu sedang mengkaji dengan teliti beberapa kawasan tanah dengan tujuan hendak menjalankan ranchangan kemajuan tanah sa-chara yang di-jalankan oleh Lembaga Kemajuan Tanah Persekutuan dalam Negeri[2] Tanah Melayu.

260. Terlaksana-nya Ranchangan[2] Kemajuan Tanah yang besar[2] saperti yang di-jalankan oleh Lembaga Kemajuan Tanah Persekutuan maka nyata-lah bahawa Kerajaan ada-lah berusaha bersunggoh[2] membuka tanah[2] baharu bagi menempatkan pendudok[2] dari seluroh Negara kita ini supaya terchapai tujuan-nya ia-itu hendak meninggikan taraf hidup ra'ayat.

Perbadanan Wang Simpanan Bakal[2] Haji

261. Perbadanan Wang Simpanan Bakal[2] Haji di-tubohkan dengan tujuan hendak memberi peluang kapada pendudok[2] yang berugama Islam menyimpan wang untok menunaikan Fardu Haji. Satu lagi tujuan-nya ia-lah hendak menggalakkan pendudok[2] itu menyimpan wang supaya wang yang mereka simpankan itu dapat pula di-gunakan untok memajukan ekonomi Negara. Ini juga akan menjadikan satu chara yang membolehkan pendudok[2] terutama sa-kali yang tinggal di-kawasan[2] luar bandar untok mengambil bahagian dalam hal-ehwal perdagangan Malaysia.

262. Sa-hingga hari ini sa-ramai 13,361 orang daripada serba lapisan masharakat orang[2] Melayu dan orang[2] lain yang berugama Islam dalam Negara ini telah menyimpan wang dengan Perbadanan ini. Jumlah wang simpanan yang telah di-kumpulkan dari mula[2] Perbadanan itu di-tubohkan, ia-itu 30 haribulan September, 1963

hingga 28 haribulan Februari, 1965 ialah lebeh kurang $908,860. Wang itu sedang di-gunakan sa-bagai modal perniagaan atau perusahaan yang mendatangkan keuntongan yang halal pada Hukum Shara'. Keuntongan[2] ini berbeza dengan faedah yang biasa didapati daripada simpanan[2] wang dipertubohan yang lain. Keuntongan ini di-dapati daripada modal[2] yang diperniagakan saperti membeli saham[2], ladang[2] dan rumah[2] yang di-sewakan.

263. Mula-nya Undang[2] Perbadanan Wang Simpanan Bakal[2] Haji itu dibuat dengan maksud untok di-pakai dalam Negeri[2] Tanah Melayu sahaja, tetapi pada masa ini Undang[2] itu telah pun di-pakai di-Negeri[2] Singapura, Sabah dan Sarawak supaya orang[2] Islam di-Negeri[2] itu juga akan dapat kemudahan menyimpan wang mereka untok menunaikan Fardu Haji-nya kelak.

264. Sunggoh pun Perbadanan itu baharu sahaja di-tubohkan tetapi sabanyak 165 orang penyimpan dalam Perbadanan ini telah pun belayar ka-Mekah menunaikan Fardu Haji mereka. Ini-lah satu tanda yang menunjokkan bahawa Perbadanan itu telah menchapai kejayaan.

KEMENTERIAN PENERANGAN DAN PENYIARAN

265. Ketiga[2] buah Jabatan dalam Kementerian ini telah dapat di-satukan dengan lebeh kemas lagi sa-telah saorang Menteri di-lantek khas untok Kementerian ini. Berpandu kapada satu arahan baharu, tiap[2] Jabatan itu menjalankan tugas masing[2] mengikut satu ranchangan yang telah di-buat terlebeh dahulu.

266. Hal ini nyata kelihatan pada masa dua kempen yang besar di-jalankan dalam tahun 1964 ia-itu kempen menentang konfrantasi dan kempen "Perpaduan". Kempen[2] ini telah berjalan dengan sempurna-nya dan telah menchapai kejayaan yang besar.

A. Jabatan Perkhidmatan Penerangan

267. Walau pun ada beberapa rintangan dan halangan dalam tahun 1964 Jabatan Penerangan telah menchapai kejayaan yang besar. Negara kita yang muda ini menghadapi beberapa banyak kesulitan dan apabila Indonesia melakukan pencherobohan dan perbuatan[2] sabversif ka-atas negara ini maka bertambah-lah kesulitan[2] itu. Hal ini kena-lah di-terangkan dengan sajelas[2]-nya kapada ra'ayat bagi mendapatkan keperchayaan mereka kapada Kerajaan dan menyokong Kerajaan.

268. Pada masa ini Jabatan Penerangan sedang di-susun sa-mula supaya dapat menjalankan tugas[2]-nya yang samakin bertambah itu dengan lebeh terator dan lebeh sempurna lagi. Kerja memechah Jabatan Penyiaran dan Penerangan di-Sabah untok menjadi dua Jabatan telah di-jalankan dengan baiknya. Sa-belum tamat tahun 1964, sabuah Jabatan Penerangan yang berasingan telah di-tubohkan. Kereta[2] dan kaki-tangan[2]-nya telah di-tambah. Di-Sarawak pula, bahagian luar Jabatan Penerangan telah di-perbesarkan oleh memandangkan keadaan keselamatan dalam negeri itu. Langkah[2] untok mengambil kaki-tangan[2] baharu dan memberi kereta[2] serta kelengkapan[2] telah di-jalankan.

269. Seranta di-Saberang Laut pun sedang di-susun sa-mula. Kerja ini dijalankan bersama[2] dengan Kementerian Luar Negeri. Dua orang pegawai telah di-hantar ka-luar negeri, sa-orang ka-Tokyo dan sa-orang ka-Manila sa-bagai Pegawai[2] Penerangan. Ranchangan untok memperbesarkan lagi bahagian yang mustahak ini sedang dibuat dan akan siap tiada lama lagi, dan beberapa jawatan di-kedutaan[2] kita disaberang laut akan di-adakan lagi.

270. Langkah[2] peperangan urat saraf dan menentang konfrantasi di-seluroh negara sentiasa di-utamakan dalam tahun 1964.

B. Filem Negara Malaysia

271. Filem Negara Malaysia sekarang ini telah pindah ka-tempat yang baharu di-Petaling Jaya. Sunggoh pun kerja memindahkan alat perkakas-nya yang istimewa itu sangat rumit dan mengambil masa sa-lama dua bulan, akan tetapi Jabatan ini sa-makin banyak berusaha mengeluarkan filem.

272. Filem Negara telah beberapa lama bergerak dengan tiada chukup

kaki-tangan dan alat perkakas, akan tetapi oleh kerana ka'azaman dan keta'atan pegawai[2]-nya maka filem[2] telah bertambah banyak di-terbitkan terutama sa-kali filem[2] yang di-buat dengan maksud hendak menyatupadukan ra'ayat dan menerangkan ka-luar negeri hal[2] yang benar mengenai pencherobohan dan konfrantasi Indonesia.

273. Sekarang ini filem sa-makin bertambah banyak di-gunakan untok mengajar dan memberi ma'alumat. Oleh itu filem[2] yang kita terbitkan di-tunjokkan di-panggong[2] wayang, oleh pasokan[2] berkereta dan pada talivishen. Filem[2] itu sa-makin bertambah besar guna-nya untok menunjokkan chara hidup ra'ayat Malaysia kapada dunia.

274. Tawaran telah di-beri untok pembenaan bahagian kedua ia-itu pentas bunyi; kerja[2] akan di-mulakan tidak berapa lama lagi. Dengan selesai-nya pembenaan pentas bunyi ini, maka bertambah-lah kemudahan[2] untok menjalankan shuting di-dalam bangunan. Dengan ini dapat-lah Filem Negara Malaysia mengeluarkan filem[2] renchana pendek.

C. Jabatan Radio

275. Konfrantasi Indonesia dan kesan[2]-nya ka-atas Malaysia telah memberatkan tanggong-jawab Jabatan Radio. Jabatan ini kena-lah menerbitkan siaran[2] untok melawan di'ayah Indonesia.

276. Ranchangan hendak menambah kekuatan perkhidmatan luar negeri sedang di-laksanakan dengan baik. Alat pemanchar gelombang pendek yang baharu sa-kuat 100 kw. mulai di-gunakan dalam bulan April tahun ini. Dua buah lagi alat pemanchar 100 kw. akan di-siapkan sa-belum 31hb Ogos ia-itu hari ulang tahun Malaysia yang kedua. Suara Malaysia telah dapat menembusi tabir batek Sukarno dan bukti-nya ia-lah Kerajaan Indonesia telah mengeluarkan satu perentah dalam bulan November 1963, melarang orang[2] Indonesia mendengar siaran dari Suara Malaysia dan menjatohkan hukum berat termasok hukum bunoh ka-atas siapa[2] yang melanggar perentah itu.

277. Dalam negeri pula Warta Berita Kebangsaan di-siarkan tiap[2] hari oleh seteshen Radio di-Sabah, Sarawak dan Singapura. Persediaan[2] khas telah di-buat untok menyiarkan ulasan warta berita dalam bahasa Melayu, Inggeris dan Mandarin ka-Sabah dan Sarawak tiap[2] hari. Ada dua buah lagi alat pemanchar 50 kw. yang di-masokkan dalam ranchangan seluroh Malaysia pada tahun ini untok mengelokkan lagi penerimaan ranchangan[2] Kebangsaan di-Sabah dan Sarawak.

278. Masa siaran bagi Orang[2] Asli telah di-tambah dari satu jam hingga tiga jam tiap[2] minggu.

279. Pendengar[2] yang mengambil bahagian dalam ranchangan[2] radio pun sa-makin bertambah dan surat[2] daripada pendengar yang di-terima oleh Radio Malaysia di-Tanah Melayu sahaja berjumlah 966,968 puchok bagi tahun 1964, ia-itu satu rekod yang tertinggi sa-kali dalam sejarah radio di-Malaysia.

280. Hasil dari siaran[2] perdagangan dalam tahun 1964 berjumlah lebeh dari $3,250,000 jika di-bandingkan dengan hasil yang di-terima dalam tahun 1963 yang berjumlah lebeh sadikit dari $3,000,000. Kira[2] $4,000,000 telah di-pungut daripada bayaran lesen[2] radio.

281. Seteshen baharu Radio Malaysia di-Kota Bharu telah di-buka dengan rasmi-nya oleh Duli Yang Maha Mulia Sultan Kelantan dalam bulan November, 1964. Seteshen daerah di-Kuala Trengganu akan siap dalam tahun 1965. Sa-buah seteshen pemanchar yang baharu di-Kuantan sedang dalam peringkat peranchangan. Studio baharu bagi seteshen daerah Johor Baharu di-jadualkan akan siap sa-belum akhir tahun 1965.

282. Satu lagi alat pemanchar bagi perkhidmatan[2] ka-seluroh Malaysia telah siap dan mulai di-gunakan pada awal tahun ini; dua lagi akan siap sa-belum 31hb Ogos, 1965. Semua sa-kali lima buah alat pemanchar gelombang pendek yang kuat dan memakan belanja sa-banyak $1,156,614 akan di-gunakan pada akhir tahun ini.

283. Sunggoh pun Radio Malaysia kekurangan kaki-tangan ia maseh dapat

menerbitkan ranchangan[2] yang sama baik mutu-nya dengan ranchangan[2] yang di-terbitkan-nya dahulu. Dalam pada itu Radio Malaysia terus menjalankan ranchangan kemajuan-nya sendiri bagi tahun 1964. Satu lagi ranchangan besar yang akan di-jalankan ia-lah "Siaran ka-Sekolah[2] untok Negeri[2] di-Tanah Melayu". Ranchangan ini akan di-mulakan tahun ini.

284. Di-Sabah dan Sarawak, pegawai[2] dagang telah di-gantikan dengan pegawai[2] ra'ayat Malaysia dengan chepat. Hanya tinggal sa-orang sahaja lagi pegawai dagang yang maseh berkhidmat dengan chara kontrek di-Sabah pada akhir tahun 1964. Jabatan Radio dan Jabatan Penerangan ia-lah dua buah Jabatan yang mula[2] sa-kali di-Sabah di-ketuai oleh pegawai[2] tempatan. Demikian juga-lah Radio Malaysia di-Sarawak.

D. Jabatan Talivishen

285. Dalam bulan Disember, 1963, Perdana Menteri, Tunku Abdul Rahman Putra Al-Haj, telah memulakan dengan rasmi-nya Perkhidmatan Talivishen di-Tanah Melayu.

286. Perkhidmatan ini ia-lah suatu ranchangan pemandu yang mempunyai sa-buah studio di-Kuala Lumpur. Pada masa ini studio itu di-tempatkan sementara di-Block "C" dalam kawasan Dewan Tunku Abdul Rahman, Jalan Ampang, Kuala Lumpur. Sa-buah alat pemanchar yang menggunakan kuasa penyinar 12 kilowatt terletak di-Bukit Sungai Besi dan menyiarkan ranchangan[2] talivishen sa-jauh lebeh kurang 12 batu dalam kawasan Kuala Lumpur.

287. Pada mula[2]-nya, Talivishen Malaysia telah menerbitkan siaran yang berjumlah 25½ jam tiap[2] minggu dalam empat bahasa (Melayu, Inggeris, Mandarin dan Tamil) tetapi waktu siaran ini telah bertambah dengan segera. Enam bulan sa-lepas perkhidmatan talivishen di-adakan waktu siaran telah bertambah dari 25½ jam kapada 44 jam.

288. Dengan menggunakan alat micro talikom dan dengan tertuboh-nya alat[2] pemanchar di-Ipoh, Melaka dan Gunong Jerai (Kedah Peak) talivishen telah di-adakan di-Ipoh dan Melaka pada 20 haribulan April dan di-Pulau Pinang, Alor Star dan Perlis pada 28 haribulan Ogos. Alat pemanchar Gunong Pulai di-Johor mulai di-gunakan pada 12 haribulan April, 1965.

289. Alat pemanchar di-Bukit Sungai Besi telah di-tambah kuasa-nya dari 12 kw. E.R.P. menjadi 100 kw. E.R.P. dan dengan tambahan kuasa ini maka perkhidmatan panduan itu telah bertukar menjadi perkhidmatan biasa dalam bulan Julai 1964. Dalam beberapa bulan sahaja penggambaran talivishen telah dapat di-kembangkan ka-semua negeri di-Pantai Barat, dan gambar[2] talivishen dari Tanah Melayu dapat di-lihat di-Singapura.

290. Talivishen telah banyak mempengarohi chara hidup ra'ayat Tanah Melayu. Oleh kerana 46 peratus daripada ranchangan yang di-terbitkan dari studio itu datang terus daripada studio, maka ra'ayat telah bertambah tertarek hati dan sedar dengan sumbangan[2] kebudayaan dari masharakat kita yang berbagai[2] bangsa itu. Talivishen Malaysia mempunyai tugas yang penting dalam usaha membentok satu kebudayaan yang berchorak Malaysia.

291. Sa-bidang tanah sa-luas 32 ekar telah di-perolehi di-Lembah Pantai untok di-jadikan tapak sa-buah Pusat Penyiaran yang menyatukan Radio dengan Talivishen. Bahagian talivishen dalam ranchangan itu yang memakan belanja hampir[2] $12,000,000 akan siap dalam tahun 1967.

292. Di-masa hadapan, banyak lagi pemanchar[2] akan di-bena di-Pantai Barat untok memperelokkan lagi perkhidmatan ini dan talivishen akan di-adakan di-negeri[2] Pantai Timor serta satu lagi saloran, yang kedua, akan di-adakan sa-bagai tambahan kapada saloran yang ada pada masa ini.

KEMENTERIAN PERDAGANGAN DAN PERUSAHAAN

Barang[2] Eksepot

293. Dasar Kerajaan ia-lah untok melanjutkan langkah[2] yang di-ambil bagi menguat dan memperkokohkan lagi kedudokan ekonomi dan perdagangan

dalam bidang barang[2] eksepot. Perusahaan getah sedang di-majukan dengan chara menanam beneh[2] getah yang baik mutu-nya yang boleh mengeluarkan hasil getah lebeh 3,000 paun pada satu[2] ekar tiap[2] tahun, dan dengan yang demikian menchapai matalamat pengeluaran sa-banyak satu tan pada satu[2] ekar tiap[2] tahun. Hasil[2] getah juga jadi bertambah dengan chara menggunakan chara[2] baharu bagi membanyakkan susu, chara[2] menoreh dan menerangkan pada orang ramai betapa penting-nya menggunakan chara[2] baharu, dan hasil kemajuan[2] ini dapat di-rasakan oleh pengeluar[2] yang kechil sa-kali pun. Chara[2] pengeluaran baharu bagi mengurangkan masa memproses getah daripada beberapa hari menjadi beberapa jam sahaja sudah mula digunakan; bagitu juga chara[2] memelihara mutu susu getah dan getah sekerap.

294. Pada masa ini getah asli di-jual dalam pasaran[2] dunia dalam bandela[2] yang terbuka belakang-nya dan di-buboh tepong kapor. Kerajaan telah menjual getah yang di-tentukan mutu-nya, di-kemas dan di-ikat baik[2] supaya senang mengangkut-nya, menyimpan-nya dan menggunakan-nya kemudian. Usaha ini di-buat dengan kerjasama perusahaan getah sa-bagai ikhtiar hendak menghadapi chabaran getah tiruan.

295. Kerajaan telah membaiki perusahaan getah dengan langkah[2] yang telah di-jalankan bagi menambah pengeluaran, menggunakan chara[2] memproses yang baharu dan penerangan[2] bagi membanyakkan jualan dan pasaran dan dengan langkah[2] itu Malaysia akan kekal menjadi pengeluar getah asli yang terbesar dalam dunia.

296. Sa-lain daripada usaha[2] membaiki mutu getah asli dan meluaskan pasaran-nya yang di-jalankan oleh Kerajaan, Kerajaan juga telah terus menjalankan langkah[2] bagi menggalakkan menanam sa-mula getah[2] tua dengan getah[2] yang baik mutu-nya. Ranchangan menanam sa-mula getah telah menchapai kejayaan yang besar semenjak di-mulakan pada tahun 1952 dan pada akhir tahun 1964 kira[2] 45% ladang[2] getah telah di-tanam sa-mula dengan getah yang baik mutu-nya. Penyelidekan dalam lapangan ini telah di-jalankan dengan giat di-bawah kawalan dan kelolaan Lembaga Kumpulan Wang Getah Tanah Melayu. Hasil[2] yang di-dapati daripada penyelidekan itu sa-takat ini ada-lah menggalakkan, terutama sa-kali dalam perkara memajukan beneh[2] getah baharu yang baik mutu-nya. Satu daripada beneh[2] itu boleh mengeluarkan getah 4,000 paun pada satu[2] ekar tiap[2] tahun.

Bijeh Timah

297. Kerajaan akan terus mengambil perhatian berat atas masaalah[2] ekonomi dan perdagangan berkaitan dengan perusahaan bijeh ia-itu satu daripada perusahaan yang terpenting kapada ekonomi negara kita. Sa-lama tiga tahun yang lalu perusahaan ini telah terancham di-sebabkan penjualan[2] bijeh yang berlebeh[2] oleh sa-tengah[2] Kerajaan daripada simpanan[2] strategic mereka. Kerajaan sa-bagaimana yang telah lalu akan terus dengan sa-berapa daya upaya-nya menchari jalan untok mengelakkan anchaman yang di-sebabkan oleh jualan[2] bijeh daripada simpanan itu melaluï Majlis Bijeh Timah Antara Bangsa dan saloran[2] diplomatik.

298. Oleh kerana ekonomi negara kita maseh bergantong sa-bahagian besarnya kapada bijeh dan lain[2] bahan utama maka Kerajaan perchaya ada-lah untok kepentingan kita sendiri kalau kita menyokong sa-suatu peratoran bahan antara-bangsa saperti Perjanjian Bijeh Antara-Bangsa itu. Malaysia telah mengambil bahagian yang penting dalam Persidangan Bijeh Timah yang di-anjorkan oleh Bangsa[2] Bersatu yang telah berlangsong baharu[2] ini di-New York untok menimbangkan perkara Perjanjian Bijeh Timah Antara Bangsa Yang Ketiga. Pada masa ini Kerajaan sedang mengkaji dengan halus-nya peruntokan[2] Perjanjian Bijeh Timah Antara Bangsa Yang Ketiga yang di-chadangkan itu sa-belum Kerajaan mengambil keputusan menerima Perjanjian tersebut.

Nenas

299. Dalam tahun yang lalu Perusahaan Nenas Tanah Melayu telah

menumpukan segala tenaga-nya untok memperkokohkan lagi kedudokan-nya di-dalam pasaran[2] besar dunia. Rundingan[2] perengkat perwakilan telah pun di-buat dalam pasaran[2] yang penting untok mengekalkan eksepot nenas dalam tin buatan Tanah Melayu dengan tujuan meletakkan perdagangan ini di-atas satu asas yang sempurna supaya kedudokan-nya tetap dan kokoh. Ada-lah di-jangka bahawa langkah[2] ini akan dapat di-selesaikan dengan memuaskan hati dalam tahun ini.

300. Perusahaan Mengetin Nenas Tanah Melayu yang telah di-tubohkan dengan ihsan Kerajaan yang bermodal $5,000,000 di-bawah Ranchangan Pembangunan Tanah Melayu Yang Kedua telah mula mengeluarkan hasil di-dalam bulan Oktober tahun 1964. Hasil pengeluaran ini akan menambahkan lagi eksepot kita dengan banyak-nya. Dengan tertuboh-nya perusahaan mengetin ini tidak sahaja akan memberi jaminan kapada pekebun[2] kechil yang mengeluarkan nenas tetapi juga akan memberi peluang[2] pekerjaan pada kaum keluarga mereka yang tidak bekerja penoh di-dalam ladang[2] itu.

301. Kerajaan berchadang hendak menubohkan sa-buah Perbadanan Pasaran Perusahaan Nenas di-dalam usaha[2]-nya untok mengemaskan lagi susunan perusahaan ini serta mengukohkan lagi kedudokan pasaran-nya. Rang Undang[2] untok menubohkan Perbadanan ini telah pun di-luluskan oleh Parlimen dan di-jangka Perbadanan ini akan dapat di-tubohkan sa-belum akhir tahun ini.

Kayu Balak

302. Rang Undang[2] untok menubohkan sa-buah Lembaga Eksepot Kayu Balak Tanah Melayu untok menetapkan dan mengawal eksepot kayu balak telah pun di-sediakan. Tujuan-nya ia-lah supaya perusahaan itu tetap, kokoh dan tersusun kedudokan-nya supaya pengimpot[2] dari luar negeri akan ada keperchayaan dalam eksepot Tanah Melayu. Ada-lah di-jangka Rang Undang[2] ini akan dapat di-binchangkan dalam Parlimen tidak berapa lama lagi ia-itu sa-lepas Kerajaan membinchangkan Rang Undang[2] itu dengan ahli[2] dalam perusahaan itu.

Perdagangan

303. Kerajaan sentiasa menjalankan dasar perdagangan yang tiada sempit dan hanya sadikit sahaja di-kenakan sekatan[2]. Pembeli[2] di-beri peluang memileh barang[2] yang lebeh banyak dengan harga yang lebeh murah kerana barang[2] dapat di-bawa keluar masok dengan bebas. Bagaimana pun kerana Kerajaan memandangkan penting-nya di-majukan perusahaan maka Kerajaan ada ranchangan hendak mengadakan sekatan[2] ka-atas barang[2] pilehan buatan tempatan. Sekatan[2] ini perlu di-ubah dari sa-masa ka-samasa dan di-kaji sa-mula apabila sekatan itu di-dapati tiada penting di-adakan lagi.

304. Pada masa yang sudah[2] Malaysia sentiasa bergantong kapada eksepot beberapa jenis bahan mentah, tetapi dalam masa beberapa tahun yang lalu dengan ada-nya kemajuan perusahaan maka Malaysia telah mula mengeksepot sa-tengah[2] daripada barang[2] yang di-buat di-negeri ini. Dengan ini maka Kerajaan akan berusaha menchari pasaran[2] baharu bagi meng-eksepot lebeh banyak lagi barang[2] yang di-buat di-negeri ini. Kerajaan berchadang hendak menjayakan maksud ini dengan chara mengadakan Perkhidmatan Pesurohjaya Perdagangan dan menubohkan sa-buah Majlis Menggalakkan Eksepot dan sa-buah Pusat Menetapkan Mutu Barang[2] dengan tujuan hendak menetapkan mutu barang[2] di-eksepotkan.

305. Oleh kerana perkapalan ada-lah mustahak dalam perdagangan antara-bangsa maka Kerajaan ada ranchangan hendak menubohkan Sharikat Perkapalan Kebangsaan-nya sendiri yang sederhana besar-nya. Malaysia akan mengambil perhatian yang besar dalam usaha[2] hendak menurunkan chukai kapal dengan chara mengambil bahagian dalam forum[2] anjoran antara-bangsa.

306. Berkenaan dengan perdagangan antara-bangsa, Kerajaan akan terus mengirimkan perwakilan[2] untok mengambil bahagian dalam persidangan[2]

antara-bangsa dengan tujuan[2] saperti yang di-terangkan di-bawah ini:

(*a*) berusaha supaya semua hasil[2] utama dan hasil[2] negeri[2] panas dapat di-bawa masok ka-dalam pasaran negeri[2] perusahaan tanpa chukai;

(*b*) berusaha supaya semua hasil[2] utama negeri[2] yang sedang dalam pembangunan dapat di-jual dengan harga yang berpatutan dan memberi untong;

(*c*) berusaha supaya di-kurangkan semua chukai dan di-hapuskan semua sekatan[2] perdagangan yang lain yang menghalang negeri[2] yang sedang dalam pembangunan mengeksepot dagangan mereka;

(*d*) berusaha supaya negeri[2] yang sedang dalam pembangunan dapat mengeksepot barang[2] perusahaan mereka dengan diberikan keutamaan khas;

(*e*) berusaha hendak meluaskan lagi perdagangan antara kawasan.

307. Kerajaan menerima baik Lembaga Kemajuan dan Perdagangan yang telah di-tubohkan sa-bagai badan tetap dalam perhubongan ekonomi antara-bangsa. Negeri[2] perusahaan dan negeri[2] yang sedang dalam pembangunan dapat berusaha bersama bagi menyelesaikan masaalah[2] perdagangan antara-bangsa melaluï Lembaga ini. Walau pun Malaysia gagal dalam usaha negara ini hendak menjadi anggota Lembaga itu pada tahun yang lalu, negara ini akan berusaha terus hendak menchari sokongan supaya ia di-lantek menjadi anggota dalam tahun ini; dengan yang demikian dapat-lah kita berusaha bersunggoh[2] bagi mendapatkan sharat[2] perdagangan yang lebeh baik bagi negeri[2] yang sedang dalam pembangunan mengikut peratoran[2] antara-bangsa.

Kemajuan Perusahaan

308. Kerajaan sedang menumpukan perhatian yang besar terhadap memajukan perindustrian dengan tujuan akan meluaskan lagi bidang ekonomi, memberi peluang[2] bekerja kapada orang[2] yang meminta kerja yang samakin bertambah, untok memberi peluang supaya bahan[2] mentah dan hasil[2] tempatan dapat di-gunakan dengan tujuan untok menyimpan dan mendapatkan lagi pendapatan wang luar serta juga memberi perangsang kapada ekonomi negara kita. Hingga masa ini lebeh kurang $1,346,000,000 telah di-jadikan modal untok mendirikan perusahaan[2] perintis di-Malaysia. Modal ini terpechah di-dalam negeri[2] di-Malaysia ia-itu sa-banyak $655,000,000 di-Negeri[2] Tanah Melayu, $650,000,000 di-Singapura dan $41,000,000 di-Negeri[2] Borneo. Saramai lebeh 20,000 orang telah mendapat pekerjaan dalam sharikat[2] perintis yang sa-banyak 190 buah yang menjalankan perusahaan di-Malaysia pada masa ini.

309. Perusahaan[2] yang telah di-dirikan hingga masa ini ia-lah perusahaan[2] yang mengeluarkan barang[2] menggantikan barang[2] yang di-impot dari luar negeri, dan barang[2] yang di-keluarkan ada-lah untok keperluan dalam negeri sahaja. Ada juga satengah[2] perusahaan mengeluarkan barang[2] untok di-eksepot. Kerajaan sedang menimbangkan dengan bersunggoh[2] tentang perkara hendak memberi galakan dan menubohkan perusahaan[2] besar dengan tujuan menjadikan perusahaan[2] itu sa-bagai asas permulaan bagi kemajuan perusahaan bagi masa yang ka-hadapan. Kerajaan telah siap membuat ranchangan[2] bagi mendirikan satu perusahaan besi dan besi waja yang di-satukan dan sa-buah perusahaan memasang alat[2] motokar. Dengan ada-nya perusahaan[2] ini maka dapat-lah di-dirikan pula perusahaan[2] lain yang ada hubongannya dengan perusahaan[2] itu dan dengan itu juga lebeh banyak lagi bahan[2] mentah tempatan dapat di-gunakan. Ada lagi ranchangan[2] besar yang sedang di-timbangkan ia-itu termasok perusahaan kertas dan palpa dan perusahaan membuat kacha.

310. Kerajaan berazam perindustrian dalam negeri ini dapat di-majukan lagi dengan chepat dengan tujuan supaya kemajuan-nya sama dengan kemajuan dalam lapangan[2] lain. Bagi maksud ini maka Kerajaan telah menjalankan langkah[2] yang tegas. Kerajaan

berharap ia-itu Lembaga Kemajuan Perusahaan Persekutuan akan mula menjalankan tugas-nya tiada lama lagi. Tugas[2] itu termasok-lah antara lain mengkaji kebolehan[2] ekonomi, menggalakkan perusahaan, menyatukan penyiasatan[2] mengenai perusahaan dan memajukan kawasan[2] perusahaan. Kerajaan telah meminta bantuan daripada Kumpulan Wang Khas Bangsa[2] Bersatu bagi tujuan menubohkan Pusat Penyelidekan Sains dan Perusahaan Kebangsaan. Undang[2] Perusahaan Perintis yang ada sekarang ini di-Negeri[2] di-Malaysia telah di-pinda dengan tujuan hendak menyamakan chukai[2] di-seluroh Malaysia. Peruntokan[2] telah pun di-buat untok di-kechualikan daripada chukai walau pun modal-nya bertambah.

311. Dengan tertuboh-nya Pasaran Bersama Malaysia maka Sharikat[2] Malaysia akan mempunyai pasaran tunggal yang besar dan memberi peluang[2] yang lebeh besar bagi memajukan perusahaan[2] yang ada sekarang dan menubohkan perusahaan[2] baharu.

312. Betapa penting-nya Pusat Daya Pengeluaran Negara telah terbukti dan Pusat itu telah memberi faedah yang besar kapada ranchangan perindustrian dengan menerangkan kapada masharakat betapa penting-nya di-tambah pengeluaran. Sa-takat ini 53 kursus telah di-adakan dan 888 orang yang terdiri daripada Pengurus[2], Penyelia[2] dan Pegawai[2] Kesatuan Buroh telah di-lateh. Sa-lain daripada itu empat kursus latehan yang khas di-ranchangkan bagi 89 orang pemborong[2] Melayu ada-lah satu daripada ranchangan[2] latehan yang terpenting yang telah di-adakan. Negeri[2] Sabah, Sarawak dan Singapura juga berkehendakkan perkhidmatan[2] Pusat ini. Oleh yang demikian Kerajaan sedang menimbangkan perkara hendak meluaskan lagi gerakan[2] Pusat ini ka-negeri[2] tersebut.

Penyertaan Orang[2] Melayu di-dalam Lapangan Perdagangan dan Perusahaan

313. Dalam usaha[2]-nya untok mengurangkan jarak perbezaan di-antara orang[2] Melayu dengan kaum[2] lain dalam perdagangan dan perusahaan, Kerajaan telah mengadakan satu dasar untok memberi kemudahan[2] serta menggalakkan orang[2] Melayu turut serta dalam lapangan[2] tersebut. Kerajaan telah menjalankan langkah[2] untok memberi kemudahan kapada orang[2] Melayu menanam modal yang lebeh banyak lagi dalam segala lapangan dan juga turut serta sa-chara langsong dalam perdagangan dan perusahaan. Sa-bagai satu langkah untok menambah bilangan orang Melayu bekerja dengan sharikat[2] perdagangan dan perusahaan, rayuan[2] telah pun di-buat kapada sharikat[2] perdagangan dan perusahaan supaya memberikan lebeh banyak lagi peluang bekerja kapada orang[2] Melayu.

314. Bagi melaksanakan dasar ini, pehak Kerajaan telah menitek-beratkan usaha[2]-nya menggalakkan peniaga[2] Melayu yang kechil[2] supaya bersatu dalam satu badan yang lebeh besar, supaya dengan mengumpulkan tenaga mereka, mereka boleh mengukohkan lagi kedudokan mereka dan juga boleh menambahkan lagi gerakan mereka di-dalam sa-suatu perniagaan atau perusahaan hingga sampai ka-perengkat yang sa-lama ini mereka tidak di-berikan peluang menyertai-nya. Mereka juga di-galak menubohkan perusahaan bersama[2] dengan sharikat[2] bukan Melayu supaya mereka dapat pengalaman mengetahui muslihat perniagaan. Dengan chara ini Kerajaan berharap kemudahan[2] dan juga peluang[2] yang lebeh besar lagi akan timbul untok orang[2] Melayu yang baharu sahaja mencheborkan diri mereka dalam perusahaan dan perdagangan dan juga untok orang[2] Melayu yang telah pun mengambil bahagian di-dalam sa-suatu lapangan perdagangan dan perusahaan. Peniaga[2] kechil Melayu yang telah di-satukan kapada satu badan yang lebeh besar telah pun di-tubohkan dalam perusahaan pembenaan dan kayu balak. Satu ranchangan yang sama juga untok mengukoh dan menambahkan lagi penyertaan orang[2] Melayu di-dalam perniagaan runchit juga sedang di-kaji.

315. Muslihat perniagaan dan juga pengalaman ada-lah penting bagi menchapai kejayaan dalam sa-suatu perniagaan. Kerajaan sudah pun berusaha untok mengadakan kemudahan[2]

bagi peniaga[2] Melayu mengetahui muslihat perniagaan dan mendapat pengalaman itu. Pada tahun lalu empat kursus teknik telah di-adakan bagi pemborong[2] Melayu dan bagi tahun ini pula Kementerian ini sedang menyediakan enam kursus saperti itu. Dengan ada-nya kursus tersebut Kerajaan berharap pemborong[2] Melayu yang kechil dapat mempelajari asas muslihat perniagaan yang di-kehendaki dalam perniagaan mereka. Kerajaan juga menggalakkan mereka supaya bergabong dengan sharikat[2] kepunyaan orang[2] bukan Melayu yang sudah terkenal, sa-bagai satu chara mendapatkan kemudahan[2] dan peluang[2] bagi orang[2] Melayu mempelajari muslihat perniagaan dan mendapat pengalaman.

316. Untok melaksanakan dasar Kerajaan itu dengan lebeh tegas lagi satu Jawatan-kuasa Khas Kebangsaan mengenai Penyertaan Orang[2] Melayu telah di-tubohkan dengan Timbalan Perdana Menteri menjadi Pengerusi dan Menteri Pelajaran menjadi Pengerusi Jawatan-kuasa Pemandu. Jawatan-kuasa Khas ini akan mengadakan meshuarat-nya dalam bulan Jun tahun ini untok meranchang, menyatu dan mengarahkan langkah[2] dan usaha[2] bagi melaksanakan dengan lebeh tegas lagi penyertaan orang[2] Melayu dalam lapangan perdagangan dan perusahaan.

317. Sa-bagai hasil daripada dasar Kerajaan itu, bertambah[2] banyak orang Melayu telah sedar dan turut serta dalam berbagai lapangan perdagangan dan perusahaan. Walau bagaimana pun maseh ada banyak lagi yang harus di-perbaiki dan di-perluaskan. Kerajaan berharap banyak lagi orang[2] Melayu yang mempunyai daya usaha dan keazaman akan maju ka-hadapan mengambil peluang dan menggunakan kemudahan[2] untok turut serta dalam perdagangan dan perusahaan yang telah pun di-adakan oleh Kerajaan. Kerajaan juga berharap bahawa orang[2] bukan Melayu dalam perdagangan dan perusahaan akan memberi kerjasama mereka untok menolong orang[2] Melayu mendapatkan tempat dalam lapangan tersebut di-negeri ini.

Perbekalan Letrik

318. Oleh kerana perusahaan[2] telah banyak di-buka dalam masa yang sengkat di-negeri ini maka bertambah[2] banyak lagi bekalan kuasa letrik di-kehendaki seluroh negara. Di-Negeri[2] Tanah Melayu, Lembaga Letrik Pusat telah mengambil langkah bagi memenohi kehendak ini dengan menambahkan lagi ranchangan[2]-nya. Kemajuan[2] terus di-chapai dalam beberapa ranchangan Letrik Haidero dan ranchangan Steshen Janaletrik Kuasa Wap.

319. Di-Cameron Highlands kerja[2] yang bersangkut dengan Ranchangan Letrik Haidero Batang Padang telah di-jalankan dengan sempurna-nya. Ranchangan Letrik Haidero Ulu Telom telah siap dan pada masa ini sedang di-gunakan. Ranchangan ini mengeluarkan lebeh daripada 30,000,000 unit tenaga letrik pada tiap[2] tahun. Di-Prai pula kerja[2] membena Steshen Janaletrik Kuasa Wap yang baharu itu terus berjalan dengan sempurna-nya sa-panjang tahun dan tawaran[2] bagi membekal dan mendirikan sa-bahagian besar daripada alat[2] yang di-kehendaki bagi dua set Penjanaan Kuasa 30 MW dan loji boiler berkenaan dengan-nya telah di-berikan. Kedua[2] set Penjanaan Kuasa itu di-jadual akan dapat di-gunakan pada pertengahan tahun 1966. Demikian juga di-Melaka kerja memasang set Penjanaan Kuasa 10 MW yang ke-empat sedang di-jalankan dan di-jadual akan siap pada pertengahan tahun 1966. Ranchangan Lembaga hendak membekalkan letrik ka-kawasan luar bandar di-bawah Ranchangan Lima Tahun Yang Kedua Kerajaan Persekutuan telah menchapai banyak kemajuan dan dalam tahun 1964, 60 buah kampong lagi telah di-bekalkan dengan kuasa letrik. Kerja bagi membekalkan 83 buah kampong lagi telah di-jalankan. Kerja bagi membaiki perbekalan kuasa letrik ka-Kampong[2] Baharu telah di-jalankan sa-panjang tahun lalu dan hampir[2] siap.

320. Penyiasatan mengenai Ranchangan Letrik Haidero Ulu Perak oleh satu pasokan jurutera yang di-hantar oleh Kerajaan Canada di-bawah anjoran Ranchangan Colombo terus di-jalankan sa-panjang tahun 1964.

Ranchangan ini di-anggarkan memakan belanja sa-banyak $450,000,000 dan apabila siap akan mengeluarkan tenaga letrik sa-banyak 1,300,000,000 unit pada tiap² tahun. Kerja² permulaan bagi meranchangkan Steshen Janaletrik Kuasa Wap yang di-chadangkan di-Port Dickson sedang di-jalankan. Dua set Penjanaan Kuasa 60 MW yang akan di-pasang di-Steshen ini pada mula²-nya akan di-tambah hingga menjadi 480 MW. Steshen ini di-jangka akan siap dalam 1969. Sa-lain daripada itu Lembaga itu juga telah mengkaji kemungkinan mengadakan dua ranchangan letrik haidero yang lain di-Bentong, Pahang. Kedua² ranchangan ini apabila siap akan dapat membekalkan tenaga letrik lebeh kurang 90,000,000 unit pada tiap² tahun.

321. Di-Negeri² Singapura, Sabah dan Sarawak ranchangan² bagi menambahkan lagi perbekalan² letrik sedang di-jalankan dengan bersunggoh² oleh pehak² yang berkuasa mengenai letrik dalam negeri masing².

Pelanchongan

322. Ada bukti² yang menunjokkan bahawa pelanchongan mendatangkan sa-makin banyak hasil kapada negeri ini pada tiap² tahun. Oleh kerana perusahaan ini boleh mendapatkan wang luar negeri Kerajaan bermaksud hendak memajukan lagi dengan bersunggoh² perusahaan pelanchongan dalam negeri ini. Kerajaan sedang menunggu penyata dan shor² Jawatankuasa Kerja yang di-tubohkan bagi maksud ini.

KEMENTERIAN PENGANGKUTAN

A. Jabatan Penerbangan 'Awam

323. Pada menjalankan dasar Kerajaan hendak menambah kemudahan² lagi supaya perkhidmatan udara dalam negeri di-Malaysia bertambah baik, rundingan² telah selesai dan Sharikat Penerbangan Borneo Berhad telah di-satukan dengan Sharikat Penerbangan Malaysia Berhad. Langkah ini berserta dengan lapangan² terbang di-Sabah dan di-Sarawak yang sedang di-elokkan lagi itu membuka jalan bagi perkhidmatan² udara yang lebeh baik untok mendatangkan faedah yang besar kapada orang ramai. Sekarang kapal terbang Comet kepunyaan Sharikat Penerbangan Kebangsaan kita dapat memberi perkhidmatan sahingga ka-Jesselton dan kapal terbang F.27 telah dapat menggunakan lapangan terbang di-Tawau sa-telah lapangan terbang itu di-bena sa-mula dalam bulan Mach tahun ini.

324. Dalam tahun lepas kerja membena lapangan terbang baharu Antara Bangsa di-Kuala Lumpur telah berjalan dengan baik. Lapangan terbang ini di-jangka akan di-buka sa-lepas pertengahan tahun ini. Apabila lapangan terbang ini siap maka dapatlah Negara Malaysia memberi perkhidmatan teknik yang tinggi mutu-nya bagi perkhidmatan udara antara bangsa di-lapangan² terbang yang besar ia-itu di-Kuala Lumpur dan di-Singapura.

325. Kerja mengelokkan lagi keselamatan dan kesenangan penumpang² kapal terbang sedang di-jalankan. Di-Singapura sa-buah alat pengawasan Radar yang berharga $1,240,000 telah di-bena untok kegunaan Kawalan Terafik Udara pada bulan Ogos tahun lalu. Dengan hal yang demikian kapal² terbang yang menggunakan lapangan terbang bertambah² lagi selamat, masa tiba dan bertolak-nya bertambah² tetapi lagi dan belanja perkhidmatan-nya bertambah kurang. Kerja² memulakan projek² pembangunan yang memakan belanja $3,043,000 itu telah di-laksanakan ia-itu mengadakan alat isharat untok kapal terbang turun, alat penunjok landaian turun, Seteshen VOR/DME dan alat perakam perchakapan berbagai² saloran.

B. Jabatan Laut dan Pelabohan

326. Ibu Pejabat Jabatan Laut di-Pelabohan Swettenham yang memakan belanja sa-banyak $400,000 itu telah pun di-pakai semenjak bulan Jun, 1964. Ibu Pejabat Jabatan Laut telah di-pindahkan ka-Port Swettenham, dan beberapa buah lagi tambatan kapal telah di-bena di-Selat Klang Utara. Dengan hal yang demikian maka bertambah-lah terkemuka-nya Pelabohan Swettenham di-kalangan perkapalan dunia sa-belah sini.

327. Kerja membena benteng laut dan pantai yang tegoh di-Ibu Pejabat yang baharu itu sedang berjalan dengan baik. Projek ini di-usahakan bersama[2] dengan Angkatan Laut di-Raja melalui Kementerian Pertahanan.

328. Dua buah kapal pelabohan, 40 kaki panjang-nya dan berharga $95,800 dan sa-buah kapal sungai berharga $58,600 telah siap dan di-gunakan dalam tahun 1964. Sa-buah kapal pemereksa dan penyelamat di-laut, 66 kaki panjang-nya yang sedang di-bena oleh RIDA dengan perbelanjaan sa-banyak $266,180 hampir siap dan akan di-serahkan kapada Jabatan Laut sadikit hari lagi. Sa-buah kapal ayer berkipas satu di-perbuat daripada besi sedang di-bena dengan belanja sa-banyak $300,520. Kapal ini boleh membawa ayer sa-banyak 220 tan untok bekalan kapal[2] yang berlaboh di-Pelabohan Swettenham dan di-Selat Klang Utara. Apabila kapal[2] ini siap ia akan menambah bilangan kapal[2] yang di-punyai oleh Jabatan Laut.

329. Sunggoh pun pengkalan kapal di-Pulau Langkawi telah siap dalam tahun 1962 tetapi mustahak di-jalankan lagi usaha[2] membesarkan-nya kerana kapal[2] yang datang ka-Pulau itu bertambah banyak. Kerja membesarkan pengkalan ini di-jangka akan siap dalam tahun 1965. Pengkalan Pulau Langkawi ini ganjil daripada mana[2] pengkalan kerana ia-lah sahaja pengkalan yang di-perbuat daripada batu marmar di-Asia Tenggara. Hal yang demikian ia-lah kerana lebeh[2] batu marmar senang di-dapati daripada loji batu marmar di-Pulau itu dan murah pula daripada batu pejal. Pulau Langkawi di-fikirkan ada kemungkinan menjadi tempat yang menarek hati pelanchong[2] dan oleh itu Kerajaan bermaksud hendak mengadakan segala kemudahan kapada pelanchong[2].

330. Di-Labuan, kerja membena galangan kapal baharu yang tahan di-naikkan kapal sa-berat 500 tan di-jangka akan siap dalam bulan ini. Di-Sandakan pula pelan[2] sedang di-buat untok sa-buah galangan kapal baharu yang tahan di-naikkan kapal sa-berat 120 tan. Kedua[2] galangan kapal ini banyak guna-nya kapada kapal[2] tentera dan kapal 'awam. Sa-buah pengkalan minyak yang baharu bagi semua kapal sedang di-bena di-Jesselton supaya tiada penoh sesak sangat dermaga besar yang sekarang di-gunakan oleh kapal[2] membawa minyak. Sa-buah dermaga baharu di-Kudat telah siap dan sa-buah dermaga baharu di-Semporna sedang di-bena.

331. Jabatan Laut di-Kuching sentiasa bekerjasama dengan pehak polis dan tentera dengan mengadakan kapal[2] untok meronda, membawa ashkar[2], bekalan dan alat[2] perkakas mereka. Kerja memperdalamkan tempat[2] yang changkat dan lain[2] yang bersangkutan telah di-jalankan di-beberapa tempat supaya kapal[2] yang besar dapat menggunakan tempat[2] itu dengan tidak merbahaya.

332. Kerja bahagian pertama untok membena dermaga[2] di-tempat ayer dalam di-Butterworth sedang berjalan dengan baik. Tawaran untok membena dermaga sahaja telah pun di-terima dan sekarang sedang di-pereksa oleh jurutera[2] penasihat. Kerja bahagian akhir untok memperelok dan memperbesarkan lagi kemudahan[2] pendaratan di-Pengkalan Weld di-jangka akan siap pada penghujong tahun 1966. Dengan hal yang demikian akan di-dapati-lah satu pengkalan antara Pengkalan Raja Tun Uda di-sabelah Selatan dan perenggan Lembaga Pelabohan di-sabelah utara dan ayer di-situ chukup dalam bagi kapal[2] kechil dan perahu[2] mengisi dan memunggah barang[2] dengan tidak payah menunggu ayer pasang surut.

C. Jabatan Kajichuacha

333. Kerja memerhatikan tiupan angin di-angkasa sa-hingga 80,000 kaki tinggi-nya berjalan sa-tiap hari di-Seteshen Radar Penyiasatan Angin yang baharu di-Kota Bharu.

334. Seteshen Radio sonde di-Pulau Pinang yang memberi perkhidmatan kapada Pertubohan Penyiasatan Antara Bangsa Lautan Hindi dalam lapangan Kajichuacha telah siap di-bena dan akan di-gunakan sadikit masa lagi. Seteshen ini akan menyukat hawa, kuasa tekanan udara (pressure) dan kelembapan di-angkasa.

335. Perhubongan Talikom Kajichuacha telah di-ator sa-mula dengan bantuan Jabatan Talikom. Dua alat terasing untok menerima siaran chuacha dari Delhi dan Canberra telah pun di-bena di-Kuala Lumpur dan Singapura, dan sa-buah alat lagi menjadi perhubongan dua-jalan antara Pejabat Kajichuacha di-Kuala Lumpur dengan Pejabat Kajichuacha di-Singapura.

336. Pertubohan Kajichuacha dunia telah meluluskan satu ranchangan untok mendirikan sa-buah pusat menghantar dan menukar perangkaan chuacha antara utara dengan selatan melaluï New Delhi dan Melbourne. Perbelanjaan berulang² bagi pusat ini ia-itu sa-banyak lebeh kurang $330,000 akan di-tanggong semua-nya oleh Pertubohan Kajichuacha Dunia.

D. Jabatan Pengangkutan Jalan Raya

337. Sa-telah di-laksanakan dasar Kerajaan usaha menggalakkan orang² Melayu mengambil bahagian dalam perusahaan pengangkutan jalan raya telah menchapai kemajuan yang tetap dalam tahun 1964 dan semenjak tahun itu dan di-jangka akan terus maju dalam tahun ini. Pada 31hb Disember, 1964, lesen² kereta sewa bagi orang² Melayu telah di-keluarkan sa-banyak mana yang di-tetapkan bagi enam buah Negeri, ia-itu Negeri Pahang, Pulau Pinang, Perak, Selangor, Negeri Sembilan dan Melaka. Di-negeri² yang lain hampir² sa-banyak peratus yang di-tetapkan telah di-keluarkan. Dalam tahun 1964 jumlah lesen² pengangkutan untok kereta² membawa barang yang di-punyaï oleh orang Melayu atau sharikat² perkongsian Melayu bertambah sa-banyak 731. Modal orang² Melayu dalam sharikat² bas juga bertambah sa-banyak $6,861,920 pada 31hb Disember, 1963, tetapi angka² bagi tahun 1964 belum siap lagi di-kira. Walau pun demikian boleh-lah di-jangka modal orang² Melayu dalam sharikat² bas telah bertambah.

338. Kerja² yang di-selenggarakan oleh Jabatan Pengangkutan Jalan Raya di-Negeri² Tanah Melayu bertambah² banyak dalam tahun 1964. Jumlah kereta² yang di-daftarkan dalam tahun 1964 ia-lah hampir² 342,391 buah pada hal dalam tahun lalu jumlah-nya 293,014 buah. Hasil yang di-pungut dalam tahun 1964 berjumlah $92,000,000, pada hal dalam tahun 1963 jumlah-nya ia-lah $81,500,000. Di-Singapura jumlah kereta² yang memakai enjin pada akhir tahun 1963 ia-lah 153,004 buah tetapi pada akhir tahun 1964 angka ini telah meningkat 171,496, ia-itu bertambah sa-banyak 18,492 buah. Jumlah hasil yang di-pungut di-Singapura daripada lesen² kereta ini ia-lah $33,100,000 pada penghujong tahun 1964 pada hal dalam tahun 1963, jumlah-nya ia-lah $30,900,000 ia-itu bertambah sa-banyak $2,200,000.

339. Permohonan² meminta lesen² kereta perdagangan di-Tanah Melayu telah juga bertambah. Sa-buah Lembaga Lesen Pengangkutan Jalan Raya yang baharu mengandongi lapan orang ahli yang di-lantek oleh Menteri Pengangkutan telah di-tubohkan pada 1hb April, 1964, untok menimbangkan permohonan² dengan lebeh segera. Lembaga yang baharu ini membuat kerja² yang dahulu-nya di-buat oleh sa-puloh buah Lembaga Lesen Kawasan dan sa-buah Lembaga Lesen. Meshuarat² sekarang di-adakan oleh Lembaga Besar Lesen yang baharu itu di-tiap² negeri Tanah Melayu untok menyenangkan orang² 'awam.

340. Sa-lepas Malaysia di-tubohkan, Pejabat Kenderaan di-Singapura telah di-jadikan Jabatan Persekutuan di-bawah Kementerian Pengangkutan.

341. Kerja membena bangunan² baharu untok pejabat² Pendaftar² Kereta di-Negeri Selangor (di-Petaling Jaya) dan di-Ipoh akan di-mulakan tidak lama lagi.

342. Dalam tahun 1964 Pertadbiran Keretapi Tanah Melayu terus menjalankan berbagai² ranchangan kemajuannya yang telah di-mulakan pada tahun 1956. Satu perkara yang besar ia-lah menukar kepala keretapi yang menggunakan arang dengan kepala keretapi yang menggunakan minyak diesel. Sekarang ada 26 buah kepala keretapi diesel yang di-gunakan untok perjalanan juah, 41 buah kepala keretapi di-gunakan untok membuat kerja shunting dan 11 buah kereta railcar. Lima belas buah kepala keretapi diesel

untok perjalanan jauh di-jangka akan sampai sa-belum akhir tahun ini. Menukar kepala keretapi yang menggunakan minyak diesel bukan sahaja mengurangkan belanja menjalankannya bahkan juga mengadakan perkhidmatan yang lebeh baik bagi orang² 'awam.

343. Oleh kerana ranchangan memajukan perusahaan dan ranchangan perumahan serta pembangunan bertambah banyak dengan chepat-nya maka mustahak-lah di-adakan perkhidmatan keretapi yang lebeh besar lagi sempurna. Dengan sebab itu Pertadbiran Keretapi mengambil berat tentang perkara ini dengan mengadakan jalan² keretapi ka-gudang², kilang² dan tempat² perusahaan. Gerabak² khas yang sesuai untok mengangkut barang² yang berat sedang di-kehendaki.

344. Kerja membuat jalan keretapi dari Prai ka-Butterworth sedang di-jalankan dan akan siap dalam tahun 1966. Kerja membuat jalan keretapi di-Singapura untok menghubongkan Steshen Bukit Timah dengan kawasan perusahaan di-Jurong di-jangka akan siap dalam bulan Ogos tahun ini.

KEMENTERIAN PERTAHANAN

A. Tentera Biasa

Gerakan Tentera

345. Sambil berjaga² sa-tiap masa Tentera Darat juga memberi bantuan kapada Polis di-Raja Malaysia menjalankan gerakan² keselamatan dalam negeri dan menentang pengkhianat².

346. Dalam beberapa bulan yang lalu ini Tentera Darat telah berjaya menghapuskan penyusup² dari Indonesia yang masok ka-dalam Negeri² Tanah Melayu dan Singapura. Untok menjayakan lagi usaha² menghapuskan penyusup² pada masa hadapan, peratoran² yang sempurna telah di-buat supaya gerakan² bersama dapat di-jalankan oleh semua Pasokan² Bersenjata, Polis di-Raja Malaysia dan jika mustahak, oleh Tentera² Negara sahabat kita bagi mempertahankan kedaulatan Malaysia.

347. Gerakan² keselamatan untok menghapuskan saki-baki Pertubohan Pengganas Kominis di-sempadan Thai-Malaysia telah berjalan terus. Baharu² ini Kerajaan telah membuat satu Perjanjian Sempadan dengan Kerajaan Thai untok menyatukan dengan lebeh kuat lagi dan merancangkan gerakan² bersama di-sempadan itu. Gerakan² ini di-perchayai akan dapat di-jalankan pada masa hadapan dengan lebeh sempurna lagi dengan ada-nya Perjanjian tersebut.

348. Di-Negeri² Borneo, Tentera Darat kita bersama² dengan Tentera² Negara Commonwealth telah menjalankan gerakan² yang besar dan berjaya dalam usaha² menentang kumpulan orang² Indonesia yang datang menyerang. Gerakan² ini akan berjalan terus sa-lagi di-kehendaki dan akan di-perhebat lagi jika di-dapati mustahak.

349. Kerajaan sentiasa berjaga² untok menghadapi anchaman² dan sedar akan kesusahan yang di-sebabkan oleh anchaman² itu kapada ra'ayat dan sekatan² yang di-kenakan ka-atas mereka. Walau pun demikian ra'ayat negeri ini telah memberikan kerjasama yang sangat menggalakkan.

Pembesaran

350. Pembesaran Tentera Biasa yang di-mulakan pada tahun lepas telah sempurna di-jalankan. Tujuan Kerajaan membesarkan Tentera ini ia-lah supaya semua Pasokan Tentera Darat dapat bergerak dan lengkap dengan segala alat senjata, chukup kuat untok mempertahankan Malaysia dari pencherobohan yang datang dari luar. Pasokan Tentera mustahak-lah di-perbesarkan lagi kerana pencherobohan Indonesia sa-makin bertambah dan melarat pula ka-Malaysia Barat. Perkara membesarkan tentera lagi telah di-fikirkan mustahak dan sedang di-jalankan.

351. Dua Batalion Pasokan Ranger Malaysia yang terdiri dari orang² Sabah dan Sarawak akan chukup bilangan ahli²-nya dan akan tamat latehan di-bawah anjoran Inggeris pada tahun ini. Kedua² batalion ini akan di-hantar berkhidmat di-luar tidak lama lagi.

B. Tentera Wataniah

352. Usaha memperbesarkan Askar Wataniah untok menjadi askar simpanan yang sempurna hampir tamat, sunggoh pun banyak lagi latehan dan alat kelengkapan yang maseh di-di-kehendaki sa-belum ia menjadi sa-buah pasokan yang chukup sempurna. Usaha memperbesarkan Pasokan Pertahanan Tentera telah berjalan dengan baik. Usaha[2] memperbesarkan lagi Pasokan ini akan di-jalankan pada tahun ini dan Pasokan Pertahanan 'Awam akan di-tubohkan di-Singapura, Sabah dan Sarawak.

353. Oleh kerana penyusup[2] dari Indonesia telah masok ka-Malaysia Barat dan ada bahaya[2] dari peng-khianat[2], Ahli[2] Tentera Wataniah, termasok Pasokan Pertahanan Tempat-an telah di-panggil berkhidmat untok menjaga tempat[2] sasaran penting dan membantu Tentera Biasa dalam gera-kan menentang penyusup[2].

C. Pasokan Setia Negara

354. Semenjak Kerajaan membuat keputusan mengadakan kerahan tenaga, ramai pemuda[2] telah di-beri latehan tentera dan pemuda[2] itu di-jadikan askar simpanan dan akan di-panggil berkhidmat kelak jika musta-hak. Pusat[2] Latehan untok Pasokan Setia Negara akan di-tubohkan di-tiap[2] buah Negeri; dan latehan[2] pula akan di-adakan tiga kali lebeh banyak pada tahun ini.

D. Angkatan Laut di-Raja Malaysia

355. Dalam tahun yang lalu Angkatan Laut di-Raja Malaysia telah bertugas meronda pantai[2] di-Timor dan Barat Malaysia kerana menentang penyu-supan[2]. Dengan ada-nya pengalaman[2] maka teknik[2] baharu telah di-jalankan. Ahli[2] Angkatan Laut telah menunjok-kan kechekapan mereka beberapa kali bertentang dengan pencherobohan[2] Indonesia. Semangat mereka sentiasa tinggi.

356. Kapal[2] Angkatan Laut Malaysia sentiasa meronda bersama[2] dengan kapal[2] Angkatan Laut Negara[2] Commonwealth yang lain dan kerja-sama ini amat menggembirakan. Kapal di-Raja Hang Tuah, ia-itu sa-buah kapal frigate yang baharu di-beli, telah menjalankan tugas sa-bagai kapal yang menjadi Pusat Gerakan dan kapal Pengawal di-kawasan Tawau berganti[2] dengan Kapal[2] Pembinasa dan kapal[2] frigate yang di-punyai oleh negara[2] yang bersahabat dengan kita; Pegawai Angkatan Laut yang bertanggong-jawab bagi Malaysia Barat pula mengawal gerakan[2] kapal[2] peronda kechil yang menjadi pasokan[2] pengawal bersama di-perayeran Barat Malaysia.

357. Gerakan[2] meronda akan di-tambah lagi apabila kapal[2] baharu dan orang[2] baharu di-dapati mengikut ranchangan[2] pembesaran yang di-luluskan.

358. Angkatan Laut di-Raja Malaysia telah banyak di-perbesarkan lagi dalam tahun 1964. Sa-buah kapal frigate, beberapa buah kapal peronda yang moden, kapal[2] yang menjaga kesela-matan di-laut di-keluarkan daripada Simpanan dan beberapa buah kapal[2] lain telah di-perolehi untok Angkatan Laut. Pengkalan[2] kapal di-Labuan dan Tawau telah di-perelokkan lagi. Peng-kalan Besar di-Singapura sedang di-perbesarkan lagi supaya semua kapal perang, kechuali kapal[2] yang besar, boleh di-lengkapkan sa-mula oleh Angkatan Laut di-Raja Malaysia. Bilangan anggota Angkatan Laut dan Angkatan Laut Simpanan Sukarela Malaysia telah bertambah dan akan di-tambahkan lagi. Beberapa orang anggota Angkatan Laut Simpanan Sukarela itu sekarang ini telah masok berkhidmat dengan sa-chara tetap.

359. Ranchangan memperbesarkan lagi Angkatan Laut itu pada tahun ini termasok-lah memperolehi beberapa buah kapal pendarat yang besar[2], kapal pendarat yang kechil[2] dan kapal penyapu periok api bagi kegunaan membantu Tentera Darat di-Negeri[2] Borneo. Pada tahun hadapan Angkatan Laut di-Raja Malaysia akan menempah beberapa buah kapal torpedo yang laju, sa-buah kapal mengutip torpedo, sa-buah kapal latehan menyelam dan beberapa buah kapal peronda baharu.

E. Angkatan Udara di-Raja Malaysia Gerakan²

360. Angkatan Udara di-Raja Malaysia terutama sa-kali di-gunakan sabagai pengangkutan udara, termasok gerakan² helikopter yang membantu Pasokan² Keselamatan; khas-nya, Pasokan Udara di-Raja memberi bantuan yang berguna kapada angkatan² keselamatan dalam tugas mereka menghapuskan penyusup² Indonesia yang telah masok Malaysia dan juga dalam gerakan melawan Pengganas² kominis di-sempadan negeri Thai dengan Malaysia. Ahli² Angkatan Udara di-Raja Malaysia ada di-tempatkan di-Malaysia Timor dan Barat bagi menjalankan tugas tersebut dan tiap² hari antara kerja² yang di-jalankan mereka ia-lah mengangkut ahli² tentera, menggugorkan dari udara dan membawa turun barang² perbekalan dan kelengkapan untok askar² di-barisan hadapan, memindahkan orang² yang mati dan terchedera dan menyempurnakan lain² kewajipan pengangkutan dan perhubongan. Dan lagi, pasokan pengangkutan yang boleh terbang sederhana jauh-nya sentiasa memberi sokongan yang berhubong dengan muslihat tentera untok Pasokan² Keselamatan di-seluroh Malaysia.

361. Tugas² gerakan yang lain termasok penerbangan² peninjauan bagi pehak tentera dan penerbangan² perondaan di-tepi² pantai bagi membantu Angkatan Laut di-Raja Malaysia.

362. Tugas² lain yang kechil tetapi mustahak yang di-lakugan oleh Angkatan Udara di-Raja Malaysia ia-lah mengadakan bantuan dengan beberapa chara bagi Jabatan² Kerajaan yang lain. Kerja² ini termasok mengambil gambar dari udara bagi tujuan² membuat peta dan pembangunan luar bandar, mengangkut orang² dan barang² ka-kawasan² yang terpenchil untok membantu ranchangan² pembangunan dan mengangkut orang² sakit dari tempat² terpenchil untok mendapat rawatan perubatan.

Pembesaran

363. Angkatan Udara di-Raja Malaysia terus di-perbesarkan dalam tahun yang lalu supaya dapat ia menjalankan tugas-nya yang sa-makin hari sa-makin bertambah. Pada tahun 1964 Angkatan itu telah di-lengkapkan dengan kapal terbang yang boleh terbang sederhana jauh-nya dan juga dengan helikopter² dengan tujuan hendak melengkapkan Angkatan itu supaya dapat ia membantu Pasokan² Keselamatan dalam muslihat peperangan.

364. Kedua² buah Sekolah Latehan Penerbangan di-Alor Star dan Sekolah Latehan Teknik di-Kinrara ada-lah di-besarkan lagi supaya bertambah banyak dapat di-lateh dalam negeri ini pemandu² kapal terbang dan juru-teknik² untok Angkatan Udara kita yang makin bertambah² besar itu.

365. Depoh Alat Kelengkapan baharu sahaja siap di-Pengkalan Angkatan Udara di-Raja Malaysia, di-Kuala Lumpur dan dengan itu dapat-lah Angkatan Udara menyimpan lebeh banyak lagi barang² dan alat² perkakas kapal terbang yang hendak di-gunakan oleh Angkatan itu bila² masa.

366. Dalam tahun 1964 juga anggota² Pasokan Sukarela Simpanan Angkatan Udara di-Raja Malaysia telah di-panggil berkhidmat tetap untok menolong menjaga padang² kapal terbang Angkatan Udara di-Raja Malaysia daripada pengkhianat².

367. Usaha menjadikan Labuan sabagai Pengkalan Angkatan Udara kita yang terbesar di-Timor Malaysia maseh berjalan terus. Membena sa-buah lagi pengkalan kapal terbang di-Barat Malaysia ada-lah sedang di-ranchangkan untok mengadakan tempat lagi kapada alat² kelengkapan Angkatan Udara di-Raja kita yang bertambah² besar itu.

368. Beberapa buah kapal terbang helikopter lagi dan lain² alat pengangkutan yang baharu bagi muslihat perang akan di-adakan untok Angkatan Udara di-Raja Malaysia. Ranchangan² yang lain untok membesarkan lagi Angkatan Udara dalam masa dua tiga tahun yang akan datang ini, termasok-lah membesarkan lagi angkatan pengangkutan dan menjadikan kapal² terbang penyerang untok menambahkan kekuatan Angkatan Udara kita bagi mempertahankan negara kita.

F. Pertadbiran

369. Kerajaan juga sedang berusaha dengan bersunggoh[2] hendak mengelokkan lagi pertadbiran Angkatan Tentera. Perkhidmatan Perubatan Angkatan Tentera sedang di-besarkan lagi supaya ia boleh memberi khidmat[2] perubatan yang sempurna. Pada masa ini Perkhidmatan ini kekurangan Doktor. Di-harap banyak doktor[2] akan masok berkhidmat dalam Angkatan Tentera. Askar Wataniah pun berkehendakkan Doktor[2] juga. Perkhidmatan Pelajaran Angkatan Tentera patut di-puji kerana telah mengadakan beberapa orang guru untok mengajar di-sekolah[2] di-kawasan[2] penempatan sa-mula di-Malaysia Timor.

G. Bantuan Pertahanan

370. Kerajaan menguchapkan berbanyak[2] terima kaseh kapada Kerajaan[2] United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand dan Canada serta juga Kerajaan Amerika Sharikat kerana membantu kita membesarkan Angkatan Tentera Malaysia untok menentang anchaman Konfrantasi dari Indonesia.

KEMENTERIAN PERTANIAN DAN SHARIKAT KERJASAMA

Bahagian I.

371. Dasar Kementerian Pertanian dan Sharikat Kerjasama ada-lah saperti berikut:

(i) hendak membanyakkan lagi bahan[2] makanan yang mustahak dan mengelokkan lagi mutu-nya supaya boleh menchukupi untok keperluan sendiri dengan chara yang murah mengikut kadar yang patut;

(ii) hendak memaju dan menggunakan sumber[2] pertanian dengan sa-habis[2] banyak dan menggalakkan pertanian berbagai[2] jenis untok meninggikan pengeluaran bahan[2] bagi perusahaan dan eksepot. Dengan demikian akan meninggikan lagi ekonomi negeri ini;

(iii) hendak mengadakan chara[2] pasaran yang sempurna, chara[2] pinjammeminjam yang mudah dan lain[2] usaha yang berguna bagi mendatangkan keuntongan yang sa-tinggi[2]-nya kapada pengeluar[2] bahan[2] itu;

(iv) hendak menggalakkan gerakan[2] kerjasama dan lain[2] badan di-kawasan[2] luar bandar untok meninggikan ekonomi dan taraf hidup pengeluar[2] bahan[2] mentah; dan

(v) hendak menggalakkan penyelidekan dan menyebarkan 'ilmu pertanian kapada seluroh ra'ayat, dan mengelokkan lagi serta mengembangkan latehan pertanian supaya dapat di-gunakan dengan sa-baik[2]-nya tenaga dan teknik tiap[2] orang untok mendapatkan kemajuan yang sempurna dalam pertanian.

Bahagian II.

Kemajuan yang di-chapai dalam tahun 1964.

A. Bahagian Pertanian

372. Dasar Kementerian ini yang di-jalankan oleh Bahagian Pertanian pada masa[2] yang lalu telah berjaya menambah pengeluaran pertanian dan dengan yang demikian mengimpot beras dan lain[2] bahan makanan yang mustahak telah dapat di-kurangkan.

373. Beras, makanan mustahak bagi pendudok[2] negeri ini, ada-lah tanaman yang di-utamakan dalam usaha[2] memaju, menyelidek dan meninggikan lagi pengeluaran-nya. Banyak kejayaan[2] yang telah di-chapai di-bawah ranchangan kemajuan padi walau pun chuacha yang luar biasa telah di-alami pada tahun 1964. Malinja, sa-jenis beneh padi terpileh yang boleh memberikan hasil yang banyak dengan masa tanaman yang pendek dan tidak pula di-pengarohi oleh chahaya mata hari serta mempunyai mutu yang baik dan mudah di-kilang, telah di-bahagi[2]kan pada bulan Februari tahun 1964 bagi di-tanam dua kali sa-tahun. Oleh sebab ia mempunyai banyak kelebehan maka jenis ini telah menjadi kesukaan petani[2] di-tempat[2] padi di-tanam dua kali sa-tahun. Ada sa-jenis lagi beneh padi terpileh di-beri nama Mahsuri yang telah di-keluarkan dengan resmi pada hari Tahun Baharu ini. Dengan harga "premium" sa-banyak $16 sapikul bagi kedua jenis padi terpileh

ini maka petani[2] akan mendapat faedah[2] yang lebeh banyak lagi oleh sebab hasil pengeluaran-nya yang berlipat ganda. Kilang[2] tidak payah lagi membeli padi[2] Taiwan yang kurang mutu itu dan pengguna[2] beras pula akan dapat membeli beras[2] yang lebeh tinggi mutu-nya.

374. Penyelidekan padi ia-lah suatu pekerjaan yang berlanjutan dan tidak putus[2] dan ia mengandongi kerja[2] yang banyak. Di-dalam bahagian Agronomi, penyelidekan sedang di-jalankan untok menchari chara[2] menanam padi yang lebeh baik dan chara[2] membaja yang lebeh murah. Dengan ada-nya pusat[2] penyelidekan yang baharu dan pusat[2] yang lama di-besarkan, baik di-kawasan Pantai Timor atau pun di-kawasan Pantai Barat, di-bawah Ranchangan Pembangunan yang sedang berjalan sekarang ini, maka penyelidekan agronomi mengenai tanaman yang mustahak ini akan dapat-lah di-jalankan dengan lebeh banyak dan lebeh lengkap lagi.

375. Petani[2] di-akui telah memainkan peranan yang penting menggunakan hasil[2] penyelidekan dalam usaha[2] meninggikan hasil pengeluaran padi untok pendudok negara ini. Hasil yang berlipat ganda dan lebeh menguntongkan ada-lah di-harapkan bagi musim 1964/1965 yang sedang di-tuai pada masa ini. Petani[2] sudah sa-patut-nya-lah mendapat keuntongan yang sa-wajar-nya kerana titek peloh-nya sendiri dan tujuan Kerajaan ia-lah hendak memberikan bantuan[2] dan pertolongan[2] yang sa-penoh-nya kapada petani[2] supaya mereka itu dapat menjalankan tanaman dengan chara yang betul[2] terator dan mengeluarkan hasil yang lebeh banyak lagi. Bantuan[2] dan pertolongan[2] yang di-beri di-bawah Ranchangan Membanyakkan Beneh Padi dan Ranchangan Bantuan Baja Padi telah mendapat sambutan yang memuaskan dari seluroh petani[2] kita. Tiada kurang daripada 800 ekar tapak semaian telah di-tanam untok mendapatkan beneh bagi 120,000 ekar sawah yang akan di-tanam pada musim yang akan datang. Semenjak ranchangan ini di-lancharkan, lebeh daripada 80,000 ekar sawah telah di-tanam dengan beneh[2] yang baik. Sahingga tahun 1964, wang sa-banyak $2,164,000 telah di-belanjakan di-bawah Ranchangan Bantuan Baja Padi dan telah memberi faedah kapada lebeh daripada 316,000 ekar sawah dalam masa empat tahun itu. Pada tahun 1964 lebeh kurang 93,000 ekar tanah telah di-baja di-bawah ranchangan ini.

376. Sunggoh pun usaha[2] membanyakkan lagi jenis tanaman lambat sadikit, tetapi kemajuan-nya tetap dan telah dapat meluaskan lagi ekonomi negeri ini dan juga dapat mengurangkan negeri ini daripada bergantong kapada hasil getah sa-mata[2]. Dengan ada-nya kilang[2] gula maka usaha bagi mengadakan sendiri bahan[2] gula untok kilang[2] itu dan untok kilang[2] yang akan di-bena lagi kelak hendak-lah di-jalankan dengan lebeh giat lagi. Sa-kumpulan pakar[2] dari Australia di-bawah Ranchangan Colombo sedang berada di-negeri ini sekarang untok menyiasat kebolehan mengadakan perusahaan menanam tebu. Pada masa ini penyiasatan sedang di-jalankan untok menchari jenis[2] tebu yang boleh mengeluarkan hasil yang banyak untok di-tanam sa-chara besar[2]an. Tidak kurang daripada 50 jenis tebu telah di-impot dan sekarang sedang di-dalam perchubaan.

377. Ranchangan memileh dan mengawin beneh[2] kelapa sawit, ia-lah satu daripada usaha menanam berbagai[2] jenis tanaman yang telah di-perhebatkan. Beneh[2] yang akan di-jadikan indok telah di-pileh untok membiakkan beneh[2] yang boleh mengeluarkan hasil yang tinggi untok di-beri[2]kan kapada Lembaga Kemajuan Tanah Persekutuan dan Jabatan[2] Pertanian Negeri. Pilehan indok ini akan mengeluarkan banyak beneh[2] yang terpileh tidak berapa lama lagi. Pekebun[2] kechil telah bertambah banyak menjalankan tanaman ini di-bahawa berbagai[2] ranchangan, saperti di-bawah Ranchangan Menanam Getah Sa-mula, dan nampak-nya tanaman ini sa-bagai tanaman peladang[2] kechil akan berjaya.

378. Gerakan "Tahun Buah[2]an" yang di-adakan pada tahun 1964 ada-lah satu gerakan yang berjaya. Tujuan mengadakan Tahun Buah[2]an ini ia-lah

untok menggalak dan memimpin orang ramai supaya menghargai dan gemar memakan buah² tempatan. Gerakan ini telah menggalakkan pertanian berbagai² jenis dan pekebun² kechil telah mengambil bahagian yang chergas dalam Ranchangan Pemulehan Pokok Buah²an di-bawah Ranchangan Lima Tahun Yang Kedua. Di-bawah Ranchangan ini sa-banyak 5,790 ekar dusun buah²an telah di-tanam dengan pokok buah²an yang boleh mengeluarkan hasil yang berlipat ganda, dan tidak kurang daripada 1,990 ekar telah di-tanam pada masa gerakan "tahun buah²an" itu.

379. Sa-bagai satu usaha lagi bagi menggalakkan kegunaan buah²an tempatan Bahagian Kajiteknik Makanan Jabatan Pertanian telah menjalankan dengan sa-penoh²-nya ranchangan mengawet buah²an dan menchari jalan bagaimana menyimpan buah²an yang berlebeh²an pada musim jujoh buah²an supaya buah² ini jangan terbuang dan merugikan pekebun² buah²an. Sa-lain daripada kerja² menyelidek makanan, kursus² juga telah di-adakan bagi ahli² Perkumpulan Wanita untok memberi pelajaran chara² memproses makanan dan buah²an.

380. Kejayaan² yang memuaskan telah terchapai dalam ranchangan memulehkan tanaman kelapa bagi pekebun² kechil di-bawah Ranchangan Pemulehan dan Tanaman Sa-mula Kelapa. Luas-nya kawasan yang di-jayakan sekarang ini kurang daripada yang di-jangkakan dalam ranchangan perchubaan di-Negeri Johor itu, akan tetapi ranchangan ini patut di-jalankan juga di-negeri² yang lain oleh kerana ranchangan ini mustahak pada segi ekonomi. Tindakan ini ada-lah berdasarkan pengalaman² yang di-perolehi di-dalam Negeri Johor. Dalam tahun 1964 ranchangan perchubaan yang kedua telah di-buka pula di-Bagan Datok, Perak. Ranchangan Perchubaan yang ketiga sedang di-mulakan di-Kelantan.

381. Ranchangan Pemulehan dan Tanaman Sa-mula Kelapa di-Johor telah membolehkan pekebun² kechil kelapa di-situ menambah hasil pengeluaran mereka. Bantuan wang dan mata benda kapada pekebun² kechil kelapa serta dengan nasihat daripada ranchangan ini telah menimbulkan satu chara pertanian yang baharu dalam ranchangan perchubaan ini. Sementara menantikan hasil daripada tanaman dan pemulehan sa-mula pokok² kelapa itu, pekebun² itu telah mendapat hasil sa-banyak $300 hingga $500 sa-ekar dengan menanam pokok yang lain saperti nanas, jagong, sayor²an dan lain²-nya.

382. Ranchangan pertanian berbagai² jenis tidak-lah di-tumpukan kapada tanaman di-atas tanah² pamah sahaja bahkan tanaman di-bukit² juga telah di-beri perhatian. Perchubaan menanam berbagai² jenis tanaman di-tanah² bukit di-Pusat Pertanian di-Cameron Highland sedang di-jalankan. Kawasan perchubaan menanam teh telah pun di-besarkan lagi. Perchubaan chara² membaja dan menanam sedang di-jalankan dengan sa-luas²-nya untok menchari jalan chara mendapatkan hasil lebeh banyak dengan menanam teh. Tanaman chendawan dan ubi kentang pun telah juga di-beri perhatian yang sa-wajar-nya.

383. Pusat Pertanian baharu pada tanah pasir halus telah di-tubohkan di-Sungai Baging, Pahang, di-bawah Ranchangan Pembangunan, maka dengan hal yang demikian dapat-lah perhatian di-tumpukan kapada chara² hendak menggunakan tanah pasir halus yang luas di-sapanjang Pantai Timor dari Kelantan ka-Pahang itu. Tanah sa-luas 50 ekar bagi perchubaan kelapa telah di-sediakan di-Pusat itu dan di-harap hasil² daripada penyelidekan itu akan dapat memberi pengetahuan dan pengalaman mengenai chara² membaja dan menjaga pokok² kelapa di-Pantai Timor Persekutuan. Ranchangan menanam lain² pokok yang boleh mendatangkan hasil di-tanah pasir halus sedang di-susun.

384. Ranchangan² Pembangunan Luar Bandar sangat bergantong kapada pengetahuan tentang keadaan tanah jika tanah yang tiada berapa luas itu dan hasil bumi yang tiada berapa banyak itu hendak di-gunakan dengan

sa-penoh-nya. Dengan hal yang demikian pengalaman yang luas dan pengetahuan yang sa-penoh-nya ada-lah di-perlukan. Sa-bagai memenohi keperluan ini, maka kerja[2] penyelidekan tanah telah di-hebatkan lagi dan pada masa ini ada enam buah Kumpulan Penyelidekan sedang menjalankan kerja[2]-nya di-Pahang dan di-Johor. Dua buah Negeri ini ada-lah mempunyaï kemungkinan pertanian yang besar. Sa-lain daripada itu penyelidekan tanah telah juga di-ubah untok memenohi permintaan orang ramai atau Jabatan[2] Kerajaan. Permintaan[2] menyelidek tanah baharu[2] ini telah bertambah banyak di-sebabkan oleh keperchayaan atas pertanian berbagai[2] jenis dan penanaman kelapa bali sa-bagai mengganti tanaman getah. Penyelidekan tanah akan di-jalankan dengan lebeh banyak lagi dalam tahun 1965 jika berjaya mendapat pakar[2] penyelidekan tanah daripada Ranchangan Colombo.

385. Kemajuan pertanian juga bergantong kapada petani[2] sendiri. Pada masa ini banyak mas'elah[2] yang merintangi mereka daripada menggunakan hasil[2] daripada penyelidekan dan teknik baharu dengan sa-penoh-nya untok menambah hasil pengeluaran mereka. Mas'elah ini boleh jadi di-sebabkan oleh soal[2] masharakat, ekonomi atau adat atau ka-semua-nya itu. Bagi mengatasi sa-tengah daripada mas'elah ini, petani[2] telah di-galakkan menuboh persatuan[2] peladang dan melaluï persatuan[2] ini. Kemajuan pertanian mudah di-perolehi dengan bekerja bersama[2] dalam satu kumpulan saperti mengadakan persatuan[2] daripada berpechah belah dengan mengusahakan pekerjaan masing[2]. Bekerja bersama[2] dalam satu kumpulan juga sangat-lah mustahak kapada petani[2] untok mendapatkan harga yang patut kapada hasil titek peloh mereka. Persatuan Peladang telah di-tubohkan dan ini telah memberi mereka banyak faedah dan juga telah dapat menguatkan kedudokan ekonomi mereka. Ranchangan ini baharu sahaja dimulakan beberapa tahun yang lalu. Pada masa ini jumlah Persatuan[2] Peladang ada 655 buah dan mempunyaï 34,580 orang ahli banyak-nya. Pada tahun 1964 sahaja ada 316 buah persatuan dengan 12,940 orang ahli telah di-tubohkan.

386. Sa-lain daripada menubohkan persatuan[2] peladang, kursus[2] telah juga di-adakan dalam tiap[2] negeri pada tahun 1964 untok menambahkan lagi kepandaian peladang[2]. Semua-nya 87 kursus telah di-adakan di-hadziri oleh 3,570 orang di-14 buah pusat latehan luar bandar.

B. Parit dan Taliayer

387. Dalam empat tahun di-bawah Ranchangan Lima Tahun Yang Kedua, Bahagian Parit dan Taliayer telah dapat menyiapkan 116 buah ranchangan parit dan taliayer, 29 daripada-nya di-siapkan dalam tahun 1964. Luas tanah yang telah di-beri taliayer untok menanam padi dua kali sa-tahun pada tahun 1964 ia-lah 9,224 ekar, dan 2,606 ekar tanah hutan benchah telah di-jadikan tanah sawah. 31,101 ekar tanah sawah yang sedia ada telah di-majukan lagi dengan mengadakan taliayer.

388. Lima buah ranchangan parit dan taliayer telah siap di-jalankan dalam tahun 1964 menjadikan jumlah semua-nya 41 buah ranchangan parit dan taliayer semenjak Ranchangan Lima Tahun Yang Kedua di-lancharkan. Kelima[2] ranchangan itu telah dapat membaiki lagi keadaan parit dan taliayer yang meliputi kawasan 16,385 ekar tanah.

389. Kerja[2] telah di-jalankan untok memelihara sungai sa-panjang 924 batu pada tahun 1964 untok mengelakkan ayer sungai bah dan membanjiri kawasan[2] tanah yang berdekatan.

390. Tahun ini kerja menjayakan 28 buah ranchangan parit dan taliayer maseh di-teruskan lagi dan 10 buah ranchangan baharu pun sedang di-jalankan untok meliputi kawasan 36,200 ekar tanah dan dengan ini dapat-lah padi di-tanam dua kali sa-tahun di-kawasan 32,000 ekar tanah.

391. Ranchangan taliayer yang besar[2] yang akan di-siapkan ia-lah Ranchangan Lanjutan Tanjong Karang dan Ranchangan Lanjutan Krian.

Ranchangan Tanjong Karang itu ia-lah untok mengadakan taliayer[2] bagi memberi ayer kapada 23,500 ekar yang akan di-tanam padi kali yang kedua. Pada masa yang akan datang ranchangan ini akan mengadakan taliayer[2] lagi hingga ka-semua 47,500 ekar mendapat ayer. Ranchangan Krian itu pula ia-lah untok meninggikan lagi kolam ayer bagi memberi ayer kapada 30,000 ekar yang hendak di-tanam dengan padi dua kali sa-tahun. Lain[2] ranchangan taliayer yang besar[2] yang sedang di-bena ia-lah Ranchangan Taliayer Merentang Perak, Peringkat IV di-Perak, Ranchangan Taliayer Sungai Lemal di-Kelantan, Ranchangan Taliayer Nerus, Ranchangan Pinang Tunggal dan Jarak di-Pulau Pinang dan Ranchangan Pekula di-Kedah. Ranchangan di-Perak itu ia-lah bagi membuka tanah paya dalam hutan sa-luas 42,835 ekar untok bertanam padi. Kira[2] 2,500 ekar tanah paya itu harus dapat di-tanam sabelum akhir tahun ini. Ranchangan Taliayer Sungai Lemal akan mengadakan taliayer pada 5,000 ekar tanah lagi. Ranchangan Pinang Tunggal dan Jarak itu akan di-siapkan pada tahun ini. Ranchangan ini akan mengadakan taliayer pada 4,500 ekar tanah bagi menanam padi dua kali sa-tahun. Ranchangan Pekula itu akan mengadakan ayer pum untok 1,200 ekar tanah bagi menanam padi dua kali sa-tahun.

392. Kerja[2] menyiasat dan membuat ranchangan yang lengkap bagi ranchangan taliayer yang besar di-Kedah dan Perlis ia-itu biasa di-sebut Ranchangan Kuala Muda itu sedang di-jalankan. Ranchangan ini ia-lah bagi satu kawasan sa-luas 261,500 ekar. Sa-buah rombongan daripada Bank Dunia untok menaksir perbelanjaan ranchangan itu telah menyiapkan kerjanya pada awal[2] tahun ini. Apabila mu'tamad sahaja sharat[2] meminjam wang daripada Bank itu, tender[2] akan di-tawarkan untok memulakan kerja membena ranchangan itu dalam tahun 1966. Kerja membuat ranchangan yang lengkap bagi Ranchangan Taliayer Kemubu di-Kelantan untok 55,000 ekar tanah sudah hampir siap. Bank Dunia akan di-minta juga menaksir belanja ranchangan itu dan menimbangkan memberi pinjaman wang kapada Kerajaan untok perbelanjaan ranchangan itu.

393. Dalam ranchangan parit bagi tahun ini, ada 19 ranchangan lama yang hendak di-jalankan terus dan ada 14 ranchangan yang baharu.

394. Ranchangan[2] besar bagi parit[2] yang akan siap pada tahun ini ia-lah Ranchangan Paya Besar di-Pahang bagi 2,800 ekar tanah; Ranchangan Tanjong Minyak di-Melaka bagi 2,800 ekar tanah dan Ranchangan Paya Dalam di-Melaka bagi 3,700 ekar tanah. Lain[2] ranchangan parit yang sedang di-bena dalam tahun ini ia-lah ranchangan[2] di-Johor, ia-itu Ranchangan Rengit bagi 14,600 ekar; Ranchangan Peserai bagi 28,000 ekar; Ranchangan Sungai Pinggan bagi 5,000 ekar dan Ranchangan Parit Jawa bagi 12,000 ekar. Ranchangan[2] di-Pulau Pinang ia-lah Ranchangan Bukit Minyak/Bukit Minyak bagi 9,325 ekar dan Ranchangan Bukit Tambun bagi 6,400 ekar. Ranchangan[2] yang akan di-jalankan di-Selangor ia-lah Ranchangan Ujong Permatang bagi 20,000 ekar dan Ranchangan Tanjong Bernam bagi 1,100 ekar. Di-Perak Ranchangan Merentang Perak Peringkat II akan di-bena bagi 11,600 ekar.

395. Kerja menyiasat dan membuat ranchangan bagi Ranchangan Parit Kesang bagi 14,000 ekar dan Ranchangan Ayer Baloi sedang di-jalankan. Kedua[2] ranchangan ini ia-lah di-Johor. Di-Perak kerja menyiasat dan membuat ranchangan bagi Ranchangan Sitiawan bagi 7,500 ekar dan Ranchangan Merentang Perak Peringkat III bagi 40,000 ekar sedang di-jalankan juga.

396. Pada tahun ini Sarawak akan di-bantu menjalankan ranchangan[2] parit dan taliayer-nya ia-itu sa-orang jurutera Jabatan Parit dan Taliayer akan di-pinjamkan kapada Kerajaan negeri itu.

C. Perkhidmatan Haiwan

397. Sunggoh pun betul jika di-katakan perusahaan menternak ayam itek banyak[2] sa-bagai perniagaan itu

telah berjaya menambah keluaran makanan yang mengandongi zat protein akan tetapi ranchangan menggalakkan pendudok[2] luar bandar supaya menternak ayam itek banyak[2] sa-bagai perniagaan tiada berapa jaya kerana pendudok[2] luar bandar yang menjalankan perusahaan itu tiada dapat hendak menjual ayam itek dan telor-nya dengan chara yang memuaskan hati. Oleh hal yang demikian pada masa hadapan Kerajaan berchadang supaya usaha[2] pendudok[2] luar bandar untok menternak ayam itek di-jalankan dengan chara kerjasama beramai[2] ia-itu bukan-nya di-jalankan oleh sa-orang yang menternak beberapa ekor sahaja tetapi di-jalankan oleh satu kumpulan mengandongi sa-kurang[2]-nya 20 orang yang menternak dengan banyak-nya pada satu[2] tempat. Dengan chara yang demikian bukan sahaja lebeh senang berjual bahkan pendapatan daripada perusahaan itu lebeh banyak untok di-bahagi[2] antara mereka dalam kumpulan itu.

398. Demikian-lah juga tentang menternak kerbau lembu ia-itu kawasan[2] khas akan di-pileh. Kerbau lembu akan di-berikan banyak[2] pada satu[2] masa untok di-ternak di-situ oleh sa-suatu kumpulan orang.

399. Penyiasatan telah di-buat, terutama-nya di-Pantai Timor, untok membuka perusahaan[2] menternak kerbau lembu untok mendapat susu dengan tujuan hendak menggalakkan orang menternak kerbau lembu indok supaya pendudok[2] boleh mendapat susu yang baharu. Satu ranchangan pemandu telah di-buka bagi menunjokkan kapada pendudok[2] kawasan itu kemungkinan menternak kerbau lembu indok. Mereka akan di-galakkan dengan bersunggoh[2] mengelokkan lagi chara mereka mengeluarkan susu supaya berjaya usaha[2] mereka membuat minyak sapi. Mereka juga akan di-galakkan dengan bersunggoh[2] menggunakan susu keluaran mereka itu untok sa-suatu yang berfaedah supaya mendapat hasil titek peloh mereka dengan lebeh banyak. Mereka akan di-galakkan dengan bersunggoh mengeluarkan susu dengan lebeh banyak lagi supaya perusahaan membuat minyak sapi akan menjadi satu daripada perusahaan[2] binatang ternakan di-Pantai Timor negeri ini.

400. Ranchangan[2] sedang di-buat bagi menchari jalan yang lebeh baik menggunakan kawasan[2] merumput dan bagi memberi galakan yang lebeh besar kapada mereka yang membela binatang peliharaan untok menggunakan kawasan[2] itu bagi menanam dengan lebeh banyak lagi tanaman[2] yang menjadi makanan binatang peliharaan. Mereka kena-lah beramai[2] membuka sa-bahagian daripada kawasan itu untok bertanam tanaman[2] yang chepat berisi supaya mereka tiada kesusahan wang. Kemudian-nya mereka buka pula sa-bahagian lagi untok bertanam tanaman[2] yang menjadi makanan binatang peliharaan. Bahagian yang tinggal lagi itu mereka gunakan untok bertanam tanaman[2] yang chepat berisi lagi hingga akhir-nya semua kawasan itu habis di-buka dan di-tanam dengan tanaman[2] yang menjadi makanan binatang peliharaan dan rumput. Apabila sudah ada di-buka kilang[2] kisar untok membuat makanan penokok bagi binatang[2] yang besar[2] daripada tanaman[2] yang menjadi makanan binatang itu maka barangkali sa-makin banyak-lah pula orang bertanam tanaman[2] yang menjadi makanan binatang peliharaan di-seluroh negeri ini.

401. Pada tahun 1964 perusahaan perikanan telah berubah chorak kerana makanan bertambah banyak di-kehendaki oleh pendudok[2] negeri ini dan pendudok[2] negeri sa-makin chepat bertambah pula banyak-nya. Sunggoh pun demikian kemajuan yang di-chapai pada satu[2] tempat tidak sama rata di-sebabkan berlain[2]an keadaan-nya.

402. Pengeluaran ikan dalam tahun 1964 di-Negeri[2] Tanah Melayu ada-lah bertambah sa-banyak 4.5% daripada jumlah pengeluaran dalam tahun 1963. Jumlah ikan yang di-tangkap dalam 1964 ia-lah sa-banyak 192,000 tan berharga $162,000,000. Tangkapan di-Singapura sa-banyak 10,000 tan dan di-Sabah sa-banyak 19,000 tan ia-itu 6% dan 10% daripada yang di-tangkap di-Tanah Melayu. Sementara Tanah Melayu dan Singapura telah

menangkap ikan-nya di-laut[2] berdekatan dengan pantai-nya dan sekarang sedang menchuba menangkap ikan di-laut[2] tengah yang jauh. Negeri[2] Sabah dan Sarawak maseh lagi menjalankan penangkapan-nya di-pantai[2]. Ini di-sebabkan oleh kekurangan modal dan 'ilmu perikanan dan kekurangan pasaran bagi hasil pengeluaran mereka. Oleh itu boleh-lah di-nyatakan bahawa Kerajaan akan menubohkan satu Jabatan Perikanan di-Sarawak dalam tahun 1965 untok mengusahakan kemajuan perikanan di-negeri itu.

403. Ranchangan[2] memodenkan perusahaan ini sedang berjalan dengan maju kerana sa-makin bertambah banyak perahu[2] menggunakan moto sangkut dan menggunakan panching dan jaring yang di-perbuat dari tali[2] tiruan. Sa-jumlah 595 buah moto sangkut dan 1,295 buah injin-dalam telah di-pasang kapada perahu[2] menangkap ikan dalam kebanyakan negeri[2] di-Tanah Melayu ini pada tahun 1964 di-bandingkan dengan sa-banyak 569 buah moto sangkut dan 1,204 buah injin-baharu di-pasang pada tahun 1963.

404. Di-Negeri[2] Tanah Melayu baharu[2] ini nelayan[2] yang menggunakan pukat telah bertelingkah dengan nelayan[2] yang maseh lagi menggunakan chara[2] lama untok menangkap ikan. Ini ada-lah mendukachitakan oleh kerana menangkap ikan dengan pukat itu ada-lah chara[2] menangkap ikan yang lebeh maju dan moden. Walau pun demikian Kementerian Pertanian dan Sharikat Kerjasama telah pun menduga chara[2] menangkap ikan dengan pukat[2] dan mengkaji masaalah[2] yang berthabit dengan-nya dari segala segi. Dengan hal yang demikian Kementerian telah mengadakan satu dasar yang bukan sahaja akan melindongi kepentingan[2] nelayan yang menangkap ikan di-kawasan[2] pantai bahkan juga akan menggalakkan mereka menangkap ikan dengan pukat di-lautan[2] yang dalam. Ini ada-lah chadangan jangka panjang Kementerian. Kerajaan berharap bahawa perusahaan perikanan di-Negeri Tanah Melayu akan dapat di-jayakan dengan sa-penoh[2]-nya dengan tiada halangan daripada pertelingkahan[2]. Maka dengan itu dapat-lah di-adakan makanan[2] yang mengandongi zat[2] protein binatang yang sa-makin banyak di-kehendaki oleh pendudok[2] negeri ini.

405. Kerajaan terus mengambil perhatian yang berat atas ranchangan[2] memberi bantuan wang kapada nelayan[2] menerusi sharikat kerjasama, membaiki chara[2] memunggah ikan dan mengadakan kemudahan[2] menjual-nya, melateh nelayan[2] dan penternak[2] ikan, melateh kaki-tangan[2] tempatan di-dalam negeri ini dan juga di-luar negeri untok menjalankan tugas[2] mereka di-Bahagian Perikanan dan juga membantu kemajuan perusahaan ikan. Mithal-nya, pada tahun 1964 banyak rumah api, pengkalan ikan, dan tempat[2] menyimpan ikan telah di-bena untok kegunaan perahu[2] yang berjentera yang menangkap ikan jauh ka-laut. Sharikat[2] nelayan telah di-perkemaskan lagi supaya pertubohan[2] nelayan itu betul[2] dapat menjaga kepentingan dan kebajikan mereka.

406. Pada tahun 1964 lagi satu ranchangan menempatkan sa-mula nelayan[2] telah di-mulakan di-Selangor. Kedua[2] buah Sekolah Perikanan Laut di-Pulau Pinang dan di-Kuala Trengganu terus mengeluarkan sa-banyak 150 orang nelayan tiap[2] tahun yang telah di-lateh dalam 'ilmu pelayaran yang mudah, chara[2] membaiki jentera dan penyenggaraan-nya, chara[2] menangkap ikan dan asas[2] Sharikat Kerjasama. Pelateh[2] ini datang-nya dari seluroh Malaysia.

407. Berkenaan dengan menternak ikan darat pula, sa-banyak 138 orang penternak[2] ikan telah di-beri pelajaran 'ilmu menternak ikan darat dalam tahun 1964 di-dua buah Pusat Menternak Anak[2] Ikan. Sambutan yang di-beri oleh penternak[2] ikan itu sangat-lah menggalakkan.

408. Ranchangan menghantar anak[2] Malaysia ka-luar negeri untok mendapatkan latehan[2] di-Universiti berkenaan dengan berbagai[2] chara perikanan telah pun menunjokkan hasil-nya apabila beberapa orang siswazah yang terlateh telah pulang ka-tanah ayer dalam tahun 1964.

Di-bawah ranchangan lanjutan ini yang di-bantu oleh Kerajaan[2] Australia, Canada, New Zealand dan United Kingdom di-bawah Ranchangan Colombo perhatian berat di-berikan kapada segi teknik dalam kemajuan perikanan. Siswazah[2] telah di-hantar mempelajari hal-ehwal jurutera laut, darihal membaiki jentera[2] (termasok peti sejok), membuat pelan[2] membena kapal[2], 'ilmu kimia dan 'ilmu kuman[2]. Kerajaan ada-lah mengambil perhatian yang berat oleh kerana negara saperti Malaysia ini hendak-lah mengutamakan 'ilmu teknologi dan melateh ahli[2] teknologi.

409. Perlu juga di-ketahui bahawa perusahaan perikanan di-Malaysia sudah meningkat daripada perengkat rendah kapada perengkat yang kedua dengan ada-nya kilang mengawit ikan tongkol, mengeluarkan ikan tongkol berayer batu dan rampai[2] ikan dari Pulau Pinang, ikan[2] berayer batu dari Ipoh, Perak dan pengeluaran udang[2] berayer batu dari Sabah dan Sarawak.

410. Perusahaan menternak ikan darat telah bertambah banyak dengan ada-nya kolam[2] ikan luas-nya bertambah sa-banyak 26 peratus lebeh daripada luas-nya dalam tahun 1963. Pada tahun 1964 luas-nya ia-lah 2,434 ekar di-bandingkan dengan 1,934 ekar pada tahun 1963 dalam Negeri[2] Tanah Melayu ini.

411. Bahagian Pusat Menternak Anak[2] Ikan telah mengeluarkan anak[2] ikan sa-banyak 1,027,000 ekor pada tahun 1963 dan dalam tahun 1964 1,643,327 ekor anak[2] ikan telah di-keluarkan ia-itu bertambah sa-banyak 60%. Anak[2] ikan yang di-beri kapada penternak[2] ikan ada-lah juga di-gunakan untok menambahkan ikan[2] di-sungai[2], dan di-lombong[2] yang tinggal. Bukti-nya ia-lah bertambah hasil ikan sa-banyak 500 tan dengan jumlah pengeluaran ikan sa-banyak 25,500 tan dalam tahun 1964 di-bandingkan dengan sa-banyak 25,000 tan pada tahun 1963.

E. Kemajuan Sharikat Kerjasama

412. Kerajaan sangat yakin di-atas kemajuan Pergerakan Sharikat Kerjasama dan akan terus mengembangkan kemajuan sharikat kerjasama itu sa-bagai satu chara hendak meninggikan lagi keadaan ekonomi pendudok[2] dalam negeri ini terutama sa-kali yang tinggal di-kawasan[2] luar bandar. Petani[2] dan nelayan[2] dalam negeri ini maseh lagi bergantong kapada Kerajaan untok mendapatkan bantuan bagi menyempurnakan lagi keadaan hidup mereka. Pergerakan Sharikat Kerjasama telah berjaya mengadakan bantuan wang dan lain[2] bantuan yang berupakan tunjok ajar, nasihat dan panduan, bukan sahaja di-dalam perkara berchuchok tanam bahkan juga bagaimana hendak menjual hasil[2] pertanian mereka. Bantuan[2] dan nasihat[2] yang telah di-berikan itu sangat-lah besar faedah-nya kapada petani[2] dan nelayan[2] dan ini akan terus di-berikan juga pada masa yang akan datang.

413. Dalam tahun 1964 Bahagian Kemajuan Sharikat Kerjasama telah menumpukan segala usaha dan tenaga-nya untok menyatu dan mengelokkan lagi keadaan sharikat[2] kerjasama yang ada sekarang ini. Kejayaan besar telah pun di-chapai dan asas kemajuan Pergerakan Sharikat Kerjasama telah dapat di-kukohkan sa-mula. Dengan hal yang demikian Bahagian Sharikat Kerjasama akan dapat menumpukan usaha-nya untok menjayakan sharikat[2] kerjasama yang lebeh besar dan juga menjalankan lain[2] ranchangan.

414. Pada tahun lalu Pergerakan Sharikat Kerjasama telah memberi bantuan kapada ahli[2]-nya yang di-luar bandar sa-banyak $60,000,000 bagi faedah tanaman padi, mengilang padi, menjual padi, membeli alat[2] perkakas pertanian dan alat[2] menangkap ikan, dan bagi ahli[2] yang tinggal di-dalam kawasan[2] bandar pula sharikat kerjasama telah mengeluarkan bantuan untok ahli[2]-nya membeli rumah dan juga perbelanjaan kerana pelajaran. Jumlah harta Sharikat Kerjasama di-Malaysia yang ada, termasok modal[2], simpanan dalam bank, ladang[2] getah, ladang[2] kechil rumah[2] dan rumah bertingkat[2] ada-lah bernilai sa-banyak $190,000,000.

415. Bank Apex Sharikat Kerjasama Persekutuan Tanah Melayu telah memberikan pinjaman[2] untok menghapuskan keburokan Padi Kuncha

dan wang pinjaman yang telah di-berikan berjumlah $715,985 dan pinjaman untok membeli padi ber-jumlah $3,770,000. Persatuan[2] Me-ngilang Padi dan Sharikat[2] Kerjasama Mengilang Padi yang menjadi wakil kapada petani[2] yang bertanam padi dalam negeri ini ada-lah menerima keputusan Kerajaan itu dengan sa-penoh[2]-nya berkenaan dengan hendak menaikkan harga padi sa-banyak $16 sa-pikul itu. Pergerakan Sharikat Kerjasama juga menyokong sa-penoh[2]-nya usaha Kementerian hendak meng-gunakan chara[2] dan teknik pertanian yang moden dan juga chara[2] bagai-mana menggunakan lebeh banyak lagi baja[2] yang telah dapat menambahkan lagi hasil pendapatan pendudok[2] yang tinggal di-luar bandar.

416. Sharikat[2] Kerjasama yang ada di-kawasan[2] bandar ada-lah Sharikat[2] Kerjasama Jimat Chermat dan Pinjam Meminjam dan Sharikat[2] Kerjasama Perumahan dan Sharikat[2] ini ada mempunyai harta-nya sendiri sa-banyak $140,000,000 dan telah dapat membantu ahli[2]-nya dengan memberi pinjaman yang berjumlah $50,000,000 tiap[2] tahun. Insuran Sharikat Kerja-sama Tanah Melayu telah mengeluar-kan polisi insuran nyawa sa-banyak 27,527 yang berjumlah $103,486,333 semenjak ia di-tubohkan.

417. Pergerakan Sharikat Kerjasama akan meluaskan lagi usaha, dasar dan upaya-nya untok mengambil bahagian dalam lapangan perdagangan dan per-usahaan dan meluaskan lagi gerakan[2]-nya di-kawasan[2] luar bandar. Dari satu masa ka-satu masa Kementerian telah membuat ranchangan dan men-jalankan-nya bagi memajukan lagi Sharikat[2] Kerjasama dan 'am-nya memajukan lagi Pergerakan Sharikat Kerjasama. Dalam Ranchangan Pem-bangunan Malaysia Yang Pertama 1966-1970 ranchangan[2] Kemajuan Sharikat Kerjasama bagi seluroh Malaysia akan di-buat dan akan me-makan belanja sa-banyak $60,000,000. Ranchangan ini ada-lah tambahan kapada ranchangan[2] yang ada sekarang ini. Ranchangan ini juga bermaksud hendak mengelokkan dan meninggikan lagi taraf ekonomi pendudok[2] di-luar bandar.

418. Ranchangan[2] yang besar dalam Ranchangan Pembangunan Malaysia Yang Pertama ini termasok-lah per-untokan wang sa-banyak $5,364,000 untok pinjaman bagi menghapuskan padi kuncha, $9,550,000 untok mem-beli padi. Peruntokan[2] untok ran-changan[2] tersebut telah di-tambah dengan banyak-nya untok mengadakan satu kumpulan wang yang hendak di-gunakan sa-bagai belanja bertanam padi di-satu[2] kawasan dua kali sa-tahun dan ini ada-lah termasok dalam Ranchangan[2] Sungai Muda dan Kemubu. Lain[2] ranchangan yang mustahak yang berjumlah $3,775,000 ada-lah untok Sharikat[2] Kerjasama Pengangkutan Luar Bandar dan dengan peruntokan yang ada itu boleh-lah Sharikat[2] Kerjasama itu menjalankan perkhidmatan bas, taxi dan lori[2]-nya. Peruntokan sa-banyak $9,955,000 telah di-khaskan sa-bagai bantuan wang kapada Sharikat[2] Kerjasama Per-ikanan dan juga wang tersebut akan di-gunakan oleh sharikat[2] itu untok ranchangan menempatkan sa-mula nelayan[2] di-Kedah dan Pahang. Satu ranchangan yang sangat[2] di-tunggu oleh pehak[2] Sharikat Kerjasama Luar Bandar ia-lah pinjaman yang di-beri dengan sharat[2] yang sederhana untok membeli tanah[2] dan menebus tanah[2] yang tergadai. Lain[2] ranchangan di-bawah Ranchangan Malaysia Yang Pertama ini termasok-lah ranchangan menjual getah, kopi, nenas dan wang[2] kumpulan bagi kedai[2] barang ronchit dan mengganti Baharu Kilang[2] Padi. Untok melengkapkan lagi Pergerakan Sharikat Kerjasama dan mengatasi segala masaalah yang akan terbit berthabit dengan terlaksana-nya ran-changan[2] tersebut, maka ranchangan[2] pelajaran dan siaran[2] kapada orang ramai yang di-jalankan oleh Per-gerakan Sharikat Kerjasama akan di-perelok dan di-banyakkan lagi. Per-gerakan Sharikat Kerjasama hendak-lah ada hubongan dan penyatuan antara sharikat[2] kerjasama di-kawasan[2] luar bandar dengan yang di-dalam kawasan[2] bandar dan ini akan di-elokkan lagi dan usaha[2] akan di-jalankan untok menukar[2] gantikan bantuan[2] dan pengalaman antara mereka.

419. Pergerakan Sharikat Kerjasama hendak meluaskan lagi kadar pergerakan dan dasar-nya dan oleh kerana itu Kerajaan berchadang hendak meminda Undang[2] dan Peratoran[2] Sharikat Kerjasama.

F. Peranchangan dan Penyelidekan

420. Bahagian Peranchangan dan Penyelidekan Kementerian bertanggong-jawab mengumpulkan segala perkara[2] dan penerangan[2] yang mustahak dan menyusun segala[2]-nya bagi maksud membuat dasar[2] kemajuan. Bahagian itu juga akan menyelidek dan menilai pelan[2] ranchangan kemajuan yang di-kemukakan oleh beberapa bahagian teknik dalam Kementerian. Bahagian ini ada tiga chawangan:

(*a*) Chawangan 'Am yang mengelolakan perkara[2] yang ada kena mengena dengan Pertubohan Makanan dan Pertanian, Bangsa[2] Bersatu dan lain[2] pertubohan antara bangsa saperti ECAFE, AARRO, Ranchangan Colombo dan sa-bagai-nya;

(*b*) Chawangan Ekonomi yang menjalankan penyelidekan dan penyiasatan yang berthabit dengan belanja[2] pengeluaran dan lain[2] perkara ekonomi masharakat yang ada kena mengena dengan pengeluaran;

(*c*) Chawangan Pasaran yang menjalankan penyelidekan dan penyiasatan berkenaan dengan menjual hasil pertanian dan membantu dalam usaha menetapkan dasar[2] harga dan pasaran.

421. Kerja membuat ranchangan di-jalankan oleh sa-buah badan peringkat tinggi yang mengandongi Ketua[2] dari berbagai[2] bahagian teknik dan pegawai[2] Kementerian. Badan ini sentiasa bermeshuarat pada masa[2] yang di-tetapkan dan satu daripada tugas[2]-nya yang utama ia-lah memerhatikan bahawa sa-suatu ketetapan yang di-ambil mengenai dasar berpandukan sa-luas[2] keterangan dan penerangan yang boleh di-dapati dan di-buat sa-lepas di-kaji segala keterangan dan penerangan itu satu persatu dengan teliti. Badan peranchang ini juga menentukan bahawa penyeliaan dan kawalan yang mustahak di-jalankan pada masa melaksanakan berbagai[2] ranchangan dan dasar. Perkara mengutamakan berbagai[2] ranchangan dan melaksanakan usaha memajukan pertanian selurohnya telah di-satu dan di-samakan.

422. Oleh kerana penyelidekan dan penyiasatan hendak menyediakan penerangan yang tetap dan boleh di-perchayai telah menjadi satu tambahan yang mustahak dalam mana[2] ranchangan peranchang maka satu daripada usaha[2] yang besar bagi Sekshen ini ia-lah menjalankan pengajian dan penyiasatan ekonomi. Dalam tahun 1964, dua penyiasatan ekonomi saperti itu telah di-jalankan ia-itu:

(*a*) penyiasatan berkenaan dengan keadaan ekonomi pengeluaran kelapa pekebun[2] kechil untok menyediakan penerangan yang boleh di-perchayai dan lengkap mengenai pengeluaran kelapa dan faktor[2] pengeluaran yang di-harap akan menjadi panduan yang mustahak bagi Kerajaan untok menggubal dengan luas dasar[2] dan membuat ranchangan[2] tindakan mengenai perkara memulehkan perusahaan kelapa;

(*b*) penyiasatan berkenaan dengan pasaran ikan untok menunjokkan chontoh dan chara menggunakan ikan dan susunan pasaran ikan di-negeri ini. Dengan penerangan ini Kerajaan akan dapat membuat ranchangan[2] bagi memajukan pasaran ikan dengan terator supaya nelayan[2] beroleh pendapatan yang lebeh baik dan pembeli[2] dapat ikan yang lebeh baik dengan harga yang murah lagi tetap.

Dan lagi dalam tahun 1964 Kerajaan telah menyokong sa-orang pakar daripada Yayasan Ford untok mengkaji peratoran menyewa tanah yang ada sekarang berkenaan dengan kawasan[2] padi dan betapa lichin-nya perjalanan Undang[2] Menanam Padi (Keselamatan Menyewa dan Mengawal Tanah tahun 1965). Kerajaan sedang menunggu[2] Penyata yang di-buat oleh pakar ini.

423. Oleh kerana perangkaan menjadi alat[2] yang utama bagi penyelidekan

dan ranchangan[2] satu Bahagian Perangkaan telah di-tubohkan dalam Kementerian ini untok menyatu dan menyamakan perkara memungut keterangan[2] perangkaan yang berhubong dengan semua kerja bahagian[2] teknik Kementerian ini. Sa-buah pusat bagi penchatit[2] yang chukup terlateh telah di-tubohkan di-tiga tempat untok memungut perangkaan[2] pertanian. Dengan pertolongan Pertubohan Makanan dan Pertanian Bangsa[2] Bersatu, sa-orang perangkawan pertanian telah tiba di-negeri ini baharu[2] ini untok membantu Kementerian dalam bahagian pekerjaan-nya ini.

424. Peratoran pasaran hasil[2] pertanian dalam negeri ini maseh belum sempurna. Kekurangan[2] ini ia-lah kerana perkara[2] saperti kawasan ladang kechil, kekurangan pengetahuan mengenaï pertanian dan mengenaï pasaran, tidak ada di-buat peratoran mengenaï jenis dan mutu serta perkara berjual beli yang tidak lichin perjalanan-nya dan lain[2] perkara lagi. Peratoran[2] pasaran yang tiada sempurna menyebabkan harga pasaran tinggi dan untong kurang dan pendapatan pengeluar bahan[2] utama kurang. Perkara yang amat penting yang hendak di-buat oleh Kerajaan ia-lah memperbaiki pasaran hasil[2] pertanian dan dengan berbuat demikian baharu-lah kelak penghasilan kawasan[2] pertanian dapat bertambah. Pada tahun yang lalu Kementerian ini telah sebok mengator ranchangan bagi menubohkan sa-buah Lembaga Pasaran Pertanian Persekutuan yang boleh menyatukan semua gerakan[2] pasaran, saperti memajukan ranchangan[2] pasaran, menetapkan dasar pasaran, menentukan tugas[2] dan tanggong-jawab[2] pasaran, menyatukan gerakan[2] pasaran dan melaksanakan penyatuan ranchangan[2] bagi memajukan pasaran antara badan[2] Kerajaan dan sa-paroh Kerajaan. Kerajaan sedar bahawa Lembaga itu penting di-adakan kerana mengikut keadaan yang ada di-Malaysia sekarang. Kerajaan patut champor tangan sadikit dalam perkara pasaran hasil[2] pertanian. Kementerian ini berchadang hendak mengambil sikap baharu bagi menjalankan dasar mengenaï pasaran dengan tujuan supaya ada kerjasama dalam pasaran, tetapi dalam pada itu mengekalkan keadaan pasaran supaya orang boleh mendapat untong.

425. Soal meminjamkan wang yang menchukupi dan memuaskan hati kapada pengeluar[2] yang utama sentiasa mendapat perhatian yang berat daripada Kementerian ini. Di-bawah peratoran yang ada sekarang Kerajaan meminjamkan wang untok pertanian melaluï gerakan sharikat kerjasama sahaja. Kerajaan telah lama mengetahuï betapa penting-nya menubohkan sa-buah pertubohan atau badan untok meminjamkan wang dengan lebeh sempurna dan murah faedah-nya kapada petani[2] dan sa-buah Jawatankuasa telah di-tubohkan untok menimbangkan perkara membentok sa-buah Bank Ra'ayat.

KEMENTERIAN HAL EHWAL TANAH DAN GALIAN

A. Pesurohjaya Tanah

426. Juma'ah Menteri telah di-susun sa-mula dalam bulan Mei, 1964 sa-telah selesai Pilehan Raya dan satu Kementerian baharu telah di-tubohkan yang bernama Kementerian Hal Ehwal Tanah dan Galian. Kementerian itu bertanggong-jawab di-atas Jabatan[2] yang berikut:

1. Pesurohjaya Tanah, Negeri[2] Tanah Melayu.
2. Jabatan Galian, Malaysia.
3. Jabatan Ukor, Malaysia.
4. Jabatan Kajibumi.
   (*a*) Negeri[2] Tanah Melayu.
   (*b*) Wilayah Borneo.
5. Jabatan Hutan, Negeri[2] Tanah Melayu.
6. Jabatan Mergasetua, Negeri[2] Tanah Melayu.
7. Jabatan Hal Ehwal Orang Asli, Negeri[2] Tanah Melayu.

427. Walau pun perkara tanah ada-lah hak Kerajaan Negeri mengikut Perlembagaan dan Pesurohjaya[2] Tanah dan Galian Negeri ada-lah bertanggong-jawab atas kechekapan Pentadbiran Tanah, kerap kali Pesurohjaya Tanah, Negeri[2] Tanah Melayu telah di-minta memberi nasehat atas perkara tanah oleh Kerajaan Negeri, Pehak[2] Berkuasa Kerajaan dan juga oleh

Pejabat[2] Persekutuan. Pesurohjaya Tanah, Negeri[2] Tanah Melayu tidak ada kuasa mentadbir atau pun apa[2] kuasa berkanun di-atas pentadbiran tanah di-dalam Negeri. Walau pun bagitu Persidangan Pesurohjaya[2] Tanah dan Galian Negeri yang di-adakan sekali sekala maseh terus di-pengerusikan oleh Pesurohjaya Tanah, Negeri[2] Tanah Melayu sendiri dengan tujuan untok menyatukan chara[2] atau pun peratoran[2] pentadbiran tanah.

428. Sa-bagai Pesurohjaya Tanah, ia bukan sahaja menanda tangani permohonan[2] tanah yang di-kehendakki oleh Kerajaan Persekutuan untok kegunaan Persekutuan bahkan ia juga di-tugaskan memberi nasehat atas sharat[2] dan ketetapan yang sesuai bagi pengeluaran tanah. Dengan ini semua harta Persekutuan, termasok-lah tanah[2] kegunaan keretapi, ada-lah di-daftarkan di-atas nama Pesurohjaya Tanah Persekutuan.

429. Kerajaan telah lama menyedari betapa sukar-nya hendak mentadbir-kan Pejabat[2] Tanah dengan meng-gunakan tujoh macham Undang[2] Tanah yang berlainan. Undang[2] Tanah Negara ada-lah mustahak jika per-atoran yang tegas bagi pentadbiran tanah hendak di-kuat-kuasakan di-seluroh Persekutuan ini. Undang[2] Tanah Negara, Undang[2] (Surat[2] Milek, Pulau Pinang dan Melaka), tahun 1963 yang telah di-luluskan itu ada-lah sa-bagai permulaan untok menyatukan peratoran pendaftaran di-dalam kedua[2] buah negeri itu supaya sama dengan peratoran[2] dalam Negeri[2] lain di-Tanah Melayu. Walau pun bagitu, Undang[2] ini tidak boleh di-jalankan sa-belum Undang[2] Tanah Negara itu telah sempurna di-rangka dan di-kuat-kuasakan. Majlis Tanah Negara telah menimbangkan Rang Undang[2] itu dan di-perchayai bahawa Rang Undang[2] Tanah Negara ini akan di-bentangkan dalam meshuarat Parlimen sekarang ini. Undang[2] Tanah Negara ini, apa-bila telah di-luluskan dan berjalan kuat-kuasa-nya dalam Negeri[2] Tanah Melayu, akan membawa perubahan[2] yang berfaedah untok pentadbiran tanah.

430. Pesurohjaya Tanah, Negeri[2] Tanah Melayu ada-lah juga bertang-gong-jawab atas kemajuan Ran-changan Penyelesaian Tanah Kelantan yang di-mulakan pada tahun 1965 dan Ranchangan Pentadbiran Tanah Perlis yang di-mulakan pada tahun 1960. Tujuan Ranchangan[2] ini ia-lah untok membaiki pendaftaran tanah supaya kedudokkan tanah dan hak[2] milek tanah boleh di-tentukan mengi-kut pendaftaran. Ada-lah di-perchayai lebeh kurang 400,000 keping tanah di-Kelantan dan 52,500 keping tanah di-Perlis telah di-dudoki walau pun tanah[2] itu belum di-sukat dengan sempurna.

431. Ranchangan Penyelesaian Tanah Kelantan telah berjalan dengan baik-nya. Kerja[2] telah pun di-selesaikan untok daerah Pasir Mas dan sekarang ini kerja[2] sedang di-jalankan untok daerah Kota Bharu pula. Hingga peng-hujong tahun 1964, 71,169 perbicharaan tanah telah di-selesaikan, 59,607 keping tanah telah di-sukat dan di-antara ini, 45,058 keping tanah telah di-keluarkan surat[2] milek. Kemajuan yang di-chapai pada tahun 1964 ada-lah lebeh dari-pada yang di-chapai pada tahun 1963.

432. Kemajuan Ranchangan Pentad-biran Tanah Perlis tidak bagitu memuaskan oleh sebab Negeri itu belum lagi dapat menguat-kuasakan Undang[2] saperti Undang[2] Penyelesaian Tanah Kelantan, 1955. Tetapi tindakan permulaan untok mengadakan Undang[2] saperti Undang[2] Penyelesaian Tanah Kelantan, 1955 telah di-jalankan di-Perlis. Kerja[2] di-Negeri Perlis telah berjalan di-dalam Mukim Paya, Padang Pauh dan Abi. Hingga penghujong tahun 1964, 5,563 keping tanah telah di-pereksa, dan 3,484 keping tanah telah di-sukat dan di-antara-nya sa-banyak 1,839 Surat Milek telah di-keluarkan.

433. Pejabat Pesurohjaya Tanah, Negeri[2] Tanah Melayu maseh terus menjalankan kerja[2] penyenggaraan Buku Pendaftaran Tanah Harta Per-sekutuan ia-itu atas:

(i) semua tanah[2] yang telah di-keluarkan kapada Kerajaan Per-sekutuan untok kegunaan Per-sekutuan di-bawah Undang[2] Tanah;

(ii) semua tanah[2] Persekutuan yang telah di-rezabkan di-bawah Undang[2] Tanah atau pun tanah[2] yang menjadi tanah[2] Persekutuan menurut Perkara 83 (7) atau pun Perkara 166 (4) dalam Perlembagaan Persekutuan; dan

(iii) semua tanah[2] di-dalam Negeri[2] Pulau Pinang dan Melaka yang di-gunakan oleh Persekutuan menurut Perkara 166 (3) dalam Perlembagaan Persekutuan.

434. Hingga penghujong tahun lalu, 283 tanah bersurat milek dan 1,322 keping tanah rezab Persekutuan yang luas-nya lebeh kurang 7,484 ekar telah di-pereksa dan di-rekodkan di-dalam Buku Pendaftaran. Kerja[2] ini ada-lah memuaskan dan kemajuan yang di-chapai pada satu tahun ada-lah lebeh daripada tahun sa-belum-nya.

B. Jabatan Galian

435. Tugas utama Jabatan Galian ia-lah untok memberi nasehat berkenaan dengan segala perkara yang berhubong dengan perusahaan melombong dan menjaga serta mengawal kerja[2] melombong. Bahagian Penyelidekan Jabatan ini yang bertempat di-Ipoh ada memberi sumbangan perkhidmatan teknik kapada perusahaan melombong, dan selalu juga di-gunakan bagi menjalankan kerja[2] untok memperbaiki lagi chara[2] mendapatkan logam.

436. Chawangan Gerudi Menyiasat Galian yang di-selenggarakan bersama oleh Jabatan Galian dan Jabatan Kajibumi sedang menjalankan kerja[2] menchari gali kasar di-kawasan[2] tanah Rezab Melayu dengan perbelanjaan Kerajaan Persekutuan. Keputusan[2] terukaan yang menggalakkan telah di-perolehi di-satengah[2] kawasan yang di-charigali dan ada-lah di-jangka kawasan[2] yang di-anggap ada mengandongi bijeh timah akan di-kerjakan oleh sharikat[2] Melayu dan orang[2] persa-orangan sadikit masa lagi. Ini ada-lah mengikut dasar Kerajaan bagi menggalakkan orang[2] Melayu mengambil bahagian dalam perusahaan melombong.

437. Pengeluaran bijeh timah ada-lah satu daripada perusahaan[2] yang mustahak di-negeri ini. Di-dalam tahun 1964, perusahaan melombong bijeh timah telah bertambah dan ini ada-lah kerana kenaikan harga bijeh timah. Pengeluaran bijeh timah dalam tahun 1964 ini ia-lah sa-banyak 60,004 tan berbanding dengan 59,947 tan dalam tahun 1963. Jika harga bijeh timah tetap saperti sekarang, ada kemungkinan pengeluaran bijeh timah pada tahun 1965 akan lebeh sadikit daripada pengeluaran pada tahun 1964.

438. Pengeluaran bijeh besi dalam tahun 1964 berjumlah sa-banyak 6,400,000 tan berbanding dengan 7,200,000 tan dalam tahun 1963. Dalam tahun[2] yang akan datang kekurangan dalam pengeluaran bijeh ini nampak-nya tiada dapat di-elakkan di-sebabkan oleh kawasan[2] yang mengandongi bijeh besi yang bermutu tinggi tidak ada lagi dan juga kekurangan pembelian dari Negeri Jepun. Pengeluaran Bijeh Boksait dalam tahun 1964 ini ada-lah lebeh sadikit daripada pengeluaran dalam tahun 1963.

439. Pengeluaran minyak mentah dalam tahun 1964 dari Lombong minyak Miri, di-Negeri Sarawak, ada-lah kurang sadikit daripada jumlah pengeluaran dalam tahun 1963. Minyak di-kawasan ini, yang telah di-keluarkan selama beberapa tahun, telah bertambah kurang dari sa-tahun ka-satahun.

440. Dalam tahun 1964 ini, sharikat[2] bijeh timah dan sharikat[2] minyak telah bertambah[2] tertarek untok mengusahakan kawasan[2] tepi pantai. Lesen mengambil minyak yang ada sekarang dan permohonan[2] Lesen Mencharigali bijeh timah dan minyak, sekarang telah hampir[2] meliputi kesemua kawasan[2] laut tepi pantai yang bersambong dengan pantai[2] negeri[2] di-Tanah Melayu dan Brunei. Dalam hal ini, maka ada-lah menjadi dasar Kerajaan bagi menggalakkan dan memudahkan kemajuan melombong logam[2] yang harus di-jumpai di-kawasan[2] tepi pantai itu.

C. Jabatan Ukor

441. Di-dalam tahun 1964, dengan tugas yang makin bertambah, beberapa kejayaan telah terchapai di-chawangan[2] membuat peta di-Jabatan ini dan segala kehendak Pasokan Keselamatan Malaysia di-Tanah Melayu, Singapura,

Sabah dan Sarawak, telah dapat di-layani dengan sa-berapa yang boleh. Jabatan ini telah memberi kerjasama yang penoh kapada wakil[2] pemeta British yang menjalankan tugas-nya di-Sabah dan Sarawak, atas peta sekil 1 : 50,000 sama ada dengan chara wang atau pun tenaga teknik satakat yang boleh.

442. Jawatan-kuasa Peta Memeta Kebangsaan, yang telah tertuboh dalam tahun 1963, telah menentukan dasar dan pengawalan tenaga pemetaan, dan ada-lah di-harapkan ia-itu laporan dan sokongan-nya untok menubohkan suatu Jabatan Pengarah Peta Memeta Kebangsaan dapat di-luluskan oleh Kerajaan sa-chepat mungkin, supaya dasar[2]-nya dapat di-jalankan dengan lebeh kemas dan terator. Untok pengetahuan 'am, Jabatan ini telah menchetak sa-banyak 792,589 peta di-dalam tahun 1964, kebanyakan bagi kegunaan Pasokan Keselamatan.

443. Satu Persetujuan Tukar Menukar Peta telah di-laksanakan dengan Pengarah Ukor Tentera British, London, untok mengelolakan penukaran peta dan ini akan menguntongkan Malaysia dan negeri[2] yang bersahabat dengan-nya.

444. Wakil[2] telah di-hantar ka-persidangan[2] antara bangsa saperti Persidangan "Photogrammetry" di-Lisbon dan "United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Far East" di-Manila supaya Jabatan ini dapat mengikut kemajuan di-dunia peta-memeta. Ketua Pemeta dan Ketua Juru Foto-Litho telah di-hantar membuat lawatan yang sengkat ka-Tokyo di-bawah Ranchangan Colombo, untok memerhati dan mempelajari teknik[2] yang baharu mengenai "cartography" (peta-memeta).

445. Bahagian[2] Hasil, Jabatan Ukor telah menjalankan tugas[2]-nya saperti biasa dan telah dapat memuaskan semua kehendak[2] dalam Ranchangan Pembangunan. Konfrantasi telah menyebabkan kurang sadikit pandangan terhadap gerakan[2] pembangunan akan tetapi usaha[2] pembangunan bukan-lah di-tinggalkan sama sa-kali. Jumlah tanah yang telah di-ukor dalam tahun 1964 ia-lah 58,758 keping, di-bandingkan dengan 61,926 keping dalam tahun 1963.

446. Dasar Jabatan ini pada masa hadapan ia-lah hendak memperkuatkan lagi tenaga-nya supaya dapat menyempurnakan tanggong-jawab-nya bagi seluroh Malaysia kira[2] pada tahun 1970. Tanggong-jawab Jabatan ini di-segi memeta sudah bertambah sa-banyak 200% semenjak Malaysia tertuboh dan jika sa-kira-nya tidak di-tubohkan Jabatan Pengarah Peta Memeta Kebangsaan dan Khutub-khanah Peta Kebangsaan, dan tidak di-adakan kemudahan[2] dan penyusunan dalam bahagian[2] kajirupa bumi dan peta memeta dan di-kelolakan atoran menyimpan dan pengeluaran peta, maka di-fikirkan Jabatan ini tidak akan dapat menjalankan tugas-nya saperti yang di-kehendaki.

447. Berkenaan dengan penyiasatan hasil, dasar Jabatan ini akan terus menjalankan peranan-nya bagi kemajuan negara dan juga menyempurnakan kehendak[2] biasa pengeluaran tanah di-bawah undang[2] tanah. Perkara yang hendak di-utamakan ia-lah menyelesaikan kerja[2] yang bertapok[2] di-dalam pejabat dan menyediakan surat[2] milek dan usaha[2] akan di-jalankan untok menyempurnakan chara[2] pekerjaan itu supaya kerja mengeluarkan tanah dengan kerja[2] mengeluarkan surat[2] milek dapat sama di-sempurnakan.

D. Penyiasatan Kajibumi

448. Hasil Penyiasatan Kajibumi yang Pertama dari Udara bagi Negeri[2] Tanah Melayu telah siap dan di-siarkan dalam tahun 1931. Semenjak tarikh tersebut penyiasatan[2] yang lebeh mendalam lagi tiada dapat di-jalankan disebabkan oleh Peperangan Dunia yang Kedua dan di-ikuti pula oleh masa Dzarurat. Kekurangan kaki-tangan[2] juga telah mengendalakan kerja[2] tersebut semenjak tahun 1957. Walau pun ada-nya halangan[2] tersebut, kerja[2] itu telah dapat di-siapkan pada akhir tahun 1964 ia-itu kerja[2] luar saperti membuat peta[2] wilayah berkenaan dengan kajibumi yang mengandongi hasil[2] logam berukoran 1 : 63,360 (ia-itu satu inchi ukoran-nya satu batu)

dan ini ada-lah ukoran bagi 40% dari negeri ini dan juga menyediakan rangka peta[2] kajibumi yang lengkap mengikut sukatan ini sa-banyak 35% daripada negeri ini. Semua peta[2] ini ada di-Ibu Pejabat untok di-lihat oleh penyiasat[2] galian untok panduan mereka. Peta[2] kajibumi yang berukoran 1 : 500,000 (ia-itu chetakan yang ka-enam) akan di-chetak pada tahun ini dan peta[2] daerah yang lengkap akan di-siapkan dengan sa-berapa segera yang boleh jika lukisan dan litho-print dapat di-siapkan segera.

449. Sa-lain daripada kerja[2] membuat peta, Jabatan ini sentiasa meluaskan lagi kerja[2]nya saperti menyiasat galian yang ada harga-nya dari segi ekonomi dan kemajuan, menyiasat perbekalan ayer bagi kegunaan biasa dan perusahaan dan juga menyiasat tempat[2] yang boleh di-buat tempat[2] mengusahakan ranchangan letrik dengan kuasa ayer dan ranchangan parit dan tali ayer.

450. Sa-bagaimana yang telah terbukti banyak surat[2] pertanyaan telah diterima oleh Ibu Pejabat dan beberapa orang telah datang bertanya di-Ibu Pejabat berkenaan dengan hal galian. Dasar mengadakan penerangan[2] berkenaan dengan galian itu telah menggalakkan lagi sharikat[2] lombong Tanah Melayu untok menyiasat galian. Maka itu-lah sebab-nya pada masa ini banyak sharikat[2] lombong chuba menyiasat galian di-kawasan[2] pantai laut dan baharu[2] ini sa-buah sharikat untok menyiasat galian telah di-tubohkan dan sharikat itu bernama Sharikat Conzinc Riotinto Malaysia Berhad.

451. Pasokan Gerudi Menyiasat Galian yang di-kawal bersama oleh Jabatan Kajibumi dengan Jabatan Galian pada masa ini sedang menyiasat sa-banyak mana-kah bijeh yang boleh di-dapati di-kawasan[2] Tanah Rezab Melayu di-dalam Negeri Perak, Negeri Selangor dan Negeri Pahang.

E. Jabatan Kajibumi

(*Negeri[2] Borneo*)

452. Apabila Malaysia telah di-tubohkan pada 16hb September, 1963, Jabatan Kajibumi Wilayah[2] British di-Borneo telah menjadi satu chawangan Jabatan Kajibumi, Malaysia. Sunggoh pun demikian Jabatan tersebut maseh kekal menjadi satu Jabatan Kerajaan Persekutuan yang menguruskan hal[2]-nya sendiri. Chawangan Jabatan di-Borneo itu di-kenal dengan nama Jabatan Kajibumi, Wilayah Borneo, Malaysia dan maseh terus menjalankan urusan[2] pekerjaan-nya di-dalam Negeri[2] Sarawak dan Sabah yang pada masa dahulu-nya bernama Borneo Utara, tetapi tiada lagi membuat kerja[2] untok Negeri Brunei yang berkerajaan sendiri itu.

453. Dasar Jabatan Kajibumi di-Negeri Borneo tiada berubah, ia-itu terutama sa-kali ia-lah menyusun dan mengumpulkan segala penerangan[2] yang boleh di-dapati daripada peta[2] yang telah di-chetak dan penyata[2] yang ada berkenaan dengan kajibumi dan hasil[2] galian di-dalam kawasan itu.

454. Mengambil gambar[2] dari udara untok membuat peta[2] kajibumi telah selesai di-jalankan bagi kawasan Semenanjong Dent di-Sabah. Kawasan itu telah selesai di-buatkan peta[2]-nya; maka dengan itu selesai-lah kerja[2] mengambil gambar[2] dari udara untok membuat peta bagi seluroh Wilayah Borneo. Membuat peta[2] yang lebeh lengkap lagi bagi kawasan[2] Bau, Penrisen dan Seria di-Barat Sarawak maseh terus di-jalankan dalam tahun itu, akan tetapi kerja[2] dekat dengan kawasan sempadan Kalimantan telah tergendala di-sebabkan keadaan dzarurat yang di-sebabkan oleh penyusupan[2] yang di-lakukan oleh penjahat[2] dan gurila[2] Indonesia. Sunggoh pun demikian kerja[2] luar untok membuat Risalah[2] dan Penyata[2] berkenaan dengan kawasan[2] yang tertentu maseh berjalan terus walau pun ada kesukaran[2] tersebut.

F. Jabatan Hutan

455. Satu peristiwa yang mendapat perhatian telah berlaku dalam tahun 1964 ia-itu ia-lah lawatan sa-orang pakar kehutanan dari Canada yang telah datang sa-bagai sa-orang anggota dalam satu pasokan yang berkait dengan penyiasatan hasil bumi negeri ini. Lawatan itu telah memberi perangsang kapada pekerjaan Penyiasatan

Permulaan Isi Hutan yang di-usahakan oleh Pusat Penyelidekan Hutan. Penyiasatan itu telah di-mulakan sa-chara kechil sahaja dalam tahun 1962. Semenjak itu penyiasatan telah di-dapati sesuai dengan kehendak[2] satu Jawatankuasa Kechil Teknik yang bertugas Mengasing[2]kan Jenis Tanah mengikut kesuboran dan keadaan-nya sama ada mengandongi galian atau tidak. Pakar itu telah berpendapat bahawa dengan penyiasatan yang di-jalankan itu akan terchapai-lah maksud[2]-nya.

456. Tujuan penyiasatan itu ia-lah untok mengetahui rupa dan isi hutan kita. Pengetahuan saperti itu ada-lah berguna dalam beberapa lapangan dan yang mustahak sa-bagai pengetahuan asas dalam penyiasatan atas perkembangan perusahaan[2] hutan. Pusat ini telah menerima banyak pertanyaan berkenaan dengan perkembangan perusahaan palpa dan kertas dalam negeri ini. Pertanyaan[2] itu ia-lah dari Pasokan dari Canada, dari Sharikat Berhad Malayan Industrial Development Finance Ltd, dan juru-ukor[2] dari negeri Jepun dan lain[2]. Pada hujong tahun 1964 satu penyata Penyiasatan Permulaan Isi Hutan bagi negeri Pahang sudah hampir siap sementara kerja[2] luar telah berpindah ka-Johor.

457. Dasar Hutan Negara yang tetap bergantong kapada hasil penyiasatan tersebut. Sambil menunggu penyiasatan itu siap, satu dasar sementara telah di-adakan. Jabatan ini akan terus menjalankan kewajipan-nya menggantikan hutan asal yang kurang pengeluarannya dengan menanam pokok[2] kayu hutan yang boleh mengeluarkan hasil yang lebeh tinggi mengikut chara pengurusan hutan yang saintifik.

458. Penyelidekan mengenai hutan telah di-teruskan dan satu ketetapan telah di-buat bagi menubohkan petak[2] chontoh dalam ladang[2] "Conifer" di-Negeri[2] dengan tujuan mendapatkan angka dan butiran mengenai pertumbohan jenis 'Conifer" itu. Pekerjaan jadian hutan di-kawasan lalang telah di-kembangkan dan alat[2] bagi menchegah api dari membakar ladang[2] hutan telah di-beli. Penyelidekan dalam lapangan mengetut pokok[2] jenis "Conifer" telah berjalan terus dengan harapan yang baik. Dalam tahun 1964 Sekshen Kajitumbohan telah mengeluarkan sa-buah Risalah Penyiasatan[2] bertajok "Kunchi bagi mengenal pokok[2] kayu bukan jenis damar di-Tanah Melayu berasaskan kapada sifat luar". Sekshen itu juga telah meminda dan menambah isi "Buku Kechil Senarai Kayu Balak" kemudian mengechap-nya sa-mula. Penyusunan mengikut chara yang tertentu telah di-mulakan bagi pungutan[2] daun, bunga, buah dan sa-bagai-nya yang ada dalam simpanan Sekshen Kajitumbohan itu. Pada akhir tahun sa-orang Ahli Kajitumbohan telah di-lantek bagi memenohi satu jawatan yang telah kosong sa-lama delapan tahun.

459. Sa-buah jentera gergaji kayu dengan perkakas[2]-nya sa-kali yang di-pesan dari seberang laut telah di-terima dan akan menambahkan alat[2] bagi penyelidekan dalam lapangan mengilang papan. Ujian[2] tertentu telah di-jalankan oleh bahagian penyelidekan penggunaan kayu sa-lain dari ujian[2] biasa. Di-antara-nya ia-lah ujian mengenai kekuatan mekanik peti[2] kayu; keringan kayu landasan Keretapi jenis Tualang, satu jenis kayu yang tidak dapat di-terima oleh Keretapi di-sebabkan chachat[2] yang timbul di-masa kayu[2] itu di-keringkan; kesan pada kadar pengeringan dari menggunakan kayu alas yang berbilang ukoran; penyerapan ayer dari udara oleh kayu yang telah di-keringkan; dan penchegahan chachat "blue-stain". Ujian biasa termasok ujian kayu dari pokok[2] yang telah di-tebang bagi menjarangkan pokok dalam ladang pinus di-Pusat Penyelidekan Hutan. Keputusan ujian[2] yang telah di-rakam atau di-terbitkan termasok-lah ujian kekuatan mekanik peti[2] kayu, penchegahan chachat "blue-stain" dan ujian[2] piawai kayu Tualang dan Yemane.

460. Pekerjaan[2] menyukat/membanchi/mentaksir petak[2] chontoh isi padu telah di-teruskan dalam negeri[2] Melaka, Perlis dan Selangor. Keputusan[2] yang di-perolehi dari pekerjaan dalam lapangan ini dan mengenai Kayu Batai telah di-terbitkan.

G. Jabatan Mergasetua

461. Tugas utama Jabatan Mergasetua ia-lah memelihara dan mengawal binatang[2] liar. Bilangan pelanchong[2] tempatan dan juga pelanchong[2] dari luar negeri yang datang ka-Taman Negara bertambah banyak. Untok kelegaan mereka maka di-Taman itu sekarang ada sa-buah rumah persinggahan yang mempunyai empat buah bilek dan rumah[2] chalet (kediaman sementara) dua bilek. Pujian[2] dari pelanchong mengenai Taman Negara tidak dapat sama sa-kali di-nafikan kerana ini-lah satu sahaja Taman kemegahan negara yang ada pada masa sekarang. Chadangan[2] lain untok menambahkan kemudahan pelanchong[2] sedang di-ranchangkan dan pehak Taman itu sekarang sedang berusaha untok memelihara kechantekan sa-mula jadi Taman itu serta keadaan perumahan dengan mengadakan layanan istimewa sa-bagai daya penarek kapada pelanchong seluroh dunia.

H. Jabatan Orang Asli

462. Pada akhir tahun 1964 Jabatan Orang Asli telah menchapai kemajuan yang memuaskan untok membaiki keadaan masharakat dan ekonomi orang asli. Dalam Ranchangan Pembangunan Luar Bandar, lima belas buah chontoh[2] perkampongan, yang terdiri daripada rumah[2] baru, balai[2] raya, jalan[2] dan kemudahan[2] yang lain telah di-tubohkan di-beberapa negeri. Dalam tiap[2] kawasan itu juga ada beberapa projek pertanian kechil, termasok-lah memelihara binatang[2] ternak, menanam beneh[2] tanaman dan memelihara ikan.

463. Kemajuan di-lapangan pelajaran bagi Orang Asli sangat-lah memeransangkan. Pada masa ini ada 63 buah sekolah[2] khas untok anak[2] Orang Asli dan sekolah[2] ini bersama dengan sekolah[2] Kebangsaan dan Inggeris boleh memuatkan sa-ramai 3,225 orang kanak[2]. Dan sa-ramai 2,623 Orang Asli sedang belajar di-sekolah[2] dewasa.

464. Kemudahan[2] perubatan untok Orang Asli telah di-kembangkan lagi terutama sa-kali di-dalam "Perkhidmatan Doktor Terbang" (Flying Doctor Service) yang pada masa ini meliputi 42 pos perubatan dan 45 pos tempat memindahkan orang[2] sakit di-pendalaman hutan. Rumah sakit di-Gombak pun bertambah besar dan sekarang ini boleh memuatkan sa-ramai 300 orang sakit mengikut hitong panjang.

465. Kerajaan akan terus berusaha untok meninggikan lagi keadaan masharakat dan ekonomi Orang Asli, terutama sa-kali menerusi Ranchangan Pembangunan Luar Bandar, ranchangan[2] pelajaran dan kesihatan dengan tujuan hendak menyatukan Orang Asli dengan semua masharakat negara.

The English Translation is as follows:

Special Appendix to the Royal Address by His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong at the Opening of Parliament on Tuesday, May 25, 1965

The following additional information is issued herewith as a Special Appendix to the Royal Address given by His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong at the Opening of Parliament on Tuesday, May 25, 1965.

PRIME MINISTER'S DEPARTMENT

Last year was a period during which certain major problems had to be faced. The most significant was Indonesian confrontation. In addition, there were serious domestic problems; most of these came about because of Indonesian confrontation.

Indonesian Confrontation

2. Indonesian confrontation was intensified to the extent that it was considered essential to proclaim a State of Emergency throughout the country. During the course of the year the Indonesians attacked the Borneo States and made landings on the mainland. In addition to this Indonesian agents in the mainland succeeded in making limited amounts of sabotage with the dead purpose of destruction and creating alarm among the people.

3. It was also found necessary to suspend elections to Local Authorities during the period of the Emergency. This suspension is temporary and the

elections will be re-introduced as soon as Indonesian aggression ceases. If there are any vacancies as Councillors during this period, the Party whose candidates are holding the seats would be requested to select candidates to fill the vacancies.

Relations with the State Governments

4. It has always been the intention of the Federal Government to work closely with all the State Governments.

The New States

5. Work on integrating the new States of Malaysia, Sabah, Sarawak and Singapore, with the States of Malaya, is continuing. Study Tours have been organised for people from Sabah and Sarawak to visit the mainland and vice versa. The purpose of these visits is to familiarise them with conditions in this country so that they will be able to understand the problems and aspirations of the people as a whole. Ministers and officials are encouraged to visit the new States so that they will learn more about the problems and aspirations of the people in the new States. Because of the distance between the mainland and the new States two Ministers have been appointed to advise the Central Government on matters connected with these States. They are the Minister for Sarawak Affairs and the Minister for Sabah Affairs and Civil Defence.

6. It has also been the policy of the Government to encourage people from overseas to visit Malaysia to know more about the country. This policy is being pursued and more and more visitors, especially from Afro-Asian countries have visited Malaysia.

7. In previous years, Study Tours were organised to enable Malaysians to visit neighbouring countries. This policy will be continued.

Development

8. The success of economic and social development is indeed noteworthy; it is an achievement of which this young and small nation can be justly proud.

9. The rapid upward trend of the domestic output of the economy indicates the general progress which has been achieved. It is estimated that output has increased by about 25 per cent between 1961-64 or an average rate of increase of over 8 per cent per year. As the natural increase of population was approximately 3 per cent per annum, one of the highest rate of growth in the world, *per capita* output increased by nearly 5 per cent per year during the same period.

10. The increase of *per capita* income was not as rapid as output because of the downward trend in the price of natural rubber. Preliminary estimates show that domestic income increased by about 6 per cent per year between 1961-64 indicating a *per capita* income increase of 3 per cent per year.

11. The dynamism of development is also reflected in the increases which have been achieved in investment, both public and private. It is estimated that total investment increased by almost 15 per cent per year between 1961-64. As a percentage of national income, the proportion rose from about 17 per cent in 1961 to a little over 21 per cent in 1964. Approximately 70 per cent of investment has been domestically financed.

12. A significant aspect of the growth of investment has been the increase of public as well as private investment. It will continue to be the policy of Government to provide facilities and opportunities for private enterprise, both local and foreign, to play a vigorous role in the development of the country. Efficient and progressive development will only be generated if individual initiative and enterprise are utilised to the fullest possible extent. Foreign private investment will continue to be welcomed and encouraged for its role in supplementing domestic private capital and for its direct and indirect effects in raising the level and quality of technology in industry.

31. Each of the component parts of Malaysia are currently implementing their separate development plans—Malaya, the Second Five-Year Plan, 1961-65; Sabah, the 1965-70 Development Plan; Sarawak, the 1964-68

Development Plan; and Singapore, the First Development Plan, 1961-65. Under the Malayan Second Five-Year Development Plan, public investment for the period 1961-64 totalled $2,143 million. This represents an over 70 per cent achievement of the target of $2,953 million. During the year, some additional financial resources had to be re-allocated for defence purposes. Thanks to the flexibility of the plan mechanism, it was possible to arrange for this re-allocation without adverse effects on the overall pace of economic and social development. The progress of private investment has also been very satisfactory. In the period 1961-64, more than 90 per cent of the target of $2,900 million had been met.

14. The year 1964 saw the completion of the 1959-64 Development Plan for Sabah and a constructive start being made in the new Five-Year Development Plan for Sarawak, 1964-68. The Singapore First Development Plan, 1961-65 is well on the way to completion.

15. All the plans currently being implemented are aimed at increasing the productive capacities of their respective economies, the *per capita* income and output of their population, at providing employment to the increasing labour force and at bringing about a more equitable distribution of income and opportunity. All provide for a re-structuring of their respective economies as a means of facilitating the attainment of sustained growth at a high level. In the case of Malaya, Sabah and Sarawak, the aim is to widen the variety of domestic production, emphasising the development of other suitable agricultural products in addition to rubber and giving every reasonable encouragement to industrial expansion. In the case of Singapore, whose past prosperity has been derived principally from the servicing of the entrepot trade, the aim is to concentrate on industrial development.

The First Malaysia Plan, 1966-70

16. Work has started in the Economic Planning Unit and in all Federal Ministries and State Departments on the preparation of the First Malaysia Plan, 1966-70. At the same time the National Development Planning Committee has been re-organised so as to enable it to bring to bear upon national problems the expertise and experience of the new States of Sabah, Sarawak and Singapore. In addition, an Advisory Committee to the National Development Planning Committee on private sector development is about to be established comprising representatives from the private sector as well as Government to advise on general development matters and in particular on the development of the private sector. It is expected that the draft First Malaysia Plan will be tabled in Parliament before its next budget session.

17. Despite Indonesian confrontation and the need to strengthen the defence capabilities of Malaysia, the Government is determined that there shall be no postponement in its quest for economic and social development. The First Malaysia Plan therefore is being so formulated that it will be ambitious though realistic. The new Plan will ensure that past Malaysian progress will be consolidated and further progress will be initiated. All these will be undertaken with the object of ensuring the attainment of an accelerated rate of economic growth throughout Malaysia and particularly in the new States of Sabah and Sarawak, a reduction of inequalities in income distribution and the provision of adequate social services and cultural facilities for the enrichment of the lives of all Malaysians. Above all, the plan will attempt to ensure that the country's goals of economic and social development will be a cohesive force towards further unification of this new nation.

Agricultural Diversification

18. The National Development Planning Committee (NDPC) pressed on with its efforts to examine with the relevant departments the opportunities for rapid agricultural growth through diversification and to develop suitable programmes for inclusion in the First Malaysia Plan. The matter which is

receiving more attention is that of facilities for agricultural education. While opportunities for short-term agricultural growth are great, the success of continuing and sustained growth will depend upon the availability of a large number of agriculturalists at various levels of training to carry out essential research and to ensure that the results of past, present and future research are disseminated to the farming community at large. Agricultural education facilities need to be expanded to provide, over the next five years, no less than 6,000 junior agricultural assistants, 1,500 diploma level agriculturalists and 750 university qualified agricultural personnel. Steps are being taken to ensure that present facilities are expanded and new facilities created in order to produce the output of agricultural personnel required.

Manpower Planning

19. The Government is concerned at the high rate of increase of the labour force and the serious problems that this poses for employment creation. Accordingly, a specialised section on manpower planning unit has been set up in the Economic Planning Unit to provide overall leadership and co-ordination with respect to manpower planning and programme development needed to effect the Government's stated objectives of (i) providing adequate employment opportunities for the unemployed and for the growing number of young people added to the labour force each year and (ii) providing education and training programmes that will both meet the skilled requirement of economic development and also develop the pool of intellectual technical and entrepreneur talents needed to assure that national development is sustained and accelerated. As a step towards the formulation of an appropriate manpower policy and programme, a comprehensive manpower survey is now being undertaken. Depending on the capability and resources of the Department of Statistics and the Ministry of Labour, it is envisaged that the results of the survey will be available soon.

Training Awards under the Colombo Plan

20. The Government has continued to play an increasing role as a donor country under the Technical Co-operation Programme of the Colombo Plan. With the establishment of Malaysia the Government has agreed to take over the financial responsibility in respect of training awards provided by the Singapore Government under the Plan. It is envisaged that with the decision by the Colombo Plan Council to introduce Intra-Regional Technical Assistance Training at Technicians level Malaysia will provide wider fields of training and studies this year and the years to come for the neighbouring countries. Training awards have been granted not only to neighbouring countries such as Burma, Brunei, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines and Thailand, but also to other countries like Mauritius. The types of training provided range from University Degrees to training courses in the fields of Agriculture, Customs, Dentistry, Income Tax, Rubber Planting, Rice Agronomy, Rural Health, Telecommunications and Veterinary.

Malayanisation of the Public Service

21. The Malayanisation of the public service is nearing completion. As at the end of March, 1965, 95.46% of the total number of entitled officers in the public service have retired or are on leave prior to retirement. By 1st July, 1965, a further 59 expatriate officers would have left the public service. The majority of those remaining are in the Police Department where in view of confrontation their services are still required.

Staff Claims

22. Recently, there were threats of industrial action by certain Unions in the public and civil services, some of whom went further by resorting to "Go-Slow" tactics under the guise of "Work-to-Rule". In order to cope with the back-log of claims from the Staff Side of the Whitley Council, a new Division was created in the Establishment Office, Malaysia. The function of this Division is to handle all claims by the Staff Side of the Whitley Council for

the revision of salaries and conditions of service.

23. When considering claims from its employees, it will be necessary for Government to think not only of the interest of its employees, but also it will have to think of the interest of the nation as a whole and the funds available to meet the many claims. At present, a big increase in the wage bill cannot be borne by the Government without increasing taxation.

Salaries Commission

24. The Government has also appointed a Special Salaries Commission under the chairmanship of Justice Suffian to review the whole salary structure of its employees in the public service.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR

25. The Government has continued to pursue vigorously its declared policy of improving the welfare of the workers and to secure for them improved conditions of employment and standards of living. The Government has also attached great importance to the provision of every assistance for securing employment for the unemployed and also to train youths in various types of skills, not only to assist them to find employment but also to increase the supply of skilled workers so badly needed in the expanding commercial and industrial activities of the country.

26. Government is aware of the need for a more comprehensive form of social security for workers and intends to introduce, as early as possible, a pension scheme for permanently incapacitated persons. Legislation will also be introduced in the near future to improve housing for workers and to regulate the working conditions of young workers in the field of public entertainments.

27. It has been noted that it is necessary to increase the supply of skilled workers and one of the facets of activities of the Ministry is the training of apprentices under the National Apprenticeship Training Scheme which was begun in 1957 and which continues to make headway. An increase of participants from 70 at the start to 769 at the end of 1964 is an indication of the importance and also the progress of this Training Scheme.

28. The year 1964 was one of considerable activity in relation to progress in the field of industrial relations. The Government fully appreciates the pledges of loyalty and support declared by the Malayan Council of Employer's Organisations and the Malaysian Trades Union Congress in the face of Indonesian confrontation and aggression. It is most gratifying and of the utmost importance that the Government have received these declarations of loyalty.

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

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

Communism and Subversion

30. Communism and subversion continue to pose a threat to the security of the country and to our way of life. The Government is aware of the threats of Communism and subversion and is adequately equipped to counter and contain these threats. The Government staunchly believes in parliamentary democracy and will defend these institutions and beliefs to the last. The Communists, having failed in their militant efforts, have intensified their activities of subversions, these being directed mainly to youth, labour and political parties.

Confrontation

31. This is the second year of confrontation. Indonesia's confrontation

of Malaysia, which began on the cultural, economic and political planes and then was extended to the military and subversive stages, has now undergone further transformation. The military aspect of confrontation which was confined to military incursions into Sabah and Sarawak has now been extended to the States of Malaya. Indonesia has now degenerated to using her regular Armed Forces to commit acts of blatant and naked aggression. In this context seaborne and airborne landings have taken place in the States of Malaya, being blatant violations of its nation's territorial integrity. Up-to-date statistics of Indonesian incursions and infiltration into Malaysia are as follows:

States of Malaya—(*a*) Sea—thirteen landings plus three sea interceptions in territorial waters; and (*b*) Air—One (Labis).

States of Borneo—(*a*) Land—42; (*b*) Sea—13; and (*c*) Air—48.

32. Acts of subversion by Indonesia have continued. In the Royal Address last year mention was made of Indonesia's hope to overthrow the present elected Government of Malaysia and replace it by a pro-Indonesian Government which would turn Malaysia into a satellite of Indonesia. To achieve this, Indonesia spared no efforts; the recent White Paper entitled "A Plot Exposed" uncovers a conspiracy of a group of disgruntled and frustrated pro-Soekarno politicians with designs to overthrow the constitutionally-elected government. The timely detection of the plot has saved the country from serious embarrassment.

33. In support of her military and subversive acts, Indonesia has stepped up her sabotage activities in Malaysia to create alarm and despondency amongst the people. Until recently the efforts of these saboteurs were not very successful, but the recent bomb outrage at MacDonald House in Singapore is a clear pointer as to the potential threat these saboteurs pose. Malaysians should not underestimate the enemy; they should at all times maintain a high degree of vigilance and continue to co-operate with the authorities in detecting and eliminating the enemy within their midst. The Government, fully aware of the threats posed by confrontation, has spared no effort to meet these threats.

34. In addition to military operations, the Government has also taken other measures to contain and counter threats posed by Indonesian saboteurs. One of the main measures was to establish a Central Key-Points Committee with sub-committees in every State. The function of this Committee is to consider all matters concerned with the planning of counter-sabotage measures necessary for the protection of key points. This Committee has selected all vital installations as key points and has had them declared as Protected Areas or Places so that special measures may be taken for their security and for the control of the movement and conduct of persons in those areas or places.

35. Another measure taken by Government is the introduction and implementation of Tenants' Registration. The object is to assist and enable the security authorities in tracing and detecting the movement of Indonesian and Communist agents in the country. This is done under the Emergency (Tenants' Registration) Regulations 1965, which is based on a similar legislation in force during the Emergency.

36. Under the regulations it is the duty of every tenant to keep a record of every person residing in his house or premises. It is also his duty to keep a record of any person's arrival and departure. He would have to produce such records for inspection whenever required by persons so authorised.

Vigilante Corps

37. Statements from individuals arrested in connection with Indonesian sabotage and subversive activities in mid-1964 indicated, among other things, that, weather permitting, Indonesian infiltrators in light boats could without difficulty land anywhere along the West Coast of Malaya and in certain parts of the East Coast.

38. This being so, it was realised that the Military Forces and the Police alone could not be expected to perform the task of guarding against such infiltrations. Such a widespread commitment would not only require larger numbers of personnel but would necessarily divert military and police from their regular duties. In this national crisis it was considered right that all loyal citizens should assist the Government to safeguard the country against infiltrators. To this end a voluntary organisation called the Vigilante Corps, or Pasokan Kawalan, was established to act as the eyes and ears of the Government.

39. The Vigilante Corps consists of volunteers of all races from Kampongs, villages and towns who undertake, in turn, to patrol limited areas. The overall responsibility in each district rests with the District Officer who works to the State Secretary. However, to co-ordinate the activities and to administer the organisation as a whole, a Director of Vigilante Corps was appointed. It is very encouraging to note that this organisation has had the support of the people, and to date approximately 900,000 have volunteered for service, with more to come.

40. Members of the Vigilante Corps being volunteers are not remunerated for their services. They are however supplied with certain basic equipment, such as rain-coats, torchlights, staves and whistles. These voluntary organisations have proved very successful, as most of the successes achieved so far in the States of Malaya were the results of information brought in by members of the Pasokan Kawalan. Not only have they assisted the Security Forces in the round-up of infiltrators, but they have also indirectly, by their patrols, helped to keep the crime figures down throughout the country.

Communist Terrorists Organisation in North Malaya

41. While priority has been given to fight confrontation, the Government has not lost sight of the remnants of the Communist Terrorists Organisation in the Thai/Malaysia border area. The Security Forces have, with the Thais, from time to time mounted combined operations against the Communist terrorists. There has been very close co-operation and liaison with the Thais; recently the Government concluded a Border Agreement with the Thai Government, providing for greater joint efforts towards elimination of Communist terrorists along the border.

Royal Malaysia Police

42. The Royal Malaysia Police has faced the new challenges and threats very adequately, and this has necessitated large and rapid expansion of the Police Force. Over 3,000 men were recruited and trained in the past year. To maintain the high standards and efficiency of the Police Force, in-service training and refresher courses were conducted. At all Training Schools trainees from the various States of Malaysia were mixed, and this has helped to create a feeling of oneness. The policy of overseas training has continued and a number of them have been sent abroad for training.

43. The expansion and modernization of the Police Marine Fleet has continued.

44. The Government has continued to take a very special interest in the welfare of the members of the Police Force, especially members of the rank and file. Under the current Five-Year Development Plan provision for accommodation caters in the main for members of the rank and file. It is hoped that by the end of 1965 when the current Development Plan ends, 1,454 units of quarters will have been built.

45. In addition to quarters, the following police buildings have been built: (i) 14 Minor Police Stations; (ii) Three District Headquarters Stations; (iii) Two Circle Headquarters; and (iv) One Contingent Headquarters. A further ten Minor Police Stations are expected to be completed by the end of the year. Work on the Police Field Force Cantonment at Tanjong Rambutan is making steady progress and at the

moment construction of 600 quarters is being undertaken.

Senoi Pra'aq

46. As a para-military unit comprised of Orang[2] Asli, the Senoi Pra'aq has carried out its duties conscientiously and efficiently. The Government has for some time been considering the future of the Senoi Pra'aq. It is now agreed that the Senoi Pra'aq should be absorbed into the Royal Malaysia Police with effect from 1st January, 1966, and that before the absorption takes place the terms and conditions of service and pay should be finalised.

Department of Chemistry

47. The Department of Chemistry with its laboratories at Petaling Jaya, Penang and Kuching, continues to provide analytical and advisory service to other Government departments that do not have such facilities of their own. In order to expand the services already provided it is intended to establish branch laboratories in Central Johore, on the East Coast of Malaya and in Sabah. The Department will be fully Malayanised by June, 1965.

Government Printing Offices

48. The Branch Press at Ipoh was completed in 1964 and together with the other Branch Presses in Johore, Kedah and Trengganu has enabled work to be decentralised. This has made it possible for the Printing Department to cater for all Government printing which in the past was given out on contract.

49. In Sarawak the Printing Department has had to cope with an increased volume of work due to the requirements of the Rural Development Office and State Security Executive Committee for numerous leaflets, posters and various informative publications. If this trend continues the Printing Department will have to be expanded: it is hoped that extension work can be carried out under the First Malaysian Development Plan.

Prisons Department

50. With Malaysia, the administrative control of the Prisons Department in the various components has been taken over by the Commissioner of Prisons, Malaysia, whose Headquarters is in Taiping.

51. In keeping with modern trends of penal administration, emphasis is placed on rehabilitating prisoners. To this end prison industries have been expanded to provide more prisoners with industrial training so that when they are released they will not turn again to crime as a means of livelihood.

52. To ensure that the Prisons Department is abreast of modern methods and ideas regarding penal administration opportunity is taken to send Prison Officers abroad under the Colombo Plan and Training Awards Scholarships. Prison Officers have attended training courses of three months duration at the United Nations Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders, Fuchu, Tokyo.

53. With confrontation and due to the subversive activities of pro-Indonesian groups and persons, the present Prison establishments and detention camps have become overcrowded. This has necessitated the building of new detention camps at Jesselton and Kuching, and another is planned for Taiping.

54. The overcrowding at the Henry Gurney School for boys at Telok Mas is still causing concern though the position has been somewhat relieved with the setting up of another similar school at Malacca. Efforts are being made to obtain a suitable site to provide teaching and practical training in agricultural pursuits.

Anti-Corruption Agency

55. Every effort has been made to prevent corruption and to this end, the Special Crimes Section of the Police and the Anti-Corruption Agency have taken all measures possible to prevent corruption. In 1964, a total of 42 cases were taken to Court resulting in 23 convictions and 6 acquittals; 13 cases are still pending trial.

56. The Director, Anti-Corruption Agency in keeping with the terms of his Charter has reviewed the structure

and organisation of the Agency and has made certain recommendations which are under study at present.

Department of Immigration

57. Steady progress has been made in achieving uniformity in the administration of immigration policy throughout Malaysia, the most notable being the issue of the new Malaysian passport.

Department of National Registration

58. With the formation of Malaysia the practice of the issue of paper identity cards in Singapore and Sarawak is under examination with a view to introducing the various coloured plastic type of identity cards issued in the States of Malaya.

Citizenship

59. In 1964, a large number of applicants were anticipated in Sarawak and Sabah and arrangements were made for officers from the States of Malaya to help set up machinery to consider applications for citizenship. In addition officers from Sabah and Sarawak were trained in the Department of National Registration.

60. In the States of Malaya, up to the end of 1964, a total of 45,853 persons were granted citizenship. This figure bring the total of citizenship certificates issued since 31st August, 1957 to 1,681,683. Of the citizenship certificates issued in 1964, 63% were issued to children of citizens who had been registered under Section 15 (2) or 15 (3) of the Constitution.

61. In Singapore for the period 16th September, 1963 to the end of 1964, a total of 466 persons were granted Malaysian citizenship.

Malayanisation in the Fields of Commerce and Industry

62. The Government is very much alive to the need to Malayanise some posts in commercial and industrial concerns in view of the fact that more and more citizens are obtaining the necessary qualifications required for such posts. The Government has appointed a special Committee of the Cabinet to consider this question and to take steps to Malayanise these posts gradually.

MINISTRY OF SABAH AFFAIRS AND CIVIL DEFENCE

63. The Ministry of Sabah Affairs and Civil Defence was not formed as a separate Ministry until mid-February 1965. Previously the Civil Defence Department was the responsibility of the Ministry of Local Government and Housing.

64. Prior to March 1964 the Civil Defence Department consisted of two Divisions, one in Kuala Lumpur and the other in Penang. The two Divisions had a total of 1,500 volunteers. As a result of a Cabinet decision made in March 1964, the Civil Defence organisation was expanded throughout the States of Malaysia. At present 15,000 National Service Personnel and volunteers have been enlisted. More personnel are being called up by the Manpower Department.

A. Training and Co-ordination

65. Standard training has been conducted in all the Divisions and Sub-Divisions throughout the country. In the larger Divisions like Kuala Lumpur and Penang, this has been completed and Sectional Training is now in progress. In Kuala Lumpur this training is being held at Kampong Pandan School and at the Civil Defence Headquarters in Jalan Padang Tembak.

66. A separate Sectional Training Course for Assistant Instructors was recently held at the Gombak Fire Training School. This was done with the object of giving standard training throughout the country. In the various districts where Civil Defence has been established Co-ordinating Committees have been formed. The members are drawn from the Medical and Fire Services, Department of Social Welfare, voluntary organisations such as the St. John Ambulance, the Red Cross Society and various other Government Departments so as to achieve co-ordination of activities.

B. Non-operational Defence Schemes

67. Four Non-operational Defence Schemes have been drawn up for

implementation. These are: (i) Evacuation of the homeless; (ii) Lighting restrictions; (iii) Fire watching on premises; and (iv) Auxiliary Fire Services.

68. At present these schemes are being implemented at Divisional levels. First aid posts and rest centres will also be established. All these schemes are set for immediate implementation. In Kuala Lumpur, there are about 100 wardens and first aid posts and also reception and rest centres. As regards Auxiliary Fire Service scheme, about 1,000 National Service personnel are undergoing training.

C. Air-raid Warnings

69. Air-raid Warning and Brown-out Schemes are in the process of being implemented. Sirens have been installed in Singapore and Kuala Lumpur. Additional sirens will be installed soon in the various other States.

70. The Government has also decided that the use of sirens will be banned for the duration of the Emergency, except by the Police, ambulances, the Fire Brigade, Civil Defence and any other person authorised by the Minister.

D. Training and Personal Equipment

71. A great deal of training and personal equipment has been distributed to the various Divisions and Sub-Divisions. All National Service personnel and volunteers are provided with uniforms and allowed to use operational equipment during the period of training. Allowances, too, are paid to all personnel. The organisation in Kuala Lumpur is now on a 24-hour stand-by and the Control Centre at Jalan Padang Tembak is manned day and night.

MINISTRY OF JUSTICE

72. In the Royal Address from the Throne last year, reference was made to the task of law revision which was then barely beginning. Since then the work of modifying the laws of Malaysia, in order to bring them into conformity with the Federal Constitution, has been almost completed, and much progress has been made behind the scenes with the work of statute law revision.

73. A team of legal draftsmen has examined all the relevant laws on the Statute Books in all parts of Malaysia—about 1,700 Acts, Ordinances and Enactments—firstly, to determine which of these are federal laws and secondly, to decide which of them should be retained, which should be repealed and replaced, and which should be removed from the Statute Books by outright repeal.

74. It is proposed to introduce during the present session of Parliament legislation (some of which has already been drafted) to repeal laws which are obsolete, or which have had their effect, or which for other reasons are no longer required—about 300 in all.

75. By the end of this year it is expected that the Reprint Commissioners appointed under the Reprint of Federal Laws Act, 1965, which was passed last March, will have caused to be published reprints of most of the federal laws in force in all parts of Malaysia, so that up-to-date editions of these laws will be available to all who require them.

76. A Bill to unify the land laws of the States of Malaya will be introduced during the present sitting of Parliament.

77. A Colombo Plan expert will continue to serve in the Jabatan Peguam Negara to assist in the training of new recruits to the drafting section. As a follow-up to this training programme, plans have been made to send two legal officers to Australia to undergo intensive courses in legal draftsmanship.

78. The translation of the laws into the National Language is making satisfactory progress. Translations of the Penal Code and the Criminal Procedure Code have been completed and will be printed soon. The Constitution of Malaysia is being translated now. Part III of the Constitution which is the law pertaining to citizenship of Malaysia and the Rules made thereunder have been translated and

printed by the Government Printer in a book form called "Kewarganegaraan Malaysia". All the Forms prescribed by law pertaining to citizenship have been translated into the National Language. The translation division is also translating various Forms prescribed by law and various other legal documents, proclamations, etc.

79. During the period under review, the Judicial Department has made further progress as far as Malayanisation of the Department is concerned. One expatriate Judge went on retirement and two Malaysians, one from the Federation Legal Service and the other from the Local Bar, were elevated to the Bench.

80. The policy of sending more serving officers to the United Kingdom to obtain the requisite qualifications for appointment to the Federation Legal Service has been further pursued. Four serving officers, three Magistrates and one Registrar Sessions Court were awarded Judicial Scholarships for the year 1964 for a course of study in law in the United Kingdom with a view to being called to the English Bar. Five Malaysian Judicial Scholars returned from the United Kingdom on completing their Bar Final Examinations and have been appointed to the Federation Legal Service. In addition seven legally qualified Malaysian officers were appointed to the Federation Legal Service during the same period.

81. The High Court, Kuala Lumpur was renovated under the Development Plan to provide for an additional Court Room and office space to house the Federal Registry of the High Court, Malaya. The New Court House at Klang was completed and it was officially declared open by His Highness the Sultan of Selangor on 3rd April, 1965. The New Court House, Kuala Trengganu which is under construction will be completed by May this year. The need for replacing a number of Court Houses throughout the country is felt and proposals to this end have been made under the next phase of the Development Plan.

82. Full use of the National Language is made in the Subordinate Courts where Malay is the language spoken by the parties.

83. This year sees the opening of a branch office in Malacca under the charge of an Assistant Public Trustee. Next year it is hoped to open another branch in Seremban.

84. Talks on the aims and the services that can be rendered by the Department to the public have been continued with success. It is not anticipated that this Department can pay its own way as services of estate-administration and management are given at only nominal charges.

85. Towards the end of last year the Public Trustee was sent to Wellington, New Zealand under the Colombo Plan for attachment to the Public Trust Office there for six weeks.

MINISTRY FOR WELFARE SERVICES

86. The needs of special groups of the population—the underprivileged, the poor and the needy, the dependent child, the handicapped, the delinquent and the aged—continue to engage the attention of the Ministry, and services for them have been developed and expanded.

87. Of significance and import is that the approach to the problems of these varied groups has and will continue to be a positive one, seeking always the rehabilitation of the individual and his eventual reintegration into society as a socially-competent and contributing citizen.

88. The past year has seen the completion of four major projects namely, a Children's Home, an Old Persons' Home, a Rehabilitative Institution for Women and Girls exposed to moral danger, and a Rehabilitation Centre for the Physically Handicapped. The last-named Centre, a vital component of the total scheme for care and training of the physically handicapped, will take in shortly its first batch of trainees and offer corrective treatment and vocational training in crafts and skills to

enable these trainees to become self-supporting citizens.

89. Services for the juvenile delinquent and also for the women and girls exposed to moral danger will be further expanded this year. To this end, a Remand Home/Hostel for juvenile delinquents and a Rehabilitative Institution designed to afford protection, care and shelter to women and girls exposed to moral danger are being built.

90. The in-service training facilities of the Ministry for the professional staff have been extended to the other States and officers from Sabah and Sarawak have already availed themselves of these facilities.

91. In tackling the problems of beggars and vagrants, new legislation, "The Vagrancy Act", was promulgated early this year. This Act reflects the humane approach of providing for the reception and shelter of beggars and vagrants in order to reclaim them to better health, greater self-respect and economic independence, while at the same time allowing for means of suppression and control of those importunate beggars who are likely to cause annoyance and distress to the public.

92. Continued support, advice and financial assistance were given and will be given to voluntary organisations in the field of social welfare and also to the co-ordination of their work, so as to obviate dissipation and duplication of services.

MINISTRY OF CULTURE, YOUTH AND SPORTS

A. General

93. The Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports was formed on 16th May, 1964. Since this was a completely new Ministry its activities during the year 1964 were mostly taken up with the organisation of the Ministry and formulating on a comprehensive policy to carry out effectively the promotion of culture, youth and sports.

B. Culture

94. Before the formation of this Ministry the subject of culture in general was not handled by any particular Ministry. Unofficially the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting undertook such cultural activities as dances and music.

95. Within the period 16th May to the end of 1964 this Ministry sent a group of 28 trainees form the Ministry's Youth Training Centre, Kuala Kubu Bharu, to all the leading towns of Sabah and Sarawak performing traditional Malayan cultural dances. The tour was very successful: indeed it was so successful that this Ministry has received requests to send another troupe for another tour.

96. On the dramatic side, the Ministry sponsored the performance of a historical play called "Laila Sari" which was staged by members of the Dramatic Group of the Language Institute. The performance was graced by the presence of Their Majesties the Yang di-Pertuan Agong and Raja Permaisuri Agong and also the Prime Minister of Malaysia and his wife. The proceeds from this performance was donated to the National Defence Fund and the Ministry's Cultural Fund.

97. Several Art exhibitions were held during the year by the National Art Gallery and also the Arts Council of Malaysia.

98. The new Board of Trustees of the National Art Gallery took office on 1st May, 1964. The first meeting held on 21st September, 1964 was opened by the Assistant Minister of Culture, Youth and Sports. A site has been found for the National Art Gallery in the Lake Gardens and this site has the approval of the Hon'ble the Prime Minister who is concurrently the Minister of Culture, Youth and Sports.

99. In order to promote solidarity among various communities in Malaysia, it is planned that in 1965 the Ministry will be able to revive the Traditional Dances and Music of Malaysia with a view to instil the love for Malaysian Culture among Malaysians.

C. Youth

100. The National Youth Training Centre at Peretak, Kuala Kubu

Bharu, was officially declared opened by the Hon'ble the Prime Minister on 29th November, 1964. There is also another multi-purpose Youth Centre at Kampong Pandan to cater for youths living in and around Kuala Lumpur particularly and generally for Selangor. This was opened on 10th April, 1964. It is hoped that more Centres will be started in other States of Malaysia.

101. In the States of Malaya alone 46 new Youth Clubs were formed during the year resulting in a grand Malayan total of 1,011 Youth Clubs. There was generally an awakening of interest in youth work and existing Youth Clubs and national youth organisations were very much sustained and strengthened.

102. The Government has listed youth work as top priority, and to that extent greater encouragement and emphasis is being given to expand youth services for the training of young people is skills to enhance their employment opportunities; and in leadership so as to inculcate in the youth of this country their civic responsibilities to enable them to play their full part in national development and needs. With these ends in view it is hoped so set up a Youth Pioneer Corps and establish a training camp where specialised crash training programmes can be carried out.

D. Sports

103. Discussions were held with sports organisations and State Governments as to how best this Ministry could encourage sports activities and raise the standard of sports generally. Of the many activities carried out by national sports organisations the most prominent were the Federation of Malaya Amateur Athletic Union Championships held in Seremban in August, 1964 and declared open by His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong, the Malaysia Football Cup series, the Tokyo Olympics at which Malaysia was represented by a 109-man team, and the Eisenhower Cup Golf Tournament held in Rome at which Malaysia was represented by a four-man team.

104. The Ministry also enabled the Federation of Malaya Welfare and Recreational Council to hold its 8th Annual Athletic Championships on a Malaysian-wide scale as well as to carry out its other programmes for the year. Among the other activities of this Council, housing is perhaps the most important.

E. Housing

105. With the objective of enabling Government employees of all grades to own their houses, the Federation of Malaya Welfare and Recreational Council has already begun in Selangor the construction of 277 houses on the Rifle Range and Diana Schemes. To attain the objective more effectively the Federation of Malaya Government Officers' Co-operative Housing Society has since been formed and arrangements have now been made to begin construction on 2,611 houses in Johore Bahru, Sungei Way in Selangor and Penang. This Society intends to expand its activities further into the other States of Malaya in 1965.

E. Muzium Negara

106. The Museum continued to be the main attraction for visitors to Kuala Lumpur. Up to the end of 1964 it had no less than 663,554 visitors, both citizens and foreign tourists, representing an average of about 55,296 per month. Of this total a large number were school children. The proposal to launch a School Loans Service of didactic exhibition which schools could borrow for visual education of the country's history and culture could not be carried out during the year due to financial stringency. Nonetheless this project will be made one of the priorities in the museum plan and will be pursued as soon as finances for the purpose are made available.

107. In order to focus the minds of the public on the Museum activities, a number of temporary exhibitions were mounted. Among these were the "Ancient Indian Textiles Exhibition", the "Vanishing History Exhibition" and the "Malayan Nature Society Exhibition".

108. There was a slight set-back in the work on the development of the Natural History Section of the Museum during 1964, but this will be pursued very actively in 1965. In the meantime the Natural History Division has been actively engaged in the collection and preparation of specimen for display in this connection. It has been maintaining close contact with the Games Department, the National Zoo and the Malayan Nature Society as the activities of these bodies and this Division are closely inter-related.

109. For the first time in the history of the Museums Department a Malaysian Officer is acting as Director of Museums. Another Malaysian Officer was also appointed to the Archaeology Division. Both these officers are fully qualified, having obtained their degrees in England. However, there is a lack of trained personnel on the technical side, but in spite of this handicap the staff has been kept fully occupied in improving the present static exhibitions and preparing for new additions in all sections.

110. A total of 307 objects were acquired during the year, of which 23 were donated by members of the public. It is hoped that more and more people will come forward to donate cultural and historical objects to the Museum. Two important archaeological finds were made—one in Selangor where two bronze Dong' Son drum-heads and some beads were unearthed and the other in Muar, Johore where some Ming pottery sherds were found.

111. During the year the Department also helped the Negeri Sembilan and Kedah State Museums in planning and improving display techniques. Assistance on how to plan the display of the Museum was also rendered to the Penang State Museum, which was opened in April, 1965.

112. A panel of Honorary Curators has also been formed. This is drawn from members of the staff of the University of Malaya, the Institute of Medical Research and a few from commercial business houses, who are actively interested in particular fields such as malacology, numismatics, archaeology and natural history. The formation of the Museums Association of Malaysia has also offered membership to those who are actively employed in the Museum profession and those who are keen followers of any field of Museum activity.

MINISTRY FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND HOUSING

Town and Country Planning

113. At the beginning of this year the Kedah/Perlis planning branch which had been functioning jointly with the Penang Office in Georgetown, moved into a separate accommodation in Alor Star. With the opening of this new office, the Department came nearer its ultimate goal of establishing an office in every State of Malaya.

114. One of the new roles of the Department is the preparation of a National Land Use Master Plan for Malaya with the aim, eventually, of producing such a plan for the whole of Malaysia. The first steps towards the achievement of this aim were taken during the course of the year when outline State Development Plans were prepared for all the States. Proposals were also put forward for the reorganisation of the Department on a State/Regional basis to enable it to undertake the preparation of detailed State Development Plans. These will be finally co-ordinated into a National Land Use Master Plan.

115. Proposals have been submitted for new planning legislation to remedy weaknesses in existing planning ordinances. Among the new proposals is provision for State Governments to be made the Planning Authorities responsible for the preparation and revision of their own State Development Plans in accordance with Central Government policies. Measures to combat land speculation have also been included in the proposed legislation.

116. A settlement pattern policy for the Klang Valley region—a vital region of the country, which includes the Federal Capital of Kuala

Lumpur—was agreed by the Klang Valley Regional Committee. To facilitate an improved planning service to the Federal Capital, the Kuala Lumpur Municipal Planning Branch was integrated within the Department early this year. It is hoped, during the course of the year, to produce an outline Master Plan for the Federal Capital of Kuala Lumpur with proposals to replace the obsolete Town Plan gazetted in 1939.

117. At the end of last year, with external aid, a Regional Survey and Plan was completed for the region of Penang and Butterworth. The preparation of this Plan is timely in that it will guide new development stimulated by the Butterworth deep-water berths scheme.

118. In the sphere of rural development co-operation was extended to the Federal Land Development Authority in the assessment and evaluation of proposals from consultants for the Master Plan for the important regional project in the Jengka Triangle in Pahang. The usual assistance was continued to the Federal Land Development Authority in the planning of its various other schemes throughout the country.

Fire Services

119. In view of the present emergency the Inspectorate of Fire Services in conjunction with States and Municipal Fire Brigades have carried out a review of the preparedness of the Fire Services to face enemy action in the form of fire caused either by infiltration of enemy agents or on a larger scale by aerial attack. It was found necessary to supplement the regular Fire Services in both men and material. A scheme has therefore been drawn up to form an Auxiliary Fire Service as part of Civil Defence measures. Approximately 1,000 national service call-up personnel are at present undergoing training in fire-fighting, and funds have been provided to purchase fire-fighting equipment suitable for operation under war conditions.

120. The Inspectorate continued to carry out fire prevention and inspections of Federal Government buildings and to give advice on measures of fire protection for new Federal Government projects. It also carried out 104 inspections of Armed Forces units. Advice was also given by the Inspectorate to State Fire Services on the re-equipment of their Fire Brigades. The Central Fire Training School is being re-organised and steps are being taken to obtain fully qualified instructors to run the school. The Inspectorate proposes to work out a unified scheme of service for the Fire Services.

Commissioner of the Federal Capital

121. The Municipal Services to the public in Kuala Lumpur were maintained at a high standard of efficiency and, where possible, improvements were carried out. The six Maternity and Child Health Clinics are being increasingly used by the public. A high standard of health is maintained and malaria is non-existent.

122. A traffic survey was undertaken by a firm of traffic consultants in 1963 and completed in 1964 to alleviate congestion and improve the road traffic system. Immediate action was taken to implement the less costly and minor recommendations. Due to the high cost of the major recommendations, detailed planning is now in hand to implement them over a period of 20 years.

123. The sewerage scheme is gradually being extended; to-date approximately 50 miles of sewers have been laid at a cost of about $20,000,000.

124. Of the Municipal projects completed, special mention must be made of the wholesale Market at Jalan Maxwell and the Weld Road Swimming Pool. The total cost of new Municipal building was $2,881,000.

Housing Projects

125. For the year 1964 the implementation of low-cost housing has shown progress. In keeping with Government's policy to provide housing to the lower income groups and generally with the objective of alleviating a housing shortage, an initial sum of $50 million has been approved. As it is the Government policy to create

a property-owning democracy, housing will be an important feature of the First Malaysia Five-Year Development Plan.

MINISTRY OF WORKS, POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

A. Public Works Department

126. The past year has witnessed remarkable achievements by the Public Works Department in the implementation of the Government's Policy on development. Once again the Department undertook and was able to complete a very heavy programme of public works, although its resources were under strain.

127. During 1964 the rural roads constructed in the previous years were consolidated in that some were provided with surfacing, and more new roads were constructed.

128. A major improvement between Slim River and Trolak was completed. On the East Coast, all the ferries except that at Kuala Trengganu were replaced by permanent reinforced concrete bridges. At Kuala Trengganu, it is expected to complete a reinforced concrete bridge at Pulau Rusa in the next few weeks.

129. In the course of last year contracts were let for the construction of bridges at Prai, Batu Pahat and Muar, and a dam at Juru. Work is in progress on construction of these projects.

130. As part of the new Through Route for Kuala Lumpur, a major deviation of Jalan Sultan Hishamuddin behind Federal House and leading to the Swettenham Road/Parliament Road roundabout was completed and opened to traffic late last year.

131. At Subang, construction work on the New International Airport, which is the largest single project undertaken by the Department, is well in hand. The Airport is expected to be operational towards the later part of the year.

132. Major water supply schemes under construction last year included those in Alor Star, Krian, Dindings, Lower Perak, Damansara, Sabak Bernam, Seremban and Kuala Lumpur, and of these the Krian Water Supply was completed towards the end of last year. In the course of 1964 fully-treated water supplies were made available at 14 FLDA schemes, and partially-treated water supplies to three FLDA schemes, while investigation and design were being undertaken to supply water to other FLDA schemes.

133. In addition to the above major water supply schemes being implemented, investigations to ascertain the water needs and available resources of water were initiated in the States of Selangor and Malacca.

134. The Education Works Section of the Department in the course of 1964 completed 1,053 classrooms and 350 units of rural teachers' quarters. Good progress was made in the construction of the Second Technical School in Penang and three Technical Trade Schools in Pahang, the aggregate cost of these technical institutes amounting to $5,600,000.

135. Towards the end of last year 86 Comprehensive School projects amounting to $21,900,000 were launched on a crash programme basis, and good progress on construction of this programme has been achieved.

136. The Armed Forces Works Section of the Department, in addition to being responsibe for implementing the public works programme of the Ministry of Defence in the States of Malaya, is also responsible for implementation of such projects in Singapore, Sabah and Sarawak with assistance from the Public Works Departments in these States.

137. During the year the programme undertaken for the Armed Forces included provision of technical and domestic accommodation, such as completion of a Flying Training School at Alor Star, the virtual completion of the Sungei Besi Cantonment, and the commencement of construction of a Naval Base in Singapore.

138. For the Medical Department the P.W.D. undertook a large and varied

programme of construction, possibly the most noteworthy one being the $5,000,000 Government Pharmaceutical Laboratory and Central Medical Store at Petaling Jaya.

139. New Federal Government Offices at Kota Bahru, Alor Star and Kangar were completed which helped greatly to ease the critical shortage of office accommodation in these towns.

140. Various other building projects completed include the Government Printing Press in Ipoh, the National Youth Leadership Training Centre in Kuala Kubu Bahru, the new Marine Office in Port Swettenham, the new Survey Office in Kuantan and Post Offices in Kangar, Pekan, Rasa and Penggarang.

B. Postal Services Department

141. Steady progress continues to be maintained in the Postal Services Department in the States of Malaya. In 1964, four new Post Office buildings were completed and opened, viz., Rasa, Penggarang, Kangar and Pekan. One Post Office was established at Carey Island. In the rural areas 42 Postal Agencies were opened and five additional Mobile Post Offices were put into operation. A Riverine Postal Agency was also inaugurated.

142. In 1965, three new Post Offices, construction of which commenced in 1964, will be completed soon. Eighteen additional new Post Offices have been planned for this year. For the rural areas, it is planned to open a further 40 Postal Agencies and to inaugurate five more Mobile Post Offices.

143. Development of Postal Services in the State of Singapore is based on a Four-Year Development Plan covering the period 1961-1964.

144. With the completion of the Plan in 1965, the State of Singapore will eventually be served by 42 Post Offices of which 24 will be Delivery Post Offices. In the course of 1965 there are also plans to establish additional Postal Agencies but implementation will be subject to suitable agents being available.

C. Telecommunications Department

145. The past year has seen great progress in Malaysia in the field of international telecommunications.

146. The Royal Address to Parliament last year noted that one of the most significant developments in the field of telecommunications would be the commissioning of the SEACOM (South East Asia Commonwealth Cable) system between Singapore, Jesselton and Hongkong.

147. The Singapore-Jesselton section of this cable has now been brought into service with effect from 15th January, 1965 and the Jesselton-Hongkong section was brought into service on 31st March, 1965. The completion of the Singapore-Jesselton section of this cable has strengthened the bonds between Eastern and Western Malaysia, and will be of great benefit to trade. The Jesselton-Hongkong section will provide adequate high-grade telephone circuits between Malaysia and Hongkong. This is indeed a big step forward in our efforts to improve international telecommunications.

148. Another important development in international telecommunications was the purchase by the Government of the assets of Cable & Wireless Ltd. In Singapore Cable & Wireless Ltd operated all the important external telegraph circuits to and from Singapore prior to 1st January, 1965. It is most important from a national standpoint to have all these external services directly under the control of Government.

149. Telecommunications facilities within Malaysia have also developed. There has been further progress towards improving telecommunications in Sabah and Sarawak. Development plans for further improvements in Sabah and Sarawak have been approved by the Government. These plans will cost many millions of dollars, but will enable the Government to improve internal telecommunications in those States, particularly to the major centres such as Sandakan, Tawau, Sibu, Miri, etc. Assistance

has also been given to the States of Eastern Malaysia by the provision of United Nations experts and Departmental officers, who have been sent there from Malaya on special projects.

150. In Western Malaysia, it has always been the Government's policy to improve telecommunications facilities in the less developed areas. With this objective in view a microwave scheme is being provided to link the East Coast States to the States in the West. This microwave link will provide telephone circuits of the highest quality.

151. Manual-type telephone exchanges in the East Coast States, as well as in the West Coast, will be converted to automatic working. This conversion will enable the National Subscriber Trunk Dialling Scheme to be extended to cover the whole of the country.

152. There has also been considerable progress in the development of television. It is now possible for television viewers along the West Coast of Malaya, from Singapore and Johore Bahru right up to Kangar, to receive television programmes. It is the Government's intention to extend the television service to the East Coast as soon as possible; some progress on this project should be made before the end of the year.

D. Regional Department, Eastern Malaysia

153. The Regional Department of Posts and Telecommunications in Eastern Malaysia has continued to make steady progress. This was particularly so in Sarawak where 1964 was the first year of its current Development Plan; the results of the previous years planning are now materialising. On the other hand in Sabah the year has been basically a planning period in preparation for 1965, the first year of the Sabah Development Plan.

154. Various projects are representative of the developments completed during the year. Three major Post Offices and Automatic Telephone Exchange buildings were completed together with seven minor ones. Eight small Rural Automatic Exchanges were completed and put into service together with extensions to three major exchanges. Underground cable schemes associated with the new exchanges were completed at six centres together with new junction radio equipment effecting improvements to communications on four routes involving the development of three new hill-top repeater stations.

155. Perhaps the most significant development during the year was the completion of the South East Asia Commonwealth Cable connecting the Jesselton Exchange with Singapore and the States of Malaya.

156. Notwithstanding the progress made during 1964 the major problem has been and remains the acute shortage of staff at all levels, the situation being further aggravated by increased service and emergency requirements.

157. In furtherance of the policy laid down last year to extend the scale of telecommunications facilities currently available in Western Malaysia to the Borneo States, a development programme making provision for telecommunications and postal development to the extent of $26,000,000 has been drawn up in Sabah for the period 1965 to 1970 to be incorporated in the 1966-1970 Malaysia Plan. Similarly in Sarawak proposals have been made for inclusion in the 1966-1970 Malaysia Plan, proposals which will be examined in relation to the overall Development Plan.

158. Proposals in the Borneo Territories provide for the introduction of main trunk routes engineered to the highest standards to develop a basic system thus allowing all centres ultimately satisfactory access to the SEACOM Cable and Western Malaysia.

159. Associated with these main trunk routes will be the development of the major and minor telephone exchanges and the introduction of the first stages of subscriber-trunk dialling to the network.

160. It is envisaged that Postal Services will develop at much the same rate as

telecommunications and new Post Offices have been planned as required. Development of rural postal services will take the form mainly of establishing new Postal Agencies to meet as far as possible the requirements of Rural Development Plans.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH

161. While the main emphasis in the Ministry will continue to be placed on preventive health, work to improve and expand the curative facilities in the hospitals will also proceed steadily.

162. The general health of the nation continued to improve. The death rate in 1963 stood at 8.9 per thousand population as against 9.3 in 1962, while the infant mortality rate decreased to 57 per thousand live births in 1963 as against 59 in 1962. The figures in 1963 showed a reduction of 28% and 24% respectively when compared to those in 1957.

163. Vigilant and sustained measures continued to be taken to prevent the entry of dangerous infectious diseases such as smallpox, plague, etc., into the country. In spite of these, however, Malaysia in common with many other countries in this region, experienced serious outbreaks of cholera since May, 1963.

164. The cholera outbreak in Kedah and Perlis which occurred in December, 1963, was effectively controlled by June, 1964, and these States were declared to be free from infection. In all 111 cases including 18 deaths were recorded. In April, 1964, outbreaks of Cholera occurred in the States of Kelantan, Trengganu and Pahang, involving 409 cases with 127 deaths, distributed as under:

	Cases	Deaths in hospitals	Deaths in kampongs	Total
Kelantan ...	69	2	19	21
Trengganu ...	297	21	80	101
Pahang ...	43	2	3	5

165. Ignorance and the reluctance on the part of the populace, particularly in Trengganu, to report suspected cases of cholera or to enter hospital for treatment, seriously impeded effective control and preventive measures especially in the initial stages of the outbreak. In addition to the total number of cases referred to there were vast numbers of undiscovered cases. The deaths in the kampongs were among those who received no treatment and were established as cholera cases only following post-mortem examinations. These States were declared free from infection in January, 1965.

166. The expansion of the Medical and Health Services into the rural areas made excellent progress. The number of health centres and clinics completed under the Rural Health Scheme had, by the end of last year, exceeded the original target of the Second Five-Year Development Plan, by 63. By the end of 1964 a total of 665 projects comprising 30 Main Health Centres, 99 Health Sub-Centres and 538 Midwives' Clinics had been completed, bringing the total completed projects, since the commencement of the First Five-Year Development Plan, to 38 Main Health Centres, 107 Health Sub-Centres and 562 Midwives' Clinics. A further 164 projects are under construction.

167. Numerous improvements were also effected to existing hospitals. In addition to the establishment of more units, wards, out-patient departments, operating theatres, X-ray departments, laboratories, etc., have been improved or extended, and new ones added. Out-moded kitchens have been modernised and in most hospitals modern sanitation installations have replaced the unhygienic bucket system. Thus our hospitals to-day have more and better facilities to cope with the over-increasing demand made by our rising and health-conscious population.

168. The Medical Faculty at the University of Malaya has been completed and is fully functioning. Construction on the first phase of the University Hospitals is proceeding most rapidly. It must be completed to provide clinical training to the students beginning courses in the early part of 1966.

169. Planning of the first phase of the General Hospital, Kuala Lumpur,

which will comprise ward blocks of 600 beds, a Radiotherapy Centre and a Student Nurses' Hostel, is reaching the final stage. Necessary tenders will be called towards the end of this year. Similarly, site work for the new General Hospital, Seremban, is now completed and tenders for piling are being called. The design for the Klang Hospital is under preparation while the District Hospitals at Dungun and Tanjong Karang are under construction and are expected to be completed by the end of this year. Bed accommodation in the various hospitals increased from 20,337 in 1957 to 25,575 at the end of last year.

170. The National Tuberculosis Control Campaign, launched in 1961, has made very commendable progress. With the completion of its first or "training" phase, more than 900 nursing and health personnel, laboratory assistants, X-ray operators and other staff have been trained in various aspects of tuberculosis control work. The campaign is now in its second or "attack" phase, which includes the protection of susceptible groups by the administration of B.C.G. vaccinations and the finding of new cases through mass X-rays followed by bacteriological examination, where necessary. Infectious cases are admitted for institutional treatment, while non-infectious ones are treated on an ambulatory basis until completely cured. A total of 432,603 persons have been given B.C.G. vaccinations while a total of 624,160 have been X-rayed.

171. A Malaria Control Division is being established in the Ministry of Health. On the conclusion of the Malaria Eradication Pilot Project, a Malaria Pre-eradication Project was started in July, 1964. A survey is being carried out to determine the practicability of embarking on a Malaya-wide malaria eradication programme.

172. The incidence of yaws in the East Coast States of Kelantan, Trengganu and Pahang has been reduced to an insignificant level and the yaws control campaign in these States, is now integrated as part of the normal health services. Measures for the control of this disease are now concentrated in small pocket areas in the States of Kedah and Perak.

173. Similarly, measures for the control of filariasis are now concentrated only in known local areas along the Sungei Pahang, the West Coast of Kedah, and the lower reaches of Sungei Perak and Sungei Bernam.

174. The continued expansion and improvement of the Medical and Health Services are benefiting ever-increasing numbers of our population. Attendance at all clinics and health centres have, since 1957, increased steadily. In 1964 more than 12,200,000 attendances were recorded at hospital out-patient departments, static dispensaries, mobile dispensaries and health centres. Dental clinics which in 1964 increased by 41 additional units, registered a record attendance of 925,498. The number of in-patients increased to a total of 399,874 in 1964.

175. However, the shortage of doctors, dental surgeons and Pharmacists continues. On the other hand, with the stepping up of the training of paramedical staff, the shortage among these categories of staff is slowly being relieved. A total of 1,059 student nurses, 436 pupil assistant nurses and 309 pupil midwives are in training. The tempo will be maintained for many more years in the future until the shortage of trained personnel has been overcome and the needs of our ever-expanding service adequately met.

176. Some 110 Malaysian doctors and dental surgeons who possess specialist qualifications in various medical, dental and research fields are now serving in the Ministry of Health. In 1957, there were only 47 specialist officers, of whom only 12 were Malaysians. In addition 38 medical and dental officers are undertaking post-graduate study courses abroad.

177. Among the many other projects which will be completed in 1965 are: the Dental Nurses Training School, Penang; the Public Health Institute, Kuala Lumpur; the National Tuberculosis Centre, Kuala Lumpur; the

Rural Health Training School, Rembau; the Student Nurses' Hostel, Johore Bahru; and the extension of the Rural Health Training School, Jitra. These six projects alone will cost more than $5,000,000.

178. Acknowledgment must be recorded of the invaluable technical assistance by way of experts, equipment and fellowships granted by various international organisations and friendly foreign governments such as the World Health Organisation, the United Nations Children's Fund, and the United Nations Technical Assistance Board; the Australian, Canadian, Indian, Pakistan and the United Kingdom Governments through the Colombo Plan; the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany; the United States Peace Corps, Care-Medico, the United States Army Research Unit and the Hooper Foundation of the University of California; the United Kingdom Research Council, and others.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

179. With the approval of the Dewan Ra'ayat the Government lodged a notice of termination of the Currency Agreement, 1960, in December 1964, so that the Board would be placed in liquidation after 18 months from that date and Bank Negara would become responsible for the issue of the new Malaysian currency. Nevertheless, the Government is continuing negotiations with the Brunei Government to reach agreement on the use of the new Malaysian currency in Brunei, should Brunei wish to do so.

180. The Chairman of the Tariff Advisory Board was appointed in June 1964. The Board has already held enquiries in respect of 101 items with a view to their inclusion in the Malaysian Common Market. The reports of the Tariff Advisory Board on these items have been received. The Government anticipates that it will be able to reach a firm decision on these reports so that a start can be made on the establishment of the Common Market.

181. The Government has held extensive discussions with the Singapore Government regarding the establishment of a free trade zone in Singapore, and the planning for such a zone is well advanced. The Government hopes to be able to introduce legislation to provide for the establishment of free trade zones in Singapore and elsewhere in Malaysia where these are considered necessary in the near future. The Government also hopes that the legislation required to provide for the establishment of Malaysia-wide tariffs will be presented to Parliament before the end of this year.

182. The Government realises that there is some dissatisfaction amongst traders and manufacturers at the delay which has occurred in removing the internal barriers to trade between the regions of Malaysia. It is the Government's policy to promote such internal trade. It is hoped that substantial progress can be made this year once the reports of the Tariff Advisory Board have been received on the classes of goods which should be included within the Malaysian Common Market.

183. It should be appreciated, however, that the present arrangements for dividing Federal revenue in Singapore between the Central and State Governments make the development of a Common Market more difficult and consideration will have to be given to their alteration of rapid development of the Common Market is to be achieved.

184. In the 1965 Budget, the Government found it necessary to provide for substantial tax increases. Without these increases, the Government would have had to operate with a deficit which would have given rise to justifiable concern over the maintenance of our existing financial stability. To a considerable extent this fiscal problem results from the need to increase expenditures on defence and security to meet the threat of external aggression. At the same time, the Government is determined to press ahead to maintain the momentum of development already achieved in the States of Malaya and Singapore, and to achieve a similar momentum in the Borneo States.

185. It is clear that we have entered a period of strain which will present us with financial problems more difficult than we have had to face before. The Government is planning to introduce several administrative economy measures which should help restrain the growth of recurrent expenditures and ensure that every development dollar goes as far as possible. It is anticipated that significant financial aid will continue to be received from those friendly governments already assisting us, especially in the field of defence. The Government is also making every effort to increase foreign borrowing on reasonable terms and to encourage more domestic savings. As part of this effort, the Government will offer the people of Malaysia an opportunity to make a major contribution to meeting these financial problems through a special issue of Defence Bonds. These Bonds will be especially designed for the individual saver and will enable him to better provide for his own and his children's future. The proceeds will help strengthen the military muscle we are developing to guarantee our security. Let us all invest in the security of Malaysia and its future as a free and prosperous society.

MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

186. In the sphere of foreign relations, the Government's policy has continued to be based upon the twin pillars of upholding the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and concurrently maintaining an active and independent foreign policy consistent with Afro-Asian and Commonwealth ideals and aspirations.

187. The Government has spared no efforts to strengthen regional co-operation while preserving friendly relations with all countries reciprocating such sentiments. In keeping with her policy of encouraging and supporting subject nations in their struggle for independence, Malaysia welcomed the birth of independent Gambia, Zambia, Malta and Malawi as new members of the family of nations, and also as members of the Commonwealth. The Commonwealth has increased in strength. In the course of the past year, preliminary meetings for the formation of a Commonwealth Secretariat have taken place and nominations are now being sought for the post of Secretary-General.

188. The past year has been one of increased hostility from Indonesia and while at the beginning of the period under review there seemed a possibility of peace, Indonesian intransigence prevented its realisation. In June, 1964, the Prime Minister attended a Summit Meeting of the Heads of Government of Indonesia, the Philippines and Malaysia in Tokyo. At the urging of President Macapagal and in a determined effort to achieve peace in the region, the Prime Minister agreed that talks should commence although the Indonesian Government failed to abide by its solemn undertaking to withdraw Indonesian troops from Malaysian soil prior to such talks. The Prime Minister, acting in good faith, agreed to participate in the talks but Indonesia's duplicity became evident during the ensuing discussion and Indonesian intransigence caused the talks to founder.

189. In this heightening crisis, the Prime Minister left for London on June 29, 1964 to attend the meeting of Commonwealth Prime Ministers. In the course of the meeting, the Prime Minister briefed his Commonwealth colleagues and received from them assurances that they would maintain efforts to reduce areas of international disagreement by all means within their power, and their sympathy and support for Malaysia in her efforts to preserve her sovereign independence and territorial integrity.

190. Following the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference, the Prime Minister proceeded to the United States in the third week of July 1964 at the invitation of the President of the United States. In Washington the President of the United States affirmed his country's support for a free and independent Malaysia and for Malaysia's efforts to maintain her security, to preserve her sovereignty and to continue her development in peace and harmony.

The United States also agreed to provide military training for Malaysian personnel and to consider credit facilities for the purchase of military equipment.

191. At the end of July 1964 the Prime Minister proceeded to Canada where he had discussions with his Canadian counterpart. Resulting from this visit, Canada offered to train Malaysian Air Force personnel, arrange financial facilities for the purchase of Canadian aircraft and increase Canadian Colombo Plan contributions to Malaysia.

192. Meantime, the Indonesian offensive was intensified. On 17th August, 1964, the first invasion of the Malaysian Mainland was made at Pontian in Johore. The Malaysian Government informed the United Nations Security Council of this act of aggression. In the midnight hours of September 1/2, Indonesian aircraft dropped a force of paratroops initially estimated to number 40 but later confirmed to total 96, into the Labis area of Johore. The Indonesian Government at first denied responsibility but, when confronted by material evidence at the Security Council Meeting in September 1964, openly admitted that the paratroop landing was carried out by the Indonesian Government.

193. The Security Council voted by 9 votes to 2 for a resolution deploring the incident of 2nd September, 1964, but the resolution was not adopted owing to the use of the veto by the Soviet Union. Despite the veto, Malaysia scored a major moral victory through her indictment of blatant, inexcusable and proven aggression.

194. Despite her major set-back at the United Nations, Indonesia renewed her diplomatic offensive against Malaysia at the Second Conference of Non-Aligned Countries held in Cairo in October, 1964. Regrettably, an invitation was not extended to Malaysia owing to Indonesia's exploitation of the unanimity rule although Malaysian credentials as a non-aligned country fully conform with the criteria for participation. President Sukarno championed the Peking line of "no peaceful co-existence". But this major threat to non-alignment was effectively contained by the overwhelming majority. The final resolution of the conference of 10th October faithfully reflected the sentiment expressed by the Prime Minister of India during his speech when he called for "conciliation as distinct from confrontation". Meanwhile Indonesian attempts to make anti-Malaysia propaganda outside the Conference were offset by the Malaysian Embassy in Cairo.

195. Indonesian aggression has continued unabated in the period under review. A consistent build-up of forces has taken place on the borders of Eastern Malaysia, infiltration has continued in Eastern Malaysia and extended to the Peninsula, subversion attempts have persisted and sabotage had occurred in both the mainland and in Singapore. The beginning of the year witnessed the assumption by Malaysia of a seat in the United Nations Security Council and the withdrawal from the United Nations Organisation of Indonesia, objecting to Malaysia's Security Council membership. The withdrawal of Indonesia from the United Nations has not in any way affected Malaysia's international standing of her membership of the Security Council but had, contrary to expectations in Djakarta, struck a grevious blow to Indonesia's standing, particularly in the Afro-Asian region.

196. Malaysia regards her membership in the Security Council in terms of her own dedication to the principles and purposes of the United Nations. In the hope that the United Nations would be further strengthened and more effective, Malaysia proposed that the principle of unanimity in the Security Council be buttressed by a Convention of the permanent members which would ensure that, when trouble breaks out in any part of the world, the permanent members should feel able to act in unanimity, bearing in mind their primary responsibility for the preservation of peace. The unanimity should be achieved for the limited purpose of stopping the conflict, lest it should spread and lest a

small fire left unquenched would become a wider conflagration.

197. In the year under review the Government has concentrated its efforts in asserting Malaysia's right to participate in the Second Afro-Asian Conference which is scheduled to take place in Algiers in June, 1965. Towards this end, in April, 1964, at the preparatory meeting held in Djakarta, Malaysia's case for participation was put forward by India and supported by several other countries. It was decided that Malaysia's invitation to the Conference would be extended as soon as "obstacles" are removed. This decision was made in deference to Indonesia who was host to the Conference.

198. In November, 1964, the Deputy Prime Minister led a delegation to North African States and obtained assurances of support for Malaysia's participation in the Second Afro-Asian Conference. In December, 1964, the Prime Minister addressed himself to all Afro-Asian Heads of State seeking support for Malaysia's participation in the Afro-Asian Conference and received encouraging responses.

199. Realising the failure of her confrontation policy, although reluctant to return to the path of peace, Indonesia has made several moves for peace talks aimed at improving her tarnished reputation. Indonesia initiated in late February, 1965, a move through Thailand for a meeting at Ministerial level. When Malaysia accepted this proposal Indonesia made another proposal for a meeting at the Heads of Government level. When this proposal too was accepted, Indonesia gave an excuse that the time was not appropriate for a meeting and accused the Prime Minister of making statements which jeopardised the atmosphere for rapprochement. Indonesian good faith has never been above reproach and all efforts for successful peace negotiations have failed on the grounds of Indonesian intransigence.

200. In late March, 1965, the Deputy Prime Minister embarked upon a second mission to African countries to place Malaysia's case before them and to obtain their support for Malaysia's participation in the Afro-Asian Conference in Algiers, and received cordial welcomes and assurances of support.

201. Malaysia's relations with the Philippines continued to be affected by the latter's claim on Sabah and its persistence in not recognizing Malaysia. Efforts to resolve the claim were not successful. In early August, 1964, Malaysia proposed that talks be held at official level in Bangkok. The Philippines could not accept this proposal unless Malaysia would agree that areas of disagreement in Bangkok be referred to the International Court of Justice which is one of the modes of settling the question contained in the Manila Agreement.

202. In the course of the year under review, Their Majesties, the Yang di-Pertuan Agong and the Raja Permaisuri Agong paid State Visits to Japan in June, 1964, and to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the Kingdom of Jordan and to the United Arab Republic in April, 1965, thereby further strengthening the ties between Malaysia and Japan as well as the Islamic nations of the Middle East. Malaysia was also host to a number of foreign dignitaries.

203. Parallel with the Government's efforts to make Malaysia better known abroad and to forestall Indonesian propaganda against the country by attendance at Afro-Asian meetings and conferences, the Government is in the process of establishing three missions in Africa—a second mission in North Africa, and one each in East and West Africa which will be this country's first resident diplomatic missions in Africa South of the Sahara.

204. Malaysia faces a total threat to her very existence. This threat, far from diminishing, has increased even though it is a drain on Indonesia's resources and a travesty of the noble principle enunciated in the Bandung Declaration of 1955. Malaysia is strengthened in the conviction that she faces this massive threat, secure in the confidence that her friends both within and outside the Commonwealth would

assist her in the military and diplomatic fields. Malaysia is equally determined to spare no efforts in her relentless and persistent pursuit to preserve peace in this region. Malaysia is prepared to talk to Indonesia and to seek a peaceful solution consistent with the integrity and sovereignty of Malaysia.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

General Education

205. Primary education has continued to make satisfactory progress, and provision for accommodation and supply of teachers has been well catered for. With the abolition of the Malayan Secondary Schools Entrance Examination since last year, every child can now look forward to at least nine years of education leading up to the Lower Certificate of Education. Although only about 70% of the children who completed their primary education in 1964 have so far accepted places in lower secondary classes, this is an increase of about 38% over that for 1964, or in terms of enrolment, about 60,000 more pupils are in the first-year class of secondary schools.

206. The launching of this new Comprehensive Education System involved not only the provision of additional teachers required for the increased enrolment but also an accelerated building programme to meet the needs of the rapidly increasing lower secondary enrolment. With special funds allocated for the purpose, construction of 84 new units of schools and extensions was launched in 1964, and these are either now completed or nearing completion. All these units provide every facility required in the expansion of lower secondary education including the provision of science laboratories, domestic science rooms, workshops and equipment. In order to exercise economy and make maximum use of building space, the Government has found it necessary to introduce double sessions in lower secondary schools.

207. Upper secondary education has continued to progress in a normal way and the number of Sixth Form places have been increased, in keeping with increased enrolment. Plans are being made now for further expansion, with effect from 1968, of upper secondary education, including technical and vocational education as a result of the introduction of the Comprehensive Education System this year.

208. Increased provision has been made for the study of the pupils own languages as a result of a greater demand by the parents of pupils for the study of Chinese and Tamil. This is in keeping with the National Education Policy in which the Government has undertaken to preserve and sustain the growth of the languages and culture of the main communities living in this country.

Malay Medium Secondary Education

209. It will be recalled that from a modest beginning of about 600 pupils in 1959, Malay medium secondary education has expanded rapidly to reach an enrolment of nearly 30,000 in 1964. A further expansion in this direction has taken place this year when the intake in the first year of lower secondary has increased from 10,841 in 1964 to 36,135. In addition, it is very encouraging to note that for the first time, there is a demand for such education, through a Malay Medium Remove Class, from pupils who have completed their primary education in national-type schools. So far, 338 pupils have been enrolled this year in Remove classes.

210. The Government is now on the threshold of expanding post-secondary education in this field. The Malay medium Sixth Form classes which were started in 1963 have completed their two-year education. The special selection examination for their entry to the University of Malaya has been held and thirty-one candidates have entered the University as undergraduates from the Malay Medium teaching stream for the first time in the history of education in the country. Intake into these Sixth Form classes has also steadily increased from 35 in 1963 to 83 in 1964 and the present figure for 1965 is 150. At the same time, Sixth Form science education in the Malay Medium was started last year, and the intake has been doubled this year.

Special Education

211. The Government is currently reviewing the policy of integrated education for the blind and deaf children into ordinary schools with a view to carrying out its responsibility to offer educational opportunities to the physically handicapped within the limits of reasonable public expenditure.

Provision of Educational Services

212. Besides the obvious need for more teachers and greater accommodation as a result of educational expansion, much has also been done to improve the services for schools in maintaining and improving educational standards. The development of school libraries is considered of vital importance in this field and detailed plans for the provision of library rooms and other equipment are now ready. A standing committee with representatives from the Ministry of Education and the Malayan Library Association has been established to provide continuous guidance to schools in the organisation and expansion of libraries.

213. The audio-visual aids service has also been strengthened by the addition of a 16 mm. Sound Film Library for the loan of educational films and sound tapes to schools. A pilot project is also being started this year to provide a series of ten telecasts on the teaching of science, in both Malay and English, to study the feasibility of providing educational television as a regular feature in our schools.

Technical Education

214. With the introduction of the Comprehensive Education System, technical education in the form of Industrial Arts will be an optional subject which will be available to many pupils and the existing Sekolah[2] Lanjutan Kampong will be absorbed under this set-up. The purpose of introducing such practical subjects to pupils in lower secondary schools is to widen the base of their general education so that the teachers will be in a better position to gauge the potential of each pupil. At the same time, a study is also being made how the existing buildings of the Sekolah[2] Lanjutan Kampong can be used effectively in the programme for upper secondary education, including technical and vocational education.

Teacher Training

215. With the closing down of the Malaysian Teachers' College at Brinsford Lodge in the United Kingdom at the end of 1964, and the replacement of this college by the new Malayan Teachers' College at Johore Bahru, the training of teachers is now conducted entirely in this country. To increase the output of teachers from the colleges, action is being taken to convert the Specialist Teachers' Training Institute, Kuala Lumpur, into a Malayan Teachers' College.

216. With the introduction of the Comprehensive Education System it has been found necessary to find other means to supplement the teacher training offered in the colleges. In order to supply the additional 4,120 teachers needed for this, it was decided to set up 22 Regional Training Centres in established secondary schools and to mobilise the services of experienced teachers in assisted schools to help in the training programme at the various centres. The syllabuses for these Regional Training Centres have been prepared carefully so that the standard of training at these centres will be comparable to that provided in the Malayan Teachers' Colleges.

217. In-service training for teachers has been intensified. At the same time, with the introduction of a programme by which Malayan Teachers' Colleges specialise in certain subjects of the secondary schools curriculum, it has been possible also to provide one-year supplementary advanced courses for trained teachers in specialist subjects.

National Language

218. The minimum time specified for the study of the National Language in secondary schools has been increased by about a quarter so that the pupils now spend not less than 160 minutes per week in the study of this subject, and thus progress more rapidly towards acquiring a working knowledge of the National Language.

Muslim Religious Instruction

219. In accordance with section 36 of the Education Act, 1961, religious instruction is being provided in assisted schools. In 1964 the Central Government spent slightly more than $3,300,000 on such instruction. At present there are 262 religious teachers in secondary schools, and the Government is considering recruiting more in 1965 to meet the increase in the number of students taking Muslim religious instruction. The Government is also examining the present terms and conditions of service of religious teachers in both primary and secondary schools with a view to formulating a proper scheme of service.

Aid to Ra'ayat Religious Schools

220. The Government will continue to give aid to the Ra'ayat Religious Schools in the form of grants. In 1964, a sum of $536,213 was paid out as grants to 445 Ra'ayat Religious Schools. In 1965 a sum of $600,000 has been voted for this purpose. As a result of the assistance given by the Government the Ra'ayat Religious Schools are now able to develop and expand.

Muslim College

221. The Ministry has been providing subventions to the Muslim College; the provision for 1965 is $200,000. The College, with encouragement given by the Central as well as State Governments, is developing rapidly. To cope with the increased enrolment the Government has approved a capital grant of $2,500,000 to the College to meet the cost of a new building in Petaling Jaya on condition that the College is converted into an Educational Institution under section 25 (1) (*f*) of the Education Act, 1961.

MINISTRY OF NATIONAL AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

222. One of the main responsibilities of this Ministry is the co-ordination of all activities, resources, efforts and expenditure directed towards the successful implementation of the Development Plan, especially the Rural Development Programme. The co-ordination exercise is carried out through the use of operations techniques which have been very effective in the assessment of progress, problems or delay experienced in the course of implementing a development scheme.

223. The "nerve" centre for such co-ordination exercise is the National Operations Room. It is in this room that progress achieved from time to time and basic information on development projects are recorded.

224. In 1964 a total of 2,055 visitors visited the National Operations Room. They were given briefings on the working of the operations techniques and on the achievements of the Development Plan. Visitors from overseas have been impressed with the practical and effective application of these techniques in the detection of any problems or weaknesses during the execution of any development scheme.

225. In addition to carrying out co-ordination work this Ministry succeeded, in 1964, in providing hundreds of minor rural schemes throughout the country. These minor schemes are designed to give better amenities and facilities to the rural people including those who live in New Villages and Local Council areas. In 1964, a sum of $12,000,000 was spent on the construction of minor works, such as roads, bridges, community centres, wells, small water supplies, drains and markets in the rural areas, while a sum of $11,500,000 was utilised for the purpose of constructing places of worship, i.e., mosques, suraus, religious schools, temples and churches.

226. Following upon the establishment of Malaysia, the Ministry has taken steps to intensify development efforts in the States of Sabah and Sarawak, especially in the field of rural development. Two senior officers have been posted to the two States as State Development Officers. They are responsible for carrying out co-ordination work at the State level insofar as planning and implementation of development projects are concerned. In addition to intensifying development efforts in Sabah and

Sarawak, the Ministry is also responsible for the co-ordination and execution of Emergency Development and Rehousing Schemes in the two States so that these are carried out as normal development schemes.

227. On 4th, 5th and 6th June, 1965, the Ministry will hold a Congress known as "Kongres Ekonomi Bumiputra" with a view to giving opportunities to all concerned to express their views and make positive and constructive proposals with regard to the participation of the indigenous people in the fields of commerce and industry. The subjects that will form the basis of discussion at the Congress will be training, capital formation, services, commerce, industry, lands and marketing. The Ministry is now making all preparations for launching the Congress, which is part of the Second Phase of the Rural Development Programme.

228. The Ministry is also responsible for the general aspects of the policies and implementation of projects undertaken by statutory bodies such as the Rural and Industrial Development Authority (RIDA), the Federal Land Development Authority (FLDA), and the Muslims Pilgrims Savings Corporation. The functions and responsibilities of each of these bodies are explained in subsequent paragraphs.

229. The Ministry is also responsible for the policy and implementation of the Adult Education Programme in the rural areas.

Adult Education Division

230. In accordance with the policy of the Government to raise the standard of living of the people of this country, especially those of the rural areas, the Adult Education Division of the Ministry continues to take active steps to eliminate illiteracy by teaching in the Adult Education Classes subjects which will help them to improve their living conditions.

231. The purpose and aims of the Adult Education Programme are:

(*a*) to eliminate poverty and backwardness;

(*b*) to encourage the citizens of this country to learn and use the National Language;

(*c*) to foster national consciousness and a sense of unity;

(*d*) to strengthen our democratic way of life; and

(*e*) to foster the sense of undivided loyalty to this country.

232. Up to date, the Adult Education Division has established 11,911 classes with a teaching staff of 7,327 personnel. The total enrolment is 307,648. This includes 2,330 classes of 59,666 non-Malay students learning the National Language.

233. The Muslim students of the Adult Education Classes are given Islamic religious instructions. Altogether 6,562 classes with an enrolment of 155,345 are receiving instruction, which includes not only the theoretical aspects of Islam but also the practical aspects of the religion, thus encouraging the adoption of progressive attitudes for the betterment of life and society.

234. Women students in the Adult Education Classes are given instructions in Home Economics with a view to giving them useful knowledge of housekeeping, especially in the fields of nutrition, health, child-care and sewing. Up to date, there are 28,584 students in 1,188 Home Economics Classes. Teachers for these classes have undergone special training in the Taman[2] Asohan of the Rural and Industrial Development Authority.

235. To publicise the aims of Rural Development and Adult Education to the rural people the Field Information Staff of the Division have so far visited 689 kampongs. It is estimated that 193,657 people have been covered by such publicity work.

236. Following on the Goverment's policy of intensifying efforts to implement National and Rural Development Schemes in Sabah, the Adult Education Division has successfully completed preparatory work required for the establishment of Adult Education Classes in that State. The classes are expected to be opened before the middle of this year.

Rural and Industrial Development Authority (RIDA)

237. Since 1963, this Authority has directed considerable efforts and time towards consolidating projects established in the previous years. This exercise involving the assessment and evaluation of every established project was carried forward into 1964.

238. One of the important functions of the Authority is the provision of training facilities for the rural people. In 1964, a total of 740 women from the rural areas were given courses in Home Economics in the Taman Asohan of the Authority at Kuala Lumpur, Kepala Batas and Malacca. These women were prospective teachers in the Home Economics Classes organised by the Adult Education Division of the Ministry.

239. Courses in book-keeping were given to small businessmen. Several teachers were sent by RIDA to various kampongs all over the country to conduct two categories of courses in book-keeping, i.e., preliminary and advanced courses. The response from the small businessmen has been very encouraging.

240. The RIDA Training College at Petaling Jaya caters for the training of students in Stenography, Secretaryship, Accountancy and General Business Management so as to enable them to obtain appropriate qualifications in such courses.

241. In October, 1964, one more Pandan and Mengkuang Weaving Centre was opened at Bagan Pinang, Port Dickson bringing the total of such Centres run by the Authority to three. The biggest is at Rusila, Kuala Trengganu. About 40 to 60 women are trained in those centres each year.

242. The Loans Division of the Authority has always been active in its role of providing credit facilities to small businessmen and co-operative societies. In 1964 a total of 1,008 loans valued at $3,699,203 were approved and issued. The figures above show increases over the figures for 1963 during which only 699 loans valued at $3,400,000 were issued. These loans were for commercial undertakings, industries, agriculture, animal husbandry, and other enterprises. The total amount of loans issued by RIDA up to the end of 1964 is in the region of $27,000,000.

243. In the field of transport, RIDA has so far established 15 new bus services on 15 new roads constructed under the Rural Development Programme. Up to the end of 1964 the Authority established a total of 50 bus services throughout the States of Malaya with a total mileage of 690 miles. The revenue collections as a whole have indicated that the services are profitable concerns.

244. In the field of rubber processing (processing of latex purchased from smallholders), the Authority has not constructed any new rubber factory since 1963 as it has been directing its attention and efforts towards improving the running of the existing 13 rubber factories. Work on improvement and consolidation of these factories is still progressing. However, in 1964 the Authority established 18 more Group Processing Centres in various kampongs in the country by way of loan assistance to the smallholders concerned. This brings the total of Group Processing Centres established so far to 101.

245. In its effort to help batik makers in Kelantan and Trengganu, the Authority continues, as in the past, to supply them with high quality imported white cloth, sold at current market prices. The Authority stations an officer in the East Coast to advise the batik makers not only on improved methods of production but also on the type of designs which can be expected to create bigger demands.

246. The RIDA Boatyard at Kuala Trengganu underwent reorganisation in 1964. Indeed a busy year, as orders for the construction of small craft, patrol and fishing boats were exceptionally heavy. These orders were placed by the Police, Customs, and Fisheries Departments, and also by the Brunei Government. Works undertaken during the year were well over $1,000,000.

247. One of the steps taken by RIDA to provide marketing facilities for rural producers is the construction of Pekan[2] Sahari in suitable places in the rural areas, thus giving them appropriate premises for selling their produce. In 1964 the Authority spent $302,800 on the construction of 38 new Pekan[2] Sahari.

Future Programmes

248. The future programmes for RIDA embrace the Training College, the Boatyard, small industries, the construction of Headquarters, and extension of RIDA services to Sabah, Sarawak and Singapore.

249. Since training plays a very important role in the economic development of the country, RIDA hopes to expand existing facilities provided for in its Training College so as to allow an increase in future student intake.

250. The Authority has completed a thorough study of the operation and administration of the Boatyard, Kuala Trengganu, and plans to enlarge it.

251. RIDA is now taking active steps to establish a new division called the Management Advisory Services Division. Its main functions will be to give advice to small businessmen on control, techniques, accounts, administration, and also on industries. With the establishment of this Division, small businessmen will have opportunities to improve their businesses on industrial undertakings.

252. Construction of the new RIDA Headquarters-cum-shop-houses at Jalan Tuanku Abdul Rahman in Kuala Lumpur started in 1965. The eight-storey building is expected to be completed at the beginning of 1966. When it is ready it will have shopping premises which will be rented out to businessmen who find it difficult to get such premises in Kuala Lumpur.

253. Action to extend the Rural and Industrial Development Authority Ordinance, 1953 to Sabah, Sarawak and Singapore is being taken. In the meantime, steps to find out the possibility of going ahead with certain feasible projects in these States are under way.

Federal Land Development Authority (FLDA)

254. The Federal Land Development Authority implements all large land schemes of the Government. Up to date the Authority has started 61 Land Development Schemes in the States of Malaya. The Authority has succeeded in planting 147,500 acres of new land with rubber and palm oil, and in this connection has also settled 8,038 families of 48,228 people. A total of 3,000 more families will be settled in Land Development Schemes that are being opened in 1965. When all the phases of the 61 schemes have been completed, about 262,500 acres of new land will have been developed and planted with high-yielding rubber and palm oil. These schemes eventually will support about 21,000 families.

255. In keeping with the Government's policy of agricultural diversification, the Authority has started to implement a programme to plant oil palms as a major crop for smallholders in new areas where soils and other conditions are found to be suitable. However, up to the end of 1964, the Authority has successfully planted 17,404 acres in nine schemes with oil palm. A total of 9,445 more acres are now ready for field planting during this year's planting season.

256. The three early rubber schemes in Kedah—the Batu 8, Guar Napai and Bukit Tembaga Schemes—have come under tapping while the first oil palm scheme in Kulai, Johore, has commenced production. The output and the quality of rubber and oil palm from these schemes have been most satisfactory; the settlers have now begun to repay their loans. Three more schemes will start producing during 1965, while a further three are expected to commence production in 1966.

257. All the schemes are provided by the Government with public amenities such as roads, shops, co-operative societies, schools, water supplies, drainage, telephone boxes, community centres and also places of worships.

Adequate management, training, suitable processing and marketing amenities, and extension services are also provided for.

258. The Jengka Triangle, one of the biggest potential Land Development Schemes, has immense agricultural development possibilities. An area of about 150,000 acres in the Triangle has been found suitable for large-scale agricultural development. The World Bank, which was invited by the Government to carry out a feasibility study on this area, has confirmed this. Today a regional "master plan" for the area is being prepared by consultants, and is expected to be ready before the end of this year.

259. Action to extend the Land Development Ordinance of 1956 to Sabah and Sarawak is being taken. Today, the FLDA, working in co-operation with the State Governments, is carrying out a close study of suitable areas for development on lines similar to those carried out in the States of Malaya.

260. With the implementation of big Land Development Schemes such as those carried out by FLDA, it is clear that the Government is implementing vigorously the opening up of new lands to settle people from all over the country in order to achieve its declared aim of improving the standards of living of the people.

Muslim Pilgrims Savings Corporation

261. The Corporation was established to give opportunities to Muslim citizens of this country to save money in order to enable them to fulfil their Fardhu Haji. It is also aimed at encouraging people to save so that their savings can indirectly be used for economic improvement of the nation. This in turn represents some measure of participation by the people themselves, especially those in the rural areas, in the commercial life of Malaysia.

262. Up to date, 13,361 people have opened saving accounts with the Corporation; they come from all walks of life of the Malay and other Muslim communities. The total amount of savings collected so far, i.e., from the inception of the Corporation on 30th September, 1963, up to 28th February, 1965, is about $908,860. This amount has been invested in profit-making ventures which do not conflict with Hukum Shara'. These profits are distinct from the interest which usually accrue from savings in other organisations, and come from investments such as the purchase of shares, estates and houses.

263. Originally, the Muslims Pilgrim Savings Corporation Act was intended to cover the States of Malaya only, but today its operation has been extended to the States of Singapore, Sabah and Sarawak so that Muslim communities in those States can avail themselves of the opportunities to save to enable them to fulfil their Fardhu Haji.

264. Although the Corporation has been established only recently, a total of 165 participants of the Corporation have gone to Mecca to fulfil their Fardhu Haji, which is of course an indication of a certain measure of success.

MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

265. The appointment of a full-time Minister brought about a closer co-ordination of the three departments in the Ministry. Guided by a new directive, each department carried out its functions within the framework of a pre-conceived plan.

266. This was very evident in the two major campaigns mounted during the year—the counter-confrontation campaign and the "Solidarity" campaign. These went off smoothly with telling effect as the results testify.

A. Department of Information Services

267. The year was one of considerable achievement, despite handicaps and shortcomings. Numerous problems facing the young nation were aggravated by Indonesian aggression and subversion. These had to be fully explained to the people to win their confidence and support.

268. The Department is being re-organised to enable it to discharge its increased functions effectively and efficiently. In Sabah, the dichotomy of the Department of Broadcasting and Information was carried out smoothly. By the end of the year a separate Department of Information with additional mobile units and staff was established. In Sarawak, in view of the security position, the field section was expanded considerably. Action to recruit staff and purchase mobile units and equipment has been initiated.

269. Working in conjunction with the Ministry of External Affairs, the Overseas Publicity Division is being re-organised. Two officers were posted abroad as Information Attaches, one to Manila and the other to Tokyo. Plans are in hand to expand this important branch of the Service and several additional overseas posts will be created.

270. All along top priority has been accorded to psychological warfare and counter-confrontation measures throughout the country during the year under review.

B. Filem Negara Malaysia

271. The Filem Negara, Malaysia, has completed its move into the new premises at Petaling Jaya. Two months of complicated moving operations of its specialised equipment have not deterred the unit from expanding its production activities.

272. The Filem Negara has for some time been labouring under a general shortage of staff and equipment, but the determination and devotion to duty of its officers have led to an increase in the output of films, particularly those designed to unite our people and to inform people overseas of the true facts of Indonesian confrontation and aggression.

273. As films are being used increasingly as a medium of instruction and information, our productions feed our cinemas, mobile units and the TV screen. They are becoming more and more an effective means of projecting the Malaysian way of life to the world.

274. The tender for the second phase of building a sound stage has been awarded, and work is expected to commence soon. The completion of the sound stage will provide added facilities for controlled interior shooting. It will then be possible for Filem Negara Malaysia to go into short feature production.

C. Department of Radio

275. Indonesia's confrontation and its effects on Malaysia have placed heavy responsibilities on the Department of Radio. Broadcasts to counter Indonesian propaganda have had to be carried out.

276. The plan to increase the strength of the overseas broadcasts service is being realised. The first new 100 Kw. short-wave transmitter became operational in April this year. Two more 100 Kw. transmitters will be made ready by August 31—the second anniversary of Malaysia Day. Proof that Suara Malaysia has penetrated Sukarno's batek curtain is seen in the Indonesian decree of November 1963, forbidding Indonesians to listen to the station on pain of heavy punishment, including death.

277. At home, the national news bulletins are being broadcast daily by Sabah, Sarawak and Singapore. Special arrangements were made to broadcast a daily news commentary in Malay, English and Mandarin direct to Sabah and Sarawak. Two additional 50 Kw. transmitters are in our pan-Malaysian plan this year to improve the reception of national programmes by Sabah and Sarawak.

278. Airtimes for the Orang Asli were increased from one hour to three hours per week.

279. Listeners participating in radio programmes are also on the increase while listeners' letters received by Radio Malaysia in Malaya alone totalled an all-time record of 966,968 for 1964.

280. Revenue from commercial broadcasts in 1964 was more than $3,250,000 as compared to revenue received in 1963 which was slightly over $3,000,000. About $4,000,000 was collected from radio licenses in 1964.

281. The new Radio Malaysia Kota Bharu station was officially opened by His Highness the Sultan of Kelantan in November, 1964. The regional stations at Kuala Trengganu and Ipoh will be completed in 1965. A new Kuantan transmitting station, is in the design and planning stage. The new studio of the Johore Bahru regional station is scheduled for completion before the end of 1965.

282. Another transmitter meant for pan-Malaysian services was completed and put into operation early this year: two more will be completed by 31st August, 1965. Altogether five high-powered short-wave transmiters costing $1,156,614 will be in operation by the end of this year.

283. Despite a shortage of staff, Radio Malaysia has managed to maintain the quality of its programmes while pressing on with its development projects for 1964. Another major scheme in the planning stage is "Schools Broadcasting for the States of Malaya" to be introduced this year.

284. The Department of Radio in both Sabah and Sarawak have been rapidly Malaysianised. Only one expatriate contract officer remained in Sabah at the end of 1964. The Departments of Radio and Information are the first Departments in Sabah to be headed by local officers. This distinction is also enjoyed by Radio Malaysia in Sarawak.

D. Department of Television

285. In December, 1963, the Prime Minister, Tunku Abdul Rahman Putra Al-Haj, inaugurated the Television Service in Malaya.

286. The service, a pilot project, with a studio in Kualau Lumpur was temporarily housed at Block "C" in the grounds of Dewan Tunku Abdul Rahman, Ampang Road, Kuala Lumpur. A 12-kilowatt effective radiated power transmitter situated at Bukit Sungei Besi serves to Boardcast over approximately 12 miles radius in the Kuala Lumpur area.

287. Television Malaysia which at its inception broadcast a total of 25½ hours weekly in four languages (Malay, English, Mandarin and Tamil) developed rapidly. Six months after the introduction of the service, viewing time was increased from 25½ hours to 44 hours.

288. By the use of Telecommunications microwave links and the establishment of transmitters in Ipoh and Malacca and at Kedah Peak, television was brought to Ipoh and Malacca on April 20, and Penang, Alor Star and Perlis on August 28. The Gunong Pulai transmitter in Johore came into operation on April 12, 1965.

289. With the power of the Bukit Sungei Besi transmitter increased from 12 Kw. E.R.P. to 100 Kw. E.R.P., the pilot service graduated into a regular service in July 1964. Within a few months television coverage had spread to all West Coast States, with signals being received in Singapore.

290. Television has made a tremendous impact on the lives of our people. With 46% of our programmes coming "live" from our studios there has been a great surge of interest and a growing awareness of the cultural contributions of our diverse communities. TV Malaysia has a definite role in the evolution of a culture which is Malaysian.

291. A 32-acre site at Pantai Valley has been acquired for a Broadcasting Centre incorporating Radio and Television. The TV part of the project costing nearly $12,000,000 should be ready by 1967.

292. Plans for future development include the installation of more transmitters on the West Coast to improve the service, and the introduction of television in the East Coast States, together with a second channel to augment the present one.

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Export Commodities

293. In the field of export commodities, it is the policy of the Government to continue to take measures to strengthen and consolidate their economic and commercial position. In respect of rubber the industry is presently revolutionized through the planting of high

yielding rubber clones which can yield more than 3,000 pounds per acre per annum, thereby achieving the one ton per acre per annum. Yields are also being increased by the application of new yield stimulants, tapping and propagation methods and the benefits of these advances are brought even to the smallest producers. New producing methods are being introduced which will reduce processing time from several days to a matter of hours as well as allowing more systematic and beneficial treatment of the entire crop, latex and scrap.

294. Presently natural rubber is sold in world markets in bare-backed bales coated with talcum powder to largely arbitrary visual standards. In order to compete with synthetic rubber, the Government, with the co-operation of the rubber industry, has launched the marketing of technically specified rubber attractively packed for easy handling, storage and end-use.

295. With increased productivity, new processing methods and a vigorous sales and marketing campaign a fresh impetus is given to the industry that will keep Malaysia as the leading producer of natural rubber in the world.

296. Besides the treatment and marketing of natural rubber the Government has also continued to look into the replanting of old rubber areas with our new super clones. The replanting programme has achieved great success since its inception in 1952 and by the end of 1964 about 45% of all rubber holdings have been replanted with high yielding clones. Research is also being pursued with utmost vigour under the control and direction of the Malayan Rubber Fund Board. The results of research have so far been very encouraging, particularly in developing new super clones, one of which is capable of producing 4,000 pounds per acre per annum.

Tin

297. The Government will continue to pay serious attention to the economic and commercial problems of the tin industry, one of the two major props of our national economy. For the past three years the industry has been affected by uncertainties on the market caused by the disposal of surplus tin from some government's strategic stockpiles. The Government, as in the past, will continue its relentless endeavour through the International Tin Council and through normal diplomatic channels to mitigate the effects of such disturbances on our tin industry.

298. Since the economy of our country is still greatly dependent on tin and other primary commodities, the Government believes it is in our interest to support an international commodity arrangement, such as the International Tin Agreement. At the recently completed United Nations Tin Conference held in New York to consider the Third International Tin Agreement, Malaysia participated and took a leading part. The Government is now carefully examining the provisions of the proposed Third Agreement before agreeing to be a contracting member to it.

Pineapple

299. The Malayan Pineapple Industry, during the past year, concentrated on consolidating its position in the major world markets. Agency negotiations were initiated in the more important markets to stabilise the import of Malayan canned pineapple and to put the trade on a proper basis. It is expected that these arrangements will be finalised satisfactorily during the course of this year.

300. The Pineapple Cannery of Malaya, which was set up with Government equity participation of $5,000,000 within the framework of the Second Malayan Development Plan, began production in October, 1964. Its production will considerably increase our exports. The establishment of this cannery not only assures an outlet for the smallgrowers' fruit, but also gives opportunities for employment to members of smallgrowers' families who have been underemployed in their holdings.

301. In its efforts to streamline the industry and place it on a more stable and competitive basis, the Government proposes to establish a Pineapple Industry Marketing Corporation. The

Bill for establishment has already been passed by Parliament, and it is expected that the Corporation will be set up before the end of this year.

Timber

302. The Bill for establishment of a Malayan Timber Export Board to regulate the control of the timber export trade has been prepared. The Bill aims to put the industry on a sound, stable and well-organised basis in which overseas importers will have confidence in Malayan exports. Subject to further discussions by members of the trade and the Government, it is expected that the Bill will be submitted to Parliament soon.

Trade

303. The Government has always pursued a liberal trade policy with the minimum of restrictions. By ensuring the maximum freedom in the flow of goods into and out of the country the consumers are provided with a wide range of choice and at competitive prices. However, in view of the need to industrialize there is a necessity to impose restrictions on selected products which are manufactured locally. These restrictions are subject to revision from time to time and would be reviewed when they have achieved their purpose.

304. In the past Malaysia has always been depending on the export of a few primary commodities but within the last few years with the development of industrialization, Malaysia has begun to export some of its locally manufactured products. In this connection the Government will endeavour to seek new markets for promoting the exports of manufactured goods. The Government intends to achieve this objective through the setting up of a Trade Commissioner Service and the establishment of an Export Promotion Council and the Institute of Standards to ensure high quality of products exported.

305. Recognising the importance of shipping in international trade the Government has in hand plans to set up her own National Shipping Line on a modest scale. Malaysia will be taking great interests in attempts to bring down freight rates through our participation in internationally organised forums.

306. In the fields of international trade, the Government will continue to send delegations to participate in international conferences with the following objectives in minds:

(*a*) to obtain duty free entry of all primary and tropical products into the markets of industrialised countries;

(*b*) to seek fair and remunerative prices for the primary products of the developing countries;

(*c*) to secure the lowering of tariffs and also the dismantling of other trade barriers in respect of exports from developing countries;

(*d*) to secure special concessions by obtaining preferential treatment for manufactured and semi-manufactured goods exported by developing countries;

(*e*) to achieve greater expansion of trade on a regional basis.

307. The Government welcomes the setting up of the Trade and Development Board as a permanent organ in international economic relations. This Board will be the machinery through which industrialised and developing countries can jointly work towards solving international trading problems particularly those of the developing countries. Although Malaysia failed in its bid to become a member of this Board last year, every effort will be made to seek support for her nomination during the course of the year so that we will be able to play our role effectively to secure better trading terms for the developing countries in accordance with internationally accepted principles.

Industrial Development

308. The Government is placing greater emphasis on industrialisation in order to diversify the economy, create more employment opportunities for the growing number of job seekers to provide more utilisation of local raw materials and resources to save as well as earn foreign exchange and to generate greater stimulus to the

economy. To date $1,346 million in terms of nominal capital have been committed to pioneer projects in Malaysia with $655 million in the States of Malaya, $650 million in Singapore and $41 million in the Borneo States, and over 20,000 people have found employment in the 190 pioneer firms now operating in Malaysia.

309. The industries so far established are mainly import-substitution industries, catering for the home market, although some manufacturing industries are already beginning to export their products. The Government is now giving serious consideration to the promotion and establishment of heavy industries which will be the foundation of future industrial development. Plans for the setting up of an integrated iron and steel industry and automobile assembly industry are now in their final stages. These projects will lead to the growth of ancillary industries and result in the utilisation of more local raw materials. Other big projects under consideration include pulp and paper and sheet glass manufactures.

310. The Government is determined to accelerate the pace of industrialisation in the country and to ensure its balanced development. Positive steps have been taken in this direction. It is hoped that the Federal Industrial Development Authority will begin operation soon to undertake, among other things, feasibility studies, industrial promotion, co-ordination of industrial research and development of industrial sites. Assistance is being sought from the United Nations Special Fund for the establishment of the National Institute for Scientific and Industrial Research. The existing Pioneer Industries Legislations in the different component States of Malaysia have already been revised to harmonise the basis of tax inducement throughout Malaysia. Provision too has been made for relief to the industry by way of enhanced capital allowances.

311. The progressive establishment of the Malaysia common market will create a single enlarged market for Malaysian manufacturers and provide bigger opportunities for the expansion of existing industries and the setting up of new ones.

312. The National Productivity Centre has proved its purpose and has made valuable contribution to the industrialisation programme by instilling productivity consciousness in the community. To-date the Centre has held 53 training courses at which 888 persons have been trained comprising industrial managers, supervisors and trade union executives. In addition, the Centre held specially-designed training courses for 89 Malay contractors. In view of the demand for the Centre's services in the States of Sabah, Sarawak and Singapore, the Government is considering extending the Centre's activities to these States.

Malay Participation in Commerce and Industry

313. In its efforts to reduce the imbalance between the Malays and other communities in commerce and industry, the Government has adopted a policy of encouraging and facilitating Malay participation in these fields. Measures have been taken to facilitate the increase in Malay investment in equities as well as direct Malay participation in commerce and industry. As a measure to increase the number of Malays employed in commerce and industry, requests have been made to commercial and industrial firms to offer wider employment opportunities to the Malays.

314. In implementing this policy emphasis is laid on promoting the small Malay businessmen to group themselves into higher units so that, by pooling their resources, they can not only consolidate their position, but also extend their participation in any particular business or industry to the level of activities which were hitherto denied to them. They are also encouraged to form joint-venture undertakings in association with non-Malay companies through which they could gain experience and know-how. In this manner, it is hoped that greater facilities and wider opportunities will be created for new entrants, as well as for those Malays who are already

participating in a particular field of commerce and industry. Such groupings into bigger units have been formed in the construction and timber industry. A scheme to consolidate and expand, in a similar manner, Malay participation in the distributive trades is under study.

315. Technical know-how, as well as experience, is essential for the success of any trade. The Government has been endeavouring to provide facilities for Malay businessmen to obtain them. Last year four technical courses were held for Malay contractors, and this year the Ministry is preparing six similar courses. Through these courses, it is hoped that small Malay contractors can learn the basic technical know-how required in their trades. Joint-ventures in association with reputable non-Malay companies are also encouraged as a means of providing facilities as well as opportunities for Malays to gain know-how and experience.

316. To ensure effective implementation of Government's policy, a Special National Committee on Malay Participation has been formed with the Deputy Prime Minister as Chairman and the Minister of Education as the Chairman of the Steering Committee. This Special Committee will meet in June this year to plan, co-ordinate and direct steps and measures to ensure more effective Malay participation in commerce and industry.

317. As a result of Government's policy, there has been a significant awareness and increase in Malay participation in the various fields of commerce and industry. However, there is still plenty of room for improvement and expansion. It is hoped that more and more Malays with initiative and determination will come forward and avail themselves of the opportunities and facilities to participate in commerce and industry provided through measures introduced by the Government. It is also earnestly hoped that non-Malays in commerce and industry will co-operate in helping Malays to secure a place in these fields in this country.

Electricity Supplies

318. The rapid industrialisation of the country has created a big demand for electricity supplies throughout the country. In the States of Malaya, the Central Electricity Board has taken steps to meet this demand by expanding its projects. Steady progress has been made in its various Hydro-Electric schemes and Thermal Power Station projects.

319. In the Cameron Highlands, works associated with the Batang Padang Hydro Electric Scheme have continued satisfactorily. The Upper Telom Hydro Electric Scheme has been completed and is now in commission. This scheme is now producing over 30,000,000 units of electricity per annum. At Prai, work on the construction of the new Thermal Power Station has continued satisfactorily throughout the year and tenders for the supply and erection of most of the equipment required for the first two 30 MW generating sets and associated boiler plant have been awarded. These two generating sets are scheduled for commissioning in the middle of 1966. Similarly, in Malacca, the installation of a fourth 10 MW generating set is in progress and due for completing in the middle of 1966. The rural electrification programme under the Federal Government's Second Five-Year Plan has made considerable progress and during the period under review, 60 more villages were given electricity supplies. Work on supplying a further 83 villages is well advanced. Rehabilitation of electric supply to New Villages has been going on during the past year and this is almost nearly completed.

320. Investigation of the Upper Perak Hydro Electric Scheme by a team of engineers provided by the Canadian Government under the Colombo Plan had continued throughout the year. This scheme is estimated to cost $450,000,000 and when completed will provide 1,300,000,000 units of electricity per annum. Preliminary planning is also being carried out on the new proposed Thermal Power Station at Port Dickson. It is expected that two 60 MW generating sets will be introduced into this Station in the first

instance with the ultimate object of introducing a capacity of 480 MW which is expected to be completed in 1969. In addition, the Board has also investigated into the possibility of introducing two other small hydro electric schemes in Bentong, Pahang. These two schemes when completed will have an estimated output of 90,000,000 units of electricity per annum.

321. In the States of Singapore, Sabah and Sarawak, plans for the expansion of electricity supplies are also being vigorously pursued by their respective electricity authorities.

Tourism

322. There is evidence to show that tourism is earning more and more revenue every year. In view of the great potentiality of this industry as a foreign exchange earner it is the intention of the Government to intensify the development of tourism in this country. The Government is awaiting the report and recommendations of the Working Party established for the purpose.

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT

A. Civil Aviation

323. In carrying out Government's policy of increasing facilities for better domestic air service in Malaysia, negotiations have been concluded and the integration of Malaysian Airways Ltd and Borneo Airways Ltd has taken place. This step, together with improvements to aerodromes in Sabah and Sarawak which are now in progress, paves the way for better air services to the great advantage of the people. The Comet jet service of our National Airline is now extended to Jesselton, and F. 27-type aircraft were able to use the Tawau aerodrome after reconstruction work has completed there in March this year.

324. During the past year, work has progressed steadily at the site of the new Kuala Lumpur International Airport, which is expected to be opened in the latter part of this year. The completion of this project will ensure that Malaysia offers a high standard of technical services for international air services at both its major airports in Kuala Lumpur and Singapore.

325. Continuous improvements in safety and comfort for air travellers is being made. In Singapore the installation of a $1,240,000 surveillance radar facility which was commissioned for Air Traffic Control use in August last year, has raised the standard of safety, regularity and economic operation of air carriers to a new level. Initial works have been implemented to improve development projects totalling $3,043,000, consisting of an instrument landing system, a visual approach slope indicator system, the installation of a V.O.R. D.M.E. Station and a multi-channel speech recorder.

B. Department of Marine and Port Services

326. The new Marine Headquarters at Port Swettenham built at a cost of $400,000 has been occupied since June last year. The transfer of Marine Headquarters there and the construction of additional shipping berths at North Klang Straits have enhanced the importance of Port Swettenham among shipping and official circles in this part of the world.

327. The construction of a sea wall and hard (i.e., firm beach or foreshore) at the new Headquarters is now in progress. This project is undertaken jointly with the Royal Navy through the Ministry of Defence.

328. Two 40-foot harbour launches and one 40-foot river launch, at a cost of $95,800 and $58,600 respectively, were completed and put into use during the year under review. One 66-foot inspection/ocean rescue cutter under construction by R.I.D.A. at a cost of $266,108 is now in its final stages of completion and almost ready for delivery. The construction of a 96-foot single-screw propelled steel water-boat at a cost of $300,520 is now under way. This will be capable of conveying 220 tons of water for vessels lying in the stream off Port Swettenham and North Klang Straits. These launches when fully commissioned will augment the present fleet.

329. The landing jetty at Pulau Langkawi, completed in 1962, is in need of

further expansion in view of increased shipping in this area. Expansion is expected to be completed in 1965. Pulau Langkawi is unique in that it is the only jetty in South-East Asia to be constructed of marble. This is so because marble waste from the marble quarry plant is easily available and cheaper than granite. As the island group is considered a potential tourist attraction, it is Government's intention to afford maximum facilities to prospective tourists.

330. The construction of the new 500-ton slipway in Labuan is expected to be completed this month, and plans and specifications are being drawn up for a new 120-ton slipway at Sandakan. The two slipways will contribute substantial facilities for military and civil craft. The new common user oil-jetty in Jesselton is under construction to relieve congestion on the main wharf which is at present used by oil tankers. A new wharf at Kudat is completed and a new wharf at Semporna is under construction.

331. The Marine Department at Kuching co-operated most successfully with the Police and military authorities in supplying craft for patrol duties, transport of troops, stores, plant and equipment during the year. Dredging and engineering work was carried out at several places to lessen the danger of navigation of large vessels.

332. The first phase of work on deep-water wharves at Butterworth is now in progress. The tenders for the construction of the wharf proper have been received and are now being scrutinized by the consulting engineers. The last phase of the development of the public landing facilities at Weld Quay is expected to be completed by the end of 1966. This will provide a straight quay face between Pengkalan Raja Tun Uda in the South and the Commission's boundary in the North as well as an adequate depth of water for lighters to load and discharge cargo at all states of the tide.

C. Meteorological Service

333. Daily observations of wind in the upper atmosphere up to 80,000 ft are made at the new Wind-Finding Radar Station at Kota Bharu.

334. A radio sonde station at Penang, which is Malaysia's contribution to the International Indian Ocean Expedition in the field of meteorology, has been set up and is due to be in operation shortly. This station will measure temperature, pressure and humidity of the upper atmosphere.

335. Meteorological telecommunication was reorganised with the assistance of the Telecommunications Department. Two exclusive circuits for the reception of meteorological teleprinter broadcasts from New Delhi and Canberra have been set up at Kuala Lumpur and Singapore, while a third circuit provides a continuous two-way link between the Meteorological Offices at Kuala Lumpur and Singapore.

336. The World Meteorological Organisation has approved a plan for a Telecommunications Relay Centre in Singapore for the interchange of meteorological data between the Northern and Southern hemispheres via New Delhi and Melbourne. The recurrent costs of the Centre, amounting to about $330,000, will be borne entirely by the World Meteorological Organisation.

D. Road Transport Department

337. Implementing Government's policy, progress in the field of Malay participation in the road transport industry was steadily maintained in 1964 and since; it is expected that progress will continue during this year. As at December 31, 1964, the target percentage for Malay taxi-cabs and hire-car licences was achieved in six States (namely, Pahang, Penang, Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan and Malacca) and in the other States, the targets were nearly reached. During 1964, the number of carriers' licences for goods carrying vehicles held by Malays or joint-Malay companies increased to 731. The extent of Malay capital in bus companies had increased to $6,861,920 by December 31, 1963, but figures in respect of 1964 have not been completed as yet. However, a

further increase in Malay capital in bus companies can definitely be anticipated.

338. The volume of work undertaken by Road Transport Department in the States of Malaya continued to expand during 1964. The total number of motor vehicles registered was nearly 342,391 as compared to 293,014 in the previous year. Revenue collected in 1964 totalled $92,000,000 as compared to $81,500,000 for 1963. In Singapore the number of motor vehicles at the end of 1963 was 153,004 and by the end of 1964 the figure rose to 171,496, an increase of 18,492. The total revenue collected by the end of 1964 was $33,100,000 as compared with $30,900,000 collected in 1963, an increase of $2,200,000.

339. Application for commercial licences in Malaya have also increased. To deal more expeditiously with applications, a new Road Transport Licensing Board, with eight members appointed by the Minister of Transport, was established in April, 1964. This new Board takes over the functions of the previous ten Regional Licensing Boards and the one Central Licensing Board. Regular meetings are now held by the new Board in various States for the convenience of the public.

340. With the advent of Malaysia, the Vehicles Department of Singapore became a Federal Department under the Ministry of Transport.

341. Work on new buildings for the Registrars' Offices in Selangor (Petaling Jaya) and Ipoh will commence soon.

E. Railway Administration

342. During the year, the Malayan Railway Administration continued various aspects of its modernisation programme, which began in 1956. Dieselisation is one of the major items; there are now 26 main line Diesel locomotives, 41 Diesel shunting locomotives and 11 transport railcars. Fifteen more main line Diesel locomotives are due before the end of this year. Dieselisation not only reduces operating costs but also provides a better and more efficient service to the public.

343. As rapid growth of industrialisation, housing and development schemes need a larger and more efficient rail service, the Railway Administration is giving special attention to this need by providing private sidings to serve godowns, factories and industrial sites. Specialised wagons suitable for transporting heavy commodities are being acquired.

344. The extension of the railway line from Prai to Butterworth is in progress and will be completed in 1966. The construction of the railway line in Singapore to connect Bukit Timah station with the Jurong Industrial complex is expected to be completed in August this year.

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

A. The Regular Army

Operations

345. While the Army remains ready at all times, it also assists the Royal Malaysian Police in internal security and anti-saboteur operations.

346. The Army has successfully eliminated the Indonesian infiltrators who have entered the States of Malaya and Singapore during recent months. To deal with any future incursions, sound procedures have been evolved, in which combined action can be taken by all the Armed Services, the Royal Malaysian Police, and if necessary, by our Allies, to ensure the maintenance of Malaysia's sovereignty.

347. Security operations have continued against the remnants of the Communist Terrorist Organisation on the Thai/Malaysian border. To achieve better co-ordination and to plan combined operations in this area, the Government has recently concluded a Border Agreement with the Thai Government. With the conclusion of this Agreement I believe the operations will be carried out more effectively in future.

348. In conjunction with our Commonwealth allies, extensive and successful operations have been carried out in the Borneo States against Indonesian

raiding bands. These operations will continue so long as they are required and will be prosecuted as ruthlessly and as intensely as is found to be necessary.

349. The Government is fully alert to the threats posed and the inconvenience caused to the people and the restrictions imposed on them. In spite of these, co-operation from the local people is most heartening.

Expansion

350. This year will see the completion of the original expansion of the Regular Army, which was started last year and designed to make all Brigades mobile, self-contained formations of all arms, fit to defend Malaysia against external aggression. As a result of the increase in Indonesian aggression, extending to West Malaysia, further expansion is deemed necessary. This is starting now, initially by increasing the strength of the infantry and will continue in future.

351. Two battalions of the Malaysia Rangers, recruited in Sabah and Sarawak, will complete their formation and training under British arrangements this year and will soon take their place in the field.

B. The Territorial Army

352. The expansion of the Territorial Army to form a sound military reserve has been largely completed, although much training and some equipment are still required before it will be a fully effective force. The expansion of the Local Defence Corps has proceeded well. Further expansion will take place this year and this will extend the L.D.C. to Singapore, Sabah and Sarawak.

353. Arising from the incursions into West Malaysia and the dangers of sabotage, members of the Territorial Army, including the Local Defence Corps, have been mobilised to guard key installations and to assist the Regular Army in operations against incursions.

C. The National Service Corps

354. Following the Government's decision to introduce National Service, many young men have already undergone military training and have been placed on the reserve for use in future, should this be necessary. It is intended to establish training centres in every State; and meanwhile our training capacity will be increased threefold this year.

D. The Royal Malaysian Navy

355. During the past year the Royal Malaysian Navy has been constantly engaged in anti-infiltration patrols in both East and West Malaysia and new operational techniques have been developed as experience is gained. The Navy has acquitted itself well in several spirited engagements with Indonesian aggressors, and its morale stands high.

356. Close co-operation with ships of other Commonwealth Navies in the patrol and surveillance task has been a heartening feature of operations. K.D. HANG TUAH, the recently acquired frigate has carried out the duties of Senior Officer Afloat and Guardship in the Tawau area in turn with Destroyers and frigates of our allies while our Naval Officer in Charge West Malaysia controls the operations of small patrol craft of the joint forces in West Malaysian waters.

357. The intensity of operations will increase as new ships, and more men become available in consonance with approved expansion plans.

358. The past year has seen further expansion in the Royal Malaysian Navy. A frigate, several modern patrol craft, seaward defence motor launches brought out of the Reserve, and miscellaneous craft have joined the fleet. Bases have been developed in Labuan and Tawau. The Main Base at Singapore is being enlarged so that all warships except major vessels, can be refitted by the Royal Malaysian Navy. The personnel strength of the Navy and of the Royal Malaysian Naval Volunteer Reserve has increased, and will be enlarged. Many members of the Reserve are already on full-time service.

359. Expansion plans for the Navy this year include the acquisition of

major landing craft, minor landing craft and minesweepers for use in support of the Army in the Borneo State. Next year the Royal Malaysian Navy will commission several fast motor torpedo boats, a torpedo recovery vessel, a diving tender and new patrol craft.

E. The Royal Malaysian Air Force

Operations

360. The Royal Malaysian Air Force is principally employed in the air transport roles, including helicopter operations, in support of the Security Forces. In particular, they are providing valuable assistance to these forces in their task of eliminating Indonesian infiltrators who have entered Malaysia, and also in the campaign against Communist Terrorists on the Thai/Malaysian border. Elements of the R.M.A.F. are based in both East and West Malaysia for these purposes and their daily tasks include transport of troops, the air dropping and air landing of supplies and equipment to forward troops, casualty evacuation and other transport and communications duties. Also, the medium range transport force provides regular logistic support for the Security Forces throughout Malaysia.

361. Additional operational tasks include, reconnaissance for the Army and offshore reconnaissance patrols in support of the Royal Malaysian Navy.

362. Other subsidiary but important work undertaken by the R.M.A.F. is to provide support in various forms for other Government Departments. These include photographic survey for map making and rural development, the transport of personnel and equipment to remote areas to assist in development plans, and aeromedical evacuation flights to save life.

Expansion

363. In order to meet its increasing commitments the Royal Malaysian Air Force has continued to expand during the past year. In 1964, the force was equipped with additional medium range transports and helicopters to increase its capacity to assist the tactical and logistic support of the Security Forces.

364. The Flying Training School at Alor Star and the School of Technical Training at Kinrara have both been further expanded to increase the output of locally trained pilots and technicians for our growing Air Force.

365. An Equipment Depôt was recently completed at R.M.A.F. Base, Kuala Lumpur, thus giving the Force the capacity to hold large stocks of stores and aircraft components to more readily meet unit requirements.

366. Also during 1964, elements of the R.M.A.F. Volunteers Reserve were called out for full-time duty to assist in the defence of R.M.A.F. airfields against sabotage.

367. The Development of Labuan as our main Air Force base in East Malaysia is continuing. Plans are also in hand for the development of a further air base in West Malaysia to accommodate other elements of our expanding Air Force.

368. Additional helicopters and new versatile tactical transports will shortly be added to the R.M.A.F. Order of Battle. Other plans have also been formulated for further expansion over the next two, or three years and include further increases to the transport force and the introduction of strike aircraft to widen and strengthen the capabilities of the Force for the defence of our country.

F. Administration

369. Great efforts are being made to improve the administration of the Armed Forces. The Regular Armed Forces Medical Service is being expanded in an effort to provide better medical care. At the moment it is hampered by a shortage of medical officers. It is hoped that more medical graduates will volunteer to serve in the Armed Forces. There is also a great need for medical officers in the Territorial Army. Apart from the Medical Service, the Armed Forces Education Service merits special mention for having provided instructors for many schools set up in resettlement areas in East Malaysia.

G. Defence Aid

370. The Government recognises with deep gratitude the defence aid and military assistance given by the Governments of the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand, Canada and the United States of America to assist in the expansion of our forces and to help meet the threat of confrontation.

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND CO-OPERATIVES

371.

Part I—The Policy of the Ministry of Agriculture and Co-operatives can be enunciated as follows:

(i) to increase the quantity and to improve the quality of essential foods in order to achieve as near self-sufficiency as is economically feasible and desirable;

(ii) to develop and exploit agricultural resources to the maximum and to intensify diversification of agriculture in order to provide suitable raw materials needed for industrialisation and for export, thus broadening the base of the country's economy;

(iii) to provide satisfactory marketing arrangements, credit facilities and other effective measures in order to secure for the primary producers maximum returns for their produce;

(iv) to promote co-operatives and other rural institutions as effective instruments for improving the economic and social status of the primary producers; and

(v) to promote agricultural research and to foster agricultural education at all levels, and to improve and expand agricultural training to enable the utilisation to the maximum advantage of the human resources and techniques for sound agricultural development.

Part II—Progress Achieved in 1964.

A. Division of Agriculture

372. In pursuance of the policy enunciated above, the Division of Agriculture has in the past year made further progress in increasing agricultural production thus narrowing the gap on imports of rice and other essential foodstuffs.

373. Rice which is the staple food of the nation remains the topmost priority crop on which efforts in extension, development and research have been concentrated. Excellent progress was achieved in the padi improvement programme, in spite of the abnormal weather conditions experienced during 1964. Malinja, a high-yielding, short maturing and non-photosensitive hybrid variety of padi, having excellent milling and eating qualities was released in February 1964 for double cropping. Because of its many desirable characters this variety has now become very popular with the padi farmers where double-cropping is carried out. Another hybrid variety, named Mahsuri was officially released on New Year's Day. With the premium price of $16.00 per pikul paid for these two new varieties farmers are expected to earn more from the greater yield; millers will not be confronted to buy the poorer Taiwan padi hitherto grown and consumers will have better quality rice offered to them.

374. Rice research is a continuous and endless process embracing a wide field of activities. In the field of agronomic investigations continuous efforts are being made to find out better methods of cultivation and cheaper methods of fertiliser application. With the development of new rice research stations and expansion of existing stations, both in the East and West coasts under the current Development Plan, much added facilities have been provided for greater and more intensified agronomic experiments on this important crop.

375. To the padi planters, due acknowledgement is given for the important part they play in applying proven research into practice and in the actual production of rice to feed the Nation's population. For them a much brighter and more fruitful harvest is expected from the 1964/65 season crop which is being harvested at present. They deserve the reward of

their labour and it is the policy of the Government that no reasonable and worthwhile assistance should be spared to enable them to farm better and produce more. The assistance given under the Padi Seed Multiplication Scheme and Padi Fertiliser Subsidy Scheme has been well responded. No less than 800 acres of seed farm were planted with the view to supply good seed to another 120,000 acres of padi land in the next season. Since the inception of this scheme an estimated acreage of over 80,000 acres have been planted with good seed. Up to 1964 a sum of $2.164 million has been spent under the Padi Fertiliser Subsidy Scheme benefitting more than 316,000 acres of padi land during the 4-year period. In 1964 alone about 93,000 acres were fertilised under the scheme.

376. In agricultural diversification, slow but steady progress has already been made to broaden the country's economy and reduce its overdependence on rubber. With the establishment of the Country's sugar refinery greater emphasis has been given to produce our own raw sugar to feed the refinery already in operation and others to be built. A team of sugarcane experts from Australia under Colombo Plan assistance is now in the country to investigate into the possibilities of establishing a sugarcane industry. At the same time research is being conducted to find suitable high-yielding sugarcane varieties for commercial planting. No less than 50 foreign varieties have been imported and now undergoing performance tests.

377. The oil palm breeding and selection programme which forms part of the diversification drive has been intensified and progeny tested mother palms have been selected for the production of high-yielding tenera seeds for supply to the Federal Land Development Authority and State Agricultural Departments. The selection of these high-yielding mother palms will increase the production of such seeds in the near future. More and more smallholders are planting this crop under various aid schemes, such as the Rubber Replanting Scheme and the prospects of oil palm becoming a smallholder's crop are very promising.

378. The "Fruit Year" launched in 1964 was a well responded and successful campaign. Carried out to encourage and educate the general public to appreciate and consume more local fruits the campaign has made good headway in agricultural diversification and increased the response of smallholders to participate in the Fruit Rehabilitation Scheme under the Second Five-Year Development Plan. Under the scheme 5,790 acres of fruit holdings were planted with recommended high-yielding trees and no less than 1,990 acres replanted or rehabilitated during the "Fruit Year".

379. As a further step towards the encouragement of greater usage of local fruits the Food Technology Section of the Division of Agriculture carried out a more intensive programme on fruit processing and preservation to find ways and means of saving surpluses during seasonal gluts from deterioration and wastage thus incurring financial losses to farmers. In addition to food research, classes were conducted for members of the Women's Institutes on the modern methods of food and fruit processing.

380. Satisfactory progress has been made to rehabilitate the smallholders' coconut industry under the Coconut Replanting/Rehabilitation Scheme. Although up-to-date achievement falls short of the target acreage in the pilot scheme in Johore, economic necessity justifies the need for extension of the scheme to other States as well. This extension is well backed with the experience acquired in Johore. In 1964 the second pilot project was launched in the Bagan Datoh area of Perak. A third project in Kelantan is being launched.

381. The Coconut Replanting/Rehabilitation Scheme in Johore has enhanced the economic returns of the smallholders. The financial and material assistance given to the smallholders together with the technical supervision of the scheme have introduced a new pattern of agriculture in the pilot project. While waiting for the

replanted/rehabilitated palms to come into bearing intercropping with pine-apple, maize, vegetables, etc., has brought in handsome returns of $300 to $500 per acre to the smallholders.

382. Plans and measures on crop diversification are not only restricted to lowland crops. Attention has also been given to the cultivation of a greater variety of highland crops at the agricultural station, Cameron Highlands. The area under tea has been increased and fertiliser and other agronomic experiments laid down to find out how to increase the economic returns of this crop. In addition the economic possibilities of mushroom culture and the growing of potatoes have been given more consideration.

383. With the establishment of a new agricultural station on the bris soil at Sungei Baging, Pahang, under the Development Plan, it is now possible to give greater attention to the utilisation of the vast tracts of sandy soil all along the East Coast from Kelantan to Pahang. A 50-acre experiment on coconut has been laid down at this station and from the results of this experiments it is hoped to obtain better knowledge and experience on the manuring and management of coconuts in the East Coast. Also trails on other crops showing promise on the bris soils are being planned.

384. Rural development is very much dependent on knowledge of the soil if proper utilisation of the not unlimited land and natural resources of our country is to be maximised. Therefore, adequate information on our soils is essential. Towards this objective reconnaissance soil surveys during the past year have been strengthened and at present six soil survey teams are working on the ground in Pahang and Johore which are the two States with the greatest agricultural potential. In addition *ad hoc* surveys are also being undertaken in response to requests from the public and other Government departments. Such surveys have increased lately as a result of the general awareness of crop diversification and the usefulness of oil palm as a suitable and economic crop in replanting of old rubber areas. Soil survey will be conducted on an even greater scale in 1965 should further recruitment of soil survey experts under the Colombo Plan be possible.

385. The other end of the chain of agricultural advancement is the farmer himself. At present there are many problems confronting him from taking full advantage of the results of research and converting the latest techniques in agriculture into added income. These problems may be social, economic or institutional or a combination of all. To overcome some of these problems farmers are encouraged to form themselves into farmers associations through which group action in agricultural improvement is more readily attainable than from the hitherto unorganised and dispersed efforts of the individuals. Also group action in a farming community is essential to the farmers to bargain collectively for fair prices of their farm produce. The scheme to encourage the formation of farmers associations under the Development Plan has given the farmers much benefit and strengthened the economic position of many farmers. Started only a few years ago, the present strength of farmers associations in 655 organisations with a total membership of 34,580 farmers. In 1964 alone, 316 associations with 12,940 members were established.

386. In addition to farmers associations, regular training course were held in every State throughout 1964 to improve and increase the skills of the farmers. Altogether 87 courses attended by 3,570 persons were held in the 14 rural training centres.

B. Drainage and Irrigation

387. The four years of the Second Five-Year Plan of the Drainage and Irrigation Division has completed 116 irrigation schemes of which 29 were completed in 1964. The acreage provided with irrigation facilities for double cropping in the year 1964 was 9,224 acres, while 2,606 acres of jungle swamp land were converted to irrigable rice land. Also 31,101 acres of existing padi land were improved by providing irrigation facilities.

388. Five land drainage schemes were completed during 1964 making a total of 41 land drainage schemes since the inception of the Second Five-Year Plan. The five drainage schemes completed in 1964 improved drainage to 16,385 acres.

389. River conservancy work was carried out to 924 miles of river during 1964 to alleviate flooding of adjoining agricultural land.

390. This year continuation work to 28 irrigation schemes and 10 new irrigation schemes, for the benefit of 36,200 acres, are to be constructed and also make possible for double cropping to 32,000 acres.

391. The major irrigation schemes that will be completed will be the Tanjong Karang Extension Scheme, which will provide irrigation facilities for the second crop to 23,500 acres, and will in future extend to provide for the whole 47,500 acres; and the Krian Extension where the reservoir is raised to cater for double cropping to 30,000 acres. Other major irrigation schemes under construction are the Trans-Perak Irrigation Scheme in Perak, Stage IV for the opening up of 42,835 acres of jungle swamp land for padi. It is possible by the end of this year for about 2,500 acres of jungle swamp to be made cultivable; the Sungei Lemal Irrigation Scheme in Kelantan will bring in a further 5,000 acres provided with irrigation facilities this year; the Nerus Irrigation Scheme will bring in 3,000 acres provided with irrigation facilities this year, while the Pinang Tunggal and Jarak Scheme in Penang, to be completed this year, will provide irrigation for two crops per year to 4,500 acres; the Pekula Scheme in Kedah will provide pumped water to 1,200 acres for two crops or padi.

392. Investigations and detailed planning are in hand for the giant irrigation project in Kedah and Perlis more commonly known as the Muda River Project covering an area of 261,500 acres. A World Bank appraisal mission completed its work in the early part of this year and as soon as terms for the loan have been finalised, tenders will be called to start construction work in 1966. Detailed planning is also nearing completion by the Consultants for the Kemubu Irrigation Scheme in Kelantan for 55,000 acres. The World Bank will also be called in to assess the scheme and consider a loan for the project.

393. For drainage schemes, 19 continuation schemes and 4 new schemes for the benefit of 109,200 acres are included in this year's programme.

394. The major drainage schemes that will be completed this year will be the Paya Besar Scheme in Pahang for 2,800 acres; Tanjong Minyak in Malacca for 2,800 acres and Paya Dalam in Malacca for 3,700 acres. Other drainage schemes under construction this year will be in Johore. They are the Rengit Scheme for 14,600 acres; Peserai for 28,000 acres; Sungei Pinggan for 5,000 acres and Parit Jawa for 12,000 acres. In Penang the drainage schemes are the Bukit Minyak for 9,325 acres and Bukit Tambun for 6,400 acres. In Selangor the schemes will be Ujong Permatang for 20,000 acres and Bernam Peninsula for 1,100 acres. In Perak the Trans Perak Stage II for 11,600 acres will be under construction.

395. Investigations and planning are in hand for the Kesang Drainage Scheme for 14,000 acres and Ayer Baloi Scheme, both in Johore. In Perak investigations and planning are also in hand for the Sitiawan Scheme for 7,500 acres and Trans-Perak Stage III for 40,000 acres.

396. This year assistance will be given to Sarawak in their development of drainage and irrigation projects by seconding a DID engineer of Sarawak.

C. Veterinary Services

397. While it may be true to say that the poultry industry in respect of commercial poultry farms has made considerable strides to augment increased protein production, the programme of inducing the rural people to take up poultry breeding and egg production on a commercial scale has encountered a certain measure of discouragement which stems mainly from the inability of the rural producers to

market their produce satisfactorily. It is therefore intended in the future that the efforts to raise poultry and produce eggs by rural people should be geared into a more consolidated and co-operative basis in that rather than each individual being aided by a small number of birds, a group of at least 20 should be established, which would enable a much greater number to be reared in a given place so that not only marketing of the produce would be easier but also the income derived from the industry would be much greater and the wealth is therefore shared by that particular group.

398. Similarly, in respect of the distribution of other livestock, special areas will be selected where a big number of animals can be given at a time, again on a communal basis, instead of being scattered about all over the country.

399. Investigations have been made, in particular in the East Coast, into the prospect of the establishing dairy herds in order to encourage the rearing of milch cows and buffaloes as a source of supply of fresh liquid milk to the population. At least one pilot project has been established as a means of showing to the people the possibility of dairying in that area. Greater encouragement will be given to these people to streamline their production so as to obtain the best results from their efforts at ghee making and to channel their products in a proper manner so that these producers will obtain greater rewards for their labour and increase their production further with the hope that ghee making will be one of the animal industries in this part of the country.

400. Plans are being worked out to improve upon the manner in which grazing reserves may be better utilised and to offer a higher degree of encouragement to animal rearers to utilise them for increased fodder crop production. This system will involve them, again on communal basis, to fell the jungle and grow short term food crops to enable them to secure a certain degree of financial stability. Following upon this, fodder crops will be encouraged while the rest of the grazing reserve is utilised for more food crop production to complete the pattern so that eventually the whole of the grazing reserve will be cleared and grown with fodder crops and pasture grasses. Perhaps, with the establishment of feed mills where fodder crops can be utilised to produce supplementary rations for larger animals, a greater incentive will be obtained for further extensive fodder crop cultivation throughout the country.

D. Fisheries

401. In 1964 the Malaysian fishing industry underwent steady changes necessitated by the demand for more food supplies by the rapidly increasing population. However the rates and levels of developments achieved in different parts of Malaysia were not uniform in view of the varied fisheries situations found in these areas.

402. In the States of Malaya there was an increase of 4.5% in marine fish landings in 1964 over that of 1963. The total fish landings in 1964 were 192,000 tons valued at $162,000,000. Landings in Singapore at 10,000 tons and in Sabah at 19,000 tons respectively represent approximately 6% and 10% that of Malaya. Whilst Malaya and Singapore have fully exploited their inshore fishery resources and are now directing their attention to the development of off-shore and oceanic fisheries the States of Sabah and Sarawak are yet to develop their fisheries potential even in the near water areas due to lack of capital and technical know-how, and a ready market. In this connection it may be mentioned that the Central Government will be setting up a Fisheries Department in Sarawak in 1965 to promote the development of the marine resources there.

403. The programme for modernising the industry showed continuous progress as more and more boats are being installed with inboard engines and more and more synthetic fibres being used for fishing lines and fishing nets. A total of 595 outboard and 1,295 inboard engines were newly

installed in fishing boats in the various States of Malaya during the year 1964 as compared with 569 new outboard and 1,204 new inboard engines in 1963.

404. The recent conflict in the States of Malaya between fishermen who wish to take up trawling and those who operate traditional gears is unfortunate in that trawling is definitely a more progressive and modern method of fishing. However, the Ministry of Agriculture and Co-operatives, after conducting pilot fishing trials with trawlers and studying the problem from all angles, has now enunciated a policy which will not only protect the interest of our inshore fishermen but will also assist them to take to trawler fishing and encourage deep-sea fishing as a long-term objective. It is hoped that the fishing industry in the States of Malaya will now be able to develop to its full potential unfettered by disputes to meet the increasing needs of our people for animal proteins.

405. Emphasis was continued on schemes of financial assistance to fishermen through co-operatives, improvement of landing and marketing facilities, training of fishermen and fish farmers, training local personnel both locally and overseas to staff the Fisheries Division and to help the development of the industry. For example, in 1964 more guiding lights, landing jetties and fish packing sheds were provided to meet the need of powered craft which began to extend further their fields of fishing operation. Fishermen co-operatives were steadily consolidated in order to effectively bring about the improvement of fishermen organisation as a vehicle for ensuring and safeguarding their interests and welfare.

406. In 1964 one more resettlement scheme for fishermen was started in Selangor. The two Marine Fisheries Schools in Penang and Kuala Trengganu continued to produce annually a total of 150 fishermen trained in simple navigation, engine maintenance and repairs, fishing methods and co-operative principles. These trainees came from all over Malaysia.

407. In the field on freshwater fisheries development in 1964, 138 fish farmers were given courses in fish culture practice in two of the Division's Fry Breeding Stations. The response by these farmers to the courses were most encouraging.

408. The programme to send Malaysians overseas for graduate training in various aspects of fisheries began to show results with the return of its first graduate scholars in 1964. Under this continuing programme assisted by Australian, Canadian, New Zealand and United Kingdom Colombo Plan emphasis has been increasingly placed on the technical aspects of fisheries development. Scholars have been sent for marine engineering, mechanical engineering (including refrigeration), naval architecture, biochemistry and bacteriology. This underlines the Government's thinking that in a country like Malaysia emphasis should be placed first on technology and the training of technologists.

409. It is also to be noted that fishing industry in Malaysia has now moved a step upward from primary level into the secondary level by the establishment of tuna fish canneries, the production of frozen tuna and fish meal in Penang, frozen fish in Ipoh, Perak and the production of frozen prawns in Sabah and Sarawak.

410. In freshwater fisheries there was a similar increase in the acreage of fish ponds amounting to 26% over that of 1963, the total acreage being 2,434 acres in 1964 as compared to 1,934 acres in 1963 in the States of Malaya.

411. Fish fry production by the Division's Fry Breeding Stations have also increased from 1,027,000 in 1963 to 1,643,327 representing an increase of about 60%. These fry which were distributed to farmers were also used for stocking of open waters. As a result of this it was estimated that the production of freshwater fish in Malaya has also increased by another 500 tons making a total of 25,500 tons in 1964 compared to 25,000 in 1963.

E. Co-operative Development

412. The Government has great faith in and continues to foster the development of the Co-operative Movement as a vehicle for the economic uplift of the people, particularly those in the rural areas. The agriculturists and fishermen in this country still look up to Government for financial assistance in improving their living standard. The Co-operative Movement has been successful in making available financial and also other assistance in the form of experience, advice and guidance, not only in the cultivation of agricultural produce but also in its marketing. Such assistance and advice have proved to be of immense benefit to the agriculturists and fishermen, and will continue to be given in the future.

413. In 1964 the efforts of the Co-operative Development Division were again mainly directed towards consolidating and improving existing societies. Considerable success was achieved and the basis and foundation of the Co-operative Movement has regained its strength thus enabling the Division to embark on more ambitious societies and projects.

414. In the past year the Co-operative Movement has assisted its members to the extent of $60,000,000, in the rural areas for the purpose of padi cultivation, milling and marketing of padi, purchasing agricultural and fishing equipment, and in the urban areas for the purpose of purchasing houses and for educational expenses. The total assets of the Co-operative Societies in Malaysia, including investments, deposits in Banks, rubber estates, smallholdings, houses and multi-storeyed building are valued at $190,000,000.

415. The Federation of Malaya Co-operative Apex Bank granted seasonal loans to combat the Padi Kuncha menace to the extent of $715,985, and loans for padi purchase schemes totalling $3,770,000. Padi Milling Unions and Societies, which are representative of the padi growing population of the country fully accepted the Government's decision to increase the price of padi to $16 per pikul. The Co-operative Movement also fully supported the Ministry's efforts in the use of modern agricultural methods and techniques, and in the proper and more extensive use of fertilisers, which has ensured for the rural population increased income.

416. Co-operative Societies in the urban areas, mainly Thrift and Loan and Housing Societies own assets totalling some $140,000,000, and have been able to assist members with loans amounting to $50,000,000 per year. The Malayan Co-operative Insurance Society issued some 27,527 life insurance policies worth $103,486,333, since its formation.

417. The Co-operative Movement will expand its scope, policy and extent to more active participation in commerce and industry, in addition to expansion in the rural sector. This Ministry from time to time has been planning and implementing schemes and projects for the improvement of Co-operative Societies, and for the Co-operative Movement generally. In the first Malaysia Plan 1966-1970, projects and schemes for the Division of Co-operative Development throughout Malaysia, costing some $60,000,000 have been drawn up. These projects are in addition to existing schemes and projects, and include schemes and projects designed to improve and uplift the economic standard of the rural people.

418. The major and more important projects in the First Malaysia Plan include a provision of $5,364,000 as seasonal loans to fight Padi Kuncha, $9,550,000 for Padi Purchase. Provisions for these projects have been greatly increased in order to provide funds for new padi double cropping areas which will come under the Muda River and Kemubu Project. Other important projects are $3,775,000 for Rural Transport Societies which will enable these societies to undertake bus, taxi and lorry services. A provision of $9,955,000 has been earmarked for financial assistance to Fisheries Societies, which will also provide for credit for societies in fishermen's resettlement schemes in Kedah and Pahang. A project which is very

much in favour and eagerly awaited by rural co-operators is the medium term credit for the purchase and redemption of holdings. Other projects under the First Malaysia Plan include the marketing of rubber, coffee, pineapples, and funds for consumer shops and for Replacement of Rice Mills. In order to equip the Movement in order to meet and overcome the problems which will be faced when all the projects are implemented, the education and publicity programme of the Movement will be improved and intensified. Liaison and co-ordination between the Rural and Urban Sectors of the Movement will be improved and every effort will be made to see that there will be interchange of aid and experience between them.

419. Also in order that the scope and policy of the Movement can be extended the Government is contemplating amendment to the Ordinance and its Rules.

F. Planning and Research

420. The Planning and Research Section of the Ministry is responsible for assembling essential data and information and correlating them for the purposes of formulating development policies. It also processes and evaluates development projects submitted by the various technical divisions of the Ministry. This Section has three branches:

(*a*) General Branch which deals with matters connected with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and other international organizations such as ECAFE, AARRO, Colombo Plan, etc.

(*b*) Economic Branch which carries out research and investigations on costs of production and other socio-economic factors effecting production. It makes economic projection on supplies and demands of agricultural produce.

(*c*) Marketing Branch which carries out research and investigations on the marketing of agricultural produce and assist in the formation of price and marketing policies.

421. The work of planning is carried out by a high level body consisting of the Heads of various technical divisions and Ministry officials. This body meets at regular intervals and one of its main functions is to ensure that any policy decision taken is based on the widest available data and information and a critical analysis of these. This planning body also makes sure that the necessary supervision and control are exercised in the implementation of the various plans and policies. The priorities of various projects and the implementation of the overall agricultural development effort is integrated and co-ordinated.

422. As research and investigations to provide basic and reliable information is a necessary adjunct of any planning programme, one of the main activities of the Section is to conduct economic studies and surveys. In 1964, two such economic surveys were undertaken viz.:

(*a*) a survey on the economics of smallholders coconut production to provide reliable and comprehensive information of coconut production and production factors, which it is hoped will provide Government with the necessary guidance for the broad formulation of policies and action programmes concerning the rehabilitation of the coconut industry;

(*b*) a fish marketing survey to show the pattern and trend of fish consumption and the structure of the marketing of fishing in the country. The information will enable the Government to formulate plans for the orderly development of fish marketing so as to ensure that fishermen get a greater return and that consumers are able to procure better quality fish at cheaper and stable prices.

Also in 1964, the Ministry sponsored an expert from the Ford Foundation

to examine the existing land tenure system relating to padi areas and the effectiveness of the Padi Cultivation Ordinance (Security of Tenure and Control of Land 1965). The Report of the expert is now being expected.

423. As statistics are the basic tools of research and planning, a Statistical Unit has been set up in the Ministry to co-ordinate and standardise the collection of statistical data relating to all the work of technical divisions of the Ministry. A nucleus of well trained recorders have been established at three localities for the collection of agricultural statistics. With the help of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, an agricultural statistician has recently arrived in the country to assist the Ministry in this aspect of its work.

424. The agricultural marketing system in this country is highly imperfact. These imperfections arise from the factors such as the small size of farm units, lack of know-how and marketing information, lack of grades and standards and rigidities in buying and selling operations, etc. Such imperfections in the marketing system contribute to high marketing costs and margins and low incomes to the primary producers. There is no doubt that improvement of agricultural marketing is now the most urgent and vital problem for the Government to address its attention, if measures to increase the productivity of farm areas is to achieve the desired results. The Ministry has been actively engaged during the past year in formulating plans for the establishment of a Federal Agricultural Marketing Authority which can co-ordinate and bring under its umbrella the whole spectrum of marketing activities, such as to promote marketing schemes, define marketing policies, allocate marketing roles and responsibilities, consolidate marketing activities and effect co-ordination of marketing improvment programmes between different Government and quasi-Government bodies. The need for such an authority stems from the premise that in the present circumstances in Malaysia there is a case for some form of Government intervention in the marketing of agricultural produce. The Ministry is advocating a new approach to marketing policy which would provide for some degree of compulsory co-operation and yet retain the flexibility that is so desirable to enable the free play of market forces.

425. The provision of adequate and satisfactory credit to primary producers has always received considerable attention from the Ministry. Under the existing system the Government provide agricultural credit through Co-operative Movement only. The need to set up an organisation or body to provide credit more efficiently and cheaply to the formers has long been realised and a Committee has been set up to consider the setting up of a Bank Ra'ayat.

MINISTRY OF LANDS AND MINES

A. Commissioner of Lands

426. With the re-shuffling of Cabinet in May 1964 following the General Elections, a new Ministry under the name of Ministry of Lands and Mines, was established, charged with the responsibility for the following Departments:

1. Commissioner of Lands, States of Malaya.
2. Department of Mines, Malaysia.
3. Survey Department, Malaysia.
4. Geological Survey—
   (*a*) States of Malaya.
   (*b*) Borneo Region.
5. Department of Forestry, States of Malaya.
6. Game Department, States of Malaya.
7. Department of Aborigine Affairs, States of Malaya.

427. Although land is a State subject under the Constitution and the State Commissioners of Land and Mines are responsible for efficient land administration, the advice of the Commissioner of Lands, States of Malaya has frequently been sought by the State Governments, public authorities as well as Federal Departments. The Commissioner of Lands, States of

Malaya has no executive or statutory powers over land administration in the States but for the purpose of co-ordination and uniformity in procedure, he continues to preside at the periodical conferences of Commissioners of Lands and Mines.

428. In his capacity as Federal Lands Commissioner, he not only signs the applications for lands required by the Federal Government for Federal purpose but also advises on the appropriate terms and conditions of alienation. Thus all Federal property including railway lands are vested in the Federal Lands Commissioner.

429. The difficulties of administering a Lands Office based on seven different land laws have long been realised. A National Land Code is essential if land administration is to be effectively regulated throughout the Federation. The passing of the National Land Code (Penang and Malacca Titles) Act, 1963 was the first step towards bringing the system of registration in these two States in line with the other States in Malaya. However, this law cannot be implemented until the National Land Code proper has been finally drafted and brought into force. The National Land Council has considered the final draft and it is expected that the Bill will be introduced at this sitting of the Parliament. The introduction of the National Land Code and its application to all the States of Malaya will bring about significant and valuable changes in the land administration.

430. The Commissioner of Lands, States of Malaya is also directly responsible for the implementation and progress of the Kelantan Land Settlement Scheme and the Perlis Land Administration Scheme which were launched in 1956 and 1960 respectively. The objective of both these schemes is to bring land registers up-to-date and in good order to ensure proper recording of rights that exist in land. It is believed that about 400,000 lots in Kelantan and 52,500 lots in Perlis are under occupation without proper survey.

431. The Kelantan Land Settlement Scheme in progressing satisfactorily having completed work in the District of Pasir Mas and now covering lands in Kota Bharu. Up to the end of 1964, a total of 71,169 cases have been settled, and 59,607 lots have been surveyed, of which 45,058 lots have been issued with titles. The comparative output of work in 1964 as against 1963 has shown a marked increase.

432. Achievements in the Perlis Land Administration Scheme are somewhat restricted as no such law as the Kelantan Land Settlement Ordinance, 1955 has yet been enforced. However, steps have been taken to legislate for a similar law in Perlis. Work in Perlis has continued in the Mukims of Paya, Padang Pauh and Abi. At the end of 1964, a total of 5,563 lots had been investigated on the field, and 3,484 lots were surveyed out of which 1,839 titles have been issued.

433. The Office of the Commissioner of Lands, States of Malaya, still continues its work in maintaining a Land Register of all Federal properties viz:

(i) all lands alienated for Federal purposes to the Federal Government under the existing land laws;

(ii) all Federal lands reserved under the land laws or lands which have become Federal lands by virtue of Article 83 (7) or 166 (4) of the Federal Constitution; and

(iii) all lands in the States of Penang and Malacca used for Federal purposes by virtue of Article 166 (3) of the Federal Constitution.

434. At the end of last year, 283 titled lots and 1,322 lots of Federal reserves together totalling more or less 7,484 acres of land have been investigated and recorded in the Register. The work has been satisfactory and shows an increase in the annual output from year to year.

B. Department of Mines

435. The chief role of the Department of Mines is to advise on all matters relating to the mining industry and exercise supervision and control over mining operations. The Research

Division of the Department with Headquarters in Ipoh provides a technical service for the mining community and is constantly employed in the development of improved methods of mineral recovery.

436. The Mineral Investigation Drilling Unit, operated jointly by the Department of Mines and Geological Survey, is currently employed in the task of scout prospecting of Malay Reservations at the Government's expense. Some encouraging results have been obtained, and it is expected that those areas designated as likely to be tin-bearing will shortly be developed by Malay companies and individuals. This is in accordance with Government's policy relating to Malay participation in the mining industry.

437. Tin production is one of the country's most important primary industries. During 1964 there was a marked increase in tin mining activity due to the incentive provided by the improved tin price. Production of tin-in-concentrates amounted to 60,004 tons as compared with 59,947 tons in 1963. Provided the price of tin is maintained at present levels production in 1965 could well exceed the 1964 total by a small margin.

438. Output of iron ore in 1964 totalled 6,400,000 tons as compared with 7,200,000 tons in 1963. In coming years some decrease in the rate of production appears unavoidable due to the exhaustion of the country's high grade deposits and reduced Japanese purchases. Bauxite production in 1964 exceeded the 1963 total by a small margin.

439. Production of crude oil in 1964 from the Miri oilfield in the State of Sarawak was slightly less than the 1963 total. The oil reserves of this field, which has been in production for many years, are declining year by year.

440. During 1964 increasing interest was shown by tin and oil companies in off-shore areas. Existing oil concessions and applications for tin and oil-prospecting licences now cover most of the continental shelf adjoining the coast lines of the States of Malaya and the Borneo States. In this respect it is the policy of the Government to encourage and facilitate the development of such mineral resources as may be found in off-shore areas.

C. Survey Department

441. The year 1964 has been one of considerable endeavour and progress in the map production branches of the Survey Department. Every effort has been made to meet the demands of Malaysia's Security Forces for topographical mapping both in the States of Malaya and Singapore and in the Borneo States. The Department has worked in close liaison with British mapping agencies, carrying out the basic mapping in Sabah and Sarawak at 1 : 50,000 scale, and assistance with both money and technical effort has been given wherever possible.

442. The National Mapping Committee, set up in 1963, has formulated mapping policies and co-ordinated mapping effort and it is hoped that its recommendation to establish a Directorate of National Mapping will be effected within the near future so that its policies may be directed with greater efficiency and determination. It is of interest to note that in 1964 the Survey Department printed 792,589 maps, most of which were for use by the Security Forces.

443. A Bilateral Map Exchange Agreement was concluded with the Director of Military Survey, War Office, London and there is now a free exchange of mapping to the mutual benefit of Malaysia and its allies.

444. In order to keep pace with the progress in cartography, delegates were sent to international conferences like the Photogrammetric Congress in Lisbon and the U.N. Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Far East in Manila. The Chief Cartographer and the Chief Photolithographer were also sent on a short course to Japan under Colombo Plan arrangements to have an insight of the latest developments in cartography.

445. The Revenue Branches of the Survey Department have continued to

carry out their functions, and have been able to keep pace with all field survey requirements of the Development Plan. Confrontation has tended to put these activities in the shade, but development has in no way been neglected. The number of lots surveyed during 1964 was 58,758 as compared with 61,926 in 1963.

446. Future policy in mapping is to build up the Survey Department's potential to enable it to accept full reponsibility for Malaysia by 1970. The creation of Malaysia has increased the Department's responsibility for mapping by some 200%, and without the Directorate of National Mapping, a National Map Library, improved facilities and organisation in both the topographical and cartographic branches and a proper system of map holding and distribution there would be considerable danger of the Department failing to meet its commitments.

447. On the revenue survey side, the Department's policy is to continue to play its part in the development of the country and also to meet the demands for ordinary alienation under the lands laws. There is particular concern for clearing a heavy backlog of office work and the preparation of titles and every effort will be made to keep a true balance between the emplacing of people on land and the finalising of the alienation process by the issue of title.

D. Geological Survey
States of Malaya

448. The results of the First Reconnaissance Geological Survey of the States of Malaya was completed and published in 1931. Since that date, detailed investigations have been interrupted successively by World War II, the Emergency, and shortages of staff since 1957. Despite these handicaps it has been possible to complete by the end of 1964 fieldwork for long-term regional mapping of geology and mineral resources on the detailed 1 : 63,360 (one inch to represent one mile) scale for 40% of the country and to prepare draft detailed geological maps on this scale for 35% of the country. All these maps are available at Headquarters for reference by interested prospectors. The 1 : 500,000 geological map (6th edition) will be published this year and the detailed district maps will follow as rapidly as final drawing and litho-print processing will permit.

449. In addition to these mapping tasks the Department is constantly increasing the number and scope of its short-term investigation in the fields of economic minerals distribution and development, groundwater for domestic and industrial use, and of site investigation for hydro-electric and irrigation works.

450. As evidence by the large numbers of enquiries, both written and personal received, the progressive policy of providing a consultative mineral information service to all those interested has encouraged continued mineral prospection by mining companies in Malaya, especially notable being the present interest being displayed by companies in off-shore exploration and by the recent formation of Conzinc Riotinto Malaysia Limited for tin prospection.

451. The Mineral Investigation Drilling Unit, controlled jointly by the Geological Survey and the Department of Mines, is currently engaged in evaluating the mineral potentialities of Malay Reservations in the States of Perak, Selangor and Pahang.

E. Geological Survey
States of Borneo

452. When Malaysia was formed on 16th September, 1963, the Geological Survey Department, British Territories in Borneo became a branch of the Geological Survey, Malaysia, but retained its identity as an autonomous Federal Government department. The Borneo Branch, known as the Geological Survey, Borneo Region, Malaysia, continues to operate in the States of Sarawak and Sabah, formerly North Borneo, but no longer undertakes work in the self-governing State of Brunei.

453. The policy of the Geological Survey in Borneo remains unchanged, that is, primarily, to compile and disseminate through the medium of

published maps and reports fundamental information concerning the geology and mineral resources of the region.

454. Reconnaissance geological mapping was completed in the Dent Peninsular area of Sabah. The mapping of this area completes the reconnaissance coverage of the Borneo Region. Detailed mapping of the Bau, Penrisen and Serian areas of West Sarawak continued during the year, but work near the Kalimantan border was handicapped by the prevailing state of emergency, caused by increased incursions of Indonesian bandits and guerillas. Fieldwork on Bulletins and Reports over specific areas continued in spite of these difficulties.

F. Department of Forestry

455. One notable event that took place in 1964 was a visit by a Forestry expert from Canada as a member of a team connected with natural resources investigations. The visit gave impetus to the Forest Resources Reconnaissance Survey work carried out by the Forest Research Institute, an investigation which was started in a very modest way in 1962. Since then it was found that the survey keyed in very well with the work of the Technical Sub-Committee on Land Capability Classification. The expert then found that it would serve the purpose for which it was intended.

456. The survey is aimed at securing information on the qualitative and quantitative potential of our forests. Such information will serve many purposes. An important one is that it is basic in the study of the development of forest industries. The Institute received many enquiries about such information. Such enquiries came from the Canadian team, MIDFL, and surveyors from Japan on the development of pulp and paper industries, etc. Towards the end of the year under review a Forest Resources Reconnaissance Survey report for the State of Pahang was in its final stage of preparation while field work moved to Johore.

457. Pending the result of the survey, on which the formulation of a permanent national forest policy depends, a course of action has been taken for an interim policy to be adopted. In the meanwhile the Department continued its work of replacing virgin forest with its inherent low productivity with a new crop of a higher potential in accordance with scientific management.

458. Research on forest plantations continued to be carried out, and a decision was made to lay sample plots in the conifers forest plantations in the various States for the purpose of obtaining growth data. Work of reforesting sheet lalang areas was extended and equipment necessary for fighting forest fires was purchased. Studies on grafting of pines continued promisingly. During the year the Botany Section published a research pamphlet entitled "Keys for the Non-Dipterocarp Timber Trees of Malaya Based on Field Characters." It also revised and reprinted the "Pocket Check List of Timber Trees." Cataloguing of the entire botanical collections of the Section was also started. Towards the end of the year a Forest Botanist was recurited to fill an appointment which had remained vacant for the last eight years.

459. A new bandmill and accessories ordered from overseas arrived to augment the existing equipment for research in sawmilling. Specific tests were carried out by the forest products side of research in addition to routine investigations. Among them were tests on the mechanical strength of packing boxes; seasoning of Tualang railway sleepers, a species not acceptable to the Malayan Railways on account of defects developing during seasoning; the effect on the rate of seasoning by using stickers of varying dimensions; absorption of moisture by timber after seasoning; and control of blue-stain in timber. Routine tests included those on thinning materials from pine plantations of the Forest Research Institute. The results of tests reported or published included those of the mechanical strength of packing boxes.

control of blue-stain and the standard tests for Tualang and Yemane species.

460. The measurement/enumeration/assessment of volume sample plots continued to be performed and such work was done in Malacca, Perlis and Selangor. The result of a work in this field of research and in respect of Batai was published.

G. Game Department

461. Wild life conservation and control continue to be the main concern of the Game Department. Visitors, local as well as work tourists, to the Taman Negara are on the increase. The Park now has a modern four-roomed rest house and two-roomed chalets to cater to the comfort of visitors. All visitors have nothing but praise for our country's only National Park. Additional amenities are being planned and every effort will be made to maintain the natural beauty of the Park and the high standard of accommodation and service as "the attraction" to world tourism.

H. Department of Aborigines

462. At the end of 1964 the Department had made satisfactory progress in promoting the social and economic welfare of the Orang Asli. In our rural development programme 15 pattern settlements have now been established in the various States, each with new dwelling houses, community centres, access roads and other facilities. In addition a number of minor agriculture projects have been implemented including the provision of live-stock, seedlings and constructions of fish ponds.

463. Progress in Orang Asli education has been encouraging. There are now 63 special schools for Orang Asli children, and these together with normal Malay and English schools cater for about 3,225 children. In addition 2,623 Orang Asli attend adult education classes.

464. There has been a great expansion in the medical facilities for the Orang Asli especially in the "Flying Doctor Service" which now covers 42 deep-jungle medical posts and 45 deep-jungle evacuation posts. The hospital at Gombak has been enlarged and now caters for an average of 300 patients.

465. The Government will continue to promote the social and economic welfare of the Orang Asli, especially through more intensive rural development, education and health programmes with the ultimate aim of integrating the Orang Asli with the rest of the national community.