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Wednesday
14th June, 1967

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

DEWAN RA'AYAT
(HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES)

OFFICIAL REPORT

FOURTH SESSION OF THE SECOND PARLIAMENT OF MALAYSIA

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KUALA LUMPUR
1968

MALAYSIA

DEWAN RA'AYAT

(HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES)

Official Report

Fourth Session of the Second Dewan Ra'ayat

Wednesday, 14th June, 1967

The House met at Four o'clock p.m.

PRESENT:

The Honourable Mr Speaker, DATO' CHIK MOHAMED YUSUF BIN SHEIKH ABDUL RAHMAN, S.P.M.P., J.P., Dato' Bendahara, Perak.

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

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

" the Minister of Finance, TUN TAN SIEW SIN, S.S.M., J.P. (Melaka Tengah).

" the Minister of Transport, TAN SRI HAJI SARDON BIN HAJI JUBIR, P.M.N. (Pontian Utara).

" the Minister of Education, TUAN MOHAMED KHIR JOHAR (Kedah Tengah).

" the Minister of Health, TUAN BAHAMAN BIN SAMSUDIN (Kuala Pilah).

" the Minister of Commerce and Industry, DR LIM SWEE J.P. (Larut Selatan).

" the Minister for Welfare Services, TUAN HAJI ABDUL HAMID KHAN BIN HAJI SAKHAWAT ALI KHAN, J.M.N., J (Batang Padang).

" the Minister for Sarawak Affairs, TAN SRI TEMENGG JUGAH ANAK BARIENG, P.M.N., P.D.K. (Sarawak).

" the Minister of Information and Broadcasting and M Culture, Youth and Sports, TUAN SENU BIN ABDUI (Kubang Pasu Barat).

" the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives, Tu MOHAMED GHAZALI BIN HAJI JAWI (Ulu Perak).

" the Minister of Lands and Mines and Minister o TUAN ABDUL-RAHMAN BIN YA'KUB (Sarawak).

" the Assistant Minister of National and Rural I TUAN SULAIMAN BIN BULON, P.J.K. (Bagan Dato

ne Honourable the Assistant Minister of Culture, Youth and Sports, DATO' ENGKU MUHSEIN BIN ABDUL KADIR, J.M.N., S.M.T., P.J.K. (Trengganu Tengah).

„ the Assistant Minister of Education, TUAN LEE SIOK YEW, A.M.N., P.J.K. (Sepang).

„ the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Health, TUAN IBRAHIM BIN ABDUL RAHMAN, J.M.N. (Seberang Tengah).

„ the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Labour, TUAN LEE SAN CHOON, K.M.N. (Segamat Selatan).

„ the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Finance, TUAN ALI BIN HAJI AHMAD (Pontian Selatan).

„ the Parliamentary Secretary to the Deputy Prime Minister, TUAN CHEN WING SUM (Damansara).

„ TUAN ABDUL GHANI BIN ISHAK, A.M.N. (Melaka Utara).

„ TUAN ABDUL KARIM BIN ABU, A.M.N. (Melaka Selatan).

„ TUAN ABDUL RAHMAN BIN HAJI TALIB, P.J.K. (Kuantan).

„ WAN ABDUL RAHMAN BIN DATU TUANKU BUJANG, A.B.S. (Sarawak).

„ TUAN HAJI ABDUL RASHID BIN HAJI JAIS (Sabah).

„ TUAN ABDUL RAZAK BIN HAJI HUSSIN (Lipis).

„ TUAN ABDUL SAMAD BIN GUL AHMAD MIANJI (Pasir Mas Hulu).

„ DATO' ABDULLAH BIN ABDULRAHMAN, S.M.T., Dato' Bijaya di-Raja (Kuala Trengganu Selatan).

„ Y.A.M. TUNKU ABDULLAH IBNI AL-MARHUM TUANKU ABDUL RAHMAN, P.P.T. (Rawang).

„ TUAN HAJI ABDULLAH BIN HAJI MOHD. SALLEH, A.M.N., S.M.J., P.I.S. (Segamat Utara).

„ TUAN HAJI ABU BAKAR BIN HAMZAH, J.P. (Bachok).

„ TUAN HAJI AHMAD BIN ABDULLAH, S.M.K. (Kelantan Hilir).

„ TUAN AHMAD BIN ARSHAD, A.M.N. (Muar Utara).

„ TUAN HAJI AHMAD BIN SA'AID, J.P. (Seberang Utara).

„ O.K.K. DATU ALIUDDIN BIN DATU HARUN, P.D.K. (Sabah).

„ DR AWANG BIN HASSAN, S.M.J. (Muar Selatan).

„ TUAN AZIZ BIN ISHAK (Muar Dalam).

, TUAN JONATHAN BANGAU ANAK RENANG, A.B.S. (Sarawak).

, PENGARAH BANYANG ANAK JANTING, P.B.S. (Sarawak).

TUAN CHAN CHONG WEN, A.M.N. (Kluang Selatan).

TUAN CHAN SEONG YOON (Setapak).

TUAN CHEW BIOW CHUON (Bruas).

TUAN CHIA CHIN SHIN, A.B.S. (Sarawak).

TUAN FRANCIS CHIA NYUK TONG (Sabah).

TUAN CHIN FOON (Ulu Kinta).

TUAN D. A. DAGO ANAK RANDAN *alias* DAGOK ANAK RANDEN (Sarawak).

TUAN C. V. DEVAN NAIR (Bungsar).

TUAN EDWIN ANAK TANGKUN (Sarawak).

The Honourable TUAN SYED ESA BIN ALWEE, J.M.N., S.M.J., P.I.S. (Batu Pahat Dalam).

„ DATIN HAJJAH FATIMAH BINTI HAJI ABDUL MAJID (Johor Bahru Timor).

„ TAN SRI FATIMAH BINTI HAJI HASHIM, P.M.N. (Jitra-Padang Terap).

„ TUAN S. FAZUL RAHMAN, A.D.K. (Sabah).

„ DATU GANIE GILONG, P.D.K., J.P. (Sabah).

„ TUAN GANING BIN JANGKAT (Sabah).

„ TUAN GEH CHONG KEAT, K.M.N. (Penang Utara).

„ TUAN HANAFI BIN MOHD. YUNUS, A.M.N., J.P. (Kulim Utara).

„ TUAN HANAFIAH BIN HUSSAIN, A.M.N. (Jerai).

„ TUAN HARUN BIN ABDULLAH, A.M.N., J.P. (Baling).

„ WAN HASSAN BIN WAN DAUD (Tumpat).

„ TUAN STANLEY HO NGUN KHIU, A.D.K. (Sabah).

„ TUAN HUSSEIN BIN TO' MUDA HASSAN, A.M.N. (Raub).

„ DATO' HAJI HUSSEIN BIN MOHD. NOORDIN, D.P.M.P., A.M.N., P.J.K. (Parit).

„ TUAN HUSSEIN BIN SULAIMAN (Ulu Kelantan).

„ TUAN HAJI HUSSAIN RAHIMI BIN HAJI SAMAN, J.P. (Kota Bharu Hulu).

„ TUAN IKHWAN ZAINI, K.M.N. (Sarawak).

„ TUN DR ISMAIL BIN DATO' HAJI ABDUL RAHMAN, S.S.M., P.M.N (Johor Timor).

„ TUAN ISMAIL BIN IDRIS (Penang Selatan).

„ PENGHULU JINGGUT ANAK ATTAN, K.M.N., Q.M.C., A.B.S. (Sarawak).

„ TUAN KAM WOON WAH, J.P. (Sitiawan).

„ TUAN THOMAS KANA, K.M.N. (Sarawak).

„ TUAN KHOO PENG LOONG (Sarawak).

„ TUAN EDMUND LANGGU ANAK SAGA (Sarawak).

„ TUAN LEE SECK FUN, K.M.N. (Tanjong Malim).

„ TUAN AMADEUS MATHEW LEONG, A.D.K., J.P. (Sabah).

„ DATO' LING BENG SIEW, P.N.B.S. (Sarawak).

„ TUAN LIM PEE HUNG, P.J.K. (Alor Star).

„ DR MAHATHIR BIN MOHAMAD (Kota Star Selatan).

„ TUAN T. MAHIMA SINGH, J.M.N., J.P. (Port Dickson).

„ TUAN C. JOHN ONDU MAJAKIL (Sabah).

„ DATO' DR HAJI MEGAT KHAS, D.P.M.P., J.P., P.J.K. (Kuala Kangsar).

„ TUAN MOHD. ARIF SALLEH, A.D.K. (Sabah).

„ DATO' MOHAMED ASRI BIN HAJI MUDA, S.P.M.K. (Pasir Puteh).

„ TUAN MOHD. DAUD BIN ABDUL SAMAD (Besut).

„ TUAN MOHAMED IDRIS BIN MATSIL, J.M.N., P.J.K (Jelebu-Jempol).

„ TUAN MOHD. TAHIR BIN ABDUL MAJID, S.M.S., (Kuala Langat).

he Honourable TUAN HAJI MOHAMED YUSOF BIN MAHMUD, A.M.N. (Temerloh).
„ TUAN MOHD. ZAHIR BIN HAJI ISMAIL, J.M.N. (Sungei Patani).
„ WAN MOKHTAR BIN AHMAD (Kemaman).
„ TUAN HAJI MOKHTAR BIN HAJI ISMAIL (Perlis Selatan).
„ TUAN MUHAMMAD FAKHRUDDIN BIN HAJI ABDULLAH (Pasir Mas Hilir).
„ TUAN HAJI MUHAMMAD SU'AUT BIN HAJI MUHD. TAHIR, A.B.S. (Sarawak).
„ DATO' HAJI MUSTAPHA BIN HAJI ABDUL JABAR, D.P.M.S., A.M.N., J.P. (Sabak Bernam).
„ TUAN MUSTAPHA BIN AHMAD (Tanah Merah).
„ TAN SRI NIK AHMAD KAMIL, D.K., S.P.M.K., S.J.M.K., P.M.N., P.Y.G.P., Dato' Sri Setia Raja (Kota Bharu Hilir).
„ TUAN NG FAH YAM (Batu Gajah).
„ TUAN ONG KEE HUI (Sarawak).
„ TUAN HAJI OTHMAN BIN ABDULLAH (Hilir Perak).
„ TUAN OTHMAN BIN ABDULLAH, A.M.N. (Perlis Utara).
„ TUAN HAJI RAHMAT BIN HAJI DAUD, A.M.N. (Johor Bahru Barat).
„ TUAN RAMLI BIN OMAR (Krian Darat).
„ TUAN HAJI REDZA BIN HAJI MOHD. SAID, P.J.K., J.P. (Rembau-Tampin).
„ RAJA ROME BIN RAJA MA'AMOR, P.J.K., J.P. (Kuala Selangor).
„ TUAN SANDOM ANAK NYUAK (Sarawak).
„ TUAN SEAH TENG NGIAB, P.I.S. (Muar Pantai).
„ TUAN D. R. SEENIVASAGAM (Ipoh).
„ TUAN SENAWI BIN ISMAIL, P.J.K. (Seberang Selatan).
„ TUAN SNG CHIN JOO (Sarawak).
„ TUAN SOH AH TECK (Batu Pahat).
„ TUAN SULEIMAN BIN ALI (Dungun).
„ TUAN SULEIMAN BIN HAJI TAIB (Krian Laut).
„ PENGIRAN TAHIR PETRA (Sabah).
„ TUAN TAJUDIN BIN ALI, P.J.K. (Larut Utara).
„ TUAN TAI KUAN YANG (Kulim-Bandar Bharu).
„ TUAN TAMA WENG TINGGANG WAN (Sarawak).
, TUAN TAN CHENG BEE, A.M.N., J.P. (Bagan).
TUAN TAN TOH HONG (Bukit Bintang).
TUAN TAN TSAK YU (Sarawak).
TUAN TIAH ENG BEE (Kluang Utara).
TUAN YEH PAO TZE (Sabah).
TUAN HAJI ZAKARIA BIN HAJI MOHD. TAIB, P.J.K. (Langat).

ABSENT:

ble the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications, TUN V. T. SAMBANTHAN, S.S.M., P.M.N. (Sungei Siput).
the Minister for Local Government and Housing, TUAN KHAW KAI-BOH, P.J.K. (Ulu Selangor).
the Minister of Labour, TUAN V. MANICKAVASAGAM, J.M.N., P.J.K. (Klang).

The Honourable the Assistant Minister without Portfolio, TUAN HAJI ABDUL KHALID BIN AWANG OSMAN (Kota Star Utara).

„ the Assistant Minister of Finance, DR NG KAM POH, J.P. (Telok Anson).

„ WAN ABDUL KADIR BIN ISMAIL, P.P.T. (Kuala Trengganu Utara).

„ PUAN AJIBAH BINTI ABOL (Sarawak).

„ TUAN CHAN SIANG SUN, A.M.N., P.J.K. (Bentong).

„ TUAN HAJI HAMZAH BIN ALANG, A.M.N., P.J.K. (Kapar).

„ TAN SRI SYED JA'AFAR BIN HASAN ALBAR, P.M.N. (Johor Tenggara).

„ TUAN KADAM ANAK KIAI (Sarawak).

„ DR LIM CHONG EU (Tanjong).

„ TUAN LIM KEAN SIEW (Dato Kramat).

„ TUAN PETER LO SU YIN (Sabah).

„ TUAN JOSEPH DAVID MANJAJI (Sabah).

„ ORANG TUA MOHAMMAD DARA BIN LANGPAD (Sabah).

„ TUN DATU MUSTAPHA BIN DATU HARUN, S.M.N., P.D.K. (Sabah).

„ TUAN QUEK KAI DONG, J.P. (Seremban Timor).

„ DATO' S. P. SEENIVASAGAM, D.P.M.P., P.M.P., J.P. (Menglembu).

„ TUAN SIM BOON LIANG, A.B.S. (Sarawak).

„ TUAN SIOW LOONG HIN, P.J.K. (Seremban Barat).

„ DR TAN CHEE KHOON (Batu).

„ TUAN TAN KEE GAK (Bandar Melaka).

„ TUAN TOH THEAM HOCK (Kampar).

„ TUAN STEPHEN YONG KUET TZE (Sarawak).

PRAYERS

(Mr Speaker *in the Chair*)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY MR SPEAKER

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

Mr Speaker: Ahli[2] Yang Berhormat, saya hendak mema'alumkan kapada M ini, pada pagi tadi Majlis ini telah menghadap Duli Yang Maha Mulia Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong di-dalam Dewan ini. Duli Yang Mulia dengan limpah kurnia-nya telah mengeluarkan Titah Uchapan k kedua[2] Majlis Parlimen. Saya telah mengarahkan ia-itu satu salinan uc itu di-beri kapada Ahli[2] Majlis ini yang di-chetak dalam Parliamentary D

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

Dalam masa dua belas bulan semenjak Beta menyampaikan uchapan tuan[2] dalam majlis pembukaan penggal yang ketiga Parlimen dahulu l peristiwa yang besar telah berlaku. Umpama-nya konferantasi yang sa-lama tiga tahun itu telah tamat dan suatu Perjanjian bagi memulehkar Perhubongan antara Malaysia dengan Indonesia telah di-tanda tangani.

kita telah memulehkan sa-mula perhubongan diplomatik dengan Filipina dan Pakistan. Oleh kerana kita tiada bermusoh²an lagi dengan negara² itu maka dapat-lah Kerajaan Beta menumpukan lebeh banyak lagi perhatian dan usaha-nya untok menyelesaikan masa'elah² mengenai masharakat dan ekonomi yang mesti di-hadapi untok memajukan negara.

Pada tahun yang lalu kita telah mula melaksanakan Ranchangan Malaysia Yang Pertama. Kita telah menchapai kemajuan ekonomi yang memuaskan hati kita-itu keluaran hasil dan pendapatan orang sa-orang telah bertambah. Kerajaan dan pehak persendirian telah terus menerus menanam modal dengan banyak-nya untok menguatkan ekonomi Malaysia supaya lebeh banyak lagi barang² di-keluarkan, lebeh banyak lagi perkhidmatan² di-adakan dan lebeh banyak lagi peluang bagi ra'ayat Malaysia mendapat pekerjaan. Usaha² mengelokkan lagi kemudahan² pelabohan dan keretapi sedang di-jalankan. Badan² berkanun masing² terus menerus menjalankan tugas-nya yang penting.

Sementara pehak persendirian akan terus menerus menanam modal dengan bertambah banyak, usaha pembangunan oleh Kerajaan di-jangka akan di-jalan-kan dengan lebeh giat lagi dalam tahun 1967 daripada tahun 1966. Ranchangan² pembangunan kita sedang di-jalankan dengan lebeh giat lagi kerana Kerajaan Beta berusaha hendak menggunakan modal dan tenaga yang ada di-negeri ini. Ada-lah juga di-harapkan bahawa kita akan mendapat lebeh banyak lagi bantuan daripada negara² luar untok melaksanakan Ranchangan Malaysia Yang Pertama dalam tahun yang kedua. Kerajaan Beta telah menjalankan usaha² menerangkan kapada negara² yang menjadi ahli Kumpulan Penasihat Bantuan kapada Malaysia betapa mustahak-nya Malaysia mendapat bantuan dan sebagai hasil daripada usaha² itu, Kerajaan² Canada, Jepun, Belanda, Peranchis, Belgium, Britain dan Amerika Sharikat telah pun menawarkan pinjaman bagi membantu Malaysia. Malaysia juga telah mendapat tawaran bantuan bagi membena sa-batang jalan raya dari Timor ka-Barat di-Sabah, menghubongkan Jesselton dengan Sandakan. Sa-lain daripada itu perundingan² sedang di-jalankan dengan Bank Dunia bagi mendapat bantuan pinjaman bagi projek² besar saperti projek² parit dan tayer dan mungkin juga untok projek² kemajuan tanah, pelajaran, salan ayer dan talikom. Akhir sa-kali kita sambut baik keputusan Kerajaan Australia dan juga Kerajaan New Zealand hendak terus memberi bantuan² per-nan dan juga bantuan² ekonomi kapada Malaysia. Satu Perwakilan Bantuan Shanan Australia baharu sahaja menamatkan lawatan-nya ka-Negeri ini bagi etapkan chara² Kerajaan Australia boleh membantu kita hingga akhir tahun . Kita menguchapkan berbanyak² terima kaseh bagi semua bantuan yang ri dan sikap persahabatan yang di-tunjokkan kapada kita.

u perusahaan yang baru yang akan memberi keuntongan yang besar kapada mi Negara kita akan di-lancharkan, ia-itu perusahaan perkapalan kebang-Perdana Menteri Beta telah pun mendapat akuan daripada Kerajaan Jepun memberi dua buah kapal sebagai bukti yang menunjokkan rasa muhibbah Jepun terhadap pendudok² Malaysia. Sebagaimana yang di-terangkan oleh Menteri Beta, pemberian ini bukan-lah merupakan satu bayaran ganti rana kerugian² yang di-tanggong oleh ra'ayat jelata Negeri ini semasa an dahulu tidak-lah dapat di-nilaikan. Dengan dua buah kapal ini h di-mulakan perusahaan perkapalan kebangsaan bersama² dengan Negeri ini, dan juga negara² jiran yang akan tertarek hati untok masok bersama² dengan kita. Kerajaan Beta berharap bahawa dengan per-ang kechil ini, maka dapat-lah kita meletakkan satu asas yang tegoh ju ka-hadapan sa-langkah demi sa-langkah sa-hingga dapat-lah Negara unyai satu perusahaan perkapalan kebangsaan yang menchukopi bagi kita, kerana pada hari ini Negara kita terpaksa mengeluarkan wang 275 juta ringgit pada tiap² tahun untok tambang menghantarkan hasil² kita ka-negeri lain.

Kerajaan Beta sedang bersunggoh² menjalankan dasar membanyakkan puncha² ekonomi dengan lebeh mengutamakan usaha menanam kelapa sawit dan lain² tanaman, meluaskan perusahaan kayu kayan dan menambah kemajuan perusahaan.

Suatu perkara yang menggalakkan ia-lah dalam masa lima tahun yang lalu penggantian impot telah menchapai kemajuan yang besar dan telah banyak menolong kita berjimat membelanjakan wang di-negeri asing. Mulai dari sekarang Pusat Daya Pengeluaran Negara, Lembaga Kemajuan Perusahaan Persekutuan serta Yayasan Sukatan dan Darjah yang baharu di-tubohkan itu akan memainkan peranan yang bertambah penting bagi mengembangkan perusahaan.

Kerajaan Beta akan memperhebatkan usaha membaiki lagi keadaan ekonomi pendudok² luar bandar. Dengan menanam sa-jenis beneh padi baharu yang di-namakan padi Ria, keluaran padi akan bertambah kira² 1,200 gantang sa-ekar, ia-itu lebeh tiga kali banyak-nya daripada keluaran padi pukul rata pada sa-ekar di-Negeri ini. Dengan yang demikian dan dengan bertambah-nya sawah² padi yang di-tanam dua kali sa-tahun maka akan bertambah-lah pendapatan pendudok² luar bandar tiada berapa lama lagi. Undang² Persatuan Peladang² bagi menubohkan badan² berkuasa sendiri yang di-anjorkan oleh peladang² itu sendiri telah di-luluskan pada awal tahun ini. Tujuan-nya ia-lah hendak menjaga kepentingan peladang² itu sendiri. Beberapa ranchangan untok mengelokkan lagi pasaran padi yang di-jalankan oleh Lembaga Pasaran Pertanian Persekutuan telah juga di-mulakan. Banyak lagi tanah akan di-beri kapada pendudok² untok menanam getah, kelapa sawit dan lain² tanaman. Kerajaan Beta akan sentiasa melaksanakan langkah² supaya nelayan² akan bertambah chekap dan boleh mendapat ikan dengan lebeh banyak lagi. Langkah² permulaan bagi melengkapi perusahaan menangkap ikan dengan alat² moden telah di-jalankan. Sa-buah Jabatan Teknologi Makanan untok menjalankan penyelidekan berkenaan dengan memperoses dan mengetinkan makanan termasok ikan, sayor²an dan buah²an telah di-tubohkan.

Dalam lapangan pelajaran pula, Kerajaan Beta akan lebeh mengutamakan pelajaran latehan pekerjaan dan sedang bersunggoh² berusaha mengadakan guru² bagi berbagai² sekolah teknik di-Malaysia. Satu kejayaan yang besar telah di-chapai pada tahun yang lalu manakala penuntut² dapat mengambil pada kali yang pertama-nya Pepereksaan Sijil Persekolahan Tinggi dalam bahasa kebangsaan. Kerajaan Beta juga akan mendirikan sa-buah Maktab Tinggi atau Universiti Kolej di-Pulau Pinang dari wang pinjaman yang di-harap akan di-dapati dari Kerajaan Jepun. Beta perchaya Universiti di-Pulau Pinang itu kelak akan memberi peluang yang lebeh besar kapada penuntut² Negeri ini dan segenap gulongan untok mendapatkan pelajaran tinggi.

Dalam usaha menambahkan lagi kemudahan² perubatan dan kesihatan Kerajaan Beta telah dapat menchapai kemajuan terus menerus. Dasar mengadakan ranchangan rumah murah dalam tiap² bandar sedang di-jalankan dan Kerajaan Beta sedang giat mengkaji chadangan hendak menubohkan sa-buah Lembaga Kemajuan dan Perumahan Pusat yang akan menchepatkan lagi usaha mendirikan rumah bagi orang ramai dan juga chadangan hendak mengadakan suatu undang² yang membolehkan wang yang lain daripada wang Kerajaan di-gunakan bagi tujuan mendirikan rumah.

Dua hari dahulu satu lagi kemajuan telah terchatit dalam sejarah sistem mata-wang kita manakala wang Malaysia yang baharu telah di-keluarkan oleh Bank Negara Malaysia untok menggantikan wang Tanah Melayu yang di-keluarkan oleh Lembaga Surohanjaya Wang dahulu. Kerajaan Beta berasa amat sukachita kerana semua gulongan ra'ayat Negeri kita ini menaroh keyakinan terhadap wang baharu itu dan merasa bangga dengan-nya.

Satu Rang Undang² berkenaan dengan perhubongan perusahaan untok meng-elokkan lagi undang² yang ada sekarang ini supaya terpakai di-seluroh Malaysia akan di-bentangkan dalam penggal Parlimen kali ini. Undang² Pekerjaan tahun 1955 akan di-pinda untok menambah kuat-kuasa-nya. Satu sekim Insuran Kebajikan Pekerja yang akan memberi faedah wang lebeh sa-kali ganda banyak-nya daripada jumlah yang di-untokkan sekarang ini kerana kechachatan hingga tiada boleh bekerja lagi dan kerana sa-saorang pekerja yang menang-gong nafkah keluarga-nya mati akan di-lancharkan dalam tahun ini. Orang² sakit dan orang² bersalin akan juga mendapat bantuan daripada sekim itu.

Lembaga Kumpulan Wang Perpindahan Malaysia telah di-tubohkan pada penghujong tahun lalu bagi mengator kerja memindahkan buroh ka-Sabah. Sa-banyak 400 orang pekerja dan 264 orang tanggongan mereka telah pun di-pindahkan oleh Lembaga itu ka-beberapa buah ladang di-Sabah. Lembaga itu berchadang hendak menghantar lebeh kurang 1,200 orang pekerja dari Malaysia Barat ka-Sabah dalam tahun ini. Ada-lah di-harapkan bahawa usaha memindah-kan pekerja² ka-Sabah itu bukan sahaja akan menambah bilangan pekerja² yang sangat kurang di-Sabah bahkan juga akan membantu memajukan ekonomi di-Negeri itu dengan lebeh chepat lagi.

Kerajaan Beta amat sedar bahawa hanya dengan mengadakan ranchangan² pembangunan yang besar dan tersusun, ekonomi Negeri ini tiada akan maju dan peluang² bagi ra'ayat mendapat kerja tiada akan bertambah, kechuali ran-changan² itu telah di-laksanakan dengan sa-penoh²-nya oleh pehak Kerajaan dan juga pehak persendirian. Semua ranchangan itu hanya dapat di-laksanakan jika perkhidmatan 'awam chekap dan jujor. Oleh hal yang demikian Kerajaan Beta sedang berusaha dengan segala daya-upaya-nya supaya alat pentadbiran bertambah chekap. Kemudahan² bagi melateh kakitangan² Kerajaan akan di-tambah lagi sa-telah di-tubohkan Bahagian Kemajuan Pentadbiran. Dalam pada itu tindakan sedang di-jalankan untok menyusun sa-mula pembahagian kaki-tangan² di-dalam semua Jabatan Kerajaan untok mengurangkan perbelanjaan pentadbiran. Bahagian Penchegah Rasuah akan di-susun sa-mula dan di-jadikan satu bahagian yang berasingan dan di-lengkapi dengan sa-chukup-nya supaya dapat bahagian itu menjalankan tugas²-nya dengan sempurna. Dengan hal yang demikian, dapat-lah dengan seberapa yang boleh apa² perbuatan rasuah ang sedikit² wujud di-negeri ini di-chegah dan di-hapuskan.

Faham Komiunis dan gerakan sabersib maseh lagi menjadi satu anchaman ng besar kapada keselamatan Malaysia. Baru² ini anasir² ini telah melakukan rakan keganasan dengan sechara berterang-terang di-Sarawak, dan juga meng-akan beberapa gerakan tunjok perasaan di-Malaysia Barat dengan tidak ada arang sebab yang munasabah. Tindakan mereka itu telah menyebabkan bul-nya pertemporan dengan pegawai² keamanan dan menyebabkan kerugian ada ahli² perniagaan. Kejadian yang saperti ini berlaku juga di-beberapa pat yang lain saperti di-Hongkong dengan sechara yang lebeh besar. Ada-lah lapati bahawa gerakan² yang mereka lakukan itu ia-lah dengan arahan atau ntah dari kuasa luar supaya timbul kekachauan dan huru-hara di-Tenggara . Sunggoh pun bagitu Beta sangat-lah bergembira dan tertarek hati kerana kan ini tidak mendapat sebarang sokongan daripada ra'ayat Beta yang ta'at . Pasokan² keselamatan Malaysia pada masa ini ada-lah bertanggong-jawab an sepenoh-nya untok menjaga keselamatan Negara kita. Dengan ber-ah-nya tanggong-jawab² keselamatan itu, maka mustahak-lah Kerajaan Beta besarkan lagi bukan sahaja Pasokan Tentera Malaysia tetapi juga Angkatan Malaysia dan Angkatan Udara di-Raja Malaysia.

ajaan Beta ada-lah berusaha menjalankan dasar luar negeri yang bebas mengekalkan perhubongan yang baik dengan semua negara² sahabat di-dunia ini. Dengan berasaskan kapada dasar hidup bersama, dengan aman amai, dengan benar² menghormati kemerdekaan dan kedaulatan negara²

dan bekerjasama bagi faedah bersama, maka Malaysia pada tahun yang lalu telah mengikat pula tali persahabatan dengan beberapa buah negara lain dalam dunia ini.

Malaysia akan menyambut hari ulangtahun kemerdekaan-nya pada 31 hari-bulan Ogos tahun ini. Dalam masa sa-puloh tahun Negeri ini menchapai kemerdekaan-nya beberapa kemajuan telah di-chapai untok mengadakan kema'amoran kapada ra'ayat negeri ini; dan maseh banyak lagi sedang di-ranchangkan untok menchapai kemajuan lagi. Dalam lapangan ekonomi, pokok² getah yang sudah tua telah di-tebang dan di-ganti dengan pokok² getah yang boleh mengeluarkan hasil yang banyak. Ranchangan² taliayer telah di-perluaskan dan beberapa kawasan tanah baharu telah di-buka. Kerja² untok ranchangan taliayer Sungai Muda telah pun di-mulakan, dan ranchangan² permulaan bagi ranchangan pembukaan tanah Jengka Tiga Segi telah pun di-buat; kedua² ranchangan ini ada-lah di-antara ranchangan² yang terbesar yang di-dapati di-seluroh dunia. Kerja² untok membaiki sistem pengangkutan dan perhubongan kita telah juga menchapai kejayaan yang chemerlang. Lapangan Terbang Antara Bangsa kita ada-lah di-antara lapangan² terbang yang terbaik, beberapa pengkalan baharu untok kapal² besar telah di-bena di-Port Swettenham, dan beberapa buah lagi sedang di-bena di-Butterworth. Susunan jalan² raya dan perhubongan telah banyak di-perbaiki dan di-perluaskan. Tenaga kuasa letrik kita telah juga bertambah, terutama-nya sa-bagai hasil daripada ranchangan haidero letrik di-Cameron Highlands, dan akan bertambah lagi sa-telah ranchangan Batang Padang siap kelak. Dalam lapangan masharakat, kejayaan² kita ada-lah menarek hati juga. Kemudahan² kesihatan telah di-perluaskan ka-kawasan² luar bandar. Dalam lapangan pelajaran, bilangan penuntut² yang telah bertambah ada-lah mena'jubkan walau pun di-bandingkan dengan negeri² lain. Sa-buah universiti baharu telah di-tubohkan dan sekarang ada sa-ramai empat ribu lima ratus orang penuntut dan bangunan² untok sa-buah fakulti perubatan dan rumah sakit latehan pada masa ini ada-lah hampir² siap. Sabah dan Sarawak yang telah memasoki Malaysia dalam tahun 1963 sedang meni'mati faedah² dari ranchangan pembangunan kita yang besar. Sa-bagai chontoh-nya, pelajaran rendah perchuma telah di-laksanakan di-Malaysia Timor dan tiada beberapa lama dahulu suatu projek jalan raya yang besar telah di-siapkan yang menghubongkan Kuching dengan Sibu. Sa-lain daripada itu, kita telah mengadakan kemudahan² ekonomi dan sosial bagi ra'ayat di-kawasan² luar bandar dan kawasan² bandar yang memerlukan pertolongan. Kita sa-memang-nya boleh berbangga dengan kemajuan² yang telah kita chapai dalam lapangan² ekonomi dan sosial dan ranchangan² lain yang tiada dapat di-sebutkan satu persatu di-sini, ia-itu ranchangan yang telah memberi faedah kapada ra'ayat di-seluroh cherok rantau negeri ini.

Dalam beberapa tahun yang akhir² ini juga kita telah terpaksa menambah perbelanjaan keselamatan kita. Pada masa ini kita juga sedang menanggong beban kerana jatoh-nya harga getah dan bijeh timah. Oleh kerana hal ini da juga oleh kerana beberapa hal yang lain maka kedudokan kewangan Kerajaa Persekutuan telah menjadi sukar hingga perbelanjaan berulang-ulang ada-la melebehi hasil negara dan pada tahun yang lalu kita telah menghada kekurangan belanjawan dalam kira² berulang-ulang. Berbagai-bagai langk untok menambah hasil telah pun di-jalankan. Lebeh banyak lagi perhatian seda di-tumpukan kapada kehendak² perbelanjaan. Pada masa ini gaji dan pench memakan belanja hampir empat puloh peratus daripada belanjawan bia Jumlah ini terlalu tinggi jika di-bandingkan dengan lain² perbelanjaan dan o yang demikian dasar Kerajaan hendak-lah menentukan supaya perbelanjaan tiada bertambah hingga beberapa tahun lagi sa-kurang²-nya. Kerajaan Pe kutuan dan Kerajaan² Negeri dan semua badan berkanun hendak-lah berus mengurangkan perbelanjaan sa-dapat²-nya dan menentukan bahawa us di-tumpukan bagi menjalankan projek² yang mendatangkan hasil sahaja. hendak-lah memberhentikan sama sa-kali perbelanjaan yang tiada mendatan

hasil kapada Negeri ini. Dalam segala lapangan usaha manusia, kita hendak-lah menambah lagi daya pengeluaran dan kechekapan sama ada dalam perusahaan orang ramai atau pun perusahaan bersendirian. Ini-lah sahaja chara-nya kita boleh menumpukan usaha yang chukup bagi menchapai kemajuan ekonomi dan sosial yang di-tuju dalam Ranchangan Malaysia kita Yang Pertama.

Semenjak merdeka kita telah menchapai kadar perkembangan ekonomi yang memuaskan hati dan dalam pada itu pula keadaan kewangan dan ekonomi kita terus menerus kukoh. Dalam keadaan kita sekarang kejayaan ini hanya boleh kekal jika kita berbelanja dengan sa-habis² jimat dan chermat. Kerajaan Beta tiada akan membenarkan keadaan kewangan kita yang kukoh itu di-khianati hingga kejayaan kita dalam hal ekonomi dan masharakat dalam masa sa-puloh tahun yang lalu menjadi sia². Negara kita, sa-bagaimana Kerajaan Beta juga, mesti-lah menempoh chabaran yang kita hadapi itu dengan chara yang muna-sabah. Kita mesti-lah memileh chara yang membawa kapada kemajuan serta kekukohan. Oleh hal yang demikian apabila sahaja telah kita pileh chara ini tiada-lah kita berbalek² lagi dan kita mesti-lah sanggup menanggong beban-nya.

Pada awal tahun ini Kerajaan Beta telah menjalankan satu kempen bagi menanam semangat kebangsaan dan perasaan chinta kaseh sayang ra'ayat Malaysia kapada negara Malaysia dengan menghormati lagu dan bendera kebangsaan. Beta berharap semua ra'ayat Beta kechil besar tua muda di-mana² juga hendak-lah sentiasa menghormati lagu dan bendera kebangsaan yang menjadi lambang kemegahan negara kita.

Beta berdo'a ka-hadzrat Allah yang Maha Kuasa mudah²an di-beri-Nya kita taufik dan hidayah dan di-tunjokkan-Nya Kerajaan dan ra'ayat Beta jalan yang membawa kapada keamanan, perpaduan yang baik dan kema'amoran."

The English Translation is as follows:

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

During the twelve months since I last addressed you at the opening of the third session of Parliament, several significant events had taken place. The three-year confrontation had ended and an Agreement to Normalise Relations between Malaysia and Indonesia was signed. We have resumed diplomatic relations with he Philippines and with Pakistan. With the ending of hostilities, my Government vill now be able to devote more of its attention and efforts on tackling the socio-conomic problems in nation building.

Last year we began to implement the First Malaysia Plan. Satisfactory economic rogress in increasing output and income per person had been achieved. Private id public investments to increase the capacity of the Malaysian economy in e production of more goods and services and to provide more employment portunities for Malaysians were maintained at a high level. Improvements port and railway facilities are being carried out. The various statutory bodies ve continued to play their important respective roles.

While private investment will continue to increase substantially, the public tor development is expected to proceed at a more rapid rate in 1967 as ıpared with 1966. The implementation of our development plans in 1967 is ıg intensified by the recent efforts of my Government to mobilise internal urces. It is also hoped that foreign assistance will play a bigger role in the 'ementation of the second year of the First Malaysia Plan. As a result of ts made to acquaint members of the Consultative Group with Malaysia's for assistance, Canada, Japan, the Netherlands, Belgium, France, Britain the United States have offered export credits to Malaysia. Malaysia has received offers of grant assistance for the construction of an East-West in Sabah, joining Jesselton with Sandakan. In addition, different stages have reached in negotiations with the World Bank for loan assistance for such

major projects as irrigation and drainage projects, and possibly for land development, education, water supply and telecommunications projects. Finally, we welcome the decisions of the Australian Government, and also of the New Zealand Government, to continue to extend defence as well as economic grant assistance to Malaysia. An Australian Defence Aid Mission has in fact just completed its visit here to determine in what ways Australia can assist us to the end of 1970. We are most grateful for all this assistance and the gestures of goodwill that have been extended to us.

A new industry which will greatly benefit our economy is to be launched, that is the national shipping industry. My Prime Minister had already received an assurance from the Japanese Government that it would give two ships as a gesture of the goodwill and friendship of the Japanese people towards the people of Malaysia. As my Prime Minister had already explained this gift is not a compensation for the losses suffered by the people of this country in the last war as such losses cannot be evaluated. With these two ships a national shipping industry can be launched with the participation of the people of this country and our neighbouring countries who may be interested in joining us in this venture. My Government hopes that with this small beginning we can lay a firm foundation and gradually progress step by step until our country possesses a national shipping industry which will fully serve our needs. At present we spend a sum of $275 million annually to transport our products to other countries.

My Government is actively pursuing a policy of diversifying Malaysia's economic base by placing greater emphasis on the planting of oil palm and other crops, the expansion of the timber industries and industrial development.

It is encouraging to note that during the last five years import substitution has progressed at such a rate as to have significantly contributed to the conservation of foreign exchange. The National Productivity Centre, the Federal Industrial Development Authority (FIDA) and the newly established Standards Institution of Malaysia will henceforth play an increasingly important role in the expansion of industrialisation.

In the rural sector, my Government will provide further impetus towards improving the economic welfare of the rural population. The introduction of padi Ria, a new variety, will increase the yield to about 1,200 gantangs per acre, which is three times that of the national average. This and the increase in the acreage of double-crop padi-fields will increase their income in the near future. The Farmers' Association Act providing for the establishment of self-governing bodies organised by the farmers themselves and devoted to the promotion of their own interests was passed early this year. Several padi-marketing improvement schemes by FAMA have also been started. More land will be made available for settlers for the planting of rubber, oil palm and other crops. My Government will continue to implement measures to increase the efficiency and output of fishermen. The ground-work for the modernisation of the fishing industry has been laid. A Food Technology Department for research in food processing and canning of foodstuffs including fish, vegetables and frui has been established.

In the field of education, my Government will place more emphasis o vocational education and is actively pursuing the need to produce teachers f various technical schools in Malaysia. A significant achievement was witnesse last year when for the first time students could take the Higher Schc Certificate Examination in the national language. My Government will al establish a University College at Penang from the loan expected from t Japanese Government. I am convinced that the University at Penang will g a better opportunity to the students of this country from all walks of life to higher education.

Steady progress in the improvement of medical and health facilities was maintained. The policy of introducing a low cost housing scheme in every town is being pursued and my Government is actively studying the proposal to establish a Central Housing and Development Authority which will speed up public housing and also a proposal to provide enabling legislation for use of non-Government funds for that purpose.

Two days ago, another milestone in the history of our monetary system was recorded with the issue of new Malaysian currency by Bank Negara Malaysia, our own Central Bank, to replace the Malayan currency issued by the Board of Commissioners of Currency. My Government is particularly pleased that all sections of our people have shown confidence and pride in the new currency.

A Bill on industrial relations aimed at improving the existing laws to cover the whole of Malaysia will be presented at this session of Parliament. The Employment Ordinance, 1955 will be amended to expand its scope. A Social Insurance Scheme which will provide cash benefits double those now being enjoyed for permanent disability and death of the breadwinner will be launched this year. The scheme will also cover sickness and maternity.

The Malaysian Migration Fund Board was established late last year to arrange for the transfer of labour to Sabah. So far, 400 workers and 264 dependants have been settled by the Board in various estates in Sabah. The Board intends to send about 1,200 workers from West Malaysia to Sabah this year. It is hoped that this migration of workers to Sabah will not only meet Sabah's severe labour shortage but will help to generate a more rapid economic growth in that State.

My Government is deeply conscious of the fact that ambitions and well-laid development plans by themselves cannot succeed in expanding the economy of the country or create additional employment opportunities to the people unless these plans have been fully implemented in all their details by both the public and private sectors. The successful implementation of all plans depends also on the existence of an efficient and honest civil service. My Government is therefore sparing no efforts to enhance the efficiency of the administrative machinery. Training facilities for civil servants will be increased with the establishment of the Development Administration Unit whilst action is underway to re-organise the staffing position in all Government departments to effect economies in administration. To ensure that the country is as completely free from corruption as possible the Anti-Corruption Agency will be re-organised as a separate unit and well-equipped to enable it to carry out its functions efficiently.

Communism and subversion remain a real threat to the security of Malaysia. Recently these elements openly carried out militant and violent activities in Sarawak and staged a number of demonstrations in West Malaysia for no valid reasons. Their acts resulted in clashes with the security forces and incurred losses to businessmen. Such incidents also occurred in many other places as in Hongkong on a greater scale. It is observed that the activities they carried out are controlled or directed by a foreign power in order to create trouble and disorder in South-east Asia. However, I am very glad that these activities do not get any support from my loyal subjects. At present the Malaysian Security Forces are responsible for the security of our country. As a result of the increase in responsibilities it is imperative for my Government to expand not only the Malaysian Armed Forces but also the Malaysian Navy and the Royal Malaysian Air Force.

My Government is pursuing an independent foreign policy of maintaining friendial relations with all friendly countries of the world. Based on the principles of peaceful co-existence, genuine respect for the independence and territorial

integrity of States and co-operation for mutual benefit, Malaysia had, over the past year, extended further her ties of friendship with many other countries of the world.

On 31st August this year, Malaysia will be celebrating its tenth Merdeka anniversary. During this decade of independence, much has been achieved to bring material prosperity to the people of this country; and more have been initiated and are being planned to ensure further progress. In the economic field, old low-yielding rubber lands have been replaced with high yielding trees; more land has been irrigated and large new areas of land have been settled. Work has already started on the Muda River irrigation scheme, and considerable planning has been undertaken on the Jengka Triangle land settlement scheme, both of which are among the largest projects of their kind in the world. Great progress has also been made to improve our transport and telecommunications system. Our Kuala Lumpur International Airport is among the finest to be seen, new deep water wharves have been added to Port Swettenham, and are being built at Butterworth. Our network of roads and telecommunications has been considerably improved and radiate outwards. Our electricity generation capacity has expanded considerably, particularly as a result of the hydro-electric scheme at Cameron Highlands, and will increase further with the completion of the Batang Padang Scheme. In the social field, the achievements have been equally impressive. Health facilities have been extended to the rural areas. In education, the increase in student enrolment has been remarkable even by international standards. A new university has been established which now has an enrolment of about 4,500 and a medical complex comprising a faculty of medicine and teaching hospital is now under completion. Sabah and Sarawak which joined Malaysia in 1963 have already begun to derive benefits from our massive development programme. For example, free primary education has been extended to East Malaysia and more recently a major road project has been completed linking Kuching and Sibu. In addition, we have provided economic and social amenities for the underprivileged in both the rural and urban areas. We can justifiably be proud of these economic and social developments and others too numerous to mention that have benefitted our people in all parts of the country.

Over these last few years we have had at the same time to increase our securit expenditure. We are now also burdened by sharp reductions in the prices of o rubber and tin. For these and other reasons, the financial position of the Feder Government has now reached the stage where recurrent expenditure is outpaci revenue with the result that last year the budget was in deficit even on curr account. This trend must be reversed. Various measures to increase revenue h already been introduced. Increasing attention is being focussed on expendit requirements. At present, almost 40% of the ordinary budget is attributable salaries and pensions. This percentage is too high by any standards and it n be the policy of the Government to ensure that this figure is not exceeded the next few years at least. It is imperative that the Federal and State governm and all statutory bodies exercise maximum economies in expenditure, and er that resources are directed only into the financing of productive projects. T must be a complete elimination of expenditure that does not contribute t productive capacity of the country. At the same time there must be a increase in productivity and efficiency in all fields of human endeavour, in the public and the private sectors. It is only in this way that we can aff devote sufficient resources to bring about the economic and social progress at in our First Malaysia Plan.

Since independence, we have achieved a satisfactory rate of economic while at the same time maintained financial and economic stability. This a ment can only be continued in our present situation if we practice r

financial discipline. My Government has no intention of allowing financial stability to be undermined and thereby bring to nought the economic and social achievements of the last 10 years. Our nation as much as the Government must be realistic in its approach to the challenge before us. The choice to be made cannot but be one in favour of progress combined with stability. There should, therefore, be no looking back once this choice is made, and we must be prepared to pay the price for it.

Early this year My Government has initiated a campaign to instil in the hearts of the people of Malaysia a sense of patriotism and love for Malaysia and respect for the national anthem and the flag. I hope that all my people, young and old, will always respect the national anthem and the nation's flag which are the symbol of our nation.

May Almighty God give us guidance and strength, and lead my Government and my people along the path to peace and unity, and towards greater prosperity with continuing stability."

MESSAGES FROM THE SENATE

Mr Speaker: Ahli[2] Yang Berhormat saya hendak mema'alumkan ia-itu saya telah menerima dua perutusan yang bertarikh 6 dan 13hb Mach, 1967, daripada Yang di-Pertua, Dewan Negara, berkenaan dengan perkara[2] yang tertentu yang telah di-hantar oleh Majlis ini minta di-persetujukan oleh Dewan Negara. Sekarang ini saya minta Setia-usaha Majlis membachakan perutusan itu kapada Majlis ini.

(Whereupon the Clerk reads the following Messages):

"6th March, 1967

Speaker,

The Senate has agreed to the Bill make temporary provision for the ement from the public service of in officers serving in Sabah who nominated as candidates for ion to the Legislative Assembly of State, and for matters incidental o, without amendment.

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

"13th March, 1967

aker,

Senate has agreed to the g Bills:

amend the Military Force dinance, 1952;

(2) to amend the Navy Ordinance, 1958;

(3) to amend the Malay Regiment Enactment (F.M.S. Cap. 42);

(4) to amend the Air Force Ordinance, 1958;

(5) to amend the Air Force Volunteer Reserve Ordinance, 1958;

(6) to amend the Naval Volunteer Reserve Ordinance, 1958;

(7) to amend the Territorial Army Ordinance, 1958;

(8) to apply sums out of the Consolidated Fund for additional expenditure for the service of the year 1966 and to appropriate such sums for certain purposes;

(9) to amend the Racing Club (Public Sweepstakes) Act, 1965 and to provide for matters consequential thereupon;

(10) to amend the laws relating to income tax and certain analogous taxes in Malaysia and the law relating to the registration of businesses in the States of Malaya, and to repeal the law relating to Turnover Tax;

(11) to alter and harmonise the rates of Stamp Duty payable under the legislation relating to Stamp Duty in the different parts of Malaysia;

(12) to amend the Fisheries Act, 1963;

(13) to provide for the registration of Area, State and Federal Farmers'

Association the control and supervision of such associations and for matters connected therewith;

(14) to amend the Federal Agricultural Marketing Authority Act, 1963;

(15) to make provisions for the interpretation of certain written laws for shortening the language used therein, for matters relating to written laws generally and for other like purposes;

(16) to amend the Contracts (Malay States) Ordinance, 1950;

(17) to amend the Road Traffic Ordinance, 1958;

(18) to amend the Criminal Procedure Code;

(19) to regulate the form and contents of hire-purchase agreements and the rights and duties of parties to such agreements;

(20) to amend the Control of Rent Act, 1966;

(21) to establish and incorporate the Pertubohan Berita Nasional Malaysia, or in English the **Malaysian National News Agency,** and to make provisions for the management and supervision thereof and other matters connected therewith;

(22) to amend the Aboriginal Peoples Ordinance, 1954;

(23) to supply a sum out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the year 1967 and to appropriate that sum and such other sums as have been authorised to be issued for the service of that year;

(24) to provide for the use of the national language;

without amendment.

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

ASSENT TO BILLS PASSED

Mr Speaker: Honourable Members, I wish to inform the House that His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong has assented to the following Bills which were passed recently by both Houses of Parliament:

(1) The Pensions (Temporary Provisions) (Sabah) Bill, 1967;

(2) The Supply Bill, 1967;

(3) The Supplementary Supply (1966) Bill, 1967;

(4) The Finance Bill, 1967;

(5) The Stamp Duty (Special Provisions) (Malaysia) Bill, 1967;

(6) The Federal Agricultural Marketing Authority (Amendment) Bill, 1967;

(7) The National Language Bill, 1967;

(8) The Malay Regiment (Amendment) Bill, 1967;

(9) The Military Forces (Amendment) Bill, 1967;

(10) The Air Force (Amendment) Bill, 1967;

(11) The Territorial Army (Amendment) Bill, 1967;

(12) The Naval Volunteer Reserve (Amendment) Bill, 1967;

(13) The Air Force Volunteer Reserve (Amendment) Bill, 1967;

(14) The Navy (Amendment) Bill, 1967;

(15) The Control of Rent (Amendment) Bill, 1967;

(16) The Aboriginal Peoples (Amendment) Bill, 1967;

(17) The Racing Club (Public Sweepstakes) (Amendment) Bill, 1967;

(18) The Contracts (Malay States) (Amendment) Bill, 1967;

(19) The Pertubohan Berita Nasional Malaysia Bill, 1967;

(20) The Fisheries (Amendment) Bill, 1967;

(21) The Road Traffic (Amendment) Bill, 1967;

(22) The Farmers' Association Bill, 1967;

(23) The Interpretation Bill, 1967;

(24) The Hire Purchase Bill, 1967;

(25) The Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 1967.

SEATING OF UPKO MEMBERS IN DEWAN RA'AYAT

Mr Speaker: Honourable Members, I have received, on the 13th June, a telegram from the Secretary-General of the United Pasokomogan Kadazan Organisation (UPKO) and then, again, by a letter today informing me that UPKO Members of Parliament are now in the Opposition group of Members and that arrangements be made to place them in the Opposition side of the House for the sitting tomorrow, if not today. The request came a little late for any action to be taken on this for this meeting. I can assure the Honourable Members of UPKO that they are welcome to sit where they are. However, some arrangements will be made to seat them where they wish in the House in future. I hope, for this meeting, they will not mind sitting as placed.

ATORAN URUSAN MESHUARAT (USUL)

Timbalan Perdana Menteri (Tun Haji Abdul Razak): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya menchadangkan—

Bahawa Majlis ini akan terus menimbangkan urusan yang di-bentang dalam Atoran Urusan Meshuarat hari ini melainkan Peranyaan[2] bagi Jawab Mulut dan Butiran 4 alam pemberitahu tentang usul.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tujuan Keraan menchadangkan supaya di-adakan eshuarat pada petang ini ia-lah paya dapat Dewan ini membinchangn perkara[2] dalam Urusan Meshuarat sa-lain daripada Pertanyaan[2] bagi vab Mulut. Jadi saya berharap wan dapat bersetuju supaya kita at membinchangkan perkara[2] sadaripada Pertanyaan bagi Jawab ut.

enteri Kewangan (Tun Tan Siew Saya menyokong.

estion put, and agreed to.

olved,

wa Majlis ini akan terus menimbangısan yang di-bentang dalam Atoran Meshuarat hari ini melainkan Per-[2] bagi Jawab Mulut dan Butiran 4 emberitahu tentang usul.

BILLS PRESENTED

THE KIDNAPPING (AMENDMENT) BILL

Bill to amend the Kidnapping Act, 1961; presented by the Deputy Prime Minister; read the first time; to be read a second time at a subsequent sitting of this House.

THE PRISONS (AMENDMENT) BILL

Bill to amend the Prisons Ordinance, 1952; presented by the Deputy Prime Minister; read the first time; to be read a second time at a subsequent sitting of this House.

THE PREVENTION OF CORRUPTION (AMENDMENT) BILL

Bill to amend the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1961; presented by the Deputy Prime Minister; read the first time; to be read a second time at a subsequent sitting of this House.

THE SUPPLEMENTARY SUPPLY (1965 AND 1966) BILL

Bill to apply sums out of the Consolidated Fund for additional expenditure for the service of the years 1965 and 1966 and to appropriate such sums for certain purposes; presented by the Minister of Finance; read the first time; to be read a second time at a subsequent sitting of this House.

THE CUSTOMS LAWS (MALAYSIA) (AMENDMENT) BILL

Bill to amend the laws relating to Customs in Malaysia; presented by the Minister of Finance; read the first time; to be read a second time at a subsequent sitting of this House.

THE INCOME TAX (TIN BUFFER STOCK CONTRIBUTIONS AND REPAYMENTS) BILL

Bill to make provision for the treatment for income tax purposes of contributions and repayments under the Tin Control (Buffer Stock) Regulations, 1966; presented by the Minister of Finance; read the first time; to be read a second time at a subsequent sitting of this House.

THE INCOME TAX LAWS (MALAYSIA) (AMENDMENT) BILL

Bill to amend further the laws relating to income tax of Sabah, Sarawak and West Malaysia; presented by the Minister of Finance; read the first time; to be read a second time at a subsequent sitting of this House.

THE INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS BILL

Bill to provide for the regulation of the relations between employers and workmen and their trade unions and the prevention and settlement of any differences or disputes arising from their relationship and generally to deal with trade disputes and matters arising therefrom; presented by the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Labour; read the first time; to be read a second time at a subsequent sitting of this House.

THE EMPLOYMENT (AMENDMENT) BILL

Bill to amend the Employment Ordinance, 1955; presented by the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Labour; read the first time; to be read a second time at a subsequent sitting of this House.

THE TRADE UNIONS (AMENDMENT) BILL

Bill to amend the Trade Unions Ordinance, 1959; presented by the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Labour; read the first time; to be read a second time at a subsequent sitting of this House.

THE FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES (PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES) BILL

Bill to enable certain privileges and immunities to be conferred, on the basis of reciprocity of treatment on representatives of foreign countries, being representatives who are other than those accredited as diplomatic and consular representatives; presented by the Deputy Prime Minister; read the first time; to be read a second time at the subsequent sitting of this House.

THE TRANSFER OF FUNCTIONS (REGISTRAR-GENERAL OF SARAWAK) BILL

Bill to make provision for the exercise of the powers and functions and the performance of the duties of the Registrar-General of Sarawak under certain federal laws in force in that State; presented by the Minister of Justice; read the first time; to be read a second time at the subsequent sitting of this House.

USUL[2]

PENGAWALAN JALAN[2] KA-BANGUNAN PARLIMEN

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

Bahawa Majlis ini memerentahkan Ketua Polis Negara menjaga supaya, sa-panjang Penggal Dewan Ra'ayat yang ada sekarang, jalan[2] dan lorong[2] menuju ka-Dewan ini hendak-lah sentiasa terbuka dan boleh di-lalui, dan jangan ada apa[2] halangan menggalang ahli[2] hendak pergi dan balek dari Dewan ini, jangan berlaku apa[2] kachau bilau di-jalan[2] menuju ka-arah Dewan ini, dan supaya jangan ada apa[2] gangguan di-Bangunan Dewan ini dan berhampiran dengan-nya; dan Setia-usaha Dewan Ra'ayat hendak-lah menyampaikan perentah ini kapada Ketua Polis Negara tersebut.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, usul ini adalah di-kemukakan di-awal tiap[2] penggal Dewan ini dengan tujuan supaya menjaga keselamatan Ahli[2] dan juga supaya menjaga ketenteraman Dewan ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya suka chita mengemukakan usul ini.

Tun Tan Siew Sin: Tuan Yang d Pertua, saya menyokong.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

Bahawa Majlis ini memerentahkan K Polis Negara menjaga supaya, sa-pan Penggal Dewan Ra'ayat yang ada sekar jalan[2] dan lorong[2] menuju ka-Dewan hendak-lah sentiasa terbuka dan boleh di- dan jangan ada apa[2] halangan mengg ahli[2] hendak pergi dan balek dari Dewa jangan berlaku apa[2] kachau bilau di- menuju ka-arah Dewan ini, dan s jangan ada apa[2] gangguan di-Ban Dewan ini dan berhampiran dengan-ny Setia-usaha Dewan Ra'ayat hendak-la nyampaikan perentah ini kapada Ketu Negara tersebut.

JAWATAN-KUASA PEMILEH (LANTEKAN AHLI²)

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

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

Timbalan Perdana Menteri
Menteri Kewangan
Menteri Pelajaran
Menteri Buroh
Yang Berhormat Tuan Chia Chin Shin.
Yang Berhormat Dato' Mohamed Asri bin Haji Muda.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, menurut Peratoran Meshuarat ini tiap² awal Penggal meshuarat ini mustahak-lah di-lantek Jawatan-kuasa Pemileh dan Jawatan-kuasa Pemileh ini akan melantek Jawatan²-kuasa yang lain yang terkandong di-dalam Peratoran Meshuarat. Oleh itu saya sukachita menchadangkan nama² yang terkandong di-dalam usul ini supaya di-lantek menjadi Jawatan-kuasa Pemileh yang di-pengerusi oleh Tuan Speaker sendiri.

Tun Tan Siew Sin: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya menyokong.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

Bahawa menurut perenggan (2) dalam eratoran Meshuarat 76 sa-buah Jawatan-uasa mengandongi Tuan Speaker sa-bagai engerusi dan enam orang ahli Dewan a'ayat yang tersebut di-bawah ini, di-lantek li Jawatan-kuasa Pemileh:

Timbalan Perdana Menteri.
Menteri Kewangan.
Menteri Pelajaran.
Menteri Buroh.
Yang Berhormat Tuan Chia Chin Shin.
Yang Berhormat Dato' Mohamed Asri in Haji Muda.

LIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

(Appointment of Chairman)

Tan Siew Sin: Mr Speaker, Sir, to move that the Honourable Tan Toh Hong be appointed nan of the Public Accounts ittee.

ding Order 77 of this House s that a Public Accounts Com- shall be constituted at the beginning of each session of Parliament and that a Chairman for the Committee shall be appointed. The Committee of Selection will appoint the other members of the Committee.

Honourable Members will be aware that Tuan Tan Toh Hong has consecutively served as Chairman of the Committee for the last two sessions and I am pleased to say that during this period he has discharged his duties admirably. He has earned the confidence of both the members of the Committee and of the officials who have appeared before it. Honourable Members will also agree with me that, in view of his professional qualifications and experience in Government financial procedure and practice acquired as Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee during the previous two sessions, it is appropriate that Tuan Tan Toh Hong should be re-appointed to serve as Chairman of the Committee. Tuan Tan Toh Hong has indicated his willingness to serve again.

I would like to take this opportunity, in proposing the Honourable Member's re-appointment, to express on behalf of the House our gratitude to him and his colleagues on the Committee for the valuable services they have rendered in this very important field of Parliamentary work during the previous session.

Sir, I beg to move.

The Minister of Transport (Tan Sri Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir): Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

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

ORDINANCE KASTAM, 1952

(Perentah Chukai² Kastam (Pindaan) (No. 4), 1967)

Setia-usaha Parlimen kapada Menteri Kewangan (Tuan Ali bin Haji Ahmad): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon menchadangkan,

supaya Dewan ini mengambil ketetapan bahawa mengikut kuasa² yang telah di-beri kapada-nya di-bawah Pechahan-sekshen (2)

Sekshen 10 Undang² Kastam Tahun 1952, Perentah Chukai² Kastam (Pindaan) (No. 4), 1967 yang telah di-bentangkan di-dalam Dewan ini sa-bagai Kertas Undang² No. 45 Tahun 1967 di-sahkan.

Di-masa yang lampau, Kastam di-Raja telah mengalami beberapa kesukaran untok mengenakan dan memungut chukai impot ka-atas "accumulators" yang jatoh di-bawah Kod Tarif 729 121. Kesukaran² itu timbul disebabkan oleh kemasokan perkataan "covers" untok menentukan ukorannya. Dengan mengeluarkan perkataan ini daripada keterangan tarif, maka Kastam di-Raja akan dapati mudah menentukan kod kechil yang betul di-bawah mana sa-suatu "accumulator" itu mesti di-perjeniskan.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon menchadangkan.

Setia-usaha Parlimen kapada Menteri Kesihatan (Tuan Ibrahim bin Abdul Rahman): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bangun menyokong.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

Bahawa Majlis ini memutuskan ia-itu menurut kuasa² yang terserah ka-atas-nya mengikut Sekshen-kechil (2) dalam Sekshen 10 Ordinance Kastam, 1952, Perentah Chukai² Kastam (Pindaan) (No. 4) tahun 1967, yang telah di-bentangkan di-hadapan Majlis ini sa-bagai Risalat Undangan No. 45 tahun 1967, hendak-lah di-sahkan.

ORDINANCE KASTAM SABAH (CAP. 33)

(Perentah Chukai² Kastam (Sabah) (Pindaan) (No. 3), 1967)

Tuan Ali bin Haji Ahmad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon menchadangkan, supaya Dewan ini mengambil ketetapan bahawa mengikut kuasa² yang telah di-beri kapada-nya di-bawah Pechahan-sekshen (3) Sekshen 8 Undang² Kastam Sabah (Bab 33) Perentah Chukai² Kastam (Sabah) (Pindaan) (No. 3) 1967 yang telah di-bentangkan di-dalam Dewan ini sa-bagai Kertas Undang² No. 46 Tahun 1967, di-sahkan.

Perentah ini ada-lah sama saperti Perentah Chukai² Kastam (Pindaan) (No. 4), 1967 yang baharu di-luluskan tadi melainkan pada kali ini ia-nya di-kenakan kapada Sabah.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon menchadangkan.

Tuan Ibrahim bin Abdul Rahman: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bangun menyokong.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

Bahawa Majlis ini memutuskan ia-itu menurut kuasa² yang ka-atas-nya mengikut Sekshen-kechil (3) dalam Sekshen 8 Ordinance Kastam (Cap. 33), Perentah Chukai² Kastam (Sabah) (Pindaan) (No. 3) tahun 1967, yang telah di-bentangkan di-hadapan Majlis ini sa-bagai Risalat Undangan No. 46 tahun 1967, hendak-lah di-sahkan.

ORDINANCE KASTAM SARAWAK (CAP. 26)

(Perentah Chukai² Kastam (Impot dan Eksepot) (Pindaan) (No. 3), 1967)

Tuan Ali bin Haji Ahmad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon menchadangkan, supaya Dewan ini mengambil ketatapan bahawa mengikut kuasa² yang telah di-beri kapada-nya di-bawah Pechahan-sekshen (3) Sekshen 8 Undang² Kastam Sarawak (Bab 26) Perentah Chukai² Kastam (Impot dan Eksepot) (Pindaan) (No. 3) Tahun 1967 yang telah di-bentangkan di-dalam Dewan ini sa-bagai Kertas Undang² No. 47 Tahun 1967 di-sahkan.

Perentah ini ada-lah sama saperti Perentah Chukai² Kastam (Pindaan) (No. 4), 1967, melainkan pada kali ini ia-nya di-kenakan kapada Sarawak.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon menchadangkan.

Tuan Ibrahim bin Abdul Rahman Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bangu menyokong.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

Bahawa Majlis ini memutuskan ia menurut kuasa² yang terserah ka-atas mengikut Sekshen-kechil (3) dalam Sekshe Ordinance Kastam Sarawak (Cap. Perentah Chukai² Kastam (Impot dan sepot) (Pindaan) (No. 3) tahun 1967, telah di-bentangkan di-hadapan Majli sa-bagai Risalat Undangan No. 47 t 1967, hendak-lah di-sahkan.

ORDINANCE KASTAM TAHUN 1952

(Perentah Chukai² Kastam (Pindaan) (No. 5) Tahun 1967)

Tuan Ali bin Haji Ahmad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon menchadangkan:

Bahawa Majlis ini memutuskan ia-itu menurut kuasa² yang terserah ka-atas-nya mengikut Sekshen-kechil (2) dalam Sekshen 10 Ordinance Kastam tahun 1952, Perentah Chukai² Kastam (Pindaan) (No. 5) tahun 1967, yang telah di-bentangkan di-hadapan Majlis ini sa-bagai Risalat Undangan No. 42 tahun 1967, hendak-lah di-sahkan.

Perentah yang di-hadapan Majlis ini melaksanakan shor² Lembaga Penasihat Chukai yang telah mengadakan penyiasatan 'awam untok menentukan kadar² chukai yang sesuai untok di-kenakan ka-atas synthetic resin, emulsions, caustic soda, chlorine, liquid bleach, hydrochloric acid dan chlorosulphonic acid. Laporan Lembaga Penasihat Chukai di-atas barang² ini akan di-keluarkan kapada umum tidak lama lagi. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon menchadangkan.

Tuan Ibrahim bin Abdul Rahman: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon menyokong.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

Bahawa Majlis ini memutuskan ia-itu menurut kuasa² yang terserah ka-atas-nya mengikut Sekshen-kechil (2) dalam Sekshen 10 Ordinance Kastam tahun 1952, Perentah Chukai² Kastam (Pindaan) (No. 5) tahun 1967, yang telah di-bentangkan di-hadapan Majlis ini sa-bagai Risalat Undangan No. 42 tahun 1967, hendak-lah di-sahkan.

ORDINANCE KASTAM SABAH (CAP. 33)

rentah Chukai² Kastam (Sabah) (Pindaan) (No. 4) Tahun 1967)

Tuan Ali bin Haji Ahmad: Tuan ng di-Pertua, saya mohon mencha-gkan:

hawa Majlis ini memutuskan ia-itu rut kuasa² yang terserah ka-atas-nya ikut Sekshen-kechil (3) dalam Sekshen dinance Kastam Sabah (Cap. 33), ah Chukai² Kastam (Sabah) (Pindaan)) tahun 1967, yang telah di-bentangkan apan Majlis ini sa-bagai Risalat gan No. 43 tahun 1967, hendak-lah an.

Perentah ini ada-lah sama juga saperti Perentah Chukai² Kastam (Pindaan) (No. 5), 1967, melainkan pada kali ini ia-nya di-kenakan kapada Sabah.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon menchadangkan.

Tuan Ibrahim bin Abdul Rahman: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon menyokong.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

Bahawa Majlis ini memutuskan ia-itu menurut kuasa² yang terserah ka-atas-nya mengikut Sekshen-kechil (3) dalam Sekshen 8 Ordinance Kastam Sabah (Cap. 33), Perentah Chukai² Kastam (Sabah) (Pindaan) (No. 4) tahun 1967, yang telah di-bentangkan di-hadapan Majlis ini sa-bagai Risalat Undangan No. 43 tahun 1967, hendak-lah di-sahkan.

ORDINANCE KASTAM SARAWAK (CAP. 26)

(Perentah Chukai² Kastam (Impot dan Eksepot) (Pindaan) (No. 4), 1967)

Tuan Ali bin Haji Ahmad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon menchadangkan:

Bahawa Majlis ini memutuskan ia-itu menurut kuasa² yang terserah ka-atas-nya mengikut Sekshen-kechil (3) Sekshen 8 Ordinance Kastam Sarawak (Cap. 26), Perentah Chukai² Kastam (Impot dan Eksepot) (Pindaan) (No. 4) tahun 1967, yang telah di-bentangkan di-hadapan Majlis ini sa-bagai Risalat Undangan No. 44 tahun 1967, hendak-lah di-sahkan.

Perentah ini ada-lah sama saperti Perentah Chukai² Kastam (Pindaan) (No. 5) 1967 itu, melainkan pada kali ini ia-nya di-kenakan kapada Sarawak.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon menchadangkan.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

Bahawa Majlis ini memutuskan ia-itu menurut kuasa² yang terserah ka-atas-nya mengikut Sekshen-kechil (3) Sekshen 8 Ordinance Kastam Sarawak (Cap. 26), Perentah Chukai² Kastam (Impot dan Eksepot) (Pindaan) (No. 4) tahun 1967, yang telah di-bentangkan di-hadapan Majlis ini sa-bagai Risalat Undangan No. 44 tahun 1967, hendak-lah di-sahkan.

ORDINANCE KASTAM, 1952

(Perentah Chukai[2] Kastam (Pindaan) (No. 6) Tahun 1967)

Tuan Ali bin Haji Ahmad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon menchadangkan:

Bahawa Majlis ini memutuskan ia-itu menurut kuasa[2] yang terserah ka-atas-nya mengikut Sekshen-kechil (2) dalam Sekshen 10 Ordinance Kastam tahun 1952, Perentah Chukai[2] Kastam (Pindaan) (No. 6) tahun 1967, yang telah di-bentangkan di-hadapan Majlis ini sa-bagai Risalat Undangan No. 55 tahun 1967, hendak-lah di-sahkan.

Perentah yang ada di-atas meja Dewan ini ia-lah untok menjalankan ketetapan Kerajaan supaya chukai sa-banyak 19 sen satu paun ya'ani chukai penoh dan 15 sen satu paun ya'ani chukai kerenganan (preferential) di-kenakan di-atas susu pekat bagi melindong dan memajukan pengeluaran susu pekat tempatan. Shor[2] Lembaga Penasihat Tarif berkenaan dengan perkara ini telah pun di-timbangkan. Dengan ada-nya chukai baharu ini maka kechualian chukai di-atas gula yang di-beri kapada pembuat susu pekat telah di-tarek balek sebab-nya ia-lah kerana Kerajaan mendapati tiada lagi bukti yang kechualian itu mesti di-panjangkan.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon menchadangkan.

Tuan Ibrahim bin Abdul Rahman: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon menyokong.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

Bahawa Majlis ini memutuskan ia-itu menurut kuasa[2] yang terserah ka-atas-nya mengikut Sekshen-kechil (2) dalam Sekshen 10 Ordinance Kastam tahun 1952, Perentah Chukai[2] Kastam (Pindaan) (No. 6) tahun 1967, yang telah di-bentangkan di-hadapan Majlis ini sa-bagai Risalat Undangan No. 55 tahun 1967, hendak-lah di-sahkan.

ORDINANCE KASTAM SABAH (CAP. 33)

(Perentah Chukai[2] Kastam (Pindaan) (No. 5) Tahun 1967)

Tuan Ali bin Haji Ahmad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon menchadangkan:

Bahawa Majlis ini memutuskan ia-itu menurut kuasa[2] yang terserah ka-atas-nya mengikut Sekshen-kechil (3) dalam Sekshen 8 Ordinance Kastam Sabah (Cap. 33), Perentah Chukai[2] Kastam (Pindaan) (No. 5) tahun 1967, yang telah di-bentangkan di-hadapan Majlis ini sa-bagai Risalat Undangan No. 56 tahun 1967, hendak-lah di-sahkan.

Perentah ini ada-lah sama saperti Perentah Chukai[2] Kastam (Pindaan) (No. 6) tahun 1967, melainkan pada kali ini ia-nya di-kenakan kapada Sabah.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon menchadangkan.

Tuan Ibrahim bin Abdul Rahman: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon menyokong.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

Bahawa Majlis ini memutuskan ia-itu menurut kuasa[2] yang terserah ka-atas-nya mengikut Sekshen-kechil (3) dalam Sekshen 8 Ordinance Kastam Sabah (Cap. 33), Perentah Chukai[2] Kastam (Pindaan) (No. 5) tahun 1967, yang telah di-bentangkan di-hadapan Majlis ini sa-bagai Risalat Undangan No. 56 tahun 1967, hendak-lah di-sahkan.

ORDINANCE KASTAM SARAWAK (CAP. 26)

(Perentah Chukai[2] Kastam (Impot dan Eksepot) (Pindaan) (No. 5) 1967)

Tuan Ali bin Haji Ahmad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon menchadangkan:

Bahawa Majlis ini memutuskan ia-itu menurut kuasa[2] yang terserah ka-atas-nya mengikut Sekshen-kechil (3) dalam Sekshen 8 Ordinance Kastam Sarawak (Cap. 26), perentah Chukai[2] Kastam (Impot dan Eksepot) (Pindaan) (No. 5) tahun 1967, yang telah di-bentangkan di-hadapan Majlis ini sa-bagai Risalat Undangan No. 57 tahun 1967 hendak-lah di-sahkan.

Perentah ini ada-lah sama juga saperti Perentah Chukai[2] Kastam (Pindaan) (No. 6) 1967, melainkan pada kali ini ia di-kenakan pad Sarawak.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya moh menchadangkan.

Tuan Ibrahim bin Abdul Rahm Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya menyoko

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

Bahawa Majlis ini memutuskan i menurut kuasa[2] yang terserah ka-ata mengikut Sekshen-kechil (3) dalam Se

8 Ordinance Kastam Sarawak (Cap. 26), Perentah Chukai² Kastam (Impot dan Eksepot) (Pindaan) (No. 5) tahun 1967, yang telah di-bentangkan di-hadapan Majlis ini sa-bagai Risalat Undangan No. 57 tahun 1967 hendak-lah di-sahkan.

ORDINANCE KASTAM TAHUN 1952

(Perentah Chukai² Berganda (Impot) (Pindaan) Tahun 1967)

Tuan Ali bin Haji Ahmad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon menchadangkan:

Bahawa Majlis ini memutuskan ia-itu menurut kuasa² yang terserah ka-atas-nya mengikut Sekshen-kechil (2) dalam Sekshen 10 Ordinance Kastam tahun 1952, Perentah Chukai Berganda (Impot) (Pindaan) tahun 1967, yang telah di-bentangkan di-hadapan Majlis ini sa-bagai Risalat Undangan No. 51 tahun 1957 hendak-lah di-sahkan.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya rasa Ahli² Yang Berhormat maseh ingat bahawa apabila Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan mengumumkan dalam Uchapan Belanjawan-nya pada 19hb Januari, 1967, bahawa chukai tambahan (surtax) sa-banyak 2% akan di-kenakan di-atas semua barang² yang di-impot, termasok juga barang² yang di-impot ka-Pulau Pinang, sa-bagai ganti Chukai Turnover yang telah di-mansokhkan itu. Beliau telah memberi jawapan yang tegas bahawa Kerajaan tidak berniat untok merosakkan perdagangan entrepot. Beliau telah mengulang dasar Kerajaan ini apabila beliau menggulong perbahathan bachaan kali yang kedua Rang Undang² Bekalan, 1967, dalam Dewan ini pada 30hb Januari, 1967.

Sesuai dengan dasar ini dan dengan esedaran tentang perlu-nya mengada-an perdagangan entrepot, terutama-ya di-Pulau Pinang, Kerajaan telah emutuskan bahawa harga getah yang -impot dari luar Malaysia untok di-lang semula (remilling), di-bungkus icking) dan di-tentukan mutu-nya ading) hendak-lah di-kechualikan ipada chukai tambahan sa-banyak itu dan bijeh timah yang di-impot ok di-leborkan hendak-lah juga di-ualikan daripada bayaran chukai ahan itu.

itok menolong perusahaan ikan di-Pulau Pinang, untok di eksepot, Kerajaan telah juga bersetuju supaya ikan tuna yang akan di-eksepot samula dan ikan yang di-impot dan di-gunakan sa-bagai umpan dalam perusahaan ini hendak-lah juga di-kechualikan daripada chukai tambahan itu. Perentah ini yang telah di-umumkan pada 23hb Mach, 1967, memberi kuasa mengechualikan itu ka-tarikh kebelakangan ia-itu 19hb Januari, 1967.

Sa-bagaimana Ahli² Yang Berhormat maseh ingat Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan telah berjanji yang beliau sedia mengambil sikap yang flexible dan liberal untok mengelakkan daripada merosakkan perdagangan entrepot sa-kira-nya chukai tambahan (surtax) itu di-dapati menimbulkan kesan² yang tidak di-ingini ia-itu dengan sharat bahawa barang² impot yang hendak di-kechualikan itu tidak di-maksudkan bagi kegunaan tempatan. Oleh yang demikian Perentah ini adalah menunjokkan tanda bahawa Kerajaan senentiasa sedia mengambil langkah² untok membetulkan sa-suatu kekurangan atau kelemahan sa-kira-nya langkah² sa-umpama itu di-dapati perlu.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon menchadangkan.

Tuan Ibrahim bin Abdul Rahman: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya menyokong.

Tuan Geh Chong Keat (Penang Utara): Mr Speaker, Sir, I would like to speak on this Motion which relates to Statute Paper No. 51 of 1967. I am really quite happy to be reminded by the Honourable mover of this Motion that the Honourable Minister of Finance is prepared to be flexible, in order to avoid creating any suffering or hardship that may affect the entrepot trade of the Island of Penang. However, I would like to bring up a subject which may be a bit touchy, but it is necessary to repeat it in this House.

Sir, at the onset, when there was a discussion, I think, on White Paper No. 52 affecting the free port status of the Island of Penang, there were discussions on the definition of a free port zone and a free trade zone. I would like to request the Honourable

Minister whether in view of the fact that such areas have not been created—a free trade zone or a free port zone—would the Honourable Minister consider alleviating the hardship of the Island of Penang by exempting some of the commodities imported from Indonesia, such as betel nuts and other products, which we find exporters have been shipping direct to Singapore in order to avoid this 2 per cent tax. This is a form of competition carried out by Singapore traders to attract exporters from Indonesia. So, would the Honourable Minister of Finance consider giving exemption to such commodities imported from Indonesia for re-export purposes? Further in view of the trends of events that have been happening and affecting Penang Island very adversely, would the Honourable Minister of Finance consider seriously the creation of a free trade zone and free port zone on the Island itself, in order to encourage and facilitate better trading for the Island of Penang, as a consolation for the hardship it has suffered during the past few years, because of confrontation and the erosion of the free port status of the Island of Penang? Would the Honourable Minister of Finance please give us some clear definition, because we on the Island of Penang have been a bit perplexed and confused.

We have our leaders assuring us on the free status of the Island of Penang. First, the Honourable the Chief Minister of Penang gives a statement; then the next day the Honourable Minister of Finance gives another statement; and we are really confused. We do not know actually who is correct, and it would be very impertinent on our part to say who is correct at this juncture. This also reminds me of the time when the Honourable Minister of Finance came back from England and told us, "Well you, the islanders of Penang, decide what to do." We were very happy, and I said so in this House, but that was only for a few days, because shortly after that we heard a counter-statement by the Chief Minister of Penang, and that was why I said in this House that in the moments of dream the bubble burst—and we do not know who was correct. Therefore, we on the Island of Penang have always said and maintained that we have the highest respect and confidence in the Prime Minister, Yang Teramat Mulia Tunku Abdul Rahman Putra Al-Haj, and we are sure that he with Tun Abdul Razak, Timbalan Perdana Menteri and the Honourable Minister of Finance, will look after our welfare. So I say, "Please let us know the outline, whether it is a national pattern, a pattern which affects the national economy, or is it because of the smuggling that affects the Federal purse, or is it because that the Minister of Finance finds it difficult to control the Customs Department".

We say that if it is for the Federal cause, explain to us what are the advantages of losing the free port status, what are the advantages that we are enjoying now, what are the disadvantages, and why is it necessary that the Government should make the people of the Island of Penang to make the sacrifice. If it is for the national cause, I am sure that if it is properly put to the people, the people of the Island of Penang will be able to understand the position, that is, as our Government has said, we have got to implement a lot of projects which must have economic returns rather than prestige ones—and this is the time that we have got to think not of prestige projects but of projects with economic returns. We will be too glad to make some sacrifices for the national cause, but we still rely on our three leaders to give us the guiding signal and explain to the people what is best.

Tun Tan Siew Sin: Mr Speaker, Sir as far as I can gather from the speec of the Honourable Member for Penar Utara, he has made two points.

In the first place, he has asked t Government what it can do w regard to the entrepot trade with In nesia and, if I understand the Honc able Member correctly, he is ra anxious that raw materials con from Indonesia which have l imported purely for the purpose of entrepot trade should be exem

from the two per cent surtax. I can give an answer which will meet his point in that I repeat again that it is not the intention of the Federal Government to hurt the entrepot trade at all, and if the traders in Penang can put up a case to show that such goods are being imported purely for the purpose of the entrepot trade, the Government will certainly consider their request very sympathetically.

In regard to the other point about the setting up of a free trade zone for the Island of Penang, I cannot agree with him more. In point of fact, we in the Federal Treasury have been pressing for years for the setting up of such a free trade zone, and I am very happy indeed to hear from the lips of the Honourable Member himself that he wants us to proceed with it. I can give an assurance that, even if in the meantime we cannot set up a free trade zone quickly enough, we can achieve the same objective by setting up or gazetting what is known as bonded warehouses, and that I think will serve the purposes of the traders equally well, because, if the Customs could regard such warehouses as bonded warehouses, they would fulfil all the purposes of a free trade zone except that this device is slightly more inconvenient for the Customs but not for the traders.

Tuan Geh Chong Keat: Mr Speaker, Sir, I am really happy that we have now been able to speak on a more friendly term.

Mr Speaker: Is it on a point of clarification?

Tuan Geh Chong Keat: Yes, Sir, on point of clarification.

Mr Speaker: Please do not make other speech!

Tuan Geh Chong Keat: No, Sir. e trend of the speech in reply from Honourable Minister is becoming ttle bearable, whereas before it was fferent tone. However, I would like ay that I thank him for this clarifi-n. What I have pointed out just specifically was the free trade on the Island itself; we were quite us of the announcements of further developments in the State of Penang. For once we have heard now that Penang should be considered as one—not one part as the Island of Penang and the other part, the Mainland. The Island should not be split by the channel. I have also learnt that developments of the free trade zone and the industrial areas are coming up on the Mainland but not on the Island itself. Therefore, when I went through the allocations of our development fund of about $40 million, Penang has just a chicken feed out of it, and I do not think if anybody has . . . . .

Mr Speaker: Don't you agree that you are making another speech?

Tuan Geh Chong Keat: No, Sir, I am talking on this.

Mr Speaker: No, I am sorry. I rule that you are making another speech and you have to stop.

Tuan Geh Chong Keat: Thank you, Sir. Anyway, I am quite happy that the Minister of Finance has given us a very favourable reply. Thank you.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

Bahawa Majlis ini memutuskan ia-itu menurut kuasa[2] yang terserah ka-atas-nya mengikut Sekshen-kechil (2) dalam Sekshen 10 Ordinance Kastam tahun 1952, Perentah Chukai Berganda (Impot) (Pindaan) tahun 1967 yang telah di-bentangkan di-hadapan Majlis ini sa-bagai Risalat Undangan No. 51 tahun 1967 hendak-lah di-sahkan.

ORDINANCE KASTAM SABAH (CAP. 33)

(Perentah Chukai[2] Berganda (Impot) (Pindaan) Tahun 1967)

Tuan Ali bin Haji Ahmad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya menchadangkan;

Bahawa Majlis ini memutuskan ia-itu menurut kuasa[2] yang terserah ka-atas-nya mengikut Sekshen-kechil (3) dalam Sekshen 8 Ordinance Kastam Sabah (Cap. 33), Perentah Chukai[2] Berganda (Impot) (Pindaan) tahun 1967, yang telah di-bentangkan di-hadapan Majlis ini sa-bagai Risalat Undangan No. 52 tahun 1967, hendak-lah di-sahkan.

Perentah ini ada-lah sama saperti Perentah Chukai Berganda (Impot) (Pindaan), 1967 untok Malaysia Barat melainkan pada kali ini ia-nya di-kenakan kapada Sabah.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon menchadangkan.

Tuan Ibrahim bin Abdul Rahman: Saya menyokong.

Tuan Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib (Kuantan): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya hanya hendak memberi pandangan dan hendak menyatakan perasaan kasehan saya kapada Yang Berhormat Setia-usaha Parlimen yang terpaksa mengemukakan tiga usul berturut[2] atas satu[2] perkara yang tujuan-nya sama. Usul 5, 6 dan 7 yang telah di-luluskan tadi sama sahaja tujuan dan maksud-nya; 8, 9, dan 10 pun sama; 11, 12 dan 13 pun sama; 14, 15 dan 16 yang membawa akibah yang sama.

Tetapi, saya faham sebab pun terpaksa di-kemukakan tiga usul yang tujuan yang sama, kerana kuasa yang di-berikan oleh undang[2] kapada Menteri Kewangan berlain[2]. Kuasa yang telah di-beri oleh undang[2] di-Malaysia Barat, ia-lah Section 10, Customs Ordinance tahun 1952, kuasa yang sama di-beri kapada Menteri Kewangan berkenaan dengan itu ia-lah Section 8 Customs Sabah (Chapter 33) dan bagi Sarawak juga Section 8, Ordinance Customs Sarawak, (Chapter 26). Pada masa sekarang kita berchakap hendak menjimatkan belanja dan menjimatkan masa dan sa-bagai-nya.

Saya berharap-lah kira-nya dapat Kerajaan meminda undang[2], atau pun menyatukan undang[2] ini, supaya memberi satu kuasa, hanya satu, kapada Menteri Kewangan meliputi seluroh Malaysia, supaya pada masa yang akan datang usul yang saperti ini dapat di-kemukakan satu meliputi seluroh Malaysia.

Tuan Ali bin Haji Ahmad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sebab pun di-kemukakan usul yang berlainan ia-lah kerana pada masa ini Undang[2] Ketetapan ini di-buat di-bawah undang[2] yang berlainan, ia-itu bagi Malaysia di-sabelah Barat, bagi Sabah dan bagi Sarawak, dan insha' Allah penyatuan bagi ketiga[2] kawasan ini di-bawah satu undang[2] akan di-buat kelak.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

Bahawa Majlis ini memutuskan ia-itu menurut kuasa[2] yang terserah ka-atas-nya mengikut Sekshen-kechil (3) dalam Sekshen 8 Ordinance Kastam Sabah (Cap. 33), Perentah Chukai[2] Berganda (Impot) (Pindaan) tahun 1967, yang telah di-bentangkan di-hadapan Majlis ini sa-bagai Risalat Undangan No. 52 tahun 1967, hendak-lah di-sahkan.

ORDINANCE KASTAM SARAWAK (CAP. 26)

(Perentah (Chukai Tambahan) (Impot) (Pindaan), 1967)

Tuan Ali bin Haji Ahmad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon menchadangkan supaya Dewan ini mengambil ketetapan bahawa mengikut kuasa[2] yang telah di-beri kapada-nya di-bawah Pechahan-sekshen (3) Sekshen 8 Undang[2] Kastam Sarawak (Bab. 26) Perentah (Chukai Tambahan) (Impot) (Pindaan), 1967, yang telah di-bentangkan di-dalam Dewan ini sa-bagai Kertas Undang[2] No. 53 tahun 1967, di-sahkan.

Perentah ini ada-lah sama saperti Perentah (Chukai Tambahan) (Impot) (Pindaan), 1967, untok Malaysia Barat melainkan pada kali ini ia-nya di-kenakan kapada Sarawak.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon menchadangkan.

Tuan Ibrahim bin Abdul Rahman: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya menyokong.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

Bahawa Majlis ini memutuskan ia-itu menurut kuasa[2] yang terserah ka-atas-ny mengikut Sekshen-kechil (3) dalam Sekshe 8 Ordinance Kastam Sarawak (Cap. 26 Perentah Chukai[2] Berganda (Impot) (Pindaa tahun 1967, yang telah di-bentangkan hadapan Majlis ini sa-bagai Risalat Undang No. 53 tahun 1967, hendak-lah di-sahkan.

ORDINANCE KASTAM SABAI (CAP. 33)

(Perentah Chukai[2] Kastam (Sabah) (Pindaan) (No. 6) 1967

Tuan Ali bin Haji Ahmad: Tuan Y di-Pertua, saya mohon menchadan Dewan ini mengambil ketetapan l wa mengikut kuasa[2] yang telah d kapada-nya di-bawah Pechahan-se (3) sekshen 8 Undang[2] Kastam 33) Perentah Chukai[2] Kastam (

(Pindaan) (No. 6), 1967, yang telah di-bentangkan di-dalam Dewan ini sa-bagai Kertas Undang² No. 68 tahun 1967 di-sahkan.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dari segi pertanian dan perikonomian, "cocoa" adalah maseh berupa tanaman yang baharu dalam Malaysia. Pada masa ini "cocoa" tidak-lah boleh di-katakan satu tanaman yang menguntongkan untok di-tanam dan keuntongan yang di-perolehi daripada-nya ada-lah sangat kechil. Oleh itu, di-perengkat ini ada-lah, tidak patut bagi "cocoa" untok di-kenakan sa-barang chukai eksepot kerana ini akan menyekat pengembangan dan pembangunan tanaman itu yang pada hakikat-nya berma'ana menyekat ranchangan pertanian yang hendak beranika-jenis (diversification) Negara ini.

Kelapa Sawit ada-lah tanaman yang lebeh senang dan lebeh menguntongkan jika di-bandingkan dengan "cocoa" untok di-tanam. Oleh kerana kelapa sawit ada-lah di-kechualikan dari chukai eksepot hingga 1972, maka ada-lah sangat menasabah jika layanan yang sama di-berikan pula kapada "cocoa". Ini akan menggalakkan sa-lanjut-nya dan menolong perusahaan penanaman "cocoa" di-Sabah. Ada-lah di-anggarkan bahawa sa-banyak $3 juta telah di-belanjakan bagi membangunkan perusahaan "cocoa" di-Sabah dan tanaman tu akhir-nya telah menunjokkan harapn chemerlang di-masa hadapan sungoh pun ia tidak-lah sa-bagaimana enguntongkan saperti getah atau lapa sawit. Dari itu butiran² yang rkenaan itu (Nombor² Kod Tarif 2 100, 072 200 dan 072 300) telah di-tong daripada Jadual Chukai Eksepdi-Sabah dan dengan demikian njadikan-nya sa-laras dengan laysia Barat.

uan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon chadangkan.

an Lee San Choon: Tuan Yang rtua, saya menyokong.

stion put, and agreed to.

olved,

wa Majlis ini memutuskan ia-itu kuasa² yang terserah ka-atas-nya t Sekshen-kechil (3) dalam Sekshen 8 e Kastam Sabah (Cap. 33), Perentah Chukai² Kastam (Sabah) (Pindaan) (No. 6) tahun 1967, yang di-bentangkan di-hadapan Majlis ini sa-bagai Risalat Undangan No. 68 tahun 1967, hendak-lah di-sahkan.

ORDINANCE KASTAM SARAWAK (CAP. 26)

(Perentah Chukai² Kastam (Impot dan Eksepot) (Pindaan) (No. 6) 1967)

Tuan Ali bin Haji Ahmad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon menchadangkan supaya Dewan ini mengambil ketetapan bahawa mengikut kuasa yang telah di-beri kapada-nya di-bawah Pechahan-sekshen (3) Sekshen 8 Undang² Kastam Sarawak (Bab 26) Perentah Chukai² Kastam (Impot dan Eksepot) (Pindaan) (No. 6), 1967, yang telah di-bentangkan di-dalam Dewan ini sa-bagai Kertas Undang² No. 69 tahun 1967 di-sahkan.

Perentah ini ada-lah sama juga saperti Perentah Chukai² Kastam (Sabah) (Pindaan) (No. 6), 1967, yang telah di-sahkan oleh Majlis ini melainkan pada kali ini ia-nya di-kenakan kapada Sarawak.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon menchadangkan.

Tuan Lee San Choon: Saya menyokong.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

Bahawa Majlis ini memutuskan ia-itu menurut kuasa² yang terserah ka-atas-nya mengikut Sekshen-kechil (3) dalam Sekshen 8 Ordinance Kastam Sarawak (Cap. 26), Perentah Chukai² Kastam (Impot dan Eksepot) (Pindaan) (No. 6), 1967, yang telah di-bentangkan di-hadapan Majlis ini sa-bagai Risalat Undangan No. 69 tahun 1967, hendak-lah di-sahkan.

Mr Speaker: Meshuarat ini di-tempohkan sa-lama 10 minit.

Sitting suspended at 5.20 p.m.

Sitting resumed at 5.50 p.m.

(Mr Speaker *in the Chair*)

ORDINANCE KASTAM, 1952

(Perentah Chukai² Kastam (Pindaan) (No. 7) 1967)

Tuan Ali bin Haji Ahmad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon menchadangkan supaya Dewan ini mengambil ketetapan

bahawa mengikut kuasa[2] yang di-beri kapada-nya di-bawah Pechahan-sekshen (2) Sekshen 10 Undang[2] Kastam tahun 1952, Perentah Chukai[2] Kastam (Pindaan) (No. 7), 1967, yang telah di-bentangkan di-dalam Dewan ini sa-bagai Kertas Undang[2] No. 70 tahun 1967 di-sahkan.

Tujuan Perentah ini ia-lah untok meminda Jadual Pertama Perentah Chukai Kastam, 1961, dengan memasokkan sauries sa-chara berasingan supaya perangkaan impot dan keterangan[2] yang lain boleh di-dapati pada masa hadapan. Sa-bilangan yang besar sauries (sa-jenis ikan yang di-gunakan sa-bagai umpan untok perusahaan menangkap ikan tuna) sedang di-impot ka-Pulau Pinang dan impot[2] ini sedang bertambah[2]. Oleh itu ada-lah mustahak supaya Jabatan Perangkaan menyimpan perangkaan impot ikan tersebut.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon menchadangkan.

Tuan Lee San Choon: Saya menyokong.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

Bahawa Majlis ini memutuskan ia-itu menurut kuasa[2] yang terserah ka-atas-nya mengikut Sekshen-kechil (2) dalam Sekshen 10 Ordinance Kastam tahun 1952, Perentah Chukai[2] Kastam (Pindaan) (No. 7) tahun 1967, yang telah di-bentangkan di-hadapan Majlis ini sa-bagai Risalat Undangan No. 70 tahun 1967, hendak-lah di-sahkan.

ORDINANCE KASTAM SABAH (CAP. 33)

(Perentah Chukai[2] Kastam (Sabah) (Pindaan) (No. 7) 1967)

Tuan Ali bin Haji Ahmad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon menchadangkan supaya Dewan ini mengambil ketetapan bahawa mengikut kuasa[2] yang telah di-beri kapada-nya di-bawah Pechahan-sekshen (3) Sekshen 8 Undang[2] Kastam Sabah (Bab 33) Perentah Chukai[2] Kastam (Sabah) (Pindaan) (No. 7) 1967, yang telah di-bentangkan di-dalam Dewan ini sa-bagai Kertas Undang[2] No. 71 tahun 1967, di-sahkan.

Perentah ini ada-lah sama juga saperti Perentah Chukai[2] Kastam (Pindaan) (No. 7), 1967, melainkan pada kali ini ia-nya di-kenakan kapada Sabah.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon menchadangkan.

Tuan Lee San Choon: Saya menyokong.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

Bahawa Majlis ini memutuskan ia-itu menurut kuasa[2] yang terserah ka-atas-nya mengikut Sekshen-kechil (3) dalam Sekshen 8 Ordinance Kastam Sabah (Cap. 33), Perentah Chukai[2] Kastam (Sabah) (Pindaan) (No. 7) tahun 1967, yang telah di-bentangkan di-hadapan Majlis ini sa-bagai Risalat Undangan No. 71 tahun 1967, hendak-lah di-sahkan.

ORDINANCE KASTAM SARAWAK (CAP. 26)

(Perentah Chukai[2] Kastam (Impot dan Eksepot) (Pindaan) (No. 7) 1967)

Tuan Ali bin Haji Ahmad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon menchadangkan supaya Dewan ini mengambil ketetapan bahawa mengikut kuasa[2] yang telah di-beri kapada-nya di bawah Sekshen-kechil (3) Sekshen 8 Ordinance Kastam Sarawak (Bab 26), Perentah Chukai[2] Kastam (Impot dan Eksepot) (Pindaan) (No. 7) 1967, yang telah di-bentangkan di-dalam Dewan ini sa-bagai Kertas Undang[2] No. 72 tahun 1967, di-sahkan

Perentah ini ada-lah sama jug saperti Perentah Chukai[2] Kastam (Pir daan) (No. 7) 1967, melainkan pac kali ini ia-nya di-kenakan kapa Sarawak.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mo menchadangkan.

Tuan Lee San Choon: Saya me kong.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

Bahawa Majlis ini memutuskar menurut kuasa[2] yang terserah ka- mengikut Sekshen-kechil (3) dalam 8 Ordinance Kastam Sarawak (C Perentah Chukai[2] Kastam (Impot (pot) (Pindaan) (No. 7) tahun 19 telah di-bentangkan di-hadapan sa-bagai Risalat Uandangan No. 1967, hendak-lah di-sahkan.

ORDINANCE KASTAM, 1952

(Perentah Chukai[2] Kastam (Pulau Pinang) (Pindaan) 1967)

Tuan Ali bin Haji Ahmad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon menchadangkan:

Bahawa Majlis ini memutuskan ia-itu menurut kuasa[2] yang terserah ka-atas-nya mengikut Sekshen-kechil (2) dalam Sekshen 143 Ordinance Kastam tahun 1952, Perentah Chukai[2] Kastam (Pulau Pinang) (Pindaan) tahun 1967, yang telah di-bentangkan di-hadapan Majlis ini sa-bagai Risalat Undangan No. 73 tahun 1967, hendak-lah di-sahkan.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Ahli[2] Yang Berhormat maseh ingat bahawa chukai[2] kastam yang di-gunakan dalam kawasan utama kastam ya'ani Principal Customs Area di-Malaysia Barat telah di-lanjutkan penggunaan-nya ka-Pulau Pinang ka-atas gula, machis, pemetek api rokok ya'ani cigarette lighters dan moto[2] kenderaan yang di-bena dengan sa-penoh-nya semenjak 19hb Januari, 1967. Perentah yang terbentang di-hadapan Majlis ini yang telah di-kuat-kuasakan pada 18hb Mei, 1967 meminda Jadual kapada perentah chukai[2] kastam Pulau Pinang, 1967 dengan memasokkan 25 butiran. Dengan ini melanjutkan kadar[2] chukai impot bagi Malaysia Barat ka-atas susu chair dan pekat, gula[2] yang tidak mengandongi cocoa, soya bean sauce, ubat nyamok coil dan sa-bagai-nya ka-Pulau Pinang.

Ahli[2] Yang Berhormat akan mengirgai bahawa patut-lah barang[2] yang -buat dalam Malaysia Barat mendpat pasaran di-Pulau Pinang dan pa perlindongan tarif yang sa-wajar-pembuat[2] tempatan telah tidak at bertanding dalam pasaran Pulau ng. Di-dalam sa-tengah[2] perkara ti soya bean sauce pembuat[2]-nya ah bertempat di-Pulau Pinang, nereka-lah yang telah memohon dongan ini.

gia-lah di-perhatikan bahawa yang terlibat itu ada-lah di-an di-Tanah Besar atau dalam Pinang dan oleh itu tidak-lah k ka-dalam perdagangan entre-t perdagangan perlanchongan nang.

an dengan ini saya suka engulangi sa-kali lagi apa yang telah di-katakan oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan di-Meshuarat Belanjawan yang lalu bahawa Kerajaan akan membenarkan penubohan kemudahan[2] gudang berlesen untok membolehkan perdagangan entrepot supaya impot[2] yang sa-umpama itu tidak akan di-kenakan sa-barang chukai.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon menchadangkan.

Tuan Ibrahim bin Abdul Rahman: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon menyokong.

Tuan Geh Chong Keat (Penang Utara): Mr Speaker, Sir, this Motion and this list of items that have been placed under the Customs Area was indeed a shock to the islanders of Penang Island. It was like a bolt of thunder from heaven that had struck the Island of Penang. It is a Hobson's choice. We have to take it or leave it. In fact, there was no choice at all, the way it had been put to us—to be in Malaysia, or out, or secede. Sir, there is no question of secession. We are part of Malaysia and we are Malaysians. That is why I say it is a Hobson's choice.

Now, Sir, I wish to request the Minister of Finance and the Honourable Minister of Commerce and Industry to have second thoughts on all these things, especially in respect of essential commodities. The introduction of these 25 items has escalated the prices of not only these 25 items but also other items on the Island of Penang and thus the cost of living has increased tremendously. Sir, the danger lies in speculation and the tendency to push up the prices—and some of the commodities are going under the counter.

Sir, the Honourable Minister had said that it was at the request of manufacturers seeking protection that forced the Minister to clamp on import duty on these 25 items. However, I wish to remind the Honourable Minister of Finance and the Minister of Commerce and Industry that protection is one thing, but to create monopoly is another thing. We

agree on free trade and free enterprise. However, Sir, the pattern of industrialisation in Malaysia has a tendency towards monopoly, greed, and creating a racket. As the item comes under "Milk" and there is only one factory, and milk is a very essential commodity—it is food for the baby, the sick, and those weak people who need this nutritious food—is the factory able to supply the need of this country in this particular item?

We have spoken about this matter in this House many times: that import 30%, re-route 20%, to make up for the production, which was actually not 70%, and another 10% imported, making a total actual stock in the country of 80%, thereby creating a shortage of 20% and aggravating the law of supply and demand, and this pushes the price of the commodity up. In the case of milk, Sir, I understand that this factory has refused to manufacture milk under any brand except theirs, and I have received a complaint from an importer, who is prepared to purchase milk from the manufacturer, but under his brand. After the imposition of this duty, and the clamping on of import duty, the price of milk has gone up. Therefore, as I say, Sir, there is a danger when we encourage monopolistic manufacturing and trading.

Further, I understand, Sir, manufacturers of some other commodities, for example cement, Sir, where we have more than one manufacturer—we have three now—they have been struggling and competing against each other for foreign markets and for local market. They have even gone to the extent of slashing each other's throat, and the consumers enjoyed the slashing of prices. However, it has not taken them long to get together, to come to an understanding and push the prices up. From what I understand, Sir—I am very curious and I am also trying to find out whether it could be substantiated—there is a gentleman's agreement among the manufacturers in that if anyone of them breaks the price, he may be forfeited an enormous amount. Therefore, I say, Sir, we have got to be careful, especially in respect of such items as milk, which is food for the baby, for the sick and feeble, and I feel the Minister should have second thoughts on this particular item and other essential commodities.

Sir, speaking under the item "Sugar Confectionery" not containing "Sugar", I would like to bring up one item again as an appeal to the Minister. In the case of the Island of Penang, we do not import any more sugar and all sugar that we use are being purchased from the Prai factory. Now, nutmeg, which is used with sugar for sweetening it, is being locally grown with the other fruits, and this nutmeg absorbed sugar solution and with other fruits known as "delicatessen" are being taxed on entry into the mainland. As I said earlier, Sir, we have struck a very harmonious medium in regard to the Island of Penang where we are struggling, and I understand that the State Government of Penang has come to a certain understanding with the Honourable Minister of Finance and the Honourable Minister of Commerce and Industry in that they would look into those items that are produced in Penang, utilising raw meterials locally grown and to see whether these could be exempted from duty when imported and should be allowed to be exported to the mainland freely and free of duty—when I say "free" I mean free of declaration and all those cumbersome procedures. Thank you, Sir.

Dato' Dr Haji Megat Khas (Kuala Kangsar): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mengambil peluang di-sini men-champori sadikit[2] di-atas perkara[2] yang di-kemukakan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Pulau Pinang Utara tadi kerana pada pendapat saya ia-itu banyak-lah daripada usul[2] yang telah di-kemukakan pada petang ini ia-lah berasal daripada Persidangan Dewa ini pada kali yang lalu di-mana say sendiri tidak ada dan tidak mengetah dengan sa-penoh-nya latar belakar Maka di-atas asas-nya, saya senc tidak-lah berapa bersetuju ia· benda[2] makanan yang di-gunakan c semua lapisan pendudok[2] di-ne kita ini, kaya, miskin, tua dan m berkehendakkan benda[2] makanan.

Maka dengan yang demikian kita sendiri mengetahuï ia-itu ada-lah bahan[2] makanan yang di-keluarkan daripada tanah bumi negara kita sendiri tidak menchukupi bagi pergunaan pendudok[2] kita di-sini malah Yang Berhormat Menteri Perdagangan dan Perusahaan sendiri mengaku ia-itu lebeh daripada 40% daripada bahan[2] makanan ada-lah di-bawa daripada luar negeri. Jadi dengan ini saya rasa sa-kira-nya di-kenakan chukai di-atas benda[2] yang di-pakai pada sa-tiap hari oleh semua lapisan pendudok[2] di-sini, tidak dapat tidak akan menjadikan satu kesusahan kapada pendudok[2] kita dan ra'ayat jelata.

Maka sa-bagaimana yang kita semua mengetahuï ia-itu makanan itu ia-lah satu perkara yang sangat perlu kerana memanjangkan jiwa dan hidup kita, dan pada hari ini juga dengan sebab keadaan ekonomi di-antara pendudouk[2] kita yang ada di-kampong[2] tersangat-lah meleset, oleh kerana pendapatan mereka itu, hasil daripada getah ada-lah turun dan dengan sebab kemalangan banjir yang telah menyerang sa-rata tempat yang mengeluarkan beras, telah meninggikan harga beras pada masa ini.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, keadaan orang[2] kita yang dudok di-kampong[2] tersangat-lah menyedehkan hati, dan dalam itu juga saya suka hendak menyebutkan di-sini, saya juga terperanjat ia-itu di-dalam masa yang saya tidak ada di-dalam negeri ini, ubat[2] juga telah di-chukai lebeh daripada yang biasa. Ubat[2] itu juga yang di-gunakan bagi orang[2] yang sakit, ›ukan-nya sahaja orang yang kaya akit, orang miskin pun sakit, orang ıa pun sakit, orang muda pun sakit. ıdi kalau sakira-nya makanan dan ›at itu tidak dapat terchapai oleh ndudok[2] di-dalam negeri ini, malang ıgat-lah nasib orang[2] yang dudok dalam negara kita ini.

ada pendapat saya, kalau tidak › saya, saya katakan di-sini dengan ; terang ia-itu negara Malaysia ·ang ada-lah satu daripada negara menanggong chukai yang sangat yang boleh di-bandingkan dengan negeri[2] yang lebeh[2] kaya, berlipat[2] ganda kaya-nya daripada negeri Malaysia. Maka dengan itu saya tidak-lah hendak memanjangkan uchapan saya dan saya bersetuju sangat dengan permohonan daripada Ahli Yang Berhormat daripada Pulau Pinang Utara tadi ia-itu hendak-lah perkara ini di siasat, di-semak dengan chermat dan dengan teliti supaya tidak mendatangkan kesusahan kapada semua lapisan ra'ayat jelata yang dudok di-bumi Malaysia kita ini.

Terima kaseh, Tuan Yang di-Pertua.

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Dr Lim Swee Aun): Mr Speaker, Sir, I am glad that the Honourable Member from Penang Utara used the term that when this Customs Order came into effect "it was like a bolt from heaven". Now, anything that comes from heaven must be good (*Laughter*), because it brings benefit to the people. That was why the Central Government decided to bring "this bolt from heaven" for the benefit of the people in Penang (*Laughter*). Sir, he argued that as a result of this new Order prices of certain goods in Penang, goods not even included in the Customs Order, had gone up as a result of speculation. Sir, I would have thought that Penang being a sophisticated island, where intellectuals live, where there is a larger number of educated middle class, the people there would have taken measures to protect their interests by forming a Consumers' Association. There has been much talk about the formation of this Consumers' Association in Penang, but somehow it has not come to pass. I do hope that the people in Penang would make it a point to see that items that are not affected by any additional duty should not go up in price.

He has raised, too, this other point—that protection of industries in this country tend to create monopolies and he has cited the case of condensed milk, where he claims that there is only one factory. I am surprised that the Honourable Member, who is so well informed in all things and who has, through his own businesses in the bank, been

in contact with so many commercial people, is not aware that there are three factories manufacturing condensed milk in this country. They are—Nestles, Pacific Milk and Beatrice Milk in Kuala Lumpur and Petaling Jaya, and their capacity is, in the opinion of the Tariff Advisory Board, sufficient or should be sufficient to produce all the condensed milk required in the country. For the Honourable Member to suggest that a factory has refused to manufacture milk under a different brand, therefore creating a monopolistic situation, is to suggest that he supports fraud. Sir, a factory naturally will produce and market its goods under its own brand, and it certainly has every right to refuse to produce goods under a different brand. But, perhaps, this is one of the tactics and techniques adopted by the trading community, who has popularised certain brands, to deceive the consumer that a certain brand is better than another brand well knowing that they are being produced by the same factory.

Tuan Geh Chong Keat: A factory refuses to make other brands, or manufacture other brands of milk only when they cannot meet all the orders, or when they are controlling the market. In other words, they are riding on the waves, they are controlling the market. But if they have more than enough milk, then it necessitates them to comply with the orders of their distributors and they may have to do it. Such things have been done in Australia, in England and in Japan. You order any radio for 100 sets or 500 sets and they will give you any name under the sun; you name it and they will produce the brand for you. In the case of flour—I have got some Honourable colleagues here who are distributors of flour—you name the brand, even the "Sailing Boat", they will supply you (*Laughter*); you name the "Bull" brand, they will supply you, provided you guarantee them the order. That is all I have to say. Therefore, I say that these factories are controlling the market, they are riding on the waves.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: Mr Speaker, Sir, I do not doubt that there are factories producing manufactured goods and using different brands and different labels, but to say that this particular factory refuses to produce a brand which is not theirs and to claim that they are monopolistic when there are three factories altogether in this country, I cannot see how.

Tuan Geh Chong Keat: The question is the price. You pay them the price they demand and they will produce any brand for you. That is my point.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: There are three factories producing condensed milk. So, there is competition already, Sir, and that does not support his statement that there is monopoly in the production of condensed milk in this country.

His other point was that the cement factories in this country have, according to his information, formed a sort of an agreement, whereby they would fix or keep fixed the prices of cement at a certain level. This I have also heard. My Ministry has investigated into it but still have not been able to find any proof, and if Honourable Members can give me that proof I shall indeed be very happy to look into the matter. However, owing to the recent sudden sharp rise in the price of cement, action has already been taken not to give that degree of protection to these factories.

The Honourable Member suggested that, because sugar is now supplied to Penang Island from the mills in the mainland, and that because there are certain sugar confectioneries, particularly the case of nutmeg preserved in sugar, have to pay an import dut when it comes into mainland, h suggested that sugar confectioneri manufactured in Penang Island shou be allowed free movement into t mainland without payment of du Sir, would it not be the obvious ans for duty on sugar confectioneries tc extended to cover the whole Island that any sugar confectionery co into Penang Island and then tc rest of Malaysia would have tc duty at the point of entry? would then make it very easy f

the manufacturers of sugar confectioneries in Penang Island to have their goods move freely into the mainland without having to pay duty, without having to go through any customs formalities and thus widening their markets which they never had before, and without having to increase the prices of such commodities in Penang Island.

Tuan Geh Chong Keat: On a point of clarification, Sir. I think this is a point where we offer one spoonful, the Minister asks for the whole bottle (*Laughter*). In this case, as I said, we are keeping up with the policy of the Government to encourage the people to grow more local fruits and to produce more local products; and since we are using locally refined sugar on which duty has been paid and we are using local fruits that are locally grown, I do not see any point of involving outside confectioneries. As the Minister has said just now, I submit that most of the items have been roped in by him. So, he does not have to throw a second rope around our necks. Thank you.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: It is only out of the kindness of our hearts (*Laughter*) to help protect and encourage the industries in Penang that I have made the suggestion. We are quite happy to leave things as they are. If they prefer to pay duty in coming in, why not? The Government gets its duty. We are prepared to forego that duty, forego that revenue, to help the Penang people to grow more nutmegs, to make more preserved nutmegs, so that they can get free entry, and we lose revenue out of it, and without having to increase the price to the Penang consumer.

Tuan Geh Chong Keat: The Minister talks on generosity. If they talk of generosity, it reminds me of the Island of Puerto Rico where . . . . .

Speaker: Island of what?

Tuan Geh Chong Keat: The Island of Puerto Rico, which was a show piece of American democracy, where they refund all the rum duty, the duty, back to Puerto Rico for its development. Therefore in this aspect, I would say the Government would be very generous, if all the duties collected, or about 70 or 50 per cent of the duty, or revenue, collected from the Island of Penang be thrown back for the development of the Island. Then, I would say that that would be really very generous. Thank you.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: I am sure the Minister of Finance is every year spending money to subsidise Penang Island, the Government of Penang; in fact, we are going to help them to develop an industrial estate out of Federal funds. Obviously, the question of helping Penang industrialisation, the practical way of doing it is for the Federal Government to forego the revenue and extend the barrier to cover the Penang Island, without increasing the cost of living to the people in Penang, without affecting the tourist trade, nor affecting its entrepot trade.

The Honourable Member for Kuala Kangsar, however, has touched on the broad policies, and he suggested the fear that import duties placed on foodstuffs would increase the cost of living to the consumers. But, I would like to assure him and the Members of the House that there is no import duty on essential foodstuffs like rice, wheat, salt, meat and other items. The import duty on condensed milk which is extended now to Penang Island was imposed, because we have three factories here and that this should not increase the price to the consumer. His other point that duty on medicines would put up the cost to the people in this country is not quite correct, because there is no import duty on scheduled poisons which are being used by doctors, or people holding poisons licence. There is, however, duty on patent medicines and, I think, that was purposely meant to assist the medical profession, so that these patent medicines which are sold by sundry shops would with this duty help the practice of the private practitioners (*Laughter*).

Dato' Dr Haji Megat Khas: I would like to say that, although the Minister of Commerce and Industry is a doctor,

he has been out of practice for some time (*Laughter*) and does not know what is going on, although his brother is carrying it on for him.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: Sir, being in the Government, I am fully aware of what taxes are being implied for medicines.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

Bahawa Majlis ini memutuskan ia-itu menurut kuasa[2] yang terserah ka-atas-nya mengikut Sekshen-kechil (2) dalam Sekshen 143 Ordinance Kastam tahun 1952, Perentah Chukai[2] Kastam (Pulau Pinang) (Pindaan) tahun 1967, yang telah di-bentangkan di-hadapan Majlis ini sa-bagai Risalat Undangan No. 73 tahun 1967, hendak-lah di-sahkan.

Adjourned at 6.30 p.m.

HUJONGAN KHAS KAPADA TITAH UCHAPAN DULI YANG MAHA MULIA SERI PADUKA BAGINDA YANG DI-PERTUAN AGONG DALAM MAJLIS PEMBUKAAN PARLIMEN PADA HARI RABU, 14 HARIBULAN JUN, 1967

Kertas ini ia-lah Hujongan Khas kapada Titah Uchapan yang di-lafadzkan oleh Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong dalam Majlis Pembukaan Parlimen pada hari Rabu, 14 haribulan Jun, 1967 yang mengandongi lain² penerangan yang lengkap

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JABATAN PERDANA MENTERI

Bahasa Kebangsaan

Perkara 152 Perlembagaan menyatakan bahawa Bahasa Melayu ada-lah menjadi Bahasa Kebangsaan tetapi Bahasa Inggeris boleh di-gunakan di-dalam Parlimen, Dewan Undangan Negeri, Mahkamah² dan bagi segala urusan² yang rasmi sa-hingga 10 tahun sa-lepas Hari Merdeka dan sa-lepas itu, sa-hingga di-tentukan oleh Parlimen. Dalam masa 10 tahun yang lalu berbagai² galakan dan peluang telah di-beri supaya orang² 'awam, pegawai² Kerajaan dan murid² sekolah dapat mempelajari dan menggunakan Bahasa Kebangsaan sa-luas²-nya dan juga mengajar mereka berfikir sa-bagai bangsa Malaysia. Act Bahasa Kebangsaan telah pun di-luluskan oleh Parlimen mengikut kehendak Perkara 152 Perlembagaan.

2. Act ini yang berkuat-kuasa pada 1hb September, 1967, akan menjadikan Bahasa Kebangsaan sa-bagai bahasa rasmi yang tunggal. Dalam pada itu Act ni juga memberi jaminan bahawa bahasa² asing di-negeri ini boleh di-gunakan an di-pelajari dan membenarkan surat² rasmi di-terjemahkan atau di-sampaikan alam bahasa asing jika Kerajaan memikirkan perlu untok kepentingan umum.

Kerajaan sedar bahawa walaupun pegawai² Kerajaan bukan Melayu dan ang² awam telah bersunggoh² mempelajari Bahasa Kebangsaan tetapi mereka ıseh belum lagi chukup mahir dan faseh. Oleh yang demikian Bahasa ggeris belum-lah lagi dapat di-ketepikan sama sekali. Dari itu Act ini mem-i kesempatan supaya Bahasa Inggeris boleh di-gunakan dalam urusan rasmi empat² yang di-fikirkan sesuai oleh D.Y.M.M. Seri Paduka Baginda Yang ertuan Agong, di-dalam Parlimen dan Dewan Undangan Negeri dengan ıetujuan pengerusi majlis itu dan di-Mahkamah². Berkenaan dengan undang² ıekutuan dan Negeri, Act ini menyatakan bahawa Act di-dalam Bahasa angsaan ada-lah naskhah yang berkuat-kuasa, melainkan Seri Paduka nda Yang di-Pertuan Agong mengishtiharkan sa-balek-nya.

TERJEMAHAN TAFSIR AL-QURAN

4. Satu Lembaga Penterjemah terdiri daripada pensharah[2] Kolej Islam dan ulama'[2] lain telah di-tubohkan untok menterjemahkan tafsir al-Quran. Sa-takat ini, Lembaga itu telah berjaya menterjemah dua juzu' berserta dengan huraian-nya dan satu juzu' dengan tiada huraian-nya.

MASJID NEGARA

5. Sejak pembukaan rasmi Masjid Negara pada 27hb Ogos, 1967, beberapa kemajuan telah di-chapai. Beberapa kegiatan telah di-adakan saperti mengada-kan majlis pelajaran ugama pada tiap[2] minggu, kelas menghafaz Quran bagi penuntut[2] daripada beberapa buah negeri dalam Malaysia, kelas mengajar mukaddam dan Quran untok kanak[2] dan majlis perbinchangan (forum) pada tiap[2] bulan di-mana tokoh[2] ugama dan ahli[2] bijak pandai yang berkelulusan tinggi di-jemput mengambil bahagian.

6. Masjid Negara senantiasa di-lawati oleh pelawat[2] dan orang[2] kenamaan tempatan dan luar negeri.

7. Satu perpustakaan telah di-tubohkan. Masjid Negara sangat-lah berterima kaseh kapada negara[2] sahabat saperti Saudi Arabia, Republik Arab Bersatu, India, Tunisia, Jepun, Libia dan Indonesia di-atas hadiah buku daripada mereka.

LAWATAN SAMBIL BELAJAR

8. Di-dalam ranchangan lawatan sambil belajar Kerajaan akan menitek berat-kan lawatan[2] ka-Negara[2] Tenggara Asia. Pegawai[2] Kerajaan telah di-beri peluang untok membuat lawatan[2] ka-Malaysia Timor dan sa-balek-nya supaya mereka dapat mengetahui dan memahami keadaan[2] pentadbiran yang ada di-tempat masing[2]. Dengan pengetahuan itu ada-lah di-harapkan bahawa jentera pen tadbiran negara akan dapat di-baiki lagi.

TUGU PERINGATAN NEGARA

9. Tugu Peringatan Negara di-Bukit Perwira telah di-kunjongi oleh ran pelawat[2] dari dalam dan luar negeri. Antara beberapa pelawat[2] kenama ia-lah Dr Adam Malik, Menteri Luar Indonesia, Dr Zakir Hussain, sa-m itu Naib Presiden India, Tuan Etsusaburo Shiima, Menteri Luar Jep Tuan Lyndon B. Johnson, Presiden Amerika Sharikat dan Tuan Hein Luebke, Presiden Republik German Barat.

PERHUBONGAN DENGAN MALAYSIA TIMOR

10. Satu kajian telah di-jalankan untok mengetahui sa-takat mana Jab Persekutuan di-Malaysia Timor sudah di-satukan mengikut susunan yan di-Malaysia Barat. Kajian ini menunjokkan bahawa kebanyakkan Kemen Persekutuan telah berjaya membuat penyatuan itu. Tetapi ada juga Kemen yang melaporkan kesulitan[2] yang di-alami bagi menguruskan penyatuan t dan juga bagi melaksanakan perbekalan[2] dalam Penyata Jawatan-kuasa Kerajaan itu. Kesulitan[2] ini telah di-siasat dan langkah[2] sedang di-ambi mengatasi-nya.

11. Chadangan untok menggunakan waktu Malaysia Barat sa-bagai waktu piawai bagi seluroh Malaysia ada-lah di-tanggohkan buat sementara waktu.

12. Meshuarat di-antara pegawai[2] Kerajaan Persekutuan dan pegawai[2] Kerajaan Negeri Sabah dan Sarawak telah di-adakan dari masa ka-samasa bagi mengerat-kan perhubongan dan mengatasi segala kesulitan[2].

KEMAJUAN PENTADBIRAN

13. Semenjak di-tubohkan pada pertengahan tahun 1966, Bahagian Kemajuan Pentadbiran telah menjalankan dua penyiasatan yang besar. Satu penyiasatan ia-lah atas kemudahan[2] melateh pegawai[2] Kerajaan dan yang lagi satu atas susunan Kementerian[2] dan Jabatan[2] Kerajaan. Tujuan utama menjalankan penyiasatan atas kemudahan[2] melateh itu ia-lah untok membuat ranchangan jangka pendek dan jangka panjang bagi membaiki lagi kemudahan[2] melateh pegawai[2] dan penyiasatan ini di-jangka siap pada bulan Ogos, 1967. Tujuan menjalankan penyiasatan yang kedua itu ia-lah untok menyusun sa-buah buku berkenaan dengan susunan semua Kementerian dan Jabatan Kerajaan Pusat. Buku itu di-jangka dapat di-siapkan tiada lewat daripada bulan Jun, 1967.

14. Tugas yang ketiga ia-lah menubohkan sa-buah Pejabat Pusat Rekod Kaki-tangan. Kerja mengenai tugas ini maseh dalam peringkat permulaan.

15. Sa-lain daripada itu Bahagian Kemajuan Pentadbiran akan menjalankan tugas[2] saperti yang tersebut di-bawah ini:

(i) Dasar Kenaikan Pangkat—Satu kajian atas semua hal mengenai kenaikan pangkat dalam perkhidmatan 'awam untok menggubal satu dasar bagi kenaikan pangkat;

(ii) Ranchangan Diploma dalam Pentadbiran 'Awam—Bantuan kapada Universiti Malaya bagi menyediakan satu ranchangan pengajian bagi pegawai[2] Kerajaan untok mendapat diploma pentadbiran 'awam. Kursus itu akan di-kelolakan oleh Fakulti Ekonomi dan Pentadbiran Universiti Malaya dan Dewan Latehan Pegawai Petaling Jaya;

(iii) Pemindahan Kuasa[2] Menaikan Pangkat dan Tata-Tertib daripada Surohanjaya Perkhidmatan 'Awam kapada Kementerian[2] dan Jabatan[2]—Bantuan kapada Pejabat Perjawatan Persekutuan untok membuat per-atoran[2] berkenaan dengan pemindahan itu;

v) Mengkaji Sistem[2]—Kajian[2] ini sedang di-jalankan saperti di-bawah ini:

(*a*) Sekim Kira[2] Ayer dalam Jabatan Kerja Raya, Kedah.

(*b*) Pertadbiran Setor Perubatan termasok menggunakan mesen dalam sistem kira-mengira di-Kementerian Kesihatan.

(*c*) Menggunakan mesen dalam sistem kira-mengira dalam Bahagian Perkhidmatan Gaji Angkatan[2] Bersenjata di-Kementerian Per-tahanan.

(*d*) Menggunakan mesen dalam sistem pembayaran dan penerimaan di-Jabatan Pengangkutan Jalan Raya.

(*e*) Sistem Laporan Kemajuan mengenai lawatan ka-negeri[2] oleh Ketua[2] Kementerian dan Jabatan[2] dalam Kementerian Pembangunan Negara dan Luar Bandar.

(v) Ulangkaji—Kajian[2] akan di-buat tiada lama lagi berkenaan dengan:

(*a*) Pertadbiran Belanjawan di-Malaysia.

(*b*) Sistem Pembelian Barang[2] sa-chara terkumpul oleh Kerajaan.

16. Bahagian Kemajuan Pentadbiran ada-lah juga menyediakan perkhidmatan penasihat pengurusan bagi semua Kementerian dan Jabatan.

OMBUDSMAN

17. Kerajaan sedang mengkaji kemungkinan menubohkan sistem yang sa-rupa dengan sistem "Ombudsmen" yang ada berjalan di-beberapa buah negeri.

PENGAJIAN PEMBANGUNAN

18. Malaysia telah menchapai kejayaan yang chemerlang dalam ranchangan pembangunan-nya. Kejayaan ini bukan sahaja memuaskan hati tetapi juga menemui pengesahan umum antara bangsa bahawa Malaysia mempunyai satu chara pelaksanaan pembangunan negara yang tersusun dan yang merupakan satu petua kejayaan yang boleh di-gunakan oleh negara[2] yang sedang maju dengan perubahan[2] yang tertentu. Pembangunan negara berkehendakkan buah fikiran baharu, rekaan[2] dan perubahan[2].

19. Dengan tujuan ini-lah Pusat Pengajian Pembangunan Malaysia telah menganjorkan seminar-nya yang pertama dalam siri seminar[2]-nya bagi negara[2] Afro-Asia daripada 24hb Oktober, 1966 hingga 4hb November, 1966, yang telah di-hadhiri oleh 16 para perwakilan dari 13 buah negara Afrika dan Asia ia-itu Ceylon, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Philippines, Singapura, Somalia, Korea Selatan, Vietnam Selatan, Tanzania dan Thailand.

20. Dalam tahun 1967, Pusat Pengajian Pembangunan Malaysia akan menganjorkan seminar yang kedua dan ketiga-nya. Seminar yang kedua berkenaan dengan pembangunan negara akan di-adakan daripada 22hb Jun hingga 30hb Jun, 1967, dan jemputan[2] telah di-keluarkan kapada 22 buah negara. Seminar yang ketiga mungkin di-adakan dalam bulan November tahun 1967.

21. Sebagai melanjutkan usaha[2] mengadakan satu foram di-mana pegawai[2] dari negara[2] yang sedang maju dapat bertukar[2] fikiran dan kaedah[2] pelaksanaan pembangunan negara, Pusat Pengajian Pembangunan Malaysia berchadang mengeluarkan satu majallah yang di-namakan "The Development Forum". Majallah ini akan di-sebarkan ka-luar negeri dan akan mengandongi makallah yang dapat di-gunakan oleh pegawai[2] pembangunan dalam usaha[2] mereka.

PENUBOHAN PERKHIDMATAN DALAM DAN LUAR NEGERI

22. Semenjak tahun 1960, Kementerian Luar Negeri telah mengalami kesukara bagi mendapatkan pegawai[2] kanan yang sesuai untok berkhidmat di-dalai Perkhidmatan Luar Negeri. Dengan ujud-nya Malaysia dan bertambah-n kerja[2] di-Kementerian Luar Negeri masaelah memenohi jawatan yang mas kosong dan menentukan bahawa wakil[2] Malaysia di-luar negeri ada-lah pegaw yang berpengalaman menjadi satu kerumitan yang besar. Langkah meminjamk

buat sementara pegawai² Perkhidmatan Tadbir Malaya kapada Perkhidmatan Luar Negeri di-dapati tidak memuaskan. Oleh yang demikian untok mengatasi masaelah ini, kedua² Perkhidmatan Tadbir Malaya dan Luar Negeri telah di-chantumkan. Penyatuan ini telah di-laksanakan dengan menghapuskan kedua² perkhidmatan itu dan di-gantikan dengan satu perkhidmatan yang baharu yang di-namakan Perkhidmatan Dalam dan Luar Negeri. Perkhidmatan baharu ini telah berjalan kuat-kuasa-nya pada 1hb Ogos, 1966. Pegawai² yang sedang berkhidmat di-dalam kedua² perkhidmatan yang dahulu itu telah di-masokkan ka-dalam perkhidmatan baharu ini dan dengan itu mereka boleh-lah di-arah berkhidmat di-dalam dan di-luar negeri. Ada-lah di-harapkan bahawa dengan ujud-nya perkhidmatan baharu ini kesulitan kedudokan pegawai² di-dalam Kementerian Luar Negeri akan dapat di-atasi.

Kelas² Bahasa Kebangsaan untok Pegawai² Kerajaan

23. Kelas² Bahasa Kebangsaan di-Kementerian² dan Jabatan² terus di-adakan. Ada-lah di-jangka bahawa semua pegawai² Kerajaan terutama sekali mereka² yang bukan dalam jabatan teknik akan dapat mengguna Bahasa Kebangsaan di-dalam tugas rasmi mereka mulai daripada bulan September, 1967.

Dasar Naik Pangkat dalam Bahagian I bagi Pangkat Peringkat-tinggi

24. Pejabat Perjawatan dan Bahagian Kemajuan Pentadbiran telah menyusun satu dasar naik pangkat dan dasar itu telah di-luluskan oleh Kerajaan.

Ketua² Jabatan menjalankan Kuasa² Surohanjaya Perkhidmatan 'Awam Berkenaan dengan Naik Pangkat dan Tata-tertib

25. Dengan tujuan supaya Ketua² Jabatan boleh bertanggong-jawab dengan sa-penoh-nya pada menguruskan Jabatan² mereka dan dapat mengawal dengan lebeh sempurna lagi kakitangan² mereka supaya perkhidmatan 'awam akan menjadi bertambah sempurna dan chekap, maka Kerajaan telah meminda Perkara 144 Perlembagaan supaya kuasa² dan tugas² Surohanjaya Perkhidmatan 'Awam yang di-tetapkan di-bawah Perkara 139, kechuali kuasa² melantek sa-saorang bagi kali yang pertama menjadi pegawai dalam perjawatan tetap atau berpenshen, oleh di-jalankan oleh sa-buah Lembaga yang di-lantek oleh Yang di-Pertuan Agong. Peratoran berkenaan dengan lantekan ahli² Lembaga Naik Pangkat dan Lembaga Tata-tertib dan atoran yang kena di-ikut oleh Lembaga² itu atau Lembaga² Rayuan telah di-sediakan oleh Pejabat Perjawatan dan telah pun di-perkenankan oleh Yang di-Pertuan Agong.

26. Peratoran ini akan berjalan kuat kuasa-nya pada 1hb Julai, 1967, dan sa-buah Bahagian yang baharu untok mentadbirkan kuasa² berkenaan dengan naik pangkat dan teta-tertib yang telah di-pindahkan daripada Surohanjaya Perkhidmatan 'Awam itu telah di-tubohkan di-Pejabat Perjawatan.

Pangkat² Jawatan² Peringkat-tinggi dalam Bahagian I

Ulangkaji yang akhir sa-kali berkenaan dengan pangkat² jawatan² tingkatan-tingi dalam Bahagian 1 telah di-buat lebeh tiga belas tahun dahulu. Dengan sebab-nya dasar Kerajaan dan peranan berbagai² Kementerian dan Jabatan

sa-lepas Merdeka pada 31hb Ogos, 1957, maka telah di-dapati mustahak di-ulangkaji pangkat[2] jawatan[2] ini dan menentukan pangkat[2] jawatan[2] itu mengikut tugas[2] dan tanggong-jawab[2]-nya pada masa ini. Dengan hal yang demikian Kerajaan telah melantek sa-buah jawatan-kuasa khas yang terdiri daripada pegawai[2] untok mengulangkaji pangkat[2] itu dan mengeshorkan kapada Kerajaan pangkat[2] yang patut bagi jawatan[2] tingkatan-tinggi itu, ia-itu baik yang dalam Kerajaan Persekutuan mahu pun dalam Kerajaan Negeri di-Malaysia Barat.

Mengulangkaji Dasar hendak Menyatu[2]kan Kementerian[2]

28. Oleh kerana Kerajaan sedang menjalankan dasar hendak menambah kechekapan pentadbiran 'awam negeri ini supaya dapat Kerajaan mengadakan perkhidmatan[2], bantuan[2] dan kehendak[2] yang di-harapkan oleh ra'ayat negeri ini, maka telah di-dapati mustahak di-ulangkaji dasar hendak menyatu[2]kan berbagai[2] Kementerian yang telah di-putuskan dalam tahun 1959 itu dan di-buat beberapa lagi perubahan[2] pentadbiran dalam susunan sa-sabuah Kementerian dengan tujuan supaya berbagai[2] ranchangan pembangunan yang di-jalankan oleh sa-sabuah Kementerian dapat di-laksanakan dengan lebeh sempurna dan memberi bekas. Dengan hal yang demikian Kerajaan telah melantek sa-buah jawatan-kuasa yang terdiri daripada pegawai[2] untok memereksa dan mengulangkaji dasar itu dan juga kemajuan usaha hendak menyatu[2]kan Kementerian[2] itu dan juga mengeshorkan perubahan[2], jika ada, pada chorak penyatuan itu dan juga mengeshorkan ranchangan bagi masa hadapan untok menyatu[2]kan Kementerian[2] yang belum lagi di-satukan.

Mengulangkaji Perentah[2] 'Am

29. Dengan tujuan supaya peruntokan[2] dalam Perentah[2] 'Am chukup lengkap dan supaya sejajar pula dengan kehendak[2] negeri ini sa-lepas Merdeka, maka Pejabat Perjawatan telah menjalankan kerja menyemak sa-mula Perentah[2] 'Am itu. Ada-lah di-jangka deraf Perentah[2] 'Am itu akan siap untok di-timbangkan oleh Kerajaan pada penghujong tahun ini.

Ranchangan Colombo dan Bantuan Commonwealth yang di-beri oleh Malaysia

30. Bagi tahun 1967, permintaan bagi biasiswa dan kursus[2] latehan telah di-terima daripada Indonesia, Thailand, Nepal, Philippines, Ceylon dan Pulau[2] Maldive. Sa-lain daripada permintaan[2] ini, Kerajaan telah juga membuat beberapa tawaran latehan kapada Negeri[2] Afrika di-bawah Ranchangan Khas Bantuan kapada Negeri[2] Afrika Commonwealth saperti Nigeria, Ghana, Seria Leone, Tanzania, Zambia, Kenya, Uganda, Gambia, Melawi, Trinidad dan Tobago. Kursus[2] yang di-tawarkan ada-lah serupa dengan yang di-berikan di-bawah Ranchangan Colombo ia-itu kursus[2] yang membolehkan penuntut[2] mendapat ijazah[2] universiti, diploma[2] kolej dan latehan jabatan sa-masa berkhidmat.

Menilai Ijazah[2] Asing

31. Jawatan-kuasa Tetap bagi menilai ijazah[2] asing yang di-tugaskan untok menilai kelulusan[2] asing bagi maksud perkhidmatan Kerajaan telah selesai mengkaji kelulusan[2] daripada Negeri[2] Amerika, Australia dan New Zealand dan

sekarang sedang mengkaji kelulusan[2] daripada universiti[2] India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Republic Arab Bersatu dan Canada. Kelulusan[2] daripada kira[2] 1,500 universiti[2] di-Amerika Sharikat dan kebanyakan daripada universiti[2] di-Australia dan New Zealand sudah pun di-ikhtirafkan. Berkenaan dengan ijazah daripada Negeri Canada, satu Jawatan-kuasa Tetap telah mengkaji dan mengikhtiraf kebanyakan ijazah[2] kejuruteraan. Sa-lain daripada memereksa kelulusan[2] daripada satu[2] negeri pada keselurohan-nya Jawatan-kuasa itu telah juga menilai kelulusan sa-chara "ad-hoc" bila satu[2] kelulusan itu di-kehendaki di-nilaikan dengan segera. Di-antara kelulusan[2] tersebut ia-lah Ijazah Perikanan daripada Universiti Tokyo dan Ijazah Kejuruteraan daripada "German Technological Universities". Ijazah[2] ini sudah pun di-ikhtirafkan.

Pindaan kapada Sekim[2] Perkhidmatan Berpandu kapada Dasar Kerajaan hendak menjadikan Bahasa Melayu, Bahasa Resmi yang Tunggal

32. Oleh kerana Bahasa Melayu akan menjadi bahasa resmi yang tunggal mulai daripada 1hb September, 1967, sekim[2] perkhidmatan sedang di-kaji sa-mula supaya pegawai[2] yang di-ambil berkhidmat dengan Kerajaan boleh menjalankan tugas[2] mereka dalam Bahasa Kebangsaan.

Tuntutan dari Pehak Pekerja

33. Ada-lah dengan bangga-nya di-laporkan bahawa banyak kemajuan telah terchapai di-dalam tempoh yang di-kaji ini di-dalam menyelesaikan tuntutan[2] yang di-terima daripada Pehak Pekerja melalui rundingan "ad-hoc". Dengan chara demikian masaelah[2] dapat di-selesaikan dengan lebeh chepat lagi.

Pertukaran Pegawai[2]

34. Ranchangan menukarkan pegawai[2] di-antara Malaysia Timor dan Malaysia Barat telah di-dapati sangat memuaskan dan memberi faedah kapada kedua[2] pehak dan telah berjalan dengan lichin-nya. Ada-lah sekarang di-chadangkan supaya ranchangan tersebut di-lanjutkan kapada pegawai[2] ahliman.

Pinjaman Pegawai[2] Malaysia Barat Ka-Malaysia Timor

35. Masaelah mendapatkan pegawai[2] yang chukup untok mengambil aleh jawatan[2] yang penting yang telah di-kosongkan oleh pegawai[2] dagang yang telah bersara di-bawah sharat[2] ganti-rugi ada-lah sangat penting. Sa-bagai penyelesaian jangka pendek, pegawai[2] daripada Malaysia Barat ada-lah di-hantar ka-Malaysia Timor dengan chara pinjaman sementara untok memenohi jawatan[2] yang bersangkutan sa-hingga pegawai[2] Malaysia Timor yang layak dan chukup berpengalaman dapat di-lantek untok mengambil aleh tugas pegawai[2] tersebut. Sunggoh pun demikian, sa-takat mana yang boleh pegawai[2] tempatan Malaysia Timor ada-lah di-naikkan pangkat untok mengambil aleh tempat yang penting apabila pegawai[2] dagang meninggalkan jawatan mereka.

Latehan Pegawai[2]

36. Beberapa latehan pentadbiran dan latehan khas bertempat di-Dewan Latehan Pegawai[2] Kerajaan, Petaling Jaya telah di-adakan untok pegawai[2] kanan

Kerajaan. Sementara itu, di-pusat[2] latehan yang lain pula, Kerajaan telah juga mengatorkan beberapa latehan kerani[2] dalam segala bentok, dari latehan permulaan bagi kerani[2] yang baharu memegang jawatan sa-hingga kursus[2] khas bagi penyeliaan kerani[2] rendah.

37. Kerajaan berazam akan terus menjalankan latehan[2] yang sa-umpama ini untok memberi peluang kapada pegawai[2] Kerajaan dari semua peringkat mengetahui perinsip[2] pentadbiran dan perkhidmatan dengan lebeh mendalam lagi, bagi memainkan peranan mereka sekarang. Untok menchapai keazaman ini, satu penyelidekan mengenai kehendak[2] latehan untok masa akan datang sedang di-adakan supaya satu ranchangan latehan yang lengkap dapat disediakan untok menepati kehendak[2] latehan.

Keadaan Ekonomi Dalam Tahun 1966

38. Kemajuan ekonomi yang telah di-chapai dalam tahun 1966, ia-itu tahun yang pertama bagi Ranchangan Malaysia Yang Pertama, ada-lah memuaskan walau pun nisbah kos impot-eksepot terus merosot dan bantuan luar kurang di-dapati.

39. Anggaran jumlah nilai barang[2] dan perkhidmatan[2] yang di-keluarkan di-Malaysia mengikut harga sa-masa (ia-itu, keluaran kasar dalam negeri) ia-lah $9,451 juta dalam tahun 1966, ia-itu $442 juta atau 4.9 peratus lebeh daripada tahun 1965. Dalam kadar tambahan keluaran ini, keluaran bagi kegunaan dalam negeri di-anggarkan bertambah sa-banyak 8.0 peratus. Sa-balek-nya keluaran bagi eksepot bertambah 1 peratus sahaja. Tambahan yang sadikit bagi nilai eksepot dalam tahun 1966 ia-lah terutama-nya kerana harga getah jatoh.

40. Ada-lah menjadi dasar Kerajaan hendak menaikkan keluaran barang[2] dan perkhidmatan bagi tiap[2] sa-orang dalam negeri ini dan mengambil segala langkah yang mustahak untok memelihara darjah hidup per kapita daripada kesan[2] harga yang tiada baik yang di-dapati oleh eksepot[2] besar negeri ini. Pada menjalankan dasar ini Kerajaan telah melaksanakan ranchangan[2] pembangunan yang terator.

41. Dalam tahun 1966, penglaksanaan Ranchangan Pembangunan Lima-Tahun Malaysia Yang Pertama ada-lah pada 'am-nya memuaskan hati. Matalamat[2] Ranchangan itu, ia-itu hendak menambah keluaran dan pendapatan sa-orang bagi tahun yang pertama itu, telah di-chapai. Tanaman modal persendirian dan Kerajaan untok menambah keupayaan ekonomi Malaysia mengeluarkan lebeh banyak lagi barang[2] dan perkhidmatan[2], menyokong darjah hidup ra'ayat Malaysia dan mengadakan peluang[2] guna-tenaga bagi ra'ayat Malaysia, telah di-kekalkan pada peringkat yang tinggi. Walau bagaimana pun tanaman modal Kerajaan mungkin sampai ka-peringkat yang lebeh tinggi daripada yang di-chapai pada tahun 1966 sekira-nya bantuan teknik dan modal yang di-dapat menchapai jumlah tanaman modal yang di-tetapkan dalam Ranchangan Pembangunan itu.

Harapan[2] Bagi Ekonomi Dalam Tahun 1967

42. Sa-bagaimana yang di-jangka dalam Ranchangan Malaysia Yang Pertama faktor[2] besar yang di-dapati dalam tahun 1966 akan terus berada dalam tah

1967. Oleh itu, daya penarek yang utama bagi perkembangan keluaran kasar dalam negeri ia-lah keluaran bagi pasaran dalam negeri. Ini akan datang daripada penanaman modal yang di-jalankan pada masa yang sudah[2] dalam beberapa bahagian ekonomi saperti pertanian, perusahaan, pengangkutan dan nilai[2]-faedah. Satu perkara besar yang tiada dapat di-taksir, dan yang telah mengganggu usaha pembangunan Malaysia, ia-lah harga yang akan di-dapati bagi hampir[2] sa-paroh keluaran Malaysia yang hendak di-eksepot.

43. Sunggoh pun penanaman modal persendirian akan terus bertambah dengan dinamis, kemajuan daripada pehak Kerajaan di-jangka akan berlebehan lagi dalam tahun 1967 daripada tahun 1966. Usaha[2] yang di-jalankan oleh Kerajaan baharu[2] ini untok menggerakkan puncha[2] keluaran dalam negeri akan menjadi bantuan yang besar bagi memudahkan pelaksanaan ranchangan[2] Malaysia dalam tahun 1967. Ada-lah juga di-harapkan bahawa bantuan dari luar akan memainkan peranan yang lebeh berguna dan penting bagi melaksanakan Ranchangan Malaysia Yang Pertama bagi tahun yang kedua. Kerajaan telah pun membuat persediaan yang besar bagi menyenangkan kemasokan bantuan dari luar dengan banyak-nya.

44. Oleh kerana harga barang[2] saperti getah dan bijeh sedang jatoh maka terpaksa-lah Malaysia memperbagaikan asas ekonomi-nya dengan sa-berapa segera-nya. Harapan bagi menchapai tujuan ini bergantong sa-mata[2] dengan pelaksanaan Ranchangan Malaysia Yang Pertama dengan chepat. Ranchangan ini mustahak-lah juga di-laksanakan dengan jaya-nya jika hendak di-adakan pekerjaan yang chukup bagi pekerja[2] yang sedang bertambah banyak bilangan-nya.

45. Dengan hal yang demikian ada-lah satu perkara yang menggalakkan bahawa penggantian impot telah maju dengan chepat-nya dalam ekonomi Malaysia sa-masa 5 tahun yang sudah terutama sa-kali dalam lapangan[2] saperti gula halus, barang[2] yang di-perbuat daripada petroleum, simen, barang[2] yang di-perbuat daripada tembakau, minuman[2] keras dan tepong. Sa-lain daripada chontoh[2] penggantian impot yang tersebut beberapa banyak barang[2] kechil keluaran dalam negeri—barang[2] pertanian dan juga barang[2] yang di-perbuat—telah bertambah dengan banyak-nya. Ini telah membantu lagi penyimpanan wang asing dan membolehkan modal daripada luar sentiasa bertambah banyak dengan chepat-nya walau pun eksepot bertambah dengan perlahan[2] dalam beberapa tahun yang lalu ini.

46. Beberapa kemajuan lagi dalam lapangan bahan[2] mengganti impot telah erchapai, saperti beras, baja, daging dan barang[2] ternakan serta beberapa jenis ahan kimia, yang telah berjaya di-usahakan oleh Kerajaan dan/atau beberapa ah sharikat yang besar[2]. Bagaimana pun, kejayaan jangka-panjang dalam rkara bahan[2] pengganti impot/pengembangan eksepot ada-lah bergantong di-s usaha[2] beberapa pengusaha yang kechil[2] untok memula serta membanyak-n lagi eksepot berbagai[2] jenis barang[2] yang menjadi benda[2] yang paling nyak dalam bil impot, tetapi maseh tiada nampak lagi dalam senarai eksepot. ngan hal yang demikian, Kerajaan akan sentiasa memberi perhatian bukan aja tentang memberi perangsang sa-chara langsong saperti mengechualikan kai dan mengembalikan chukai pelindong, bahkan juga mengenai seluroh

perkara dasar belanjawan, dasar kewangan dan dasar perdagangan yang ada hubongan serta mempengarohi keadaan penanaman modal.

Bantuan Pembangunan

47. Pada tahun yang lalu ahli[2] Kumpulan Perundingan Memberi Bantuan kapada Malaysia telah di-beritahu tentang chorak bantuan yang di-kehendaki oleh Malaysia. Beberapa buah negeri termasok Canada, Jepun, Negeri Belanda dan Amerika Sharikat telah menawarkan bantuan wang kapada Malaysia. Kerajaan berharap ia-itu sa-lepas projek[2] dalam Ranchangan Malaysia Yang Pertama itu mendapat tawaran antara-bangsa, maka dapat-lah Kerajaan menggunakan tawaran[2] bantuan yang dermawan itu. Bantuan hadiah telah juga di-tawarkan oleh beberapa buah negeri, termasok lebeh kurang M$10 juta daripada Australia untok membena sa-buah jalan raya dari timor ka-barat Sabah, yang akan menghubongkan Jesselton dengan Sandakan.

48. Ada juga beberapa buah projek yang besar[2] dalam Ranchangan Malaysia Yang Pertama itu yang hendak di-jalankan dengan bantuan Bank Dunia, dan bantuan[2] telah pun di-persetujui atau akan di-putuskan tiada lama lagi, saperti projek[2] untok kuasa letrik, projek[2] tali-ayer dan parit Muda dan Kemubu. Mudah[2]an ranchangan[2] yang lain saperti pembukaan tanah, pelajaran, perbekalan ayer dan talikom akan dapat juga di-jalankan pada masa hadapan dengan bantuan Bank Dunia.

49. Sa-lain daripada pinjaman[2] modal dan bantuan[2] modal, Malaysia berkehendakkan juga bantuan[2] teknik bagi menjalankan beberapa projek pembangunan dalam Ranchangan itu. Ranchangan Pembangunan Pertubohan Bangsa[2] Bersatu ada-lah menjadi satu puncha yang besar bagi mendapat bantuan pakar[2], terutama sa-kali bagi pembenaan bangunan pertubohan dan kajian[2] sa-belum penanaman modal. Perkhidmatan[2] sukarela, khas-nya Pasokan[2] Sukarela Amerika Sharikat, ada-lah juga memainkan peranan penting dalam mengurangkan kesulitan tentang tenaga manusia yang chekap di-pehak Kerajaan.

50. Kerajaan menguchapkan berbanyak[2] terima kaseh atas semua bantuan yang telah di-terima-nya. Bantuan[2] itu sangat-lah berguna dalam meranchang dan menjalankan projek[2] pembangunan. Walau bagaimana pun banyak lagi kerja[2] yang hendak di-buat dan Kerajaan berharap bahawa permintaan[2] bagi mendapat tambahan bantuan akan mendapat pertimbangan yang saksama dan di-selenggarakan dengan segera.

Peranchang Kawasan dan Bahagian

51. Oleh kerana sa-makin bertambah banyak permintaan bagi pembangunan dan mustahak-nya tenaga di-gunakan dengan sa-habis baik, maka lebeh banyak lagi perhatian akan di-tumpukan terhadap peranchangan kawasan dan bahagian yang lebeh teliti. Satu penyiasatan pengangkutan yang besar meliputi seluroh negeri ini dan semua jenis pengangkutan akan di-mulakan dalam bulan Julai, 1967 dengan bantuan Ranchangan Pembangunan Pertubohan Bangsa[2] Bersatu. Tujuan[2] penyiasatan itu ia-lah supaya dapat di-tubohkan satu sistem pengangkutan yang bersatu dan yang sa-imbang dengan tujuan[2] pembangunan kawasan dan bahagian. Di-antra lain[2] penyiasatan pengangkutan itu akan menghasilkan

satu ranchangan penanaman modal dalam pengangkutan yang lengkap dan bersatu bagi tahun² 1968-75 dan satu ranchangan penyusunan bagi satu masa yang lebeh panjang hingga sampai tahun 1985.

52. Chawangan pengangkutan akan menjadi chawangan pertama dalam lapangan ekonomi yang akan di-kenakan kapada peranchang pembangunan ini. Peranchang pengangkutan ada-lah kerja yang mesti di-jalankan terus-menerus dan pada masa penyiasatan itu di-jalankan banyak kemajuan di-jangka akan di-chapai dalam menubohkan satu peranchang pengangkutan yang kuat dalam Kementerian² dan sharikat² pengangkutan yang berkenaan.

53. Satu langkah yang penting ka-arah peranchang kawasan ia-lah usaha menyediakan satu "master plan" bagi kawasan Trengganu. Langkah ini sedang di-jalankan dengan bantuan pakar daripada Kerajaan Belanda. Kajian sa-umpama itu telah pun di-jalankan di-Lembah Labuk di-Sabah oleh Ranchangan Pembangunan Pertubohan Bangsa² Bersatu dan beberapa projek yang di-shorkan di-beri keutamaan akan di-timbangkan untok di-masokkan ka-dalam Ranchangan itu.

Chara Menguruskan Projek

54. Dua jalan telah di-ambil untok menentukan supaya faedah yang besar boleh di-dapati daripada projek² pembangunan dengan belanja yang kurang. Sa-buah Jawatan-kuasa Kechil Belanja dan Piawai dalam Jawatan-kuasa Peranchang Pembangunan Negara telah pun di-tubohkan untok menchari jalan mengurangkan belanja bagi kemudahan² yang di-adakan bagi orang ramai. Chara menjimatkan wang itu ada-lah di-buat dengan jalan menurunkan piawai ka-suatu peringkat keadaan yang sesuai dengan tugas yang di-jalankan itu. Banyak wang telah pun dapat di-selamatkan dengan chara ini. Satu chara lagi ia-lah dengan mengadakan piawai² bagi menguruskan projek² dengan lebeh berkesan. Langkah ini akan memberi faedah di-dalam jangka yang panjang. Bahagian Peranchang Ekonomi, dengan kerjasama lain² Jabatan dan dengan menggunakan pengalaman² yang di-dapati dari negeri lain, telah menyusun satu Panduan Perchubaan Piawai (Tentative Standards) bagi Meranchang Projek². Pada tahun hadapan piawai² ini akan di-kenakan kapada beberapa buah projek besar.

55. Satu daripada projek² itu ia-lah Projek Sungai Muda. Kerja² membena tali-ayer telah pun di-mulakan. Piawai² telah di-pakai untok meranchangkan beberapa kegiatan Kerajaan di-dalam projek ini. Kegiatan² itu termasok-lah perkhidmatan² lanjutan pertanian, pemasaran dan kemudahan² pinjam meminjam. Penggunaan piawai² untok meranchangkan kegiatan² ini akan dapat menentukan faedah yang lebeh besar yang boleh di-dapati daripada tali-ayer dengan tiada menambah belanja lagi. Jika piawai² ini di-gunakan bagi semua projek² oleh Jabatan² yang berkenaan proses peranchangan projek akan dapat di-chepatkan lagi dan bantuan luar mudah di-dapati.

Penyiasatan² Bahan Asli

56. Dalam tahun lalu banyak kerja² yang telah di-buat bagi menyiasat dan menilai bahan² asli di-Malaysia. Satu penyiasatan dengan chara mengambil gambar² dari udara telah pun selesai di-jalankan di-Malaysia Barat dengan

bantuan Kerajaan Canada. Penyiasatan[2] rupabumi, galian[2], baja tanah dan hutan telah di-perluaskan lagi. Satu ranchangan penyama pemetaan tanah telah di-jalankan di-Malaysia Barat. Ranchangan ini termasok-lah penyiasatan atas penggunaan tanah sekarang ini. Penyiasatan ini di-dasarkan daripada tafsiran yang di-buat kapada gambar[2] dari udara yang telah di-ambil baharu[2] ini. Daripada chatatan mengenaï bahan asli dan kegunaan tanah yang di-kumpulkan menerusi ranchangan ini dapat-lah di-bandingkan kemungkinan[2] bahan asli dengan chara[2] penggunaan tanah yang ada sekarang dengan lebeh luas lagi.

57. Ranchangan Penyama Pemetaan Tanah ini telah selesai di-laksanakan bagi Negeri Pahang yang meliputi 25 peratus kawasan Malaysia Barat. Kajian[2] permulaan telah juga di-mulakan di-dalam Negeri Johor dan Negeri Melaka. Satu kajian yang khas telah di-buat berkenaan dengan peluang[2] untok meluaskan lagi kawasan tanah yang di-tanami di-Malaysia Barat, dengan menumpukan perhatian ka-atas kawasan[2] yang luas yang sesuai untok ranchangan pembangunan pada masa akan datang saperti yang di-jalankan di-ranchangan Jengka. Satu kajian yang lengkap berkenaan dengan bahan[2] asli dan faedah ekonomi dari Ranchangan Jengka itu telah pun di-laksanakan dengan menyusun satu "Master Plan" yang di-buat oleh pakar[2]. "Master Plan" ini akan menjadi panduan bagi pembangunan masa hadapan bagi kawasan yang luas dan yang banyak hasil-nya ini.

58. Di-Malaysia Timor persediaan[2] telah juga di-buat untok menjalankan kajian berkenaan dengan penyama pemetaan tanah sa-bagaimana yang telah di-jalankan di-Malaysia Barat, dan penyama pemetaan tanah permulaan telah siap di-buat bagi dua kawasan yang luas di-dalam Negeri Sabah.

PERANGKAAN

59. Dengan bantuan sa-orang pakar chontoh dari Pertubohan Bangsa[2] Bersatu kerja mengenaï satu Penyiasatan Padi yang lengkap di-Malaysia Barat bagi musim tahun 1965-1966 telah siap. Dengan penyiasatan ini dapat-lah di-ketahuï kelak anggaran[2] hasil padi yang betul dan yang sangat di-kehendaki. Satu Penyiasatan Padi yang di-satukan bagi Negeri Sabah telah juga di-lancharkan pada penghujong tahun 1966 dan kerja itu akan terus di-jalankan hingga penengahan tahun 1967. Tujuan penyiasatan ini ia-lah hendak menaksir berapa luas-nya kawasan sawah dan banyak hasil yang di-dapati daripada-nya supaya anggaran pengeluaran padi boleh di-ketahuï.

60. Kajian[2] permulaan berthabit dengan Penyiasatan Penggunaan Tanah di-Malaysia Barat telah di-lancharkan dalam tahun 1966. Kajian permulaan dalam Negeri Selangor telah siap. Sa-lepas itu penyiasatan[2] pemandu telah di-lancharkan di-Melaka, Johor dan Pulau Pinang dan persediaan[2] sudah di-buat bag penyiasatan di-Kedah. Kerja luar pejabat di-Melaka telah siap dan di-negeri lain banyak kerja yang telah siap. Tujuan Penyiasatan Penggunaan Tanah yan di-chadangkan itu ia-lah hendak mengetahuï anggaran yang betul pada sa-tahu berapa luas-nya tanah yang di-tanam dengan tanaman utama, khas-nya kebun kechil.

61. Penyata Teknik mengenaï Penyiasatan Tenaga Manusia di-Malaysia Ba yang di-jalankan di-bawah panduan sa-orang pakar dari Pertubohan Bang

Bersatu dalam tahun 1965 telah di-terbitkan dalam tahun 1966. Satu penyiasatan untok mengetahuï orang[2] yang bekerja/menganggor dalam lima buah bandar besar di-Malaysia Barat telah siap pada penghujong tahun 1966.

62. Tugas besar mengumpulkan satu keterangan yang lengkap mengenaï sa-suatu keluarga bagi Malaysia Barat telah siap. Keterangan ini akan menyenang-kan kerja[2] menyiasat jenis[2] keluarga dan juga sangat berguna untok kerja membanchi pendudok[2] dalam tahun 1970 kelak.

63. Peringkat pertama dalam penyiasatan yang lengkap untok mendapat keterangan mengenaï sikap, pengetahuan dan amalan[2] berhubong dengan Peranchang Keluarga telah di-siapkan. Projek ini telah di-jalankan dengan bantuan satu kumpulan pakar[2] dari Yayasan Ford.

64. Seminar latehan yang telah di-jalankan pada tahun 1965 dengan kerjasama Surohanjaya Ekonomi bagi Asia dan Timor Jauh telah tamat pada tahun 1966. Dalam Seminar itu, Perangkawan[2] dari jabatan ini telah berpeluang mengambil bahagian dalam perbinchangan[2] dan sharahan[2] bagi beberapa perkara yang telah di-sampaikan oleh pakar[2] dari badan[2] saperti ECAFE, FAO, ILO, WHO dan lain[2].

65. Pada pertengahan tahun lalu, Jabatan ini telah bernasib baik mendapat dua orang Penasihat Perangkaan Bangsa[2] Bersatu untok berkhidmat sa-orang di-Sarawak dan sa-orang di-Sabah.

66. Jabatan ini telah mula menggunakan "electronic computer" pada hujong tahun lalu. Ada-lah di-chadangkan pegawai[2] di-hantar berlateh di-luar negeri supaya dapat di-lantek kemudian menjadi "System Analyst." Dengan ada-nya computer ini maka dapat-lah Jabatan ini meluaskan lagi kerja[2] memperoses keterangan. Dengan demikian dapat-lah juga Jabatan ini mengadakan kemudahan memperoses keterangan bagi Jabatan[2] lain.

67. Sa-orang Penasihat Ranchangan Colombo berkenaan dengan pembahagian perangkaan perdagangan telah berkhidmat dalam Jabatan ini dengan ekhsan Kerajaan Australia. Kerja[2] permulaan telah di-jalankan untok membuat penyiasatan permulaan berkenaan dengan perniagaan ronchit dan borong memborong pada awal tahun 1967. Hasil penyiasatan ini akan menjadi satu bantuan yang besar kapada Badan Menganalisa Kira[2] dan Ekonomi Negara. Ini-lah pertama kali-nya pungutan keterangan perangkaan yang berupa banchi di-buat berkenaan dengan pembahagian perdagangan.

68. Dalam tahun 1967 Jabatan ini bersama[2] dengan Kementerian Buroh akan melancharkan satu penyiasatan chontoh yang lengkap yang bertujuan hendak mendapat keterangan mengenaï orang yang bekerja/mengganggor bagi Malaysia Barat. Penyiasatan bagi mengetahuï kadar pengeluaran padi akan di-ulangi lagi. Sa-lain daripada itu ada-lah di-harapkan bahawa Penyiasatan Panduan Penggunaan Tanah akan dapat di-siapkan pada akhir tahun ini. Penyiasatan panduan ini di-jalankan di-negeri Selangor, Melaka, Johor, Pulau Pinang dan Perlis. Sa-lain daripada itu kerja[2] akan juga di-jalankan untok membuat penyiasatan Penggunaan Tanah yang lengkap dalam tahun 1968 yang akan dijalankan di-seluroh Malaysia Barat.

69. Dalam tahun 1967 Jabatan ini akan menjalankan satu banchi yang pertama berkenaan dengan pembahagian perdagangan (borong, ronchit dan perniagaan[2] yang berkaitan dengan-nya) yang akan di-jalankan di-Malaysia. Banchi itu akan memberi keterangan yang lengkap mengenai jenis, besar dan tempat perniagaan[2], jualan, pekerjaan dan lain[2] perkara yang berkaitan. Banchi itu akan menjadi asas bagi penyiasatan chontoh pada masa hadapan untok menyukat turun naik perniagaan dalam jangka yang pendek.

70. Persediaan[2] akan di-mulakan untok menjalankan Banchi Pertanian dan Pendudok[2] bagi tahun 1970. Pakar[2] bagi pekerjaan ini akan di-chari dan pegawai[2] Malaysia akan di-hantar ka-luar negeri untok di-lateh.

Arkib

71. Kemajuan yang utama yang telah di-chapai oleh Arkib Negara dalam tahun 1966 ia-lah penguatkuasaan Undang[2] Arkib Negara dalam bulan Ogos. Ini-lah undang[2] yang pertama sa-jenis ini yang ada di-negeri ini. Undang[2] ini memberi kuasa dan mengator tugas[2] Arkib Negara saperti yang di-dapati di-arkib[2] negeri[2] merdeka dan maju yang lain.

72. Bangunan Pusat Urusan Rekod telah di-buka dengan resmi-nya dalam bulan Disember oleh Timbalan Perdana Menteri. Bangunan yang berharga $373,000 ini dan yang di-lengkapkan dengan sifat[2] khas yang mustahak dan moden yang termasok rak besi bergerak yang boleh menyimpan rekod[2] sebanyak 15,000 kaki panjang-nya terkenal sa-bagai satu daripada bangunan moden sa-jenis-nya di-dalam dunia. Bangunan ini sudah di-gunakan sa-penoh-nya untok menyimpan rekod[2] Kerajaan yang tidak di-pakai hari[2] sementara menunggu keputusan sama ada patut di-simpan buat sa-lama[2] sa-bagai arkib atau di-musnahkan kerana tidak ada nilaian[2] negara atau sejarah.

73. Arkib Negara telah mengusolkan kapada negara[2] ASA satu chadangan menubohkan satu Chawangan Majlis Arkib Antara Bangsa bagi Wilayah Tenggara Asia. Usol ini telah menerima sokongan bersemangat dan Malaysia telah di-minta untok mengambil langkah pertama mengadakan sa-buah Secretariat.

74. Dalam tahun 1966 kemudahan[2] yang di-beri oleh Arkib Negara telah bertambah di-gunakan oleh pejabat[2] Kerajaan dan orang[2] ramai jua. 26 Jabatan Kerajaan (Persekutuan dan Negeri) telah memindahkan rekod[2] yang tidak di-pakai mereka.

Perpustakaan

75. Jawatan-kuasa Perpustakaan Negara yang di-lantek oleh Kerajaan ter menchapai kemajuan di-dalam meranchangkan penubohan Perpustakaan Nega Malaysia yang di-chadangkan itu. Teras-nya yang ada di-Arkib Negara tel di-kuatkan dengan perlantekan sa-orang Pegawai Perpustakaan yang b kelayakan dan Kerajaan sedang menchari satu tapak yang sesuai untok bangu yang di-chadangkan itu.

KEMENTERIAN BUROH

76. Dalam tahun lalu beberapa kejayaan yang besar telah di-chapai dan banyak kerja[2] permulaan telah di-jalankan dalam usaha hendak menambahkan gera-kerja[2] yang ada kena-mengena dengan buroh dan menyusunkan-nya supaya lebeh berkesan lagi.

PERHUBONGAN PERUSAHAAN

77. Berkenaan dengan perhubongan majikan—pekerja ada terdapat ketegangan dan juga kemesraan. Rekod pertikaian perusahaan bagi tahun lalu ada-lah jauh lebeh baik dari rekod bagi tahun terdahulu daripada-nya. Dari pertikaian[2] yang berlaku, sa-banyak enam puloh berlangsong dengan mogok yang melibat-kan 14,673 orang pekerja, dan menyebabkan kerugian 108,599 hari bekerja.

78. Sa-banyak empat puloh delapan perjanjian bersama antara Kesatuan[2] Sa-kerja dengan majikan[2] telah di-laksanakan dalam tahun itu.

79. Kemudahan[2] pengadilan timbangtara yang ada dan senang di-dapati di-dalam Badan Pengadilan Timbangtara Perusahaan itu ada-lah menjadi satu pengaroh yang menimbulkan sikap sederhana dalam perhubongan perusahaan dan juga tuntutan[2] gaji dan perundingan[2]. Dengan yang demikian pertikaian[2] dalam beberapa lapangan penting dalam ekonomi telah terhalang daripada merebak menjadi mogok atau "tutup pintu" yang boleh merosakkan nama baik negeri ini dan ekonomi-nya sa-lain daripada menjadi satu gangguan kapada perkembangan perusahaan yang sa-makin bertambah. Semenjak Badan itu di-tubohkan ia-telah membicharakan tujoh belas pertikaian yang telah di-rujok kapada-nya dan delapan pertikaian lagi maseh menanti penyelesaian-nya.

80. Satu lagi perkara yang menarek perhatian dalam lapangan perusahaan ia-lah perkembangan pertubohan kesatuan sa-kerja dalam bidang[2] baharu ekonomi, terutama sa-kali dalam perusahaan[2] membuat barang[2]. Banyak masaelah telah di-hadapi dalam penubohan dan gerakerja kesatuan[2] sa-kerja tu. Walau bagaimana pun ada tanda[2] yang menggalakkan bahawa perhubongan[2] majikan—pekerja yang elok sedang tumboh dalam bidang[2] baharu ini dan entok[2] gaji pada 'am-nya telah mulai munchul. Walau bagaimana pun dalam idang[2] yang telah kukoh kedudokan-nya, perhubongan[2] antara satu pehak engan yang lain terus menerus baik pada 'am-nya.

. Di-pehak majikan juga terdapat tanda[2] yang menggalakkan. Pertubohan[2] ajikan dalam perusahaan perladangan telah di-susun sa-mula untok memberi luang kapada lebeh banyak lagi pehak perladangan menghantar wakil[2] reka, dan Persatuan Perunding Majikan[2] Sa-Malaya dan dua lagi pertubohan jikan[2] dalam bidang perdagangan sedang berusaha menambah ahli dan akerja mereka.

Pada akhir tahun 1966 dan awal tahun 1967 banyak perhatian di-beri ka-a masaelah terlalu banyak kesatuan sa-kerja. Kerajaan, sa-lain daripada gemukakan kapada Kongres Kesatuan Sa-kerja Malaysia satu ranchangan lengkap bagi membentok dengan lebeh saksama pertubohan[2] kesatuan rja, juga telah memulakan tindakan[2] bagi menjalankan kuatkuasa

peruntokan[2] dalam Act Kesatuan Sa-kerja tahun 1965 bagi mengurangkan bilangan kesatuan[2] sa-kerja dalam sa-suatu jenis perniagaan atau perusahaan. Kesatuan[2] sa-kerja juga telah mengambil berat mengenai masaelah itu dan sedang berusaha menyelesaikan-nya sendiri. Jelas-lah bahawa kesatuan[2] sa-kerja kena-lah mengambil berat soal ini supaya pergerakan kesatuan sa-kerja pada masa yang akan datang boleh menjadi kuat dan sentiasa maju.

83. Sistem dan amalan perhubongan perusahaan juga di-kaji dengan teliti dalam tahun itu dan satu Rang Undang[2] bagi meminda peruntokan[2] undang[2] yang ada sekarang dan menyatukan pengalaman yang di-dapati dalam menjalankan undang[2] tersebut di-seluroh Malaysia ada-lah di-bentangkan dalam penggal Parlimen ini.

Undang[2] Buroh

84. Undang[2] mengenai keselamatan, kesihatan dan kebajikan pekerja[2] dalam kilang juga sedang di-pinda dan satu Rang Undang[2] berkenaan dengan-nya sekarang ini sedang di-binchangkan dalam Majlis Penasihat Perburohan Bersama Kebangsaan.

85. Berbagai-bagai pindaan penting kapada Undang[2] Pekerjaan tahun 1965, bagi menambahkan kuatkuasa-nya ada-lah juga di-bentangkan dalam penggal ini.

86. Beberapa undang[2] buroh Malaysia Barat telah di-pakai di-Malaysia Timor dalam tahun lalu dan perbinchangan[2] sedang berjalan bagi menyelesaikan kerja berkenaan dengan hal ini pada tahun ini.

Pekerja[2] bagi Sabah

87. Lembaga Kumpulan Wang Perpindahan Malaysia telah di-lancharkan pada akhir tahun lalu sa-bagai satu ranchangan bersama Kerajaan Persekutuan dan Kerajaan Negeri untok mengator kerja memindah buroh ka-Sabah kerana negeri itu sangat kekurangan buroh, terutama sa-kali dalam bidang pertanian. Hingga bulan Mei, 1967, 400 orang pekerja dan 264 orang tanggongan mereka telah di-tempatkan oleh Lembaga itu di-beberapa jenis ladang di-Sabah dan sekarang ranchangan[2] sedang di-susun untok menghantar pekerja[2] bagi kebun[2] kechil getah di-sana. Dalam tahun ini kira[2] 1,200 orang pekerja di-jangka akan di-hantar ka-Sabah dari Malaysia Barat dan lebeh banyak lagi daripada itu akan di-hantar dalam tahun 1968.

Latehan dan Pekerjaan Perusahaan

88. Tiga orang daripada satu kumpulan enam orang pakar Pertubohan Buroh Antara Bangsa yang di-untokkan kapada Jabatan Pekerjaan dan Latehan yang baharu dalam Kementerian Buroh telah pun memulakan kerja mereka di-Kuala Lumpur dan tiga orang lagi itu di-jangka akan datang menjalankan kerja mereka di-sini sadikit masa lagi. Ada-lah di-jangkakan bahawa kerja[2] yang akan di-jalankan dalam Jabatan baharu ini akan memberi sumbangan yang besar bag menambahkan lagi daya Kerajaan membuat ranchangan tenaga manusia dai menjalankan-nya dan juga bagi memperbaiki dan menggiatkan lagi perkhid matan[2] latehan perusahaan, penyelidekan buroh dan menukar pekerjaan dalar

Kementerian Buroh. Ranchangan[2] sedang di-usahakan bagi menambahkan lagi kemudahan[2] latehan yang ada sekarang ini di-Pusat Latehan Perusahaan di-Kuala Lumpur dengan memulakan latehan dalam bidang[2] perniagaan baharu dan juga melancharkan ranchangan latehan belia yang di-perchepatkan kerana ranchangan melateh pelateh[2] dengan sendiri-nya tidak mungkin akan dapat mengeluarkan pekerja[2] yang terlateh sa-banyak yang di-kehendaki negara. Ada-lah di-jangkakan bahawa apabila tambahan kemudahan[2] bengkel dan asrama telah siap nanti lebeh daripada 1,200 orang akan dapat di-terima masok menjadi pelateh. Kerja[2] sedang di-buat bagi mendirikan sa-buah lagi Pusat Latehan Perusahaan di-Utara Malaya. Ada-lah di-harapkan bahawa dengan tambahan ini hasil latehan daripada kedua-dua buah Pusat ini akan lebeh dari 2,500 orang sa-tahun. Kerajaan telah meminta bantuan daripada negara[2] sahabat bagi mendapat alat[2] mustahak bagi bengkel dan juga jurulateh[2] yang pakar untok Pusat Latehan yang baharu itu.

Insuran Kebajikan Pekerja (Social Insurance)

89. Dalam tahun ini Kerajaan akan melancharkan satu ranchangan Insuran Kebajikan Pekerja yang akan meliputi segala kemungkinan berkenaan dengan kechederaan pekerjaan (employment injury), penyakit pekerjaan (occupational diseases) dan kechachatan (invalidity) dari sebab[2] yang lain daripada kechederaan pekerjaan. Kerja[2] mengkaji dan menyediakan ranchangan itu telah banyak di-buat dan undang[2] mengenai-nya di-jangka akan di-bentangkan dalam Parlimen tidak lama lagi. Ranchangan meliputi kechachatan itu di-jangka akan melindongi lebeh kurang 800,000 orang pekerja di-seluroh Malaysia Barat, dan ranchangan kechederaan sa-masa bekerja di-chadang akan di-mulakan buat sementara di-empat atau lima buah bandar[2] yang besar dan kemudian-nya di-adakan di-pusat[2] yang lain pula. Dalam peringkat pertama, lebeh kurang 150,000 orang pekerja mungkin mendapat faedah daripada ranchangan Insuran Kebajikan Pekerja ini dan faedah-nya ia-itu wang yang di-terima ada-lah sa-kali ganda yang di-terima sekarang kerana kechachatan kekal dan kematian penyara-hidup di-bawah Undang[2] Pampasan Pekerja yang akan di-gantikan oleh Insuran Kebajikan Pekerja itu. Penasihat Keselamatan Masharakat di-bawah Ranchangan Colombo telah juga di-minta menyampaikan kapada Kerajaan Ranchangan[2] Insuran Kebajikan Pekerja meliputi orang[2] sakit dan orang[2] bersalin.

Majlis Penetapan Gaji

90. Dalam tahun lalu kerja[2] yang di-jalankan mengenai Majlis Penetapan Gaji ada-lah lebeh banyak daripada yang biasa. Sa-buah Majlis Penetapan Gaji bagi pekerja[2] dalam Perusahaan Panggong Wayang telah di-tubohkan dan satu perentah Peratoran Gaji bagi pekerja[2] punggah-memunggah di-Pulau Pinang telah di-kuatkuasakan sa-bagaimana yang di-kehendaki oleh ranchangan pendaftaran pekerja[2] pelabohan yang baharu sahaja di-tubohkan di-bawah Lembaga Perurohan Pelabohan. Shor[2] Peratoran Gaji yang pertama bagi Majlis Penetapan Gaji Untok Perusahaan Penjualan Makanan dan Hotel telah juga di-pinda dan lor[2] Peratoran Gaji yang baharu juga di-jangka akan di-terima dari Majlis Penetapan Gaji Pembantu Kedai. Kuasa Majlis Penetapan Gaji Pembantu Kedai telah juga di-tambah untok meliputi 26 buah bandar[2] besar di-Malaysia

Barat, dan pegawai[2] Kementerian ini telah memereksa lebeh daripada enam puloh peratus jumlah kedai yang ada dalam sembilan buah bandar yang terkena dengan Perentah Peratoran Gaji yang ada sekarang.

91. Pendek kata dalam tahun lalu banyak kejayaan yang telah di-chapai dalam hal[2] mengenaï buroh dan ada-lah di-jangkakan bahawa lebeh banyak lagi kejayaan akan di-chapai dalam tahun hadapan. Kerajaan akan terus bekerja untok mengelokkan lagi keadaan hidup pekerja[2] negeri ini dengan membuat undang[2] dan dengan jalan[2] lain; menambahkan harapan untok mendapat pekerjaan yang lebeh berfaedah kapada orang[2] yang baharu hendak masok bekerja dengan mengadakan perkhidmatan latehan yang lebeh giat dan menempatkan pekerja[2]. Kerajaan juga akan terus berusaha mengelokkan lagi kerja[2] menyatukan usaha[2] pekerja dengan chita[2] dan gerakerja[2] pembangunan negara dengan menggalakkan perhubongan[2] yang lebeh baik antara majikan dengan pekerja.

KEMENTERIAN HAL EHWAL DALAM NEGERI

Faham Komiunis dan Gerakan Sabersif

92. Faham Komiunis dan gerakan sabersif maseh menjadi anchaman yang besar.

93. Di-Malaysia Timor ada-lah jelas bahawa Pertubohan Komiunis Sarawak yang berpedoman kapada Peking telah dapat mempengarohi sa-bahagian besar masharakat Sarawak dan telah membuat persediaan yang lengkap untok peperangan gerila yang berpanjangan. Keadaan di-Negeri ini, dalam beberapa perkara, ada-lah sa-makin hampir sama dengan keadaan di-Malaya pada awal tahun 1948.

94. Di-Malaysia Barat kegiatan Barisan Bersatu Komiunis telah bertukar chorak menjadi ganas dan mahu berlawan dan di-arah serta di-susun terus oleh Parti Komiunis Malaya bertempat di-sempadan Malaysia/Thai.

95. Kerajaan amat-lah sedar tentang anchaman ini kapada keselamatan negara dan sedang berusaha bersunggoh-sunggoh menghalang anchaman itu dari merebak dan untok menghapuskan-nya.

Pasokan Polis Di-Raja Malaysia

96. Pasokan Polis Di-Raja Malaysia terkenal baik di-luar negeri. Pasokan Polis dari negara[2] tetangga seringkali menggunakan kemudahan[2] latehan tempatan dan ini ada-lah menjadi bukti bahawa latehan[2] yang di-sediakan i ada-lah tinggi mutu-nya dan di-akuï oleh negara[2] asing.

97. Oleh kerana keadaan berubah-ubah mengikut perkembangan kemajı negara, maka mustahak-lah Pasokan Polis Di-Raja Malaysia di-lengkapl mengikut keadaan masa supaya ia dapat menjalankan tugas[2]-nya den

sempurna. Alat[2] kelengkapan-nya yang lama sedang di-tukar dengan yang baharu dan di-tambah bilangan-nya dan dengan tamat-nya konferantasi latehan[2] di-dalam dan di-luar negeri sedang di-perhebatkan. Perhatian khas di-beri kapada kebajikan dan semangat anggota Pasokan dan bagi menchapai tujuan ini di-tugas khas dalam Ranchangan Malaysia Yang Pertama perkara mendirikan rumah[2] tempat tinggal yang sesuai bagi pegawai[2] rendah dan mata[2] biasa.

98. Pasokan Polis Di-Raja Malaysia pada 'am-nya telah menjalankan tugas dan kewajipan-nya yang berat dalam menjaga keamanan dan ketenteraman dengan terpuji. Dengan bertambah-nya berlaku kesalahan jenayah baharu[2] ini bukan-lah menandakan bahawa pehak Polis tiada mengambil berat menjalankan kewajipan-nya atau pun tidak chekap. Sa-bagaimana di-ketahui di-dalam negeri[2] yang sedang maju bertambah-nya kesalahan jenayah biasa-nya mengikuti perkembangan pembangunan dan di-Malaysia, hal ini ada-lah nyata dengan ada-nya kegiatan[2] kumpulan haram dan samseng[2]. Pehak Polis tidak-lah dapat dengan sendiri-nya sahaja menyelesaikan masa'elah ini. Ada-lah menggembirakan apabila di-dapati bahawa semangat tata-negara telah meningkat maju di-kalangan orang[2] 'awam dan kerana kemajuan ini-lah pehak Polis telah menchapai banyak kejayaan. Ada-lah di-harapkan bahawa banyak lagi kerjasama dari orang 'awam akan di-dapati di-masa hadapan.

99. Usaha mengganti pegawai[2] dagang dengan pegawai[2] Malaysia dalam Pasokan Polis Di-Raja Malaysia sedang berjalan terus mengikut dasar Kerajaan dan Pasokan ini sekarang ada-lah di-bawah arahan dan kawalan sa-orang pegawai Malaysia yang menjadi Ketua Polis Negara.

Senoi Pra'aq

100. Sa-bagai menghargai jasa[2] pasokan sementara ini sa-masa Dharurat dan peranan-nya dalam gerakan[2] yang di-jalankan sekarang di-kawasan keselamatan sempadan di-Utara Malaya, Kerajaan telah mengambil keputusan untok mengekalkan Pasokan ini dengan menyatukan-nya di-bawah Pasokan Polis Di-Raja Malaysia. Perchantuman ini akan di-usahakan di-masa yang sesuai.

Pasokan Kawalan

01. Pasokan Kawalan telah di-tubohkan bagi menjalankan tugas[2] tertentu alam masa konferantasi. Dengan tamat-nya konferantasi pertubohan ini tidak ustahak lagi. Kerajaan telah mengambil keputusan bahawa Pasokan ini patut -bubarkan.

Jabatan Kimia

. Dalam penyata tahun lalu ada di-sebut tujuan dan peranan Jabatan ini.

. Memandang kapada permintaan[2] bagi mendapat perkhidmatan analisa atan ini sa-makin bertambah banyak, maka ada-lah menjadi dasar Kerajaan lak menubohkan ma'amal[2] kawasan. Bagi menchapai maksud itu, vangan[2] akan di-tubohkan di-Kuala Trengganu dan Johor di-bawah changan Malaysia Yang Pertama.

JABATAN PENCHETAK KERAJAAN

104. Untok menjalankan tugas-nya menchetak semua perchetakan Kerajaan usaha untok melengkapkan Jabatan ini termasok segala chawangan[2]-nya, dengan meshen[2] tertentu dan kakitangan[2] yang terlateh telah di-tugaskan.

105. Dalam tahun 1966, dua orang pegawai telah tamat menjalankan latehan sa-lama dua tahun dalam teknik perchetakan di-"London College of Printing". Lapan orang telah bertolak untok mengikuti kursus di-United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand, India dan Jepun untok mendapat latehan dalam pentadbiran perchetakan (printing administration). "litho-offset, typographic layout, bookbinding, letterpress printing and offset printing". Daripada lapan orang pegawai ini, empat telah tamat di-dalam kursus mereka dan pulang ka-Tanah Ayer.

JABATAN PENJARA

106. Memandang kapada perkembangan[2] baharu dalam chara mengurus orang[2] salah maka mustahak-lah pegawai[2] penjara di-hantar lagi ka-luar negeri untok berlateh supaya chara[2] mengurus orang salah dalam penjara[2] kita dapat di-samakan dengan chara[2] dalam negeri[2] yang lebeh maju. Pada tahun 1966, empat orang pegawai penjara telah menjalani kursus sa-lama tiga bulan yang di-adakan di-"United Nations, Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders, Fuchu, Tokyo".

107. Latehan tiap[2] tahun juga di-adakan di-Sekolah Latehan Pegawai[2] Penjara, Taiping untok pegawai[2] dan wadar[2].

108. Perkara yang di-utamakan dalam ranchangan Jabatan ini di-bawah Ranchangan Malaysia Yang Pertama ia-lah membena bangunan[2] penjara dan rumah[2] tempat tinggal.

JABATAN PENCHEGAH RASUAH

109. Dalam penyata tahun lalu ada di-sebut mengenai perlantekan satu Jawatan-kuasa Kabinet bagi mengkaji susunan[2] Jabatan ini. Jawatan-kuasa tersebut telah pun tamat membuat kajian-nya dan Jabatan ini di-jangka akan di-susun sa-mula tidak lama lagi. Satu Bill untok meminda "Prevention of Corruption Act 1961" akan di-bentang semasa sidang Parlimen ini.

110. Kerajaan ada-lah berazam hendak menghapuskan rasuah dalam perkhidmatan 'awam dan sedang mengambil langkah[2] yang mustahak untok menchapai tujuan ini.

JABATAN IMIGERESEN

111. Tanggong-jawab bagi menjalankan dasar Kerajaan hendak menggan orang[2] dagang dalam perniagaan dan perusahaan dengan orang[2] Malaysia mase di-pikul oleh Pejabat Setia-usaha Mengganti Orang[2] Dagang dengan Oran Malaysia yang bekerja di-bawah arahan Pengawal Imigeresen Negara. Keputus Kerajaan mengenai ranchangan hendak mengganti orang[2] dagang dengan oran Malaysia dalam 323 buah sharikat perniagaan sedang di-laksanakan.

112. Bangunan pejabat imigeresen di-Tambak Johor bagi menguruskan kawalan perjalanan di-antara Singapura dengan Malaysia Barat akan siap di-bena tidak lama lagi dan ada-lah di-harapkan bahawa kawalan imigeresen yang lengkap terhadap orang² dari Singapura akan di-mulakan dari 1 haribulan Julai tahun ini.

JABATAN PENDAFTARAN NEGARA

113. Dasar kerajaan hendak menyamakan sistem pendaftaran di-Sarawak dan Sabah dengan sistem di-negeri² di-Malaya sedang di-jalankan dengan sa-chepat mungkin.

Pendaftaran Negara—Di-Malaysia Barat 241,227 kad pengenalan dari-pada beberapa jenis itu telah di-keluarkan dalam tahun 1966 dan jabatan ini telah menyalut sa-banyak 304,948 kad untok Sarawak dan 21,966 kad untok Sabah.

Pendaftaran Warga Negara—Dalam tahun 1966, 68,014 sijil telah di-keluarkan untok Malaysia Barat, 11,853 sijil untok Sarawak dan 4,723 sijil untok Sabah.

LEMBAGA MENAPIS FILEM

114. Sa-telah Singapura berpisah sahaja dengan Malaysia, Kerajaan telah menubohkan Lembaga Menapis Filem-nya sendiri yang mula menjalankan tugas-nya pada 1 haribulan Julai, 1966. Sa-belum daripada itu filem² untok di-tayangkan di-Malaya telah di-tapis oleh Badan Menapis Filem Seluroh Malaya bertempat di-Singapura.

115. Dalam tahun 1966 Lembaga ini telah menguruskan 1,327 filem² karangan (feature) dan beberapa filem² pendek 'iklan, filem² berita, filem Penerangan, filem² talivishen dan filem² kepunyaan Perwakilan² negeri luar.

KEMENTERIAN HAL EHWAL SABAH DAN PERTAHANAN 'AWAM

116. Oleh kerana konferantasi telah tamat, maka kerja² Kementerian ini telah di-kurangkan dan dengan demikian anggaran perbelanjaan tahun 1967, telah di-potong sa-banyak 56 peratus.

117. Kementerian ini sedang menyusun sa-mula Pertahanan 'Awan mengikut keperluan masa aman. Ahli² Pasokan Pertahanan 'Awam telah di-kurangkan tetapi ahli²-nya yang chekap maseh bertugas di-bandar² yang besar di-Malaysia. Kementerian ini telah mengeluarkan satu perentah kapada Pasokan² Pertahanan 'Awam meminta ia menjalankan kerja² bagi mengurangkan kesusahan orang² yang di-timpa mala petaka saperti kerja menolong orang² yang kesusahan kerana banjir.

8. Oleh kerana kesusahan wang pada masa ini, maka Kementerian ini telah mengambil langkah² yang tersebut di-bawah ini:

(i) Ranchangan Amaran Serangan Udara untok Malaysia Barat dan Malaysia Timor telah di-berhentikan sementara sa-hingga arahan² baharu di-keluarkan.

(ii) Berbagai[2] jenis kereta[2] yang berlebehan bagi kegunaan Pertahanan 'Awam sedang di-pindahkan kapada Kementerian[2] dan Jabatan[2] lain sa-bagaimana yang di-arahkan oleh pehak Perbendaharaan.

(iii) Hampir[2] sa-tengah daripada jumlah pegawai/kakitangan Kementerian ini yang di-ambil bekerja sa-chara sementara telah di-berhentikan.

119. Jumlah ahli[2] Pasokan Pertahanan 'Awam ia-lah 3,600 orang dan mereka sedang berlateh saperti biasa. Jawatan-kuasa Penyama Pertahanan 'Awam (Co-ordinating Committee) di-perengkat[2] Negeri dan Bahagian maseh berjalan saperti yang sudah[2].

KEMENTERIAN TANAH DAN GALIAN

120. Bijeh timah, barang galian yang utama sa-kali di-Malaysia ini, maseh menjadi satu daripada tulang belakang ekonomi negara ini. Pengeluaran sa-banyak 68,886 tan dalam tahun 1966, ia-lah yang terbanyak sa-kali semenjak tahun 1941 dan 5,210 tan lebeh banyak daripada rekod yang dahulu ia-itu 63,670 tan dalam tahun 1965. Rekod ini telah terchapai oleh kerana harga bijeh timah tinggi dan dengan hal yang demikian kawasan[2] galian yang kechil telah banyak di-lombong dan juga tanah[2] yang mengandongi bijeh yang tidak berapa banyak di-kerjakan dengan memberi keuntongan. Pengeluaran dalam tahun 1967 ada-lah di-jangka akan kurang sadikit daripada pengeluaran tahun 1966. Ini tidak dapat di-elakkan oleh kerana harga bijeh timah sa-makin turun menyebabkan beberapa buah lombong yang tidak berapa banyak bijeh timah-nya di-tutup. Sunggoh pun kawasan bijeh timah yang besar[2] tiada di-dapati, tetapi pekerjaan mencharigali sentiasa di-galakkan. Beberapa kawasan yang besar[2], terutama-nya di-Perak, yang dahulu tiada di-benarkan di-jalankan usaha mencharigali dan melombong, telah di-buka dan pada masa ini telah mendapat sambutan yang baik.

121. Sunggoh pun sa-banyak tiga puloh satu buah lombong di-usahakan pada hujong tahun 1966, jika di-bandingkan dengan dua puloh tujoh buah sahaja pada penghujong tahun 1965 tetapi pengeluaran bijeh besi dalam tahun 1966, sa-banyak 5.7 juta tan ia-lah 17.8 peratus kurang daripada pengeluaran pada tahun 1965, ia-itu berjumlah 6.9 juta tan. Hal ini ia-lah di-sebabkan oleh pengeluaran beberapa buah lombong telah merosot oleh kerana bijeh besi yang tinggal sa-makin kurang. Keadaan ini akan terus berlaku dan oleh sebab itu ada-lah di-jangka pengeluaran bijeh besi pada tahun 1967 akan merosot lagi.

122. Pengeluaran bijeh bauxite dalam tahun 1966 telah bertambah daripada 843,172 tan dalam tahun 1965 menjadi 940,447 tan dalam tahun 1966. Sebab[2]-nya pengeluaran yang besar ia-lah pembeli[2] luar negeri berkehendakkan lebeh banyak lagi. Pengeluaran sa-banyak itu di-jangka tidak dapat di-kekalkan dalam tahun 1967, oleh kerana sa-buah daripada lombong[2] yang besar sudah beransor-ansor habis bijeh-nya. Walau bagaimana pun bijeh bauxite Malaysia maseh ada chukup lagi untok di-keluarkan lebeh kurang 500,000 tan tiap tahun bagi beberapa tahun yang akan datang.

123. Pengeluaran minyak mentah daripada kawasan minyak Miri di-Sarawak makin kurang. Dalam tahun 1966, 345,654 tong Amerika Sharikat telah di-keluarkan berbanding dengan pengeluaran sa-banyak 351,298 tong Amerika Sharikat pada tahun 1965. Minyak yang belum di-keluarkan di-kawasan ini makin sa-tahun sa-makin kurang tetapi di-harap dengan ada-nya usaha charigali minyak di-kawasan perayeran yang berdekatan dan usaha ini pula nampak-nya akan berjaya maka minyak yang belum di-keluarkan akan bertambah.

124. Pekerjaan mencharigali bijeh timah sa-chara kasar dalam Kawasan[2] Simpanan Melayu telah terus di-jalankan. Dalam tahun 1966, kebanyakan kerja[2] ini telah di-jalankan di-Perak. Ranchangan ini akan di-lanjutkan lagi dalam tahun 1967. Sa-hingga ini 48 kawasan simpanan Melayu telah di-charigali. Lapan belas daripada-nya di-fikirkan ada kemungkinan mengandongi bijeh timah dan orang[2], sharikat[2] dan sharikat[2] kerjasama Melayu ada-lah di-beri galakan untok menyiasat kawasan[2] ini dengan teliti dengan tujuan supaya lebeh ramai lagi orang[2] Melayu mengambil bahagian dalam perusahaan melombong. Peruntokan telah juga di-buat dalam Ranchangan Malaysia Yang Pertama untok membantu pemilek[2] tanah Melayu di-dalam kawasan[2] yang terpileh dalam kawasan simpanan Melayu, mengusahakan tanah mereka untok di-lombong.

125. Pengusaha[2] telah sa-makin chenderong kapada kawasan perayeran di-Malaysia bagi mengeluarkan bijeh timah dan minyak. Dalam tahun 1966, Continental Shelf Act dan Petroleum Mining Act telah di-luluskan oleh Parlimen. Dengan Undang[2] ini boleh-lah di-jalankan pekerjaan mencharigali dan melombong bahan[2] galian dalam kawasan perayeran dan permohonan yang telah banyak di-terima untok mencharigali bijeh timah dan minyak dalam kawasan[2] perayeran ini ada-lah sedang di-timbangkan dengan bersunggoh-sunggoh.

126. Usaha charigali geo-chemical yang di-jalankan dengan bantuan Bangsa[2] Bersatu telah berjumpa dengan kawasan[2] mengandongi tembaga di-Sabah. Jabatan Kajibumi, Wilayah Borneo, telah melanjutkan lagi pekerjaan charigali ini, termasok juga mencharigali intan. Hasil[2] usaha mencharigali ini menunjokkan bahawa kawasan[2] ini boleh di-usahakan dengan memberi keuntongan. Atas nasihat sa-orang pakar Bangsa[2] Bersatu pengusaha[2] antara bangsa telah di-pelawa membuat permohonan untok menyiasat kawasan[2] ini dengan sa-chukup-nya dengan tujuan untok di-usahakan kemudian kelak.

Pejabat Pesurohjaya Tanah

27. Dalam tahun 1966 Kanun Tanah Negara, ia-itu satu Undang[2] Tanah Per-ekutuan yang boleh di-pakai dalam semua Negeri di-Malaysia Barat telah di-uat-kuasakan. Walau bagaimana pun, sa-bagaimana yang lazim dengan mana[2] ndang[2] baharu, timbul-lah kerumitan apabila undang[2] itu hendak di-tadbirkan an apabila atoran[2] kena di-sesuaikan kerana undang[2] telah berubah itu. Untok engatasi segala kerumitan ini, Pesurohjaya Tanah, Negeri[2] Tanah Melayu ah mengadakan beberapa kursus di-perengkat Negeri. Ia dan Timbalan-nya ah melawat semua Negeri menemui Pesurohjaya[2] Tanah dan Galian Negeri, mungut[2] Hasil Tanah dan Penolong[2] mereka dan menerangkan peruntokan

Kanun Tanah Negara kapada mereka. Perbinchangan[2] dalam kursus[2] itu di-dapati berfaedah kapada pegawai[2] tanah, dan Kerajaan[2] Negeri telah memberi kerjasama dengan membenarkan sa-berapa banyak pegawai yang terdapat untok menyertai kursus[2] ini. Pejabat[2] Tanah akan dapat kerap di-lawat supaya usaha[2] dapat di-jalankan bagi mengikut dengan betul peruntokan[2] dan atoran[2] yang tersebut dalam Kanun itu.

128. Oleh sebab Kanun Tanah Negara itu ia-lah satu Undang[2] Persekutuan yang tujuan-nya sa-mata-mata hendak menyatukan sistem tanah dan hak milek tanah dalam semua Negeri di-Tanah Melayu, maka Pejabat Pesurohjaya Tanah, Negeri[2] Tanah Melayu telah menjadi sa-buah Pejabat perundingan dan tempat mendapat nasihat mengenai tafsiran yang betul berthabit dengan peruntokan[2] Kanun ini. Lama kelamaan sa-telah pegawai[2] tanah biasa menggunakan Kanun baharu ini dalam kerja mereka tiap[2] hari, maka ada-lah di-harapkan yang kerumitan pada permulaan itu dapat di-selesaikan. Untok mengatasi kerumitan[2] ini, pegawai[2] tanah semua Negeri di-Tanah Melayu di-kehendaki menghadziri kursus pentadbiran tanah di-Dewan Latehan, Petaling Jaya, Kuala Lumpur. Dalam tahun 1966, dua kursus telah di-adakan dan sa-banyak empat puloh lapan orang pegawai tanah telah menghadziri kursus[2] tersebut. Ada-lah di-persetujui bahawa kursus[2] saperti itu akan di-adakan empat kali sa-tahun pada tiap[2] tahun mulai tahun 1967. Dalam tahun 1966, dua puloh Pejabat Tanah telah di-lawati oleh Pesurohjaya Tanah, Negeri[2] Tanah Melayu dan Penolong-nya dan salinan[2] laporan lawatan itu telah di-hantar kapada Kerajaan Negeri dan Pejabat[2] yang berkenaan.

129. Pesurohjaya Tanah, Negeri[2] Tanah Melayu maseh lagi menjalankan dua tugas-nya, ia-itu sa-bagai penasehat hal[2] tanah kapada Kerajaan Persekutuan, Kerajaan[2] Negeri dan Pehak[2] Berkuasa 'Awam (Public Authorities) apabila nasihat-nya di-minta, dan mengikut Undang[2] "Federal Land Commissioner Ordinance, 1957", berkenaan dengan semua harta Persekutuan yang tiada boleh di-ubah pindah termasok-lah tanah[2] Keretapi.

130. Buku daftar tanah harta Persekutuan yang di-bawah kuasa Pesurohjaya Tanah Persekutuan ada di-selenggarakan di-Pejabat Pesurohjaya Tanah. Pada Penghujong tahun lalu 1,745 lot tanah bergeran dan 2,060 lot tanah rezab Persekutuan telah di-chatetkan ka-dalam buku daftar tanah ini. Kerja menye-lenggarakan daftar ini telah berjalan dengan baik dan ada-lah di-jangka kerja ini akan siap dalam masa lima tahun lagi.

131. Sekim Penyelesaian Tanah, Kelantan dan Sekim Pentadbiran Tanah, Perlis yang betul[2] di-bawah kawalan Pesurohjaya Tanah, Negeri[2] Tanah Melayu ada-lah berjalan dengan terator mengikut ranchangan masing[2]. Berkenaan dengan Sekim Pentadbiran Tanah Perlis, Kerajaan Negeri telah meluluskan satu undang[2] saperti Sekim Penyelesaian Tanah, Kelantan.

132. Sekim Penyelesaian Tanah, Kelantan sedang menjalankan kerja[2] di Daerah Kota Bharu dan akan berpindah ka-Tumpat pada tahun hadapan. Pad penghujong tahun 1966, 104,268 keping tanah dalam Daerah itu telah di-siasa dan 69,005 suratan hakmilek telah di-keluarkan.

133. Sekim Pentadbiran Tanah di-Perlis hingga masa ini telah menyiasat 9,0 keping tanah dan telah mengeluarkan 5,597 suratan hakmilek.

LEMBAGA PEMULEHAN DAN PENYATUAN TANAH NEGARA

134. Lembaga Pemulehan dan Penyatuan Tanah Negara telah di-tubohkan dalam tahun 1966 di-bawah Undang² (Perbadanan) Lembaga Pemulehan dan Penyatuan Tanah Negara (No. 22 tahun 1966). Undang² ini telah di-kuatkuasakan mulaï 1 haribulan April, 1966. Sadikit pindaan yang kechil pada Undang² ini telah di-buat pada 12 haribulan Mei, 1966. Kuatkuasa Undang² ini ia-lah chuma di-dalam Negeri² Tanah Melayu sahaja.

135. Lembaga ini terdiri dari sa-orang Pengerusi dan sa-belas orang ahli² yang lain dengan tiga orang daripada mereka telah di-lantek oleh Majlis Tanah Negara untok mewakili Kerajaan Negeri² Tanah Melayu. Lembaga ini telah memulakan tugas-nya pada 1 haribulan Oktober, 1966 dan kakitangan² Lembaga mula di-ambil pada hujong tahun 1966 dan mulaï bertugas pada 1 haribulan Januari, 1967.

136. Mengikut sekshen 4 Undang² ini tugas Lembaga ini ia-lah memulehkan dan memajukan:

(*a*) sa-barang tanah Kerajaan Negeri (termasok-lah tanah² di-dalam Kumpulan Penempatan) sama ada dengan chadangan Lembaga sendiri dan mendapat kebenaran dari Pehak Berkuasa Negeri atau pun atas permintaan dari Pehak Berkuasa Negeri; dan

(*b*) sa-barang tanah milek dengan permintaan tuan yang empunya tanah dan dengan sharat² yang di-persetujuï oleh tuan yang empunya tanah dan Lembaga.

Di-samping itu, Lembaga ini boleh menyatukan tanah² yang tidak ekonomik atau tanah² kechil di-dalam Negeri² Tanah Melayu yang berselerak dengan persetujuan tuan yang empunya tanah atau dengan membeli tanah² itu. Tetapi sa-belum sa-barang pekerjaan penyatuan di-mulakan, satu penyiasatan yang teliti perlu di-jalankan ka-atas tanah² milek terutama sa-kali tanah² padi, yang ada terdapat masa'elah sewa menyewa supaya satu jalan yang baik boleh di-dapati bagi mengatasi masa'elah² berkaitan dengan penyatuan tanah dan juga satu pelan yang sesuai dapat di-sediakan bagi menjalankan segala pekerjaan penyatuan tanah itu.

137. Lembaga ini akan menumpukan tenaga-nya kapada Ranchangan Tanah Pinggir dan Ranchangan Tanaman Petakan Baharu (New Block Planting). Pada tahun 1967 Lembaga ini telah berchadang untok memulakan pemulehan tanah sa-bagai projek perintis di-tiga atau empat Ranchangan Tanah Pinggir di-bawah penyeliaan L.K.T.P. Lembaga telah memileh projek perintis yang berikut untok pemulehan Ranchangan Tanah Pinggir dalam tahun 1967:

Nama Ranchangan	Tempat dan Negeri	Luas-nya
(1) Ranchangan Tanah Pinggir Gong	Temerloh, Pahang	936 ekar
(2) Ranchangan Tanah Pinggir Rasau	Slim River, Perak	568 „
(3) Ranchangan Tanah Pinggir Ayer Hitam	Kuala Pilah, Negeri Sembilan	1,761 „

Chara[2] Lembaga ini memulehkan Ranchangan[2] Tanah Pinggir ia-lah dengan sa-chara konterek sa-hingga di-satu masa kelak apabila Lembaga akan menyerahkan ranchangan tersebut kapada peserta[2] jika di-fikirkan ranchangan[2] ini boleh selamat. Tetapi sa-takat mana yang boleh, konterekter akan mengambil buroh[2]-nya dari peserta[2] untok bekerja dalam ranchangan[2] itu.

138. Saperti L.K.T.P., segala perbelanjaan kemajuan akan di-kira sa-bagai pinjaman kapada peserta[2] dan perbelanjaan pentadbiran akan di-kira sa-bagai pemberian perchuma dari Kerajaan Pusat.

139. Kenyataan[2] tender Ranchangan Tanah Pinggir Gong telah di-keluarkan. Kerja[2] pemulehan ada-lah di-jangka akan di-mulakan sama ada dalam bulan April atau Mei, 1967. Untok dua Ranchangan yang lain kerja pemulehan akan di-mulakan di-dalam bulan Mei atau Jun 1967. Sa-telah memperoleh pengalaman dari projek panduan ini dan sa-telah pegawai[2] luar di-lateh oleh L.K.T.P., Lembaga ini akan memulehkan beberapa Ranchangan Tanah Pinggir dalam tahun 1968. Dengan kerjasama dan pertolongan yang sa-penoh-nya dari L.K.T.P. dan Kerajaan Negeri, Lembaga ini mempunyai harapan dapat menyelamatkan beberapa Ranchangan[2] Tanah Pinggir yang tidak memuaskan.

Jabatan Hutan

140. Sa-telah melaksanakan dua ranchangan pembangunan dengan jaya-nya Jabatan Hutan telah membentangkan empat belas projek pembangunan dalam Ranchangan Pembangunan Malaysia Yang Pertama. Kerja[2] bagi menjalankan projek[2] ini sedang berjalan dengan baik. Satu daripada projek[2] itu ia-lah membuka sa-buah ladang pemandu di-tanam dengan pokok[2] jenis yang chepat tumboh. Jabatan Hutan dalam sa-puloh tahun yang lalu telah membuat perchubaan[2] menanam berbagai[2] jenis pokok pine dalam kawasan[2] kechil di-beberapa tempat dalam Negeri ini. Daripada perchubaan[2] itu di-dapati ada beberapa jenis pokok pine yang sesuai di-tanam di-negeri ini. Sekarang ini ada-lah di-ranchangkan hendak meneruskan perchubaan[2] itu dengan menanam jenis[2] itu dalam ladang[2]. Tujuan projek ini ia-lah hendak mengadakan chukup kayu[2] yang sesuai bagi di-buat pulpa dan kertas.

141. Sa-lain daripada projek ini ada beberapa projek penyelidekan yang sedang di-jalankan di-Ma'mal Penyelidekan Kayu (Timber Research Laboratory). Dalam penyelidekan ini perchubaan[2] di-buat bagi mengkaji sama ada kayu kayan dari beberapa jenis[2] yang di-dapati dalam negeri ini dan juga dari luar negeri itu sesuai bagi di-buat pulpa.

142. Satu pasokan Pegawai[2] Hutan sedang menjalankan kerja berkenaan dengan Pemetaan Tinjauan Hutan untok negeri ini, bersama[2] dengan bahagian Pemetaan Jenis Tanah, Jabatan Perdana Menteri. Dalam tahun lalu, kerja membuat peta ini telah selesai di-jalankan bagi sa-bahagian Negeri Johor, Negeri Sembilan dan Pahang.

143. Pengeluaran kayu[2] balak dan hutan[2] dalam Negeri[2] Tanah Melayu dalam tahun 1966 ada-lah terbanyak sa-kali daripada yang pernah di-keluarkan dalam tahun[2] yang lalu, ia-itu sa-banyak 2,691,360 tan. Jumlah ini ia-lah 413,660 tan

lebeh daripada banyak yang di-keluarkan dalam tahun 1965. Jumlah chukai yang di-pungut dari kayu kayan yang di-keluarkan dalam tahun lalu ia-lah lebeh kurang tiga puloh satu juta ringgit.

144. Oleh kerana kayu kayan yang di-keluarkan dalam tahun lalu itu banyak dan di-dapati lebeh daripada yang di-kehendaki oleh kilang^2 papan maka orang^2 yang mempunyai surat kebenaran atau lesen dengan tempoh yang panjang telah di-beri kebenaran mengeksepot kayu kayan itu. Langkah melonggarkan sekatan mengenai mengeksepot kayu kayan ini di-ambil ia-lah kerana hendak membantu pembalak^2 yang mengeluarkan kayu balak berlebeh^{2}an, menjual kayu balak mereka supaya tidak menjadi bertimbun^2 di-pasar tempatan.

145. Dalam perkara kayu yang telah di-gergaji pula, perdagangan mengeksepot kayu^2 ini telah juga meningkat maju. Dalam tahun lalu sa-banyak 338,274 tan yang telah di-gergaji telah di-eksepot ka-tiga puloh sembilan buah negeri; ini berma'ana-lah yang wang luar negeri telah di-bawa masok ka-negeri ini.

146. Bilangan kakitangan dalam Jabatan Hutan maseh lagi amat kurang. Pada penghujong tahun 1966 empat orang siswazah dari Universiti Australia telah balek memegang jawatan dalam Jabatan Hutan. Tambahan ini sa-patut-nya dapat mengurangkan kekurangan pegawai^2 kanan, tetapi malang-nya tiga orang Pegawai yang sedang berkhidmat dalam Jabatan itu telah berhenti kerja kerana hendak masok bekerja dengan MARA dan Sharikat Guthrie.

147. Dalam bulan September, 1966 Jabatan Hutan telah mengadakan Persidangan Perhutanan Seluroh Malaysia Yang Pertama yang di-sambut dengan baik-nya oleh semua Pegawai^2 Hutan di-Malaysia Timor dan juga di-Malaysia Barat. Sa-banyak sa-ratus lima puloh orang wakil telah turut serta dalam Persidangan itu. Dalam bulan November, satu Persidangan Pembenaan Kayu dan Pameran Kayu Kayan telah di-adakan yang juga menchapai kejayaan yang gemilang.

148. Bilangan Bumiputra yang menyertai dalam perusahaan dan perdagangan kayu kayan di-dapati sa-makin bertambah. Dalam tahun 1965 jumlah lesen dan permit yang di-keluarkan kapada mereka ia-lah sa-banyak 612 dan pada penghujong tahun 1966 jumlah ini bertambah menjadi 682. Kemajuan ini amat-lah menggalakkan tetapi penyertaan mereka dalam menjalankan kerja^2 perusahaan dan perdagangan itu belum lagi nyata. Sunggoh pun lesen dan permit bagi mereka itu telah bertambah, lebeh daripada jumlah dalam tahun 1965, tetapi belum jelas yang mereka chergas menyertai dalam bidang ini. Di-antara sebab^2-nya ia-lah kekurangan modal dan pengetahuan dalam selok belok perniagaan kayu kayan. Walau bagaimana pun lama kelamaan Bumiputra itu akan mendapat pengalaman dan akan meningkat maju bersama-sama dengan orang^2 lain.

149. Sa-buah Pusat Penyelidekan Kegunaan Pengeluaran Hutan akan di-tubohkan di-Malaysia untok memperhebatkan kerja^2 yang di-jalankan mengenai keluaran^2 hutan supaya kegunaan lebeh banyak lagi hasil^2 hutan yang luas itu dapat di-maju dan di-tambah dengan chekap-nya.

150. Satu perwakilan pakar² dari Ibu Pejabat Pertubohan Bangsa² Bersatu di-jangka akan mengkaji sama ada berfaedah atau tiada penubohan Pusat itu; serta mengkaji dapat atau tiada menggunakan wang dari Kumpulan Wang Khas Bangsa² Bersatu bagi melancharkan-nya.

JABATAN UKOR

151. Beberapa kemajuan dalam perkara pemetaan rupabumi telah di-chapai dalam tahun 1966; sa-banyak 1,637,729 keping peta telah di-terbitkan; kerja² pemetaan Malaysia Barat dengan sekil satu inchi bagi satu batu telah selesai sa-paroh, dan kerja² pemetaan Malaysia Timor pula telah selesai tiga puloh peratus. Sayugia di-ingatkan ia-itu pemetaan kawasan Malaysia Timor ada-lah untok menentukan dengan betul-nya dalam peta akan sempadan antara-bangsa dengan Indonesia buat kali pertama-nya dalam sejarah. Kejayaan ini di-antara lain telah terchapai dengan kerjasama pegawai² dan kakitangan serta dengan sokongan yang telah di-beri oleh wakil² pemetaan British.

152. Tahun 1966 akan di-ingati sa-bagai tahun yang bersejarah bagi Jabatan Ukor kerana dalam tahun ini Malaysia Barat telah dapat di-gambar dari udara dengan satu sekil yang sama dan dalam masa yang singkat. Pekerjaan ini telah di-siapkan sa-telah di-jalankan penerbangan sa-jauh 24,000 batu dan di-terbit-kan sa-banyak 150,000 keping gambar dan telah di-jalankan dengan kerjasama Kerajaan Canada yang telah membiayai sa-bahagian besar perbelanjaan itu di-bawah Bantuan Ranchangan Colombo. Gambar² ini bukan sahaja berguna besar kapada Jabatan Ukor bahkan kapada pakar² kehutanan, pertanian, peranchangan dan lain².

153. Perpustakaan Peta Negara telah di-tubohkan supaya dapat di-sediakan gambar² udara dan ma'alumat² ukor yang di-jangka sa-makin bertambah banyak di-kehendaki. Perpustakaan ini boleh di-gunakan oleh jabatan² Kerajaan dan orang ramai dan akan menjadi satu lagi tempat yang penting bagi rekod² kebangsaan Malaysia.

154. Kerja di-luar telah di-tumpukan untok menyiapkan penyambongan alataras jodesi dengan Negeri Thai, mengadakan ukoran tarekan di-Sarawak dan pada umum-nya menguatkan kawalan ukor di-Malaysia Timor. Di-samping ini, pegawai² penghitong di-pejabat dengan sokongan yang kuat dari pegawai² penghitong yang menggunakan penghitong letronik di-Amerika Sharikat, telah menyempurnakan pelarasan penigasudutan bagi Malaysia Barat bagi pertama kali-nya.

155. Menurut sa-bagaimana yang di-kehendaki bagi Ranchangan Pembangunai Negara dan Luar Bandar sa-banyak 46,875 lot tanah telah di-ukor. Pada me nyempurnakan kerja ini usaha² telah di-jalankan untok mengukor dari udai (reconnaissance surveys) dan menandakan pembarisan jalan² bagi Ranchanga Pembangunan dengan menggunakan alat theodolite sa-jauh lebeh daripada s puloh ribu batu. Sunggoh pun lot yang di-ukor itu kurang daripada tahun ya lalu tetapi lot² yang belum lagi di-ukor atau di-tandakan sempadan-nya dan l yang belum di-uruskan oleh pejabat telah nyata kurang.

156. Sunggoh pun sa-telah tamat konfrantasi tidak kurang juga orang berkehendakkan peta² rupabumi, tetapi ada-lah menjadi dasar Jabatan ini hendak bersunggoh-sunggoh menerbitkan peta², foto² udara dan ma'alumat² ukor bagi pembangunan negeri ini. Ranchangan pemetaan yang besar² telah pun siap bagi kawasan ranchangan Jengka Triangle, kajian pembangunan Negeri Terengganu, kajian menchegah banjir di-Malaysia Barat dan beberapa banyak ranchangan² pembangunan yang lain. Jabatan ini juga memberi sumbangan untok satu Peta Negara, kajian bumi dan tentang penggunaan peta² dan ilmu² khas yang lain.

157. Untok meninggikan mutu kawalan bagi pengarasan di-Malaysia, satu kajian sedang di-jalankan untok menempatkan steshen² tolak pasang-surut di-beberapa tempat di-tepi pantai. Sa-lain daripada menyediakan bahan² bagi pengkajian saintifik ka-atas negeri ini, steshen² ini akan menyediakan ma'alumat² bagi pengkajian menchegah banjir dan lain² projek yang sa-umpama itu.

158. Ada-lah di-chadangkan hendak meminta bantuan Kerajaan Canada untok mengambil gambar seluroh Negeri Sabah dari udara sa-bagai satu chara hendak menchepatkan kerja² ukor dan lain² kajian kawasan itu. Projek ini ada-lah sama saperti yang telah di-jalankan di-Malaysia Barat dan akan berguna bagi pembangunan kawasan itu.

159. Oleh sebab kerja² pemetaan Malaysia Barat telah berjalan dengan pesat-nya dengan ada-nya foto udara yang baik dan oleh kerana kawalan di-darat telah siap maka kena-lah di-buat ranchangan jangka-panjang bagi memberhentikan pekerja² I.M.G.

160. Dalam hal ukor geran, Jabatan Ukor akan terus menerus menjalankan kerja mengukor kawasan² Ranchangan Kemajuan Tanah. Harus-lah mustahak mengupah Juru² Ukor Berlesen untok membuat beberapa banyak kerja² yang akan di-hantarkan ka-Pejabat ini, terutama-nya dari Negeri Pahang.

161. Semua pegawai² di-dalam Jabatan ini terdiri daripada anak-negeri, melainkan sa-orang sahaja yang berpangkat tingkatan-biasa.

Jabatan Kajibumi

MALAYSIA BARAT

62. Dalam tahun lalu, rombongan² kerja luar Jabatan Kajibumi telah giat elaksanakan projek jangka-panjang membuat satu peta sa-chara terator dengan oran 1″-1 batu untok seluroh negara. Sa-masa itu juga Pegawai Kajibumi ah di-tugaskan menyiasat projek² jangka-pendek yang penting dan berkaitan gan kemajuan ekonomi yang di-ranchangkan bagi Malaysia Barat. Penyia-n Kajibumi bagi sekim pembekalan ayer Kuala Lumpur untok memenohi ntaan ayer yang bertambah-tambah banyak-nya bagi keperluan urusan ah tangga dan perusahaan telah pun selesai. Pemetaan tanah pada asas-nya projek Kemajuan Tanah Jengka Triangle yang penting itu pun telah juga ai. Sa-lain daripada itu nasihat Kajibumi kapada kaum pelombong, kajian

bagi kejadian[2] bijeh, bantuan dalam kerja memaju, membahagi[2] dan menyelidek ayer bawah tanah, dan kajian rupa bumi bagi tapak[2] pembenaan kejuruteraan telah pun di-uruskan. Chara[2] baharu dan yang chepat dalam menganalisa di-ma'mal[2] khusus-nya dalam teknik analisa X-ray telah pun di-siasat dan di-gunakan dengan jaya-nya.

163. Dasar[2] masa hadapan Jabatan Kajibumi tidak bertukar. Dasar[2] ini ia-lah hendak menyelesaikan pemetaan tanah seluroh Malaysia Barat yang akan menjadi asas bagi mendapat satu anggaran yang boleh di-pakai mengenai galian[2] yang ada dalam negeri ini, menjalankan penyiasatan yang lengkap bagi kejadian[2] galian apabila membuat peta kawasan[2] bergalian itu, dan mengkaji keadaan rupa bumi timbunan[2] ekonomik supaya dapat di-buat satu asas untok menchari dan menentukan tempat timbunan[2] galian di-masa hadapan. Jabatan Kajibumi akan terus membantu Kerajaan mengenai dasar[2] kegunaan-tanah, menggali galian dalam kawasan[2] yang di-tandakan untok di-majukan, membuat kajian geohydrological saperti bekalan ayer bawah-tanah dan menyiasat tapak[2] ampang haidero-letrik, dan mengembangkan dan memajukan chara[2] analisa galian dan kimia bagi faedah ra'ayat. Kerja memungut pengetahuan mengenai rupa bumi dan menyemak-nya bersama-sama dengan pengetahuan asas rupa bumi akan lama-kelamaan membawa kita memahami rupa bumi Malaysia Barat yang amat penting bagi pembangunan dan kemajuan susunan sosial dan ekonomi Malaysia.

KAWASAN BORNEO

164. Kejayaan Pejabat Kajibumi di-Malaysia Timor yang istimewa dalam masa tahun yang lalu ia-lah penyiapan kerja kajibumi dan charigali di-kawasan Charigali Tembaga Mamut yang bergunong ganang dekat Gunong Kinabalu. Banyak sharikat lombong tembaga telah tertarek hati dengan hasil kerja itu, dan permohonan[2] daripada beberapa buah sharikat yang besar[2] hendak melombong kawasan Mamut sedang di-timbangkan oleh Kerajaan Sabah.

165. Pejabat Kajibumi terus memberi nasihat kapada Kerajaan Sarawak dan Sabah mengenai perkara minyak dan melombong. Perundingan khas untok mengeluarkan dan menukar lesen charigali minyak di-laut telah di-selesaikan bagi kira[2] tujoh ribu batu persegi kawasan perayeran menjadikan jumlah yang berlesen tujoh puloh ribu batu persegi dan di-agak perbelanjaan Sharikat[2] minyak bagi penyelidekan di-Malaysia Timor akan bertambah hingga tiga puloh juta ringgit dalam tahun 1967.

166. Kerja mengukor yang biasa dan menerbitkan buku[2] terus di-buat oleh Pejabat Kajibumi, Bahagian Borneo, dengan sa-chepat mungkin yang terdaya oleh kakitangan-nya yang sadikit. Kerja membuat peta bumi bagi tiga kawasan telah siap dan peta[2] dan penyata[2] sedang di-sediakan untok di-chetak. Di-Sarawak, kerja[2] baharu yang di-jalankan ia-lah membuat peta tanah liat (kaolonitic) dan mencharigali tembaga chara geochemical di-Bahagian Kedua, sedangkan di-Sabah bumi Semenanjong Sandakan sedang di-buat peta-nya dengan lengkap dan kerja telah di-mulakan bagi menyiasat bumi dan geochemical bagi kawasan sa-luas tiga ribu batu persegi di-Lembah Segama.

JABATAN MERGESTUA

167. Tugas Jabatan Mergestua yang utama ia-lah memelihara, melindongi serta mengawal binatang[2] liar. Dalam hal memelihara binatang[2] liar dalam Jabatan ini ada sa-orang pakar Ranchangan Colombo yang mula bertugas pada bulan Oktober, 1966. Pakar ini. Dr. W. E. Stevens berijazah Ph. D, pada masa ini membuat penyelidekan berkenaan dengan Kawasan[2] Perlindongan Mergestua yang telah sedia ada dan ia akan membuat ranchangan untok mengadakan lebeh banyak lagi Kawasan[2] Perlindongan Mergestua sa-bagaimana yang di-tetap-kan dalam dasar Kerajaan fasal menggunakan tanah.

168. Oleh kerana tempat[2] tinggal dan kemudahan[2] lain di-Taman Negara di-tambah maka pada tahun yang lalu bertambah-tambah ramai-lah pelanchong[2] dari luar dan dalam negeri melawat ka-Taman Negara. Hasil yang di-pungut pada tahun 1966 ia-lah sa-banyak $26,233.35, ia-itu lebeh banyak daripada hasil tahun 1965 yang berjumlah $18,705.89. Usaha[2] memelihara mergestua dan tumbohan[2] di-Taman Negara itu ada-lah untok faedah semua orang.

169. Wang sa-banyak $200,000 akan di-belanjakan untok menambah tempat[2] tinggal dan lain[2] kemudahan di-Taman Negara supaya chukup untok kegunaan orang yang sa-makin banyak datang melawat ka-sana. Rumah[2] kakitangan di-Taman Negara akan juga di-perelokkan lagi pada tahun ini.

JABATAN ORANG ASLI

170. Ranchangan Pembangunan Luar Bandar untok Orang[2] Asli dalam tahun 1966 telah berjaya. Sembilan ranchangan perumahan telah di-siapkan dan dengan yang demikian lebeh kurang 1,200 Orang Asli telah mendapat rumah di-beberapa tempat. Sa-lain daripada itu beberapa projek pertanian yang kechil[2] telah di-jalankan. Projek[2] ini termasok-lah pemberian binatang[2] ternakan, beneh[2] tanaman dan mengorek kolam[2] ikan.

171. Dalam tahun lalu tiga buah sekolah telah di-bena untok kanak[2] Orang Asli yang tinggal jauh dari masharakat[2] lain. Sekarang ini ada 78 buah sekolah khas saperti itu. Lebeh daripada empat ribu orang kanak[2] sedang menuntut di-sekolah[2] yang di-selenggara oleh Jabatan ini atau di-sekolah[2] biasa. Kelas[2] dewasa juga sedang di-adakan di-balai[2] raya yang di-bena oleh Jabatan ini dalam beberapa kampong Orang Asli dan lebeh kurang 3,500 Orang Asli sedang menuntut di-kelas[2] ini.

172. Perkhidmatan perubatan kapada Orang Asli ada-lah tersusun dengan baik-nya. Sa-hingga hujong tahun lalu, 18,340 Orang Asli telah di-rawat di-Pos[2] Perubatan di-dalam hutan. 808 orang telah di-rawat di-dua buah Rumah Sakit Orang Asli, ia-itu di-Gombak dan di-Kuala Lipis. Di-hitong panjang sa-ramai 195 Orang Asli telah di-rawat di-Rumah Sakit Gombak tiap[2] hari, dan bilangan beranak sa-makin bertambah banyak daripada yang mati. Dari 1 haribulan Julai hingga 30 haribulan September tahun lalu 1,730 Orang Asli telah di-rawat dengan X-ray. Maka nampak benar yang usaha[2] Jabatan ini hendak memberi kemudahan[2] perubatan kapada Orang Asli ada-lah berjaya.

173. Kerajaan akan terus berusaha meninggikan lagi taraf sosial dan ekonomi Orang Asli dengan memperhebatkan lagi ranchangan[2] kemajuan luar bandar, pelajaran dan kesihatan. Banyak lagi projek[2] saperti ini di-ranchang untok di-jalankan dalam tahun ini, sa-bagaimana yang tersebut dalam Ranchangan Malaysia Yang Pertama. Tidak shak lagi usaha[2] pembangunan ini akan meninggikan lagi taraf hidup Orang Asli dan dengan yang demikian lama kelamaan mereka akan dapat hidup bersama-sama dengan lain[2] ra'ayat negara.

KEMENTERIAN KE'ADILAN

174. Jabatan ini telah mengalami kesulitan oleh kerana kekurangan kakitangan semenjak dasar memenohi jawatan[2] dengan orang[2] Malaysia di-mulakan. Suatu ranchangan sa-chara segera telah di-jalankan untok mengatasi kekurangan itu. Sa-banyak lima belas biasiswa untok pelajaran menuntut 'ilmu undang[2] telah di-beri dalam tahun 1966 dan sa-banyak itu juga akan di-beri pada tiap[2] tahun bagi tahun 1967 dan tahun 1968. Apabila penuntut[2] ini kembali kelak maka masaelah tentang kakitangan jabatan ini dapat-lah di-selesaikan.

175. Pekerjaan menterjemahkan undang[2] ka-dalam Bahasa Kebangsaan ada-lah berjalan dengan maju-nya tetapi pekerjaan ini tidak dapat di-jalankan dengan chepat oleh kerana kesukaran mendapat penterjemah[2] undang[2] yang berpengalaman. Sa-tengah[2] Rang Undang[2] yang di-bentangkan dalam Parlimen sekarang ini ada-lah di-gubal dalam Bahasa Inggeris dan Bahasa Kebangsaan. Berikutan dengan terkanun-nya Act Bahasa Kebangsaan, 1967, langkah[2] sedang di-jalankan untok menambah bilangan kakitangan supaya jabatan ini boleh menjalankan kerja[2] yang sa-makin bertambah di-sebabkan oleh Act Bahasa Kebangsaan itu.

176. Undang[2] bagi Negeri[2] Malaysia Timor yang telah di-ishtiharkan sa-bagai Undang[2] Persekutuan kebanyakan-nya telah di-chetak sa-mula dan naskhah[2]-nya yang berjilid telah dapat di-adakan untok 'awam. Pekerjaan pengubahan telah hampir selesai. Undang[2] Persekutuan yang telah di-jalankan kuat-kuasa-nya di-Negeri[2] Malaysia Timor dalam tahun yang lalu termasok-lah undang[2] berkenaan dengan Pemegang Amanah 'Awam, Pendaftaran Negara, Loteri Kebajikan Masharakat dan Pilehanraya. Dengan Undang[2] Pilehanraya itu berjalan kuat-kuasa-nya di-Negeri[2] itu maka dapat-lah di-adakan pilehanraya sa-chara langsong di-Negeri[2] itu. Kerja sedang di-jalankan sekarang ini untok mengeluarkan chetakan[2] sa-mula bagi undang[2] Persekutuan itu yang naskhah[2]-nya kekurangan sekarang ini.

177. Dalam tempoh yang di-kaji ini, kemajuan yang di-perolehi oleh Jabatan Kehakiman ada-lah saperti berikut:

(*a*) Sa-orang Hakim dagang Mahkamah Persekutuan telah bersara dan tiga orang ra'ayat Malaysia, ia-itu dua daripada-nya dari Perkhidmatan Perundangan Persekutuan dan sa-orang lagi dari Peguam[2] tempatan (local Bar) telah di-lantek menjadi Hakim.

(*b*) Tiga orang pegawai yang sedang berkhidmat telah di-beri biasiswa bagi tahun 1966 untok menuntut 'ilmu undang[2] di-United Kingdom dengan tujuan untok di-panggil ka-English Bar. Dalam tempoh ini dua orang penuntut biasiswa kehakiman telah kembali dari United Kingdom sa-telah tamat Pepereksaan Bar Final, dan mereka itu telah di-lantek untok berkhidmat dalam Perkhidmatan Perundangan Persekutuan.

(*c*) Pembenaan sa-buah bangunan Mahkamah baharu, di-Jesselton maseh di-jalankan dan bangunan ini di-jangka siap pada hujong tahun 1967. Bangunan Mahkamah baharu, Kuala Selangor yang mula di-bena pada bulan Februari, 1967, akan siap pada hujong tahun ini.

178. Jabatan Pemegang Amanah Raya dan Pegawai Muflis telah di-susun sa-mula menjadi dua Jabatan yang berasingan mulaï daripada 1hb November, 1966. Jabatan Pemegang Amanah Raya, ada-lah sekarang ini di-ketuaï oleh Pemegang Amanah Raya, Malaysia.

179. Jabatan Pemegang Amanah Raya itu sudah pun sekarang bertanggong-jawab bagi seluroh Malaysia. Undang[2] Pemegang Amanah tahun 1949 telah di-jalankan kuat-kuasa-nya di-Negeri[2] Borneo dalam bulan Jun, 1965 oleh undang[2] "Trustee Investment Act tahun 1965". Undang[2] "Public Trustee Ordinance, 1950" bersama[2] dengan undang[2] tambahan (Subsidiary Legislations) yang di-perbuat di-bawah-nya telah di-jalankan kuat-kuasa-nya di-Negeri Sabah dan Negeri Sarawak dalam bulan Mach, 1966 oleh Perentah yang di-namakan Modification of Laws (Extension to Borneo State) Order 1966. Tindakan sedang di-ambil untok menjalankan kuat-kuasa Undang[2] Wasiat dan Pentadbiran, 1959 (Probate and Administration Ordinance, 1959), mula[2] di-Negeri Sabah pada tahun ini dan kemudian di-Negeri Sarawak.

180. Dua Chawangan Pejabat bagi Jabatan itu telah di-buka di-Malaysia Timor, sa-buah di-Jesselton dan yang sa-buah lagi di-Kuching. Ra'ayat dua buah Negeri ini yang menggunakan perkhidmatan Pejabat Chawangan itu banyak juga dan tidak shak lagi pada masa yang akan datang bertambah[2] banyak lagi ra'ayat akan datang untok menggunakan perkhidmatan Jabatan itu dalam pentadbiran amanah dan pesaka.

181. Di-Malaysia Barat, usaha memperbesarkan Jabatan Pemegang Amanah Raya ada-lah berjalan dengan giat-nya. Kerja mengadakan sa-buah Chawangan Pejabat di-Seremban untok ra'ayat Negri Sembilan telah di-ator dan di-harap sa-buah Chawangan Pejabat lagi dapat di-adakan tiada berapa lama lagi di-Kangar untok Negeri Perlis. Apabila siap Chawangan Pejabat di-Kangar itu tiap[2] 13 buah Negeri Malaysia akan mempunyaï Chawangan Pejabat Jabatan Amanah Raya.

182. Kerja dalam Jabatan Pemegang Amanah Raya makin bertambah banyak. Bertambah banyak ra'ayat datang menggunakan perkhidmatan yang di-beri oleh Jabatan itu dalam mentadbirkan amanah dan pesaka dan juga membuat Surat[2] Wasiat. Jabatan Pemegang Amanah Raya yang termasok Pentadbir Pesaka, dalam menjalankan kerja-nya, ada-lah memberi pertolongan yang besar kapada

ra'ayat dalam hal kemasharakatan dan perundangan. Tujuan Pemegang Amanah Raya pada masa yang lalu dan juga pada masa yang akan datang, ia-lah hendak menyamakan tugas-nya dengan tugas pemegang amanah bersendirian.

183. Dalam susunan yang baharu ini pekerjaan Pegawai Muflis ada-lah untok Negeri[2] Tanah Melayu sahaja. Sekarang tindakan sedang di-ambil untok mengadakan Undang[2] Muflis dan Peratoran[2] Muflis (Bankruptcy Act and Bankruptcy Rules) yang sama bagi seluroh Malaysia, supaya undang[2] muflis Negeri Sabah dan Negeri Sarawak di-mansokhkan. Undang[2] dan Peratoran[2] yang di-chadangkan itu telah di-buat deraf-nya dan sedang di-timbangkan oleh Peguam Negara.

184. Menurut Undang[2] Sharikat, 1965 Pegawai Muflis, Tanah Melayu juga bertugas sa-bagai Pegawai Penerima hingga Federal Bankruptcy Act berjalan kuat-kuasa-nya. Peratoran[2] Pembubaran Sharikat[2] (Companies Winding-up Rules), Malaysia yang baharu telah di-buat deraf-nya dan sedang di-timbangkan oleh Jawatan-kuasa Peratoran[2] (Rules Committee).

185. Pada tahun ini sa-buah Chawangan Pejabat akan di-buka di-Kota Bharu di-ketuai oleh sa-orang Pegawai bagi menjalankan kerja muflis di-Pantai Timor Malaysia Barat ia-itu sampai ka-Kuala Trengganu dan Kuantan. Pada masa ini kerja bagi Pantai Timor Malaya itu di-buat dengan kesusahan oleh Ibu Pejabat di-Kuala Lumpur.

KEMENTERIAN KEBAJIKAN 'AM

186. Kerajaan akan terus mengembang dan mengokohkan perkhidmatan[2] kebejikan supaya mereka yang serba kekurangan, chachat, miskin, kanak[2] yang perlukan didekan dan perkhidmatan dan budak[2] nakal dapat merasai ne'mat hidup yang lebeh sempurna.

187. Dalam sa-tahun yang lalu, kerja mengembang dan meluaskan perkhidmatan[2] untok orang[2] chachat chedera telah banyak di-jalankan. Satu kempen penerangan telah di-lancharkan dengan jaya-nya pada tahun yang lepas untok menyedarkan orang ramai akan kebolehan orang[2] chachat, ia-itu jika mereka diberi latehan yang sesuai dan di-didek menyesuaikan diri, mereka boleh bekerja dengan sa-penoh tenaga dan menchari nafkah sendiri. Sa-buah Badan Pemasaran yang menjadi sa-bahagian yang penting dalam perkhidmatan pemulehan bagi orang[2] chachat akan di-lancharkan pada tahun ini untok menolong pekerja[2] di-rumah dan dalam wokshop[2] yang di-lindongi untok menjual barang[2] buatan mereka.

188. Perkhidmatan[2] pemulehan bagi budak[2] nakal telah di-luaskan lagi sa-telah di-adakan perkhidmatan akhlak di-Sabah dan Sarawak dan sa-telah siap sa-buah Rumah Tahanan/Asrama yang baharu di-Pulau Pinang pada awal tahun yang lepas untok budak[2] nakal. Sa-buah lagi Rumah Tahanan/Asrama sedang di-ranchangkan untok Negeri Sabah pada tahun ini.

189. Perkhidmatan[2] yayasan bagi pengemis[2] dan kuturayau[2] akan terus di-perluaskan lagi pada tahun ini. Kerja membena sa-buah Rumah baharu di-Johor untok orang[2] tua dan yang melarat, termasok kuturayau[2], akan di-mulakan dalam tahun ini, dan sa-lain daripada itu sa-tengah daripada Rumah[2] yang ada sekarang akan di-besarkan untok mengambil masok lagi pengemis[2] dan kuturayau[2] sa-telah di-adakan Undang[2] Kuturayau dahulu.

190. Perkhidmatan[2] bagi perempuan[2] dan gadis[2] yang terdedah kapada bahaya keruntohan akhlak akan juga terus mendapat perhatian Kerajaan. Kerja mem-bena sa-buah Rumah Perlindongan di-Terengganu bagi pemulehan perempuan[2] yang sa-umpama itu akan di-mulai dalam tahun ini.

191. Perkhidmatan bagi kanak[2] yang perlukan didekan dan perlindongan akan juga di-perluaskan. Peranchangan awal untok membena sa-buah Rumah Kanak[2] yang baharu sedang giat di-usahakan untok menerima kanak[2] yang datang daripada Kedah, Perlis dan Pulau Pinang.

192. Perkhidmatan bagi orang[2] sakit melarat yang di-usahakan bersama-sama dengan Kementerian Kesihatan juga mendapat perhatian yang khas. Kerja membuat ranchangan awal telah banyak di-siapkan dan ranchangan ini akan di-jalankan sa-takat mana yang termampu.

193. Ranchangan[2] yang merata untok membaiki dan meninggikan taraf hidup ra'ayat saperti yang terkandong di-dalam Ranchangan Gerakan Maju sedang di-beri keutamaan. Pekerja[2] kebajikan akan di-minta menyertai ranchangan ini dan mereka akan memainkan peranan yang lebeh besar pada menggerakkan kumpulan[2] masharakat supaya mempunyai hasrat dan chita[2] yang lebeh tinggi, semangat menolong diri sendiri dan menggalakkan ra'ayat mengambil bahagian dalam Ranchangan Gerakan Maju.

194. Latehan sambil bekerja bagi kakitangan akan di-perluaskan dan kerja membena sa-buah Pusat Latehan Berasrama akan di-mulakan pada awal tahun ini sa-kira-nya wang di-sediakan.

195. Bantuan akan terus di-beri kapada tanggongan orang[2] tahanan. Ranchangan pemulehan bagi mangsa[2] banjir yang menanggong penderitaan dan kerugian akibat ayer bah yang berlaku awal tahun ini akan terus mendapat pandangan Kerajaan dalam tahun ini.

KEMENTERIAN KEBUDAYAAN, BELIA DAN SOKAN

'Am

196. Pada penghujong tahun 1966 Kementerian ini mula mempunyai beberapa orang pegawai[2]-nya sendiri di-perengkat negeri dan daerah tetapi hampir sa-panjang tahun itu Kementerian ini terpaksa mengharapkan pertolongan daripada pegawai[2] Jabatan Kebajikan Masharakat menjalankan kerja[2]-nya di-perengkat negeri dan daerah. Ada-lah di-harapkan bahawa dalam tahun 1967 Kementerian ini akan mempunyai pegawai[2]-nya sendiri di-perengkat negeri dan juga di-perengkat daerah supaya kerja[2] dan tugas[2] Kementerian dapat di-jalankan dengan lebeh tegas lagi.

197. Pada tahun 1966 dua ranchangan baharu telah di-laksanakan oleh Kementerian ini di-bawah Ranchangan Pembangunan Malaysia Pertama, ia-itu pembenaan pusat[2] pelbagai-guna dan penubohan Angkatan Belia Pelupor Negara.

198. Dalam tahun yang tersebut Kementerian ini telah mendapat tanah[2] untok tapak pusat[2] tersebut di-beberapa buah negeri termasok-lah negeri[2] di-Malaysia Timor. Di-harapkan dalam tahun 1967 Kementerian ini dapat membena pusat[2] pelbagai-guna itu sa-kurang[2]-nya dalam tiga buah negeri.

199. Angkatan Belia Pelupor Negara telah di-tubohkan pada tahun 1966 bertempat di-Dusun Tua. Semenjak tertuboh-nya dalam bulan Jun, 1966, Angkatan itu telah mempunyai 175 orang peserta[2] dan mereka telah di-tempatkan di-dalam berbagai[2] jurusan latehan yang di-dapati di-Pusat itu.

KEBUDAYAAN

200. Dalam tahun 1966 Kementerian ini telah di-beri tugas mengadakan pertunjokan[2] kebudayaan di-majlis[2] resmi saperti perayaan[2] Pertabalan Duli[2] Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong dan Raja Permaisuri Agong, Hari Keputeraan Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong dan lawatan[2] orang[2] kenamaan dari luar negeri.

201. Sa-lain daripada mengadakan kursus[2] drama dan tarian di-Pusat Latehan Belia Kebangsaan, Peretak, Kuala Kubu Bharu, Kementerian ini telah juga mengadakan satu kursus tarian bagi orang ramai di-Dewan Belia Kampong Pandan dan sambutan dari orang ramai ada-lah memuaskan hati.

202. Dalam tahun itu Kementerian ini telah mengatorkan lawatan[2] kebudayaan ka-negeri[2] di-Utara Malaysia Barat, ka-Sabah dan Sarawak dan ka-Bangkok sa-bagai mengambil sempena temasha Sokan Asia yang Kelima.

203. Balai Seni Lukis Negara dan Angkatan Seni Lukis Semenanjong telah mengadakan beberapa pameran[2] lukisan dalam tahun itu. Berkenaan dengan chadangan hendak membena sa-buah bangunan baharu untok Balai Seni Lukis Negara tidak ada apa[2] kemajuan yang di-buat kerana kekurangan wang.

204. Kementerian ini telah mula mengeluarkan filem berkenaan "Kebudayaan" dengan kerjasama pehak Filem Negara Malaysia. Ia juga telah mengadakan ranchangan[2] kebudayaan di-Talivishen Malaysia dalam tahun itu.

BELIA

205. Dalam tahun 1966, 61 buah kelab belia telah di-tubohkan, menjadikan berjumlah sa-banyak 1,183 buah kelab di-Malaysia Barat sahaja. Berapa banyak telah di-tubohkan di-Negeri[2] di-Malaysia Timor tiada dapat di-ketahui kerana Kementerian ini maseh lagi kekurangan pegawai[2]-nya sendiri untok mengumpol angka kelab[2] belia di-sana.

206. Sa-jumlah 38 kursus telah di-adakan di-Pusat Latehan Belia Kebangsaan, Peretak, Kuala Kubu Bharu dan sa-ramai 775 orang belia telah hadzir dalam kursus[2] itu. Kursus utama yang di-adakan ia-lah Kursus Pimpinan. Kursus[2] yang

lain ia-lah Pertukangan, Jahitan, Seni Foto, Drama, Urusan Rumah Tangga dan Perkhemahan Kerja. Kementerian ini berharap dapat menambah lagi bilangan kursus[2] dalam tahun 1967 supaya ramai lagi belia[2] dapat mengambil kursus[2] itu.

207. Dalam tahun 1966 itu telah tertuboh sa-buah badan gerakan belia—Gerakan 4-B Malaysia. Pertubohan ini ada-lah merupakan sa-buah daripada Pertubohan Belia Kebangsaan Malaysia, dan di-tubohkan bagi belia yang chenderong dalam perkara[2] pertanian.

208. Dalam tahun itu kebanyakan daripada kelab[2] belia di-seluroh Negeri telah menuruskan berbagai[2] kegiatan dalam hal ekonomi, kemasharakatan dan kebudayaan.

Sokan

209. Pertubohan[2] sokan telah terus menjalankan usaha[2] untok mengadakan pertandingan dan kegiatan[2]-nya yang biasa. Sa-bilangan Pertubohan[2] Sokan Kebangsaan dan lain[2] badan sokan telah mendapat bantuan daripada Kementerian ini.

210. Temasha sokan yang istimewa dalam tahun 1966 ia-lah Sokan Asia yang Kelima yang di-adakan di-Bangkok. Malaysia telah mendapat tempat yang keempat antara negeri[2] yang mengambil bahagian.

211. Di-dalam pertandingan pusingan Piala Thomas bagi kawasan Barat Asia pasokan badminton Malaysia telah mengalahkan India dengan 8 perlawanan bebalas satu dan mengalahkan Pakistan dengan mata yang sama.

Muzium

212. Muzium Negara terus menjadi tempat kunjongan yang di-sukai oleh pelawat[2] ka-Kuala Lumpur. Jumlah pelawat[2] dalam tahun 1966 ia-lah 780,150 orang termasok 37,201 orang murid[2] sekolah, ia-itu lebeh sa-banyak 67,645 orang daripada tahun 1965.

213. Lapan pameran yang besar[2] telah di-adakan dalam tahun 1966, termasok dua pameran yang istimewa; satu mempertunjokkan bentok[2] duit shiling baharu yang di-adakan oleh Bank Negara dan yang satu lagi di-anjorkan oleh Universiti Malaya berhubong dengan International Association of Tamil Research Conference yang di-adakan di-Kuala Lumpur.

214. Tiga buah "Travelling Exhibition" telah di-hantarkan ka-Muzium Negeri Pulau Pinang dan Muzium Negeri Perak di-Taiping. Pameran[2] ini ia-lah berkenaan dengan "Dongson's Influence in Malaya", "Ajanta Cave Paintings" dan "Life and Work of Vincent Van Gogh".

215. Kerja pembenaan di-bilek pameran di-tingkat dua Muzium Negara untok pameran "zoological" telah di-siapkan dalam bulan September tahun itu. Pameran itu sedang di-sediakan dan di-harap bilek pameran itu akan di-buka kapada orang ramai pada penghujong tahun ini. Ini akan menjadikan Muzium Negara lebeh di-sukai lagi oleh orang ramai.

216. Muzium Negara ada-lah berhubong rapat dengan badan[2] pelajaran dan sain tempatan dan luar negeri. Pertukaran penerbitan-nya, ia-itu "Federation Museums Journal" dengan penerbitan 93 buah badan di-luar negeri telah di-uruskan.

217. Dalam tahun itu sa-banyak 240 benda[2] telah di-perolehi dan 38 daripada-nya ia-lah hadiah daripada orang awam.

KEMENTERIAN KERAJAAN TEMPATAN DAN PERUMAHAN

Kerajaan Tempatan

218. Perjalanan pentadbiran Kerajaan Tempatan di-Malaysia Barat pada 'am-nya maseh tiada memuaskan hati. Apabila keluar kelak pendapat[2] dan shor[2] Surohanjaya Penyiasat di-Raja yang di-tubohkan untok menyiasat perjalanan Penguasa Tempatan itu di-harap Penguasa[2] Tempatan akan lebeh baik mutu-nya dan lebeh sempurna perjalanan-nya.

219. Majlis Bandaran Seremban, yang ahli[2]-nya di-dapati oleh sa-buah Surohanjaya Penyiasat[2] melakukan pentadbiran dan perbuatan[2] yang tiada mengikut peratoran, maseh di-tadbirkan oleh Menteri Besar Negeri Sembilan.

220. Semenjak 1 haribulan Julai, 1966 Kerajaan Negeri Pulau Pinang telah mengambil aleh pentadbiran Majlis Bandar Raya Pulau Pinang dan sa-buah Surohanjaya Penyiasat yang di-tubohkan di-bawah Undang[2] Surohanjaya Penyiasat Tahun 1950 untok menyiasat tudohan[2] bahawa ahli[2] Majlis Bandar Raya itu melakukan pentadbiran dan perbuatan[2] yang tiada mengikut peratoran dan melanggar undang[2], telah menamatkan penyiasatan-nya dan pada masa ini sedang menyediakan laporan-nya. Oleh kerana sebab[2] yang sa-umpama itu juga Majlis Bandaran Johor Bahru telah di-ambil aleh oleh Kerajaan Negeri Johor dan sa-buah Surohanjaya Penyiasat di-bawah Undang[2] Surohanjaya Penyiasat Tahun 1950 telah di-tubohkan dan akan mula menjalankan penyiasatan-nya tiada lama lagi. Majlis Bandaran Melaka dan Majlis Bandaran Batu Pahat telah di-ambil aleh oleh Kerajaan Negeri masing[2] kerana kedua[2]-nya tiada dapat hendak menunaikan kewajipan[2] dan tugas-nya oleh kerana sebab[2] yang berthabit dengan hal[2] kewangan. Tidak-lah ada lain jalan melainkan Kerajaan Negeri kena-lah mengambil aleh kedua[2] buah Majlis itu jika tidak maka terganggu-lah perkhidmatan[2] yang mustahak dan dengan yang demikian pembayar[2] chukai akan menderita.

221. Kerajaan Persekutuan terus membantu Penguasa[2] Tempatan untok kemajuan kawasan[2]-nya dengan memberi peruntokan[2] wang bagi melaksanakan projek[2] kemajuan. Projek[2] ini biasa-nya projek membena jalan raya dan jambatan, parit dan pembetong, menyedia dan menyambongkan bekalan letrik, mendirikan pasar dan gerai, mengelokkan lagi kemudahan[2] kesihatan, kemudahan[2] permainan dan rehat, bekalan ayer, mendirikan balai raya dan lain[2] bagi memperbaiki keadaan bandar.

222. Satu usaha yang besar ia-lah usaha Majlis Bandaran Kota Bharu membena sa-buah pasar baharu di-Kota Bharu. Kementerian ini telah memberi wang sa-banyak $420,000 dan meminjamkan wang sa-banyak $300,000 untok usaha itu. Pasar ini telah di-buka dengan resmi-nya oleh Duli Yang Maha Mulia Sultan Kelantan pada 17 haribulan Mach, 1966.

Ibu Kota Persekutuan

223. Sa-bagaimana tahun[2] yang lepas, usaha[2] telah di-tumpukan bagi memperelokkan Ibu Kota Persekutuan supaya menjadi kemegahan Negara.

224. Jalan[2] raya telah banyak di-perbaiki dan di-tambah supaya lalu lintas dalam Ibu Kota ini lebeh sempurna dan selamat. Kerja membena jalan[2] raya baharu telah di-usahakan oleh Pentadbiran Ibu Kota dan Jabatan Kerja Raya. Dalam kawasan tengah sahaja, lebeh kurang sa-juta ringgit telah di-belanjakan bagi melebarkan jalan raya, menambah dan memperbaiki lampu[2] dan mengadakan jalan jalan-kaki. Kerja membuat ranchangan bagi menggunakan satu sistem lalu lintas yang baharu ia-itu sistem berputar (gyratory system) di-kawasan tengah Kuala Lumpur yang akan di-kawal dengan lampu[2] isharat lalu lintas yang di-tukar[2] serentak warna-nya oleh suatu pesawat besar telah banyak di-jalankan. Usaha itu juga di-jalankan bagi memperbaiki lagi parit dan saloran najis supaya pendudok[2] bandar itu dudok dalam keadaan dan kawasan yang lebeh berseh.

225. Pentadbiran Ibu Kota terus berusaha mengadakan rumah[2] murah bagi pendudok[2] yang berpendapatan kechil dan setinggan[2] (squatters) dalam dan di-sekeliling Kuala Lumpur. Perihal ranchangan rumah murah di-Kuala Lumpur ada di-sebutkan di-bawah tajok "Perumahan".

226. Dalam hal kesihatan, tidak ada kejadian wabak penyakit di-Kuala Lumpur. Perkhidmatan bagi ibu bersalin dan kesihatan kanak[2] sa-makin bertambah banyak dan baik dalam masa beberapa tahun ini.

Perumahan

227. Kemajuan yang di-perolehi dalam hal rumah murah dalam tahun yang mula[2] di-laksanakan Ranchangan Malaysia ia-itu tahun 1966 hanya boleh di-katakan memuaskan hati sahaja. Ini ia-lah kerana tanah tiada boleh di-dapati, kelambatan menyediakan tapak, kechorangan yang di-dapati dalam menjalankan piling dalam sa-buah ranchangan perumahan dan juga beberapa faktor yang lain termasok-lah hujan lebat dan banjir yang berlaku pada penghujong tahun itu. Sunggoh pun begitu pada penghujong tahun 1966 ada terdapat kemajuan yang lebeh chepat lagi. Daripada peruntokan yang di-beri sa-banyak $20 juta bagi tahun 1966 hanya kira[2] $9 juta sahaja telah di-belanjakan bagi ranchangan rumah murah. Perbelanjaan ini tidak-lah termasok perbelanjaan daripada pinjaman orang ramai sa-banyak $10 juta yang di-usahakan oleh pehak Ibu Kota Persekutuan dalam tahun 1964 untok ranchangan perumahan di-Jalan Pekeliling. Daripada peruntokan yang di-sediakan untok ranchangan rumah murah, sa-banyak $3 juta telah di-pinjamkan kapada Sharikat Kerjasama

Perumahan Pegawai[2] Kerajaan Malaysia dalam tahun itu dan sa-banyak $5.5 juta lagi telah di-pinjamkan kapada-nya pada 31 haribulan Disember, 1966; sa-banyak $2.5 juta telah di-pinjamkan kapada Sharikat Kerjasama Perumahan Angkatan Bersenjata menjadikan $11 juta semua-nya telah di-pinjamkan kapada kedua[2] buah Sharikat itu.

228. Dalam tahun 1966 dan pada awal tahun 1967, rumah[2] murah yang telah siap di-bena berjumlah 1,550 buah ia-itu dengan menggunakan wang Kerajaan Persekutuan. Akan tetapi bukan-lah sa-banyak itu sahaja rumah murah yang di-dirikan dengan usaha Kerajaan. Jika di-kira rumah yang di-dirikan dengan perbelanjaan Kerajaan sa-chara langsong atau tidak langsong melaluï Lembaga Kemajuan Tanah Persekutuan, Perbadanan Kemajuan Negeri Selangor, Lembaga Letrik Negara, Jabatan Kerja Raya dan sa-bagai-nya, maka banyak-nya semua sa-kali hampir[2] lapan ribu buah. Maka dalam masa itu telah di-dirikan sa-banyak itu boleh-lah di-katakan kemajuan yang munasabah. Patut juga di-jelaskan di-sini bahawa bagi ranchangan yang besar[2] di-bandar[2] besar (umpama-nya ranchangan[2] rumah bertingkat-tingkat dan ranchangan[2] rumah yang menggunakan teknik perumahan perusahaan), tidak dapat tiada tentu-lah ada lat antara masa meranchang dengan masa membena rumah itu dan dengan masa menyiapkan-nya. Walau pun begitu, kebanyakan ranchangan[2] yang besar ini di-jangka akan dapat di-siapkan pada penghujong tempoh Ranchangan Malaysia itu.

229. Sa-bagaimana yang telah di-nyatakan dalam hujongan Titah Uchapan di-Raja tahun lalu, kebanyakan ranchangan rumah murah itu di-jalankan di-bandar Kuala Lumpur dan di-bandar[2] besar sahaja. Di-Ibu Kota Persekutuan, ranchangan perumahan di-Sungai Besi, di-Bangsar dan di-Jalan Pekeliling ia-itu sa-banyak 3,169 buah rumah ada-lah sedang dalam pembenaan. Kerja melaksanakan ranchangan perumahan di-jalan Shaw yang telah terbantut oleh kerana konterek yang menjalankan kerja piling tidak mematohi sharat konterek-nya telah di-jalankan sa-mula. Konterek itu sekarang ini membetulkan kerja[2] piling itu dan pembenaan "super-structure"-nya akan di-mulakan sa-lepas sahaja kerja piling itu siap. Lagi sa-buah ranchangan ia-itu Ranchangan Perumahan bagi peringkat keempat di-Jalan Loke Yew yang mengandongi 400 buah rumah dan yang di-chadangkan untok mereka yang tinggal di-atas tanah[2] haram telah pun di-mulakan baharu[2] ini dengan menjalankan kerja menanam piling-nya. Kerja[2] meranchang ranchangan[2] yang tersebut di-bawah ini sedang berjalan dengan baik:

Jalan Cheras	(3,000 buah rumah)
Jalan San Peng	(200 buah rumah)
Wardieburn Estate	(1,250 buah rumah)

Baharu[2] ini sa-buah lagi ranchangan perumahan yang besar dan yang mengandongi 2,768 buah rumah pangsa telah di-luluskan dan rumah[2] ini akan di-bena di-sekshen 90 bersempadan dengan Jalan Peel dan Jalan Cheras.

230. Memandang kahadapan, Kerajaan telah juga meluluskan chadangan hendak mengambil milek tanah sa-luas 900 ekar di-Seaport Estate bagi ranchangan perumahan pada masa akan datang. Urusan mengambil milek tanah itu hampir[2] selesai.

231. Ibu Kota Persekutuan telah juga melancharkan peringkat pertama ranchangan perumahan bagi kakitangan-nya di-Gombak. Ranchangan ini mengandongi 84 buah rumah berkembar dan 120 buah rumah berderet. Kerja membena rumah[2] itu telah pun di-mulakan. Semua-nya ada 419 buah rumah untok kakitangan-nya dalam ranchangan itu.

232. Satu lagi tempat yang ada ranchangan rumah murah yang agak besar juga ia-lah Pulau Pinang. Beberapa buah ranchangan telah pun di-luluskan bagi negeri itu untok membena rumah[2] berderet, rumah[2] pangsa empat tingkat dan rumah[2] pangsa banyak tingkat. Ranchangan[2] yang besar di-negeri itu ia-lah ranchangan[2] di-kawasan perusahaan Mak Mandin (mengandongi 240 buah rumah—rumah pangsa empat tingkat), di-Jalan Chain Ferry (mengandongi 672 buah rumah—rumah pangsa empat tingkat) dan Ranchangan Perumahan Rifle Range (mengandongi 3,743 buah rumah). Ranchangan[2] perumahan di-Mak Mandin dan di-Jalan Chain Ferry itu ada-lah di-chadangkan untok pekerja[2] di-kawasan Perusahaan di-Mak Mandin dan juga bagi mereka yang tinggal di-atas tanah[2] haram dan terlibat dengan pembenaan jalan raya yang baharu itu. Ranchangan di-Rifle Range itu ada-lah ranchangan pemandu yang kedua menggunakan teknik pembenaan perusahaan dan akan memakan belanja lebeh $20 juta. Kilang-nya sedang di-bena dalam kawasan ranchangan itu dan kelengkapan[2] rumah di-jangka akan mulai di-keluarkan dalam bulan Mei, 1967.

233. Sa-lain daripada ranchangan[2] perumahan di-bandar[2] besar itu, ada lagi ranchangan[2] perumahan yang telah di-luluskan untok pekan[2] kechil dan daerah[2] di-Malaysia Barat dan Timor. Rumah[2] yang akan di-bena atau yang sedang di-bena itu ia-lah rumah[2] papan yang rengkas pembenaan-nya, rumah[2] berderet dan rumah[2] pangsa saperti yang di-bena di-Johor Bahru dan Melaka. Dasar Kementerian ini ia-lah hendak mengadakan ranchangan rumah murah di-tiap[2] pekan. Oleh yang demikian beberapa buah ranchangan, tiap[2] satu-nya mengandongi daripada 30 hingga 100 buah rumah telah pun di-lancharkan di-pekan[2] kechil.

234. Kementerian itu sedang giat mengkaji chadangan hendak menubohkan sa-buah Pehak Berkuasa Perumahan dan Kemajuan Negara dan juga menimbang kemungkinan memasokkan dalam rang undang[2] yang akan menubohkan Pehak Berkuasa itu sharat[2] yang sesuai supaya wang pehak[2] bukan Kerajaan boleh di-gunakan untok membena rumah untok orang ramai. Sa-bagaimana yang telah di-ketahui, di-Amerika Sharikat dan juga di-lain[2] negara yang telah maju saudagar[2] dan sharikat[2] perniagaan ada memainkan peranan mereka dalam ranchangan perumahan Kerajaan.

Peranchang Bandar dan Kampong

235. Jabatan Peranchang Bandar dan Kampong memberi perkhidmatan-nya kapada kawasan[2] bandar dan juga kawasan[2] kampong. Ada-lah di-harapkan yang pada masa yang akan datang Pelan[2] Kemajuan Negeri akan di-sediakan bagi tiap[2] negeri supaya segala usaha pembangunan dari pehak kerajaan dan persendirian di-jalankan mengikut chara dan segi yang sa-habis baik.

236. Dalam Pembangunan Luar Bandar, Jabatan itu terus memberi perkhidmatan-nya ia-itu menyediakan semua pelan kampong dalam ranchangan[2] Lembaga Kemajuan Tanah Persekutuan dengan kerjasama Jawatan-kuasa Peranchang Lembaga Kemajuan Tanah Persekutuan. Perhubongan yang rapat telah di-pelihara dengan Pakar[2] Ranchangan Jengka Triangle pada masa mereka menjalankan tugas[2] mereka supaya kerja meranchang pembenaan kampong[2] dan bandar[2] itu dapat terus di-jalankan dengan sempurna-nya.

237. Suatu rangka Pelan Besar (Master Plan) untok Ibu Kota Persekutuan telah siap untok menggantikan Pelan Majlis Bandaran Kuala Lumpur yang telah di-luluskan dalam tahun 1939. Pelan baharu ini yang berdasarkan kapada anggaran pendudok[2] Ibu Kota dalam masa dua puloh tahun yang akan datang ia-itu sa-banyak 1,300,000 orang (pendudok[2] di-dalam kawasan Majlis Perbandaran Kuala Lumpur sekarang ini ia-lah antara 600,000 dengan 700,000 orang) ada-lah suatu pelan yang elok kerana dalam-nya ada kawasan[2] sekolah, kawasan[2] perdagangan dan perusahaan dan sa-bagai-nya. Pelan itu juga menggunakan pelan pakar Lalu-lintas sa-bagai asas untok sistem "neighbourhood unit". Pelan baharu ini telah di-pamirkan kapada orang ramai untok di-kaji dan orang ramai ada-lah di-minta memberi pendapat mereka sa-belum pelan itu di-hantar kapada Menteri Kerajaan Tempatan dan Perumahan sa-bagaimana yang di-kehendaki oleh Undang[2] Peranchangan Bandar sekarang ini.

238. Sa-telah mengkaji bersunggoh[2] mengenai perundangan peranchangan, maka Jabatan itu telah membuat satu rang Undang[2] Peranchangan yang baharu dan rang Undang[2] itu sekarang ini sedang di-kaji dengan teliti-nya oleh Jabatan Peguam Negara. Undang[2] ini sangat-lah mustahak bagi melancharkan Pelan Besar tersebut dan dalam-nya ada peruntokan[2] mengenai ranchangan pembangunan dan penggunaan tanah di-kawasan[2] bandar dan kampong di-seluroh Malaysia Barat, memelihara dan mengelokkan lagi segala kemudahan, memberi kebenaran untok memajukan tanah, memberi tambah kuasa kapada Kerajaan mengenai mengambil milek tanah dan memajukan tanah untok kegunaan orang ramai dan mengenakan chukai pembangunan dan lain[2] perkara yang berthabit dengan-nya.

239. Berkenaan dengan ranchangan rumah murah, Jabatan itu terus memberi kerjasama-nya kapada Kementerian dalam usaha memileh dan menilai tapak[2] perumahan, menyediakan pelan[2] tapak dan menetapkan bentok ranchangan rumah murah yang hendak di-bena di-Malaysia Barat dan Timor.

Perkhidmatan Bomba

240. Sa-laras dengan dasar Kerajaan hendak meninggikan lagi mutu perkhidmatan bomba di-Malaysia supaya kerugian kerana kebakaran dapat di-kurangkan menjadi sa-habis sadikit maka Jabatan Pemereksa Perkhidmatan Bomba telah mengambil langkah[2] untok menambahkan lagi kechekapan dalam chara latehan dan menyediakan kemudahan[2] yang lebeh baik lagi bagi sekolah Pusat Latehan Bomba. Sa-orang pegawai kanan sekolah tersebut baharu[2] ini telah tamat menjalani satu kursus yang lengkap di-seberang laut mengenai menguruskan pentadbiran[2] saperti itu. Sekolah tersebut memberi latehan kapada kakitangan

perkhidmatan bomba dari semua negeri dan perkhidmatan[2] bomba penguasa tempatan di-seluroh Malaysia. Ia juga memberikan latehan mengenai menchegah kebakaran kapada pekerja[2] perusahaan. Dalam tahun 1966 sa-ramai 220 orang telah mendapat latehan di-sekolah itu.

241. Bahagian Penchegah Kebakaran dalam Jabatan Pemereksa Perkhidmatan Bomba telah terus menjalankan kerja memereksa bangunan[2] Kerajaan Persekutuan untok menchegah kebakaran. Sa-banyak 1,272 pemereksaan telah pun di-jalankan dan alat[2] pemadam api yang sesuai di-sediakan di-tempat[2] yang di-fikirkan mustahak. Sa-banyak 121 buah Khemah Angkatan Bersenjata telah juga di-pereksa dalam tahun 1966 dan laporan[2] mengenai langkah[2] menchegah kebakaran telah pun di-hantar kapada Pehak[2] Berkuasa Tentera yang berkenaan. Jabatan itu juga telah terus memberi nasihat mengenai langkah[2] menchegah kebakaran apabila membuat pelan[2] bangunan baharu. Sukachita di-nyatakan bahawa dalam tahun 1966 tidak ada sa-barang kebakaran besar yang berlaku mengenai harta Kerajaan Persekutuan.

242. Memandang kapada betapa mustahak-nya suatu perkhidmatan bomba yang chekap bagi seluroh negeri ini di-adakan maka Kerajaan Persekutuan baharu[2] ini telah mendapat perkhidmatan sa-orang pakar melaluï Ranchangan Colombo. Tugas[2] utama pakar itu ia-lah menchari jalan untok memperbaiki chara[2] latehan dan juga mengkaji undang[2] dan peratoran[2] yang ada sekarang ini mengenai menchegah kebakaran dan kebiasaan mengenai-nya dan membuat shor[2] yang sesuai supaya satu undang[2] yang tegas mengenai menchegah kebakaran itu dapat di-adakan.

KEMENTERIAN KERJA RAYA POS DAN TALIKOM

Jabatan Kerja Raya

243. Di-dalam tahun 1966 Jabatan Kerja Raya telah menjalankan ranchangan mengukohkan jalan[2] yang telah di-bena di-bawah Ranchangan Pembangunan Luar Bandar Yang Kedua itu, sa-lain daripada membena jalan[2] baharu.

244. Empangan Juru di-Seberang Prai telah siap di-bena. Jambatan Muar telah siap di-bena dan di-buka pada 15hb April, 1967, dan kerja membena jambatan Batu Pahat berjalan dengan baik.

245. Jalan terus baharu di-Kuala Lumpur yang baharu sa-paroh sahaja siap itu telah mengurangkan sadikit sesak di-atas jalan[2] raya di-Kuala Lumpur.

246. Ranchangan[2] Bekalan Ayer Linggi untok membekalkan ayer ka-Seremban dan Port Dickson dalam Negri Sembilan, Ranchangan[2] Bekalan Ayer Muar, Parit Raja, Jementah dan Layang[2] di-Johor, dan juga Ranchangan[2] Bekalan Ayer Jerantut, Rompin, Karak, dan Tras di-Negeri Pahang telah siap di-bena dalam tahun 1966.

247. Sa-lain daripada itu bekalan[2] ayer bagi projek[2] Ranchangan Lembaga Kemajuan Tanah Persekutuan di-Bukit Rokan, Lenga, Kemelah dan Sungai

Tekam telah juga di-bena. Dengan siap-nya bekalan[2] ayer yang tersebut serta juga bekalan[2] ayer yang di-bena di-luar bandar di-merata negeri ini, maka di-anggarkan sa-jumlah 200,000 orang yang mendapat faedah daripada projek[2] itu.

248. 191 unit tempat tinggal telah di-bena untok pekerja[2] perusahaan dan buroh kasar dan 373 buah rumah bagi pegawai[2] lain telah juga di-bena. Enam buah bangunan pejabat telah juga siap di-bena di-Kuala Lumpur.

249. Bagi tahun 1967 pula, di-antara beberapa ranchangan jalan raya yang besar ia-lah benaan jambatan[2] bagi menggantikan jambatan[2] kayu di-Negeri Trengganu, benaan Jambatan Batu Pekaka di-Negeri Kedah, dan juga meluruskan jalan antara Kuantan dengan Maran di-Negeri Pahang.

250. Ranchangan[2] jalan yang terta'alok kapada Wang Pinjaman hanya akan dapat di-tetapkan sa-telah di-timbangkan oleh Kajian Pengangkutan Kebangsaan yang akan di-mulakan pada pertengahan tahun 1967 ini.

251. Wang sa-banyak $12.6 juta telah di-peruntokkan bagi tahun 1967 di-bawah Ranchangan Pembangunan Luar Bandar untok menjalankan ranchangan[2] jalan raya.

252. Wang sa-banyak $2 juta telah juga di-peruntokkan bagi ranchangan tahun 1967 untok membena dan memperbaiki rumah[2] pekerja. Enam buah bangunan pejabat akan di-dirikan di-Kuala Lumpur.

253. Bagi menjayakan tujuan Kerajaan hendak memberi bekalan ayer kapada semua pendudok negeri ini, pinjaman wang dari luar negeri sedang di-uruskan untok membena ranchangan[2] bekalan ayer di-Pulau Pinang, Kuala Lumpur, Sungai Petani, Kota Bharu, Melaka, Dungun dan Kemaman.

Jabatan Perkhidmatan Pos

254. Pada tahun lalu, Jabatan Perkhidmatan Pos telah membuka enam buah Pejabat Pos baharu ia-itu di-Johol, Negri Sembilan, di-Bota dan Manong, Perak, di-Kemaman, Trengganu, di-Masjid Tanah, Melaka dan di-Sungai Buloh, Selangor. Dua buah bangunan Pejabat Pos ia-itu di-Kuala Trengganu dan di-Kuala Perlis yang di-bena dalam tahun 1966 sekarang ini telah di-buka. Sa-buah bangunan telah di-beli di-Petaling Jaya pada penghujong tahun 1966 untok di-jadikan sa-buah Pejabat Pos. Kerja[2] membena Pejabat[2] Pos baharu di-Klang Utara dan Kapar dalam Negeri Selangor, di-Sungai Petani, Kedah, di-Bukit Mertajam, Pulau Pinang dan di-Ulu Tiram, Negeri Johor maseh berjalan terus.

255. Dua puloh sembilan Perwakilan Pos telah di-buka dalam tahun 1966 di-merata pelusok negeri ini. Empat buah Pejabat Pos Berkereta telah juga di-beli untok berkhidmat di-kawasan[2] luar bandar.

256. Dalam tahun 1967 Jabatan Perkhidmatan Pos telah meranchang untok memulakan kerja membena bangunan[2] Pejabat Pos baharu di-Batu Arang, Jinjang dan Jalan Pantai Bharu, Kuala Lumpur, Selangor, di-Enggor, Perak, di-Yen, Kedah, di-Cha'ah, Johor, sa-buah Pejabat Iseh di-Butterworth, Pulau Pinang dan asas bangunan untok Pejabat Besar Pos dan Ibu Pejabat Bahagian yang baharu

di-Seremban. Sa-banyak tiga puloh lagi Perwakilan Pos telah di-ranchangkan di-merata[2] tempat. Oleh itu, Jabatan Perkhidmatan Pos sentiasa menyediakan kemudahan[2] pos sa-bagaimana yang di-kehendaki dalam negeri ini.

JABATAN TALIKOM

257. Pada keselurohan-nya Perkhidmatan Talikom telah bertambah maju di-Malaysia Barat dan di-Malaysia Timor. Terutama sa-kali di-Ibu Kota di-mana permintaan[2] perkhidmatan talipon tersangat banyak dan kerja bagi menyediakan empat buah ibusawat di-pinggir Ibu Kota ini sedang berjalan dengan pesat-nya.

258. Pada tahun yang lalu telah di-nyatakan kemajuan rentangan Kebel SEACOM ka-Pulau Guam di-Lautan Pacific. Dengan siap-nya kebel ini pada tahun lalu Malaysia telah dapat mengadakan litar[2] talipon, taligerap dan telex sa-chara terus ka-London, San Francisco, Tokyo dan Manila.

259. Dalam masa itu juga radio ulangan kerap (high-frequency Radio) terus telah di-adakan di-antara Kuala Lumpur dengan Sydney.

260. Dengan siap-nya peringkat akhir Projek Kebel SEACOM ka-Cairn di-Australia dalam bulan April tahun ini, litar[2] radio ulangan kerap (high-frequency radio) di-ganti dengan litar[2] Kebel SEACOM yang bermutu tinggi.

261. Dengan tamat-nya konferantasi, perhubongan talipon sa-chara radio ulangan kerap (high-frequency radio) telah di-adakan pada akhir tahun 1966 di-antara Kuala Lumpur dengan Djakarta dan juga antara Kuala Lumpur dengan Medan.

262. Satu lagi, perhubongan talipon, taligerap dan telex sa-chara radio ulangan kerap (high-frequency radio) telah di-adakan pada bulan April tahun lalu di-antara Kuala Lumpur dengan Bangkok.

263. Pada 1hb Januari, 1967, Kerajaan telah mengambil aleh segala perkhidmatan perhubongan talikom yang di-jalankan oleh Sharikat Kebel dan Wireless di-Jesselton. Dengan ini maka segala perhubongan talikom ka-luar negeri ada-lah di-bawah kawalan Kerajaan.

264. Ada-lah memang dasar Kerajaan hendak memperbaiki lagi perkhidmatan talikom dalam negeri ini. Kerja bagi mengadakan perhubongan sistem gelombang mikero di-antara Kuala Lumpur dengan Kuantan sudah pun di-mulakan. Kerja menukar ibusawat beropereter kapada ibusawat otomatik di-Kuala Trengganu telah di-mulakan. Sistem Radio Berserak (Scatter) di-antara Kuching, Sarawak dengan Malaysia Barat akan di-adakan sa-lain daripada kerja[2] mengelokkan lagi ibusawat[2] kechil saperti di-Kuching, Jesselton, Tawau, Lahad Datu dan di-tempat[2] lain. Kerja sedang berjalan bagi membaiki perhubongan[2] di-antara pekan[2] dalam Sabah dan Sarawak.

265. Peruntokan telah pun di-sediakan oleh Kerajaan bagi menjalankan kajian awal bagi membena suatu sistem gelombang mikero di-antara Jesselton dengan Kuching dan ada-lah dasar Kerajaan hendak mengadakan sistem ini di-masa hadapan.

D. Perkhidmatan Pos dan Talikom, Malaysia Timor

PERKHIDMATAN POS, SABAH

266. Dua belas buah Perwakilan Pos telah di-buka dalam tahun yang lalu dan dengan ini Perwakilan Pos di-kawasan[2] luar bandar berjumlah sa-banyak 44 buah. Perundingan maseh berjalan terus untok membuka banyak lagi Perwakilan[2] Pos untok memenohi kehendak orang ramai. Tujuan Jabatan Pos ialah hendak menambahkan lagi perkhidmatan pos di-luar[2] bandar di-mana sahaja yang boleh.

267. Sa-buah chawangan Pejabat Pos telah di-buka di-Tanjong Aru, Jesselton, dalam bulan Jun, 1966. Ini telah mengurangkan sadikit keadaan yang sesak di-Ibu Pejabat Pos Besar di-Jesselton.

268. Dua buah Pejabat Pos Berkereta telah mula di-jalankan dalam tahun yang lalu, sa-buah di-Jesselton sa-bagai perkhidmatan tambahan dan sa-buah lagi di-Tawau. Perkhidmatan di-Jesselton itu telah mula di-jalankan dalam bulan Januari, 1966, dan yang di-Tawau itu dalam bulan Disember.

269. Chara menghantar dengan posmen dari rumah ka-rumah telah mula di-adakan di-Lahad Datu, Kudat, Beaufort, Tenom dan Keningau. Perkhidmatan ini telah di-adakan di-semua bandar[2] yang besar dan sedang di-usahakan bagi bandar[2] yang kechil.

270. Perkhidmatan Menghantar Segera, menjual teket[2] Loteri Kebajikan Masharakat dan Sekim Tabong Simpanan Wang Bakal[2] Haji ada-lah perkhidmatan[2] tambahan yang mula di-adakan di-Pejabat[2] Pos di-Sabah dalam tahun 1966.

PERKHIDMATAN POS, SARAWAK

271. Tujoh belas buah Perwakilan Pos telah di-buka dalam tahun yang lalu menjadi jumlah-nya sa-banyak 46 buah. Sa-bagaimana di-Sabah, perundingan maseh berjalan terus untok membuka banyak lagi Perwakilan[2] Pos bagi memenohi kehendak[2] orang ramai.

272. Sa-buah Pejabat Pos baharu telah di-bena di-Matu dalam Bahagian Ketiga dalam tahun 1966 dan kerja[2] membena bangunan[2] untok Pejabat Pos dan Ibusawat Talipon di-Lundu dalam Bahagian Pertama dan di-Lawas dalam Bahagian Kelima telah banyak yang siap.

273. Perkhidmatan[2] menghantar dengan posmen telah di-tambahkan lagi di-Kuching dan Sibu untok meliputi hampir[2] semua kawasan yang di-diami orang dan akan di-tambahkan lagi apabila di-kehendaki. Kebanyakan daripada Pejabat[2] Pos di-Sarawak mempunyai perkhidmatan menghantar dengan posmen dalam kawasan[2] yang terhad.

274. Sa-bagaimana di-Sabah, perkhidmatan[2] tambahan yang di-adakan oleh Pejabat[2] Pos Sarawak dalam tahun 1966 ada-lah Perkhidmatan Menghantar Segera, menjual teket[2] Loteri Kabajikan Masharakat dan Sekim Tabong Simpanan Bakal[2] Haji.

TALIKOM, SABAH

275. Kerja meranchangkan bangunan Ibu Pejabat dan Ibusawat Otomatik baharu yang mempunyaï 10,000 talian di-Jesselton hampir[2] siap dan ada-lah di-jangka yang kerja[2] membena akan di-mulakan dalam tahun 1967. Alat[2] yang baharu untok Ibusawat ini ia-itu untok sa-banyak 5,000 talian akan di-tempahkan dalam tahun ini. Alat[2] untok melengkapkan tambahan[2] kapada Ibusawat Labuan telah pun di-tempahkan. Sa-buah bangunan Ibusawat telah di-bena di-Wallace Bay dan juga tambahan kapada bangunan di-Keningau telah pun siap untok di-pasang dengan alat[2] Ibusawat Otomatik Luar Bandar yang akan sampai dalam tahun ini. Sa-buah Ibusawat telah mula di-adakan di-Weston dan satu sambongan yang mempunyaï 480 talian telah pun siap di-Tawau untok sementara ibusawat yang baharu di-adakan di-dalam Ranchangan Malaysia Yang Pertama. Dua buah Ibusawat P.A.B.X. telah di-adakan untok Angkatan Bersenjata sa-buah di-Labuan dan sa-buah lagi di-Tawau.

276. Kerja untok mengadakan satu sekim talian hubongan terus yang menyambong pusat[2] perusahaan dan perdagangan yang besar[2] dengan Jesselton telah meningkat maju dan sistem ini di-jangka akan dapat di-mulakan tidak berapa lama lagi untok mengadakan 12 saloran kapada Sandakan, Tawau dan Labuan yang pada masa dahulu-nya ada 4 saloran sahaja. Ranchangan yang lengkap telah pun di-siapkan untok memperbaiki lagi talian[2] hubongan yang lain dan kesemua-nya di-jangka akan siap dalam tahun 1967. Apabila siap kelak Kota Belud, Kudat, Keningau, Tenom, Semporna, Lahad Datu dan Wallace Bay akan mendapat perkhidmatan yang lebeh baik.

277. Tawaran[2] telah di-terima dan kerja[2] penyelidekan mikero telah pun di-mulakan untok menentukan kehendak[2] talian hubongan yang utama daripada Jesselton ka-Tawau melaluï Sandakan dan Lahad Datu untok mengadakan 300 talian hubongan talipon perengkat tinggi dan pembawa talivishen sa-kira-nya perlu. Penyelidekan ini hampir[2] siap dan tawaran[2] akan dapat di-pelawa untok alat kelengkapan dan peranchangan yang lengkap bagi Kerja[2] 'Am yang di-kehendaki di-beberapa puncha dan tapak[2] pengulang.

278. Steshen pengulang yang utama di-Kambarangan yang terletak 7,500 kaki tinggi-nya di-lerengan Gunong Kinabalu itu dahulu-nya susah hendak di-lawati dan masaelah ini telah pun di-atasi dengan mengadakan kebel untok mengangkut kakitangan[2] dan alat[2] daripada kapala jalan yang terletak 5,500 kaki tinggi-nya ka-steshen itu.

279. Satu litar taligerap melaluï kebel SEACOM telah di-adakan di-antara Jesselton dan Kuala Lumpur dengan memberi perkhidmatan 24 jam yang terbaik untok perhubongan dengan Ibu Negara. Perkhidmatan Telex telah di-lancharkan di-Jesselton dalam tahun yang lalu dan ranchangan[2] telah di-sediakan untok mengadakan perkhidmatan itu di-Sandakan dan mengadakan peruntokan bagi menambahkan lagi pelanggan[2] di-Jesselton.

280. Sekim[2] kebel dalam tanah di-Sandakan dan Jesselton telah di-mulakan lan kerja[2] menarek tiub sedang berjalan dengan baik untok memasang kebel[2]

dalam tahun ini. Tambahan[2] telah di-buat sa-takat banyak wang yang ada di-Ibusawat[2] yang kechil dan besar untok memenohi kehendak[2] perkhidmatan talikom. Satu faktor besar yang menjadi penghalang pada masa ini ia-lah kekurangan kebel[2] daripada Ibusawat[2] ka-rumah[2] pelanggan.

281. Sa-buah Pengkalan Steshen Panggilan Radio telah di-adakan di-Sandakan dan kerja[2] memasang telah pun di-mulakan di-Pengkalan[2] Steshen yang lain. Ada-lah di-jangka tiga buah lagi Pengkalan Steshen itu akan di-adakan dalam tahun 1967 ia-itu di-Jesselton, Keningau dan Tawau yang akan meliputi seluroh Negeri itu dan mengadakan perkhidmatan talipon hingga ka-kawasan luar bandar yang terpenchil sa-kali di-Sabah.

282. Sa-buah Pusat Penerangan Penerbangan telah di-bena dan di-jalankan di-Jesselton untok Jabatan Penerbangan 'Awam.

283. Wokshop[2] baharu telah di-bena di-Jesselton untok mengadakan kemudahan[2] yang lengkap untok menyelenggara dan memperbaiki alat[2] talikom. Wokshop Bahagian yang baharu sedang di-bena di-Tawau dan di-jangka akan siap dan boleh di-gunakan dalam tahun 1967 bersama[2] dengan Wokshop Bahagian di-Sandakan yang sedang di-perelokkan lagi.

284. Dalam tahun lalu 429 talian ibusawat terus telah di-pasangkan dan jumlah talipon telah bertambah sa-banyak 883 buah daripada 7,278 menjadi 8,161 di-seluroh Negeri itu. Wang sa-banyak $3.6 juta telah di-belanjakan untok kemajuan talikom di-dalam tahun lalu.

285. Kekurangan kakitangan di-lapangan kejuruteraan dan di-perengkat juruteknik maseh lagi menjadi satu masaelah dan tidak banyak kemajuan yang di-chapai dalam soal pengambilan kakitangan.

TALIKOM, SARAWAK

286. Sa-buah ibusawat talipon otomatik yang baharu dan mempunyai 200 talian telah di-bena di-Simanggang dalam tahun lalu dan sa-buah bangunan untok ibusawat yang baharu yang mempunyai 10,000 talian telah siap di-bena di-Kuching. Kerja[2] memasang telah di-mulakan dan ada-lah di-jangka bahawa sa-banyak 4,000 talian akan dapat di-gunakan dalam tahun 1967. Pembangunan Ibusawat[2] Otomatik di-luar[2] bandar telah terus di-jalankan dan bangunan[2] yang baharu telah mula di-bena di-Lundu dan Lawas dan akan siap untok di-pasangkan dengan alat[2] otomatik dalam tahun 1967.

287. Talian hubongan yang utama dan yang lebeh baik lagi di-antara Kuching dan Sibu telah di-ranchangkan ia-itu dengan menggunakan sistem UHF bersamping dengan steshen[2] pengulang di-Sibuyau, Bukit Kaya Malam di-Sebankoi. Kerja[2] 'awam telah pun siap di-steshen[2] pengulang ini membena menara[2], bangunan[2] dan jalan[2] masok. Alat[2] untok talian hubongan ini yang akan memberi 48 saloran—sekarang chuma ada 12 saloran—akan di-pesan dalam tahun 1967. Kerja[2] untok memperbaiki lagi talian hubongan yang utama di-antara Sibu dengan Bintulu terus di-majukan dan ada-lah di-jangka satu sistem mempunyai 9 saloran akan di-jalankan tidak berapa lama lagi. Satu menara yang tinggi-nya 265 kaki di-steshen Sibu itu telah pun siap.

288. Kerja[2] telah di-mulakan bagi mengadakan kebel bawah tanah di-Kuching, dan Miri dan bagi sekim[2] yang kechil di-Lundu, Lawas, Limbang, Mukah, Serian, Tatau, Lingga dan Balingian bagi mengadakan chukup kebel bagi ibusawat[2] otomatik apabila di-pasang kelak.

289. Kerja[2] telah di-mulakan untok menyediakan tapak bangunan bagi Pemancharan H.F. di-Miri yang di-jangka akan siap di-dalam tahun 1967. Untok memperbaiki lagi perkhidmatan perhubongan antara kapal[2] di-laut dengan pantai di-Kuching satu "aerial" yang baharu telah siap di-bena untok perkhidmatan perhubongan kapal[2] 500 Kc/s.

290. Satu ranchangan yang lengkap bagi mengadakan sa-buah setor pusat telah di-sediakan dan setor ini di-jangka akan di-bena di-kawasan Pelabohan Tanah Puteh dalam tahun 1967.

291. Jabatan Talikom akan terus mengadakan perkhidmatan kejuruteraan-nya untok Jabatan Penerbangan 'Awam dan telah siap memasang sa-buah suar Radio yang baharu yang mempunyai 750 watt di-Santubong, sa-buah suar penchari untok lapangan terbang yang baharu di-Miri dan telah siap membena tapak bangunan untok suar VOR di-Kuching.

292. Perkhidmatan sa-umpama itu juga di-beri kapada rangkaian perhubongan Polis dan kerja[2] memperbaiki perkhidmatan telah juga di-buat di-Bahagian Pertama dengan siap-nya sa-buah rangkaian VHF yang tetap dan bergerak. Dalam Bahagian Kedua kerja[2] menyediakan tapak bangunan untok steshen pengulang di-atas sa-buah bukit telah siap.

293. Dalam tahun lalu sa-banyak $2.5 juta telah di-belanjakan untok kemajuan talikom dan jumlah steshen talipon telah bertambah sa-banyak 628 ia-itu daripada 8,337 menjadi 8,965.

KEMENTERIAN KESIHATAN

294. Usaha memperbaiki lagi Perkhidmatan Perubatan dan Kesihatan ia-itu pada menchegah penyakit dan mengubat penyakit ada-lah sa-makin maju.

295. Kesihatan pendudok[2] negara pada 'am-nya ada-lah bertambah baik dengan bertambah luas-nya ranchangan pembangunan Perkhidmatan Perubatan dan Kesihatan. Perhatian besar sedang di-tumpukan bagi meninggikan darjah kesihatan pendudok[2] luar bandar. Kadar kematian telah turun daripada 8.1 dalam tahun 1964 menjadi 7.9 dalam tahun 1965 bagi tiap[2] 1,000 orang pendudok. Bilangan kematian kerana penyakit di-kalangan ibu[2] dan kanak[2] pada 'am-nya telah berkurangan. Dengan bertambah-nya bilangan pendudok[2] yang mendapat pelajaran maka bertambah banyak lagi orang meminta rawatan perubatan di-kelinik[2], pusat[2] kesihatan dan rumah[2] sakit di-seluroh Malaysia. Katil[2] di-rumah[2] sakit di-Malaysia Barat telah bertambah dari 21,102 buah dalam tahun 1960 menjadi 26,260 buah dalam tahun 1966 (bertambah sa-banyak 24.44 peratus).

296. Dengan wang sa-takat yang di-peruntokkan kapada-nya Kementerian Kesihatan telah menyelenggarakan Perkhidmatan Kesihatan, yang telah memperluaskan ranchangan[2] kesihatan-nya, dalam keadaan yang memuaskan hati.

297. Langkah berjaga-jaga sentiasa di-ambil supaya tiada berlaku penyakit berjangkit yang merbahaya saperti penyakit chachar, ta'un dan lain[2] dalam negeri ini. Sunggoh pun bagitu ada juga berlaku penyakit chachar di-Kuching, Sarawak dalam bulan September, 1966. Sa-banyak lima orang telah di-dapati kena penyakit itu, sa-orang daripada-nya telah mati. Penyakit itu telah dapat di-kawal daripada merebak dengan mengasingkan orang[2] tersebut dan orang[2] yang bersentoh dengan mereka dan dengan menyuntek pendudok[2] beramai-ramai. Lebeh daripada 90 peratus pendudok[2] telah di-suntek dalam masa dua bulan.

298. Ranchangan kesihatan luar bandar ada-lah satu projek yang besar dalam usaha[2] meninggikan darjah kesihatan pendudok[2] di-luar bandar. Sa-lain daripada 283 buah dispensari dan 155 buah dispensari berkereta ada terdapat sa-banyak 39 buah Pusat Kesihatan, 135 buah Pusat Kesihatan Kechil dan 664 buah kelinik bidan yang menjalankan perkhidmatan di-Malaysia Barat berbanding dengan lapan buah Pusat Kesihatan, lapan buah Pusat Kesihatan Kechil dan 26 buah kelinik bidan dalam tahun 1960. Lima buah Pusat Kesihatan Kechil dan sa-puloh buah kelinik bidan lagi sedang di-bena dan di-jangka akan siap dalam tahun 1967.

299. Usaha[2] meninggikan darjah kesihatan dan keadaan kesihatan sa-keliling di-kawasan luar bandar sedang di-jalankan dengan chergas dan enam belas buah Pusat Kesihatan Kechil dan 108 buah kelinik bidan lagi akan di-bena di-Malaysia Barat dalam tahun 1967. Ini ada-lah sa-bagai tambahan kapada sa-buah Kelinik Ibu[2] Yang Mengandong dan Kesihatan Kanak[2] dan sa-buah dispensari orang[2] sakit luar yang akan di-bena dalam kawasan bandar. Di-Negeri Sabah dan Sarawak, Ranchangan Meninggikan Darjah Kesihatan Luar Bandar maseh terus di-perbesarkan, sesuai dengan dasar memperhebatkan lagi kerja[2] menchegah penyakit di-kawasan[2] luar bandar melaluï ranchangan pelajaran kesihatan, latehan hal zat makanan, memperbaiki keadaan kesihatan sa-keliling, menyuntek, menjaga kesihatan gigi serta menjaga kesihatan ibu[2] yang mengandong dan kanak[2].

300. Usaha mengawal penyakit batok kering yang menjadi satu masa'elah kesihatan yang besar sedang di-jalankan dengan chergas-nya di-bawah Ranchangan Mengawal Penyakit Batok Kering. Semenjak kempen dalam tahun 1961 tatkala latehan di-tegaskan, kerja memberi suntekan B.C.G. dan usaha[2] menchari dan memberi rawatan kapada mereka[2] yang mengidap penyakit itu sa-makin bertambah banyak. Lebeh daripada 1,400 kakitangan telah di-lateh dan hampir[2] 1,400,000 kanak[2], termasok 500,000 kanak[2] yang baharu lahir telah di-suntek dengan B.C.G.

301. Satu juta orang dewasa telah di-X-ray dan lebeh daripada 55,000 orang daripada-nya di-shaki mengidap penyakit itu dan mereka itu kena-lah di-siasat lebeh lanjut dan di-rawat. Ada kira[2] 50,000 orang yang sedang menerima rawatan kerana mengidap penyakit batok kering.

302. Di-Sarawak, Ranchangan Mengawal Penyakit Batok Kering telah di-jalankan dalam ka-semua lima Bahagian di-negeri itu terutama sa-kali di-kawasan[2] bandar. Ranchangan ini juga sedang di-kembangkan ka-kawasan[2] luar bandar.

303. Penyakit malaria di-kawasan[2] luar bandar Malaysia Barat maseh menjadi satu masaelah kesihatan umum yang besar. Ranchangan Awal Menghapuskan Malaria yang di-bantu oleh Pertubohan Kesihatan Sa-dunia telah melaksanakan penyiasatan-nya. Butir[2] laporan-nya menyatakan betapa banyak-nya berlaku penyakit malaria itu di-kawasan[2] luar bandar di-Malaysia Barat dan satu ranchangan telah di-sediakan untok menghapuskan penyakit itu dari negeri ini dalam masa sa-puloh tahun. Bagaimana pun, belanja membiayai kempen menghapuskan penyakit itu ada-lah tinggi ia-itu sa-banyak $118 juta. Jika Malaysia boleh mendapat bantuan dari luar negeri untok membiayai kempen ini maka dapat-lah di-beri jaminan yang kemajuan dan kejayaan akan di-chapai dalam masa yang di-anggarkan. Dalam hal ini Malaysia mengharapkan bahawa negara[2] sahabat akan tampil ka-hadapan memberi bantuan oleh sebab usaha menghapuskan malaria di-Malaysia ini ada kena-mengena dengan seluroh dunia. Sunggoh pun bagitu, pada awal tahun ini, dengan bantuan Pertubohan Kesihatan Sa-dunia, Kementerian Kesihatan telah menyediakan satu ranchangan menghapuskan penyakit malaria dari Malaysia Barat dengan menggunakan tenaga yang boleh di-dapati sekarang ini umpama-nya dari Ranchangan Kawalan Malaria yang ada sekarang. Projek ini bertujuan menghapuskan penyakit malaria di-Negeri[2] Perlis, Kedah, Pulau Pinang dan Seberang Prai pada perengkat permulaan-nya. Kemudian kelak apabila wang sa-chukup-nya di-dapati untok menjalankan kempen itu sa-penoh-nya, projek itu akan di-jalankan dalam negeri[2] lain di-Malaysia Barat. Sa-buah jawatan-kuasa telah di-tubohkan dalam Kementerian itu untok menjalankan kerja[2] itu.

304. Kesihatan murid[2] sekolah ada-lah amat penting. Perhatian patut-lah di-beri supaya keadaan mereka sentiasa sehat. Oleh itu ada-lah satu perkara yang mustahak yang mereka di-beri pelajaran untok menchapai kesihatan yang lebeh baik pada keselurohan-nya saperti pelajaran berkenaan dengan kebersehan diri, memakan mengikut peratoran, tempat sa-keliling yang sesuai dan juga lain[2] chara memelihara kesihatan. Dengan tujuan ini satu jawatan-kuasa bersama mengandongi wakil[2] dari Kementerian Pelajaran dan Kementerian Kesihatan telah di-tubohkan untok menjalankan ranchangan kesihatan sekolah[2].

305. Bilangan orang yang mengidap penyakit puru sedang beransor-ansor kurang. Ini ada-lah di-sebabkan oleh kejayaan yang di-chapai oleh pasokan[2] Kawalan Penyakit Puru dalam usaha-nya mengawal penyakit puru di-beberapa kawasan dalam negeri ini.

306. Penyakit untut ada terdapat di-kawasan tertentu dalam Malaysia Barat dan pasokan[2] menchegah maseh menjalankan kerja mengawal penyakit ini dariapa menjadi masaelah kesihatan umum.

307. Mengenai penyakit kusta, perhatian yang dahulu-nya di-beri kapada pemeliharaan penempatan sekarang ini telah berubah kapada rawatan "ambulatory" orang[2] yang mengidap penyakit kusta yang telah di-rawat hingga tiada berjangkit lagi. Rumah sakit kusta yang ada 3,935 katil itu sekarang

ini di-gunakan untok menempat dan merawat orang sakit kusta yang berjangkit. Kelinik[2] khas serta lain[2] pertubohan yang ada sekarang ini di-gunakan untok memberi rawatan sa-lanjut-nya kapada orang[2] sakit kusta yang tidak berjangkit. Di-bawah Ranchangan Malaysia Yng Pertama (1966-1970) kerja mengawal penyakit kusta itu akan di-tegaskan lagi dengan menubohkan kelinik[2] bergerak dan tetap. Pada mula-nya sa-buah Pendaftar Penyakit Kusta Kebangsaan akan di-tubohkan untok menyatukan kerja[2] kelinik[2] itu dan menyelenggarakan kawalan rawatan sa-lanjut-nya kapada orang[2] sakit kusta.

308. Penyakit kerongkong bukan-lah satu masaelah kesihatan umum yang besar. Sa-banyak 1,848 orang yang mendapat penyakit ini daripada tiap[2] satu juta orang. Chara menchegah daripada terkena penyakit itu ia-lah dengan menggunakan ubat "diphtheria toxoid" atau "triple antigen". Chara "triple antigen" itu ada kelemahan-nya kerana 40 peratus daripada orang[2] yang di-rawat dengan rawatan permulaan dalam chara "triple antigen" ini tiada hadzir bagi mendapat rawatan sa-lanjut-nya.

309. Kejadian penyakit lumpoh terdapat sadikit di-beberapa tempat dalam negeri ini. Sa-banyak 4.97 orang yang mendapat penyakit ini daripada tiap[2] 100,000 orang. Sa-banyak 151 orang yang mendapat demam panas daripada tiap[2] sa-juta orang dalam tahun 1965. Sa-banyak 65.5 peratus daripada orang[2] yang mendapat penyakit itu tinggal di-kawasan luar bandar. Ada-lah di-dapati bahawa 78.01 peratus daripada orang yang mendapat penyakit ini berumor lebeh daripada sa-puloh tahun, lebeh[2] lagi mereka yang berumor antara 15 hingga 44 tahun. Mungkin kerana mereka yang berumor antara 15 hingga 44 tahun itu berjalan ka-sana ka-mari mendapat penyakit itu di-luar rumah mereka.

310. Perkhidmatan[2] kesihatan otak sa-chara beramai-ramai sedang di-majukan di-dua buah rumah sakit otak di-Malaysia Barat yang mempunyai 6,300 buah katil. Sa-lain daripada itu kelinik[2] sakit otak ada juga di-tubohkan dalam beberapa rumah sakit umum.

311. Kementerian Kesihatan telah berusaha sa-daya upaya-nya mengurangkan keadaan sesak di-kebanyakan rumah[2] sakit. Dua buah rumah sakit baharu, satu di-Tanjong Karang dan lagi satu di-Dungun telah mula memberi perkhidmatan masing[2] pada bulan September, 1966. Rumah[2] Sakit Umum baharu di-Kuala Lumpur dan Seremban sedang di-bena dan kemajuan yang di-chapai ada-lah memuaskan. Wad[2] baharu telah juga di-bena di-rumah Sakit Umum, Ipoh. Rumah Sakit Latehan Universiti di-Petaling Jaya di-jangka akan dapat memberi perkhidmatan sa-penoh-nya pada akhir tahun 1967. Rumah[2] Sakit Daerah di-Kulim, Kelang dan Kuantan akan di-perbesarkan dengan menambah wad[2] dan kemudahan[2] yang lain. Sa-buah rumah sakit luar bandar ada-lah di-chadangkan akan di-bena di-Changkat Melintang. Berbagai-bagai usaha memperbaiki wad[2] yang ada sekarang, dispensari[2] orang sakit luar, dapor, bilek[2] belah dan lain[2] perkhidmatan di-semua rumah[2] sakit yang ada sekarang ini telah di-jalankan. Di-Sabah, sa-buah rumah sakit baharu di-Tawau yang mengandongi 290 buah katil akan siap di-bena dalam tahun ini, sementara di-Kuching pula kerja[2] membena sa-buah rumah sakit yang baharu telah banyak di-jalankan dan di-jangka akan siap pada penghujong tahun 1968.

312. Di-Negeri Sabah kerja membena sa-buah Rumah Sakit Kechil (Cottage Hospital) di-Semporna yang mengandongi tujoh puloh buah katil akan di-mula-kan dalam tahun ini dan di-jangka akan memberi perkhidmatan sa-penoh-nya dalam tahun 1968.

313. Peruntokan sa-banyak $100,000 telah di-adakan untok membena sa-buah Rumah Sakit Kechil di-Ranau. Kerja[2] permulaan-nya ia-lah membena sa-buah rumah bagi sa-orang doktor serta bangunan[2] lain yang mustahak supaya perkhid-matan sa-orang doktor boleh di-dapati sa-belum rumah sakit baharu itu siap.

314. Jabatan Orang Sakit Luar dan Ma'mal dan Pusat Pergigian yang baharu di-Jesselton di-jangka akan siap dalam tahun ini. Kerja[2] kechil untok memper-baiki lagi rumah[2] sakit di-satengah[2] tempat di-Negeri Sabah akan di-jalankan. Sa-buah asrama lagi bagi Sekolah Latehan Jururawat[2] dan sa-buah Setor Pusat Perubatan sedang di-bena di-Jesselton.

315. Mengikut pengalaman, perkhidmatan kesihatan, lebeh[2] lagi di-kawasan luar bandar, tidak akan berjaya dengan sa-penoh-nya jika ra'ayat tidak beker-jasama dengan menolong diri mereka sendiri. Perkhidmatan itu akan berjaya hanya jika ra'ayat sedar tentang nilai kesihatan dalam masharakat dan pem-bangunan negara. Kementerian Kesihatan ada-lah bersunggoh-sunggoh berusaha menyusun berbagai chara gerakan pelajaran kesihatan dalam negeri ini dan pertubohan[2] sukarela ada-lah di-galakkan menyertai bersama-sama dalam gerakan[2] itu.

316. Kementerian Kesihatan telah juga menyediakan satu ranchangan projek[2] pemandu bagi tiap[2] negeri dengan tujuan hendak mengadakan bekalan ayer yang berseh dan menchukupi, tandas[2] yang berseh dan chara membuang sampah[2] yang sempurna dalam kawasan projek[2] itu. Kawasan[2] ini akan di-perluaskan kemudian kelak.

317. Mengenai perkhidmatan pergigian, sa-buah bangunan baharu bagi Sekolah. Latehan Pergigian di-Pulau Pinang telah siap di-bena pada awal tahun 1966. Jururawat[2] dan ahli[2] teknik gigi ada-lah di-beri latehan di-sekolah itu dan penuntut[2] dari negara[2] sahabat juga di-terima berlateh di-situ.

318. Dalam tahun 1966, lima buah kelinik gigi telah di-tubohkan di-pusat[2] kesihatan kechil, dan bangunan Setor Pusat Pergigian yang lama di-Pulau Pinang itu telah di-jadikan Pusat Kelinik Gigi. Kelinik gigi di-Rumah Sakit Pulau Pinang itu telah di-baiki dan kelinik gigi di-Kuala Lumpur dan di-Melaka sedang di-ranchangkan.

319. Perkembangan dalam perkhidmatan pergigian di-Negeri Sarawak ada-lah juga jelas kelihatan. Dua buah kelinik gigi yang baharu, sa-buah di-Semanggang dan sa-buah lagi di-Limbang, telah siap di-bena dan sekarang ini sedang men-jalankan perkhidmatan-nya. Sa-buah lagi kelinik sedang di-bena di-Sibu. Sa-banyak tujoh belas buah kelinik gigi sekolah sedang memberi perkhidmatan kapada sekolah[2] di-Negeri itu.

320. Banyak lagi doktor[2] gigi di-kehendaki dan sa-buah Sekolah Pergigian yang baharu di-Pusat Kesihatan, Kuala Lumpur telah di-ranchangkan. Fakulti dan Kelinik Pergigian itu akan di-bena apabila wang di-perolehi.

321. Satu ranchangan melateh kakitangan kesihatan yang di-jalankan dengan bersunggoh-sunggoh dan tegas di-Malaysia Barat semenjak tahun 1960 untok mengadakan chukup kakitangan sa-banyak yang di-kehendaki oleh ranchangan pembangunan Kementerian itu sekarang ini mengeluarkan hasil dan banyak pelateh[2] lulus pada tiap[2] tahun. Sekarang ini dalam perjawatan ada 2,143 orang jururawat, 1,898 orang penolong jururawat dan 1,654 orang bidan berbanding dengan 900 orang jururawat, 1,082 orang penolong jururawat dan 895 orang bidan[2] dalam tahun 1960. Satu ranchangan baharu bagi melateh Pembantu[2] Rumah Sakit telah di-mulakan pada bulan September 1965.

322. Jumlah pembantu ma'mal maseh lagi tiada chukup. Mereka ini di-lateh di-Pusat Penyelidekan Perubatan dan hanya tiga puloh orang sahaja sa-tahun yang dapat di-lateh di-situ. Untok mengadakan pembantu[2] ma'mal sa-banyak yang chukup satu ranchangan latehan bagi pembantu[2] muda ma'mal telah di-mulakan baharu[2] ini.

323. Di-Negeri Sarawak latehan kakitangan[2] dari semua bahagian telah berjalan dan sa-buah sekolah baharu bagi melateh bidan[2] di-luar bandar telah pun di-tubohkan di-Sibu.

324. Walau pun doktor[2] dan ahli[2] kimia ubat maseh banyak kurang tetapi pada masa ini keadaan-nya ada-lah baik sadikit daripada masa[2] yang lalu. Kementerian ini telah mengambil bekerja enam orang doktor daripada Negeri Filipina ia-itu sa-bahagian daripada 45 orang doktor yang telah di-pileh sabelum konferantasi. Lebeh dari 40 orang doktor daripada Negeri Korea telah di-lantek semenjak tahun 1965. Usaha[2] sedang di-jalankan bagi melantek doktor[2] dari Republik Arab Bersatu dan dari Negeri Belgium dan Peranchis serta juga dari negara[2] lain. Jumlah doktor[2] akan bertambah sadikit apabila mahasiswa[2] perubatan dari Universiti Malaya mula keluar dari tahun 1969. Sabagai satu lagi langkah untok menambah bilangan doktor, Undang[2] Pendaftaran Perubatan telah di-pinda supaya warga-negara[2] Malaysia yang berkelulusan ijazah[2] perubatan luar negeri dapat di-daftarkan dengan sa-penoh-nya dengan sharat[2] tertentu. Ada-lah di-chadangkan sa-buah Sekolah Kimia Ubat di-tubohkan di-Malaysia supaya ahli[2] kimia ubat dapat di-adakan sa-berapa banyak yang di-kehendaki.

325. Oleh kerana aduan[2] telah di-terima daripada orang[2] 'awam terhadap kakitangan[2] dan perkhidmatan di-rumah[2] sakit, Kementerian Kesihatan telah menubohkan "Jawatan-kuasa[2] Muhibbah" di-hampir[2] semua rumah sakit di-Malaysia sa-bagai satu langkah untok memperbaiki perhubongan dengan orang[2] 'awam. Betapa mustahak-nya perhubongan baik dengan orang[2] 'awam telah sentiasa di-tegaskan dalam semua kursus latehan yang di-anjorkan oleh Kementerian itu.

326. Pusat Penyelidekan Perubatan telah di-susun sa-mula. Perkara menyatukan kerja[2] jabatan[2] dengan kerja[2] pasokan[2] antara-bangsa saperti Yunit Penyelidekan Perubatan Tentera Amerika Sharikat dan Yayasan Hooper, Universiti California ada-lah di-tegaskan. Hal ini telah menggalakkan gerakan[2] lain dalam Kementerian Kesihatan. Sa-banyak enam puloh projek penyelidekar

dan kajian telah pun di-jalankan oleh Pusat Penyelidekan Perubatan, kebanyakan-nya mengenai masaelah[2] penyakit dan kesihatan yang mengganggu atau merosakkan Pembangunan Negara.

327. Dalam ranchangan pembangunan sa-lama lima tahun Pusat Penyelidekan Perubatan itu ada satu ranchangan hendak menubohkan Pusat Kebangsaan Perubatan Negeri[2] Berhawa Panas bagi Malaysia dalam Pusat Penyelidekan itu. Sa-buah sekolah Ma'mal Teknologi Perubatan akan di-tubohkan dan sekolah ini akan memberi kursus[2] sa-lama tiga tahun dalam ilmu ma'mal teknologi perubatan. Sa-buah sekolah Pembantu[2] Muda Ma'mal akan memberi latehan perkhidmatan ma'mal yang senang dan biasa sesuai bagi orang[2] sakit luar dan kelinik[2] kesihatan luar bandar. Sa-lain daripada itu ada juga beberapa projek penyelidekan jangka-panjang yang mengambil berat mengenai masaelah kesihatan luar bandar.

328. Sunggoh pun kekurangan dzat makanan tidak nyata benar dalam negeri ini tetapi ada banyak orang yang tiada mendapat chukup vitamin A dan protein, terutama sa-kali kanak[2] yang tinggal di-kawasan[2] luar bandar. Jenis dzat protein yang ada dalam ikan[2] kering yang murah dan di-sukai ramai serta dzat[2] dalam kerang[2] di-Tanah Melayu sedang di-siasat. Melalui Perkhidmatan Kesihatan Luar Bandar, susu yang di-sediakan oleh tabong Kechemasan Kanak[2] Antara-Bangsa, Bangsa[2] Bersatu (UNICEF) di-bahagi[2]kan kapada kanak[2] yang patut menerima-nya. Kementerian Pelajaran bersama-sama dengan Majlis Kebajikan Kanak[2] telah melancharkan beberapa ranchangan makan di-sekolah.

329. Perkara dzat makanan itu ada kena-mengena dengan beberapa jabatan dan Kementerian, oleh sebab itu penyatuan kerja[2] Jabatan dan Kementerian[2] itu ada-lah mustahak bagi menchapai kejayaan dalam usaha itu. Kementerian Kesihatan bersama-sama dengan Kementerian Pertanian dan Sharikat Kerjasama dan lain[2] Jabatan Kerajaan telah menyediakan satu ranchangan untok menambahkan lagi dzat makanan yang di-makan oleh pendudok[2] negeri ini dan satu projek pemandu akan di-lancharkan tidak berapa lama lagi dalam satu kawasan yang akan di-pileh.

KEMENTERIAN LUAR NEGERI

330. Dalam lapangan perhubongan luar negeri Kerajaan terus berpegang kapada dasar-nya hendak mengekalkan perhubongan erat dengan semua negara sahabat, lebeh[2] lagi dengan negara[2] tetangga. Dasar hidup bersama, hormat menghormati kemerdekaan dan kedaulatan negara[2], tidak mahu champor tangan dalam hal ehwal negeri[2] lain, bekerjasama dengan negeri[2] sahabat supaya sama[2] mendapat munafa'at—semua-nya ini ada-lah dasar[2] yang di-pegang oleh Malaysia dalam hal ehwal antara-bangsa.

331. Pada tahun lalu konferantasi yang telah di-lancharkan oleh Indonesia a-lama tiga tahun itu telah di-tamatkan dan perhubongan diplomatik dengan 'akistan telah di-sambong kembali dan usaha hendak menambah perwakilan lalaysia di-luar negeri telah di-jalankan terus. Dalam masa itu juga Malaysia

telah memainkan peranan yang lebeh tegas dalam kerjasama dengan negeri[2] sa-kawasan dalam bidang ekonomi, kemasharakatan dan kebudayaan dan juga dalam Persidangan Perdana Menteri Komonwel dan dalam Bangsa[2] Bersatu.

332. Pada 11 haribulan Ogos, 1966, Timbalan Perdana Menteri dan Menteri Luar Indonesia telah menanda tangani satu perjanjian untok memulehkan sa-mula perhubongan antara Malaysia dengan Indonesia. Niat yang jujor ini telah memulehkan kembali perdamaian di-antara kedua buah negara itu dan dalam bulan September 1966, satu perwakilan Tentera Indonesia telah datang ka-Kuala Lumpur untok mengadakan perundingan dengan Pegawai[2] Malaysia berkenaan dengan semua hal memulehkan perhubongan. Kedua[2] perwakilan telah menchapai satu persetujuan berkenaan dengan peratoran keselamatan di-kawasan[2] sempadan, dan peratoran tersebut telah di-luluskan oleh kedua[2] Kerajaan pada 11 haribulan Mach, 1967. Peratoran itu membolehkan dua pehak itu bekerjasama untok melawan musoh kedua[2] negara khas-nya pehak[2] komiunis yang bergerak di-kawasan sempadan Indonesia dengan Malaysia. Ia ada-lah juga menyusun langkah[2] untok mengatasi masaelah di-Selat Melaka.

333. Sa-lain daripada bersetuju dengan peratoran keselamatan itu, kedua[2] per-wakilan telah bersetuju hendak mengeshorkan kapada Kerajaan masing[2] supaya di-rundingkan berbagai[2] perkara yang tiada kena mengena dengan tentera. Semenjak itu perkara[2] itu telah menjadi asas perbinchangan antara pegawai[2] Malaysia dengan pegawai[2] Indonesia. Perundingan dalam bulan September itu mendatangkan banyak faedah kerana tidak lama kemudian, perkara saperti imigeresen, perhubongan udara, perkhidmatan pos dan talikom telah di-pulehkan. Baru[2] ini Malaysia dan Indonesia telah menchapai persetujuan tentang peratoran asas mengenai perhubongan, perdagangan dan ekonomi, sementara perundingan[2] awal telah juga di-adakan mengenai perkara[2] lain saperti pelajaran dan kebudayaan.

334. Sunggoh pun perhubongan diplomatik yang penoh belum di-pulehkan antara dua buah negara itu tetapi Pasokan Perhubongan Indonesia di-Kuala Lumpur dan Pasokan Perhubongan Malaysia di-Jakarta telah mula bertugas dengan sempurna-nya. Dengan sebab itu perhubongan di-antara kedua buah negara itu dapat di-buat dengan senang dan penoh mesra.

335. Perhubongan diplomatik dengan Pakistan telah di-pulehkan sa-mula pada 8 haribulan September, 1966. Kerajaan sangat berhutang budi kapada jasa[2] Duli Yang Maha Mulia Shah Iran kerana dengan jasa-nya perhubongan diplomatik itu telah dapat di-pulehkan. Kerajaan Pakistan telah pun melantek Pesurohjaya Tinggi-nya di-Kuala Lumpur dan Malaysia telah membuka pejabat-nya di-Karachi baharu[2] ini.

336. Sesuai dengan dasar-nya hendak mengeratkan lagi tali persahabatan dengan negara[2] lain, pada awal tahun ini Malaysia telah melantek Duta Besar-nya di-Amerika Sharikat menjadi Pesurohjaya Tinggi di-Canada dan juga menjadi Duta Besar di-Brazil. Demikian juga Duta Besar Malaysia di-Republik Arab Bersatu telah di-lantek menjadi Duta di-Lebanon dan Sudan; Duta Besar di-Saudi Arabia pula di-lantek menjadi Duta Besar di-Kuwait dan Jordan; Pesurohjaya

Tinggi di-Lagos ada-lah juga menjadi Pesurohjaya Tinggi di-Ghana; dan Duta Besar di-Bangkok menjadi Duta Besar di-Laos juga. Pada tahun lalu Malaysia telah mengikat perhubongan diplomatik dengan Negeri Belanda. Duta Besar di-Negeri Belanda itu ada-lah juga bertugas sa-bagai Duta Besar di-Belgium dan Negeri[2] Benelux.

337. Sa-orang Konsul Kehormat Malaysia telah di-lantek bagi Beirut dalam tahun 1966 manakala sa-buah Konsulat telah di-buka di-Formosa pada awal tahun 1967.

338. Dalam tahun 1966, sa-buah Rombongan Perdagangan Malaysia telah melawat Soviet Union dan dengan itu membuka peluang bukan sahaja untok perdagangan antara dua buah negara itu, bahkan juga bagi perhubongan politik dan kebudayaan. Sa-bagai membalas-nya satu rombongan perdagangan Soviet telah melawat Malaysia pada bulan April yang lalu dan kedua[2] negara telah menanda tangani satu perjanjian perdagangan. Satu daripada hasil perbinchangan yang di-adakan dengan rombongan perdagangan Soviet itu ia-lah persetujuan hendak mengadakan perwakilan diplomatik antara dua buah negara itu.

339. Malaysia telah menyogokkan kemudahan[2] Konsulat kapada negara[2] Komonwel saperti Kenya, Uganda, Ghana, Zambia, Cyprus, Malta, Trinidad, Tobago, Jamaica, Sierra Leone dan Malawi. Negara[2] itu pula telah bersetuju menjalankan tugas[2] konsulat bagi Malaysia kerana Malaysia belum lagi mengadakan perwakilan diplomatik dengan negara[2] itu.

340. Malaysia sentiasa menganggap Komonwel itu sa-bagai alat yang baik untok menganjorkan kerjasama, persefahaman dan bantu membantu antara bangsa. Masa perundingan Perdana[2] Menteri Komonwel di-London dalam bulan September 1966 dahulu Malaysia telah serta dengan negara[2] Komonwel lain membuat ketetapan hendak menghapuskan Pemerentahan Smith di-Rhodesia yang tidak sah itu. Dan lagi, bagi menurut ketetapan Majlis Keselamatan Bangsa[2] Bersatu yang di-buat pada 10 haribulan Disember, 1966, Malaysia telah mengambil berbagai[2] langkah untok menjalankan dasar tidak mengiktirafkan pemerentahan yang tidak sah itu. Langkah[2] tersebut ada-lah melebehi daripada yang di-kehendaki oleh ketetapan Majlis Keselamatan itu yang hanya menghendakkan negeri[2] yang menjadi ahli-nya mengenakan penyekatan ekonomi yang tertentu sahaja ka-atas Rhodesia.

341. Dengan puleh-nya sa-mula perhubongan diplomatik antara Malaysia dengan Filipina pada 3 haribulan Jun, 1966, gerak-kerja[2] ASA telah berjalan dengan ranchak-nya sa-mula, dan keputusan[2] meshuarat ketiga bagi Menteri[2] Luar Negara ASA dalam tahun 1966 telah di-perbinchangkan oleh berbagai[2] jawatan-kuasa bersama dan jawatan-kuasa kerja bersama untok di-laksanakan dengan segera atau di-kaji lagi. Jawatan-kuasa[2] yang tersebut itu telah mengadakan meshuarat di-ketiga[2] ibu kota Negara[2] ASA, dan telah meranchangkan berbagai[2] projek dan menukar baharu berbagai[2] ranchangan untok di-timbangkan dalam meshuarat ke-empat bagi Menteri[2] Luar Negara[2] ASA yang akan di-adakan pada bulan Ogos tahun ini.

KEMENTERIAN PELAJARAN

PELAJARAN RENDAH DAN MENENGAH

342. Pada tahun 1966 lebeh kurang 62 peratus daripada semua peruntokan wang pembangunan bagi pelajaran telah di-belanjakan untok meluaskan kemudahan[2] pelajaran pada peringkat sekolah rendah dan menengah. Pada tahun 1967, peruntokan telah bertambah hampir sa-kali ganda daripada peruntokan bagi tahun 1966 oleh kerana bilangan murid[2] di-Malaysia bertambah dari 1,872,256 orang pada tahun 1966 menjadi 2,095,607 orang pada tahun ini.

343. Pada tahun 1966 satu perubahan besar telah terjadi dalam sejarah pelajaran di-Malaysia. Bagi pertama kali-nya Pepereksaan Sijil Tinggi Persekolahan telah di-adakan dalam bahasa Melayu. Pada tahun ini ada-lah di-jangka lebeh ramai lagi chalun[2] akan mengambil Pepereksaan tersebut.

344. Berhubong dengan perkembangan sekolah[2] rendah dan menengah, banyak bilek[2] darjah baharu dan kerja[2] sambongan telah di-siapkan. Ma'mal sains dan sains rumah tangga dan wokshop seni perusahaan telah juga di-bena dalam tahun 1966. Bantuan yang berupa alat[2] kelengkapan bagi sekolah[2] telah di-terima daripada beberapa buah negeri di-bawah Ranchangan Colombo. Malaysia akan terus mengadakan kemudahan tambahan bagi meluas dan mengembangkan pelajaran rendah dan menengah.

LATEHAN GURU

345. Dengan bertambah-nya bilangan murid[2] yang masok sekolah maka lebeh banyak guru[2] di-perlukan. Pusat[2] Latehan Daerah yang bermula pada tahun 1965 telah mengeluarkan kumpulan pertama guru[2] berkelayakan bagi berkhidmat di-sekolah[2] menengah rendah. Sa-lain daripada ini, lebeh ramai lagi guru[2] yang berkelayakan telah menamatkan kursus masing[2] di-Maktab[2] Perguruan Sekolah Menengah di-negeri ini. Di-bawah Ranchangan Latehan Guru yang di-Persatukan, Maktab Perguruan Ilmu Khas, yang sa-hingga tahun 1965 telah mengadakan kursus[2] khas dan tambahan, telah berubah menjadi sa-buah Maktab Perguruan Menengah biasa pada tahun 1966. Untok mengadakan guru[2] yang di-perlukan itu, dua buah Maktab baharu akan di-bena, sa-buah di-Taiping dan sa-buah lagi di-Kuala Trengganu. Maktab[2] baharu ini akan mengadakan kursus[2] dalam Bahasa Kebangsaan.

346. Keperluan bagi mengadakan guru[2] Sekolah Teknik di-Malaysia sedang di-selenggarakan dengan giat-nya. Dengan pembenaan sa-buah Maktab Perguruan Teknik di-Jalan Cheras, lebeh ramai lagi guru[2] boleh di-lateh untok sekolah[2] menengah teknik itu.

347. Urusan juga sedang di-buat untok mengadakan Ranchangan Perguruan Pertukangan di-sekolah menengah latehan kerja. Perundingan sedang di-jalankan untok mengemukakan Ranchangan ini kapada Bank Dunia bagi mendapatkan biaya.

348. Kedudokan berhubong dengan penyediaan guru[2] sekolah[2] rendah bertambah baik. Bangunan baharu bagi pusat[2] latehan harian di-Alor Star, Muar dan Taiping sedang di-ranchangkan. Mulai dari tahun ini kelayakan akademik

untok masok yayasan[2] latehan guru sekolah rendah telah di-naikkan memandangkan kapada bilangan besar chalun[2] yang mempunyai kelayakan Sijil Persekolahan atau sijil yang sa-tara dengan-nya.

349. Sa-buah Pasokan Pengkaji Latehan Guru telah di-lantek untok mengkaji sistem latehan guru di-Malaysia Timor dan mengkaji kemungkinan mendapatkan kerjasama dan perhubongan yang lebeh erat lagi di-antara Maktab[2] Perguruan di-Malaysia supaya satu sistem latehan yang sama boleh di-ranchangkan.

Guru[2] Siswazah

350. Malaysia juga mengambil langkah[2] yang perlu untok mengatasi kekurangan guru[2] siswazah. Pada tahun 1966, 188 biasiswa dan dermasiswa telah di-hadiahkan kapada bakal[2] guru untok mengikuti latehan di-beberapa buah Universiti di-negeri ini dan di-seberang laut. Ranchangan sedang di-uruskan untok menghantar guru[2] dan pensharah[2] bagi latehan lanjutan di-bawah Ranchangan Colombo dan Ranchangan Pelajaran Fulbright. Masaelah kekurangan guru[2] ini telah sa-paroh selesai sa-telah di-ambil guru[2] di-bawah bantuan Pasokan Keamanan, Ranchangan Perkhidmatan Sukarela Sa-berang Laut Australia dan New Zealand.

Pelajaran bagi Kanak[2] Chachat

351. Malaysia ada-lah sedar tentang keperluan memberi pelajaran kapada kanak[2] chachat. Untok memenohi keperluan kanak[2] ini, ada-lah di-chadangkan sa-buah Sekolah khas di-bena di-Kuala Lumpur pada tahun ini. Pertubohan[2] bersendirian juga mengadakan kemudahan[2] untok kanak[2] chachat dengan bantuan wang dari Kerajaan.

Kelas[2] Pelajaran Lanjutan

352. Kelas[2] Pelajaran Lanjutan yang di-anjorkan oleh Kerajaan telah terbukti di-sukai ramai, khusus-nya oleh mereka yang tidak berpeluang mendapat pelajaran di-sekolah biasa. Kerajaan akan terus mengembangkan kelas[2] ini dari masa ka-masa.

Pejabat Buku Teks

353. Tindakan sedang di-ambil untok menubohkan sa-buah Pejabat Buku[2] Teks atau "Textbooks Bureau" di-Kementerian Pelajaran untok menyelenggarakan masaelah[2] berhubong dengan penggunaan buku[2] teks yang sesuai di-sekolah[2] dan mengadakan satu peratoran berkenaan pertukaran buku[2] teks itu.

Pengajaran Ugama Islam di-Sekolah[2] Rendah dan Menengah

354. Pengajaran Ugama Islam terus di-adakan di-sekolah[2] rendah dan menengah yang di-bantu. Tindakan sedang di-ambil untok mengambil lebeh ramai lagi guru[2] ugama untok mengatasi kekurangan pada masa ini. Untok menyelenggara dan meninggikan lagi mutu pengajaran ugama di-sekolah[2] ini kursus[2] dalam perkhidmatan bagi guru[2] ugama sekolah menengah di-adakan dalam masa chuti sekolah, dan ada-lah juga di-chadangkan bahawa latehan dalam perkhidmatan juga di-beri kapada guru[2] ugama di-sekolah rendah.

355. Langkah[2] sedang di-ambil untok memperbaiki keadaan sekolah[2] ugama Islam ra'ayat dan dalam perkara ini, Kerajaan[2] Negeri di-Malaysia Barat telah bersetuju pada dasar-nya untok menjadikan sa-buah sekolah ra'ayat di-tiap[2] Negeri itu sa-bagai sekolah bantuan penoh. Ada-lah di-chadangkan sukatan[2] pelajaran bagi sekolah[2] itu di-samakan dengan sukatan pelajaran Sekolah[2] Kebangsaan kechuali kandongan sukatan pelajaran bagi Pengajaran Ugama Islam dan Bahasa Arab akan di-lengkapkan untok menyediakan murid[2] bagi Pepereksaan Masok Kolej Islam.

Kolej Islam

356. Mulaï dari tahun ini Kolej Islam di-Klang akan menyediakan murid[2] bagi Pepereksaan Berkanun termasok Pepereksaan Sijil Pelajaran Malaysia, sementara Kolej di-Petaling Jaya itu pula akan menyediakan murid[2] bagi Pepereksaan Sijil Tinggi Persekolahan yang akan di-adakan pada pertama kali-nya pada tahun 1968. Penuntut[2] yang berkelayakan boleh meneruskan pelajaran mereka ka-Universiti Malaya dalam mata pelajaran yang dapat di-adakan di-Universiti itu. Sa-buah Majlis telah juga di-lantek menurut Surat-Chara Kerajaan mulaï dari 1 haribulan Januari, 1967 untok mentadbirkan Maktab di-Petaling Jaya.

Maktab Pertanian, Serdang

357. Di-bawah Ranchangan Malaysia Yang Pertama, Kerajaan berchadang hendak meluaskan Maktab Pertanian di-Serdang untok mengeluarkan pegawai[2] pertanian sa-banyak yang di-kehendaki oleh Malaya. Satu kursus permulaan sa-lama sa-tahun, yang di-mulakan pada tahun ini ada-lah di-reka khas untok pemuda pemudi dari luar bandar yang benar[2] chenderong dan berkebolehan dalam bidang pertanian tetapi berkelayakan rendah untok mengikuti Kursus Diploma.

358. Kandongan bidang pelajaran Maktab sedang di-semak sa-mula untok melaraskan-nya dengan keperluan[2] perusahaan pertanian di-Malaysia.

Universiti Malaya

359. Universiti Malaya telah berkembang dengan pesat-nya semenjak penubohan-nya dan sekarang Universiti itu mempunyaï sa-banyak tujoh buah Fakulti dengan Fakulti Ekonomik dan Pentadbiran 'Awam yang baharu di-tubohkan itu. Di-bawah Ranchangan Malaysia Yang Pertama, ada-lah di-chadangkan bilangan penuntut[2] di-tambah hingga tujoh ribu pada tahun 1967. Oleh hal yang demikian ada-lah perlu di-luaskan lagi Fakulti itu dan Per-pustakaan Universiti itu.

360. Projek Pusat Perubatan yang telah di-lancharkan pada tahun 1963 sekarang hampir siap. Bangunan Fakulti Perubatan sudah pun siap. Hospital Latehan juga telah mula berjalan.

Bahasa Kebangsaan

361. Pengajaran Bahasa Kebangsaan di-yayasan[2] pelajaran telah di-pergiatkan lagi. Bilangan murid[2] daripada sekolah[2] yang bahasa pengantar-nya bahasa Melayu yang masok Universiti Malaya bagi jurusan Sastera dan Sains telah

bertambah. Bagi pertama kali-nya empat puloh empat murid[2] dari sekolah[2] yang bahasa pengantar-nya bahasa Melayu telah di-terima untok mengambil kursus Sains di-Universiti Malaya pada Seshen 1967/68.

Perbelanjaan Pelajaran

362. Perbelanjaan berulang tiap[2] tahun bagi pelajaran telah bertambah. Pada tahun ini tambahan-nya ada-lah lebeh kurang 9.1 peratus lebeh daripada peruntokan bagi tahun 1966. Menilek kapada perbelanjaan yang bertambah serta kesempitan wang dalam negeri ini, ada-lah mustahak di-kaji tiap[2] butiran perbelanjaan yang boleh di-jimatkan. Perkara ini sedang di-kaji oleh sa-buah Jawatan-kuasa Khas yang di-pengerusikan oleh Menteri Pelajaran.

Perkembangan Pelajaran Tinggi bagi masa hadapan

363. Malaysia akan menyediakan satu ranchangan bagi perkembangan kemudahan[2] pelajaran tinggi hingga tahun 1985 yang berdasarkan kapada penerimaan shor[2] Jawatan-kuasa Peranchang Pelajaran Tinggi yang baharu sahaja menyudahkan Penyata-nya.

KEMENTERIAN PEMBANGUNAN NEGARA DAN LUAR BANDAR

364. Tugas besar dan tanggong-jawab Kementerian Pembangunan Negara dan Luar Bandar ia-lah mengator serta menyeliakan segala usaha dan gerakerja yang di-jalankan oleh Kerajaan bagi melaksanakan Ranchangan Pembangunan Malaysia Yang Pertama. Tugas ini di-jalankan dengan mengesan dan mengatasi kelambatan[2] dan kesulitan yang mungkin di-hadapi pada masa melaksanakan ranchangan[2] pembangunan supaya matalamat[2] yang di-tuju dapat di-chapai dengan sa-penoh[2] kejayaan.

365. Kementerian ini ada-lah juga bertanggong-jawab melaksanakan berbagai[2] Ranchangan Kechil Pembangunan Luar Bandar saperti membena jalan[2] kampong, bekalan[2] ayer, perigi[2], jeti[2], jambatan[2] dan juga masjid[2], surau[2], sekolah[2] ugama dan lain[2] rumah ibadat. Semua ranchangan[2] kechil pembangunan ini ada-lah untok memberi kemudahan[2] kapada mereka yang tinggal di-kampong[2] yang jauh dan belum lagi mendapat faedah daripada ranchangan[2] besar yang di-jalankan oleh Kerajaan. Kampong[2] yang menerima ranchangan[2] ini termasok-lah kampong[2] baharu yang mula[2] di-dirikan dalam masa Dzarurat dahulu. Dalam tahun 1966 Kerajaan melaluï Kementerian ini telah membelanjakan lebeh kurang $9,259,516 untok Ranchangan[2] Kechil Pembangunan Luar Bandar dan $11,751,195 untok membena berbagai[2] rumah ibadat.

366. Satu lagi tugas yang penting bagi Kementerian ini ia-lah melaksanakan Ranchangan Pembangunan Masharakat dan Pelajaran Dewasa. Sa-lain daripada itu Kementerian ini juga bertanggong-jawab atas segala dasar 'am mengenaï Majlis Amanah Ra'ayat, Lembaga Kemajuan Tanah Persekutuan dan Perbadanan Wang Simpanan Bakal[2] Haji.

367. Mengenaï Ranchangan[2] Penempatan Dzarurat dan Pengumpulan Sa-mula di-negeri[2] di-Malaysia Timor, Kementerian ini ada-lah bertanggong-jawab bagi pembangunan tiga buah kampong baharu di-Negeri Sabah, ia-itu di-Bergosong, di-Tamang dan di-Kuala Merotai, Tawau, dan empat buah kampong lagi di-Negeri Sarawak ia-itu, di-Siburan, Beratok, Tapah dan Pandaruan. Dalam kawasan kampong[2] baharu ini Kerajaan menyediakan jalan[2] raya, balai[2] raya, bekalan[2] ayer, sekolah[2], kelinik[2] dan lain[2] keperluan saperti yang di-dapati oleh pendudok[2] dalam kawasan[2] luar bandar yang lain juga. Dalam tahun 1966 Kementerian ini telah membelanjakan $3,787,363 bagi ranchangan ini.

Bahagian Pelajaran Dewasa dan Pembangunan Masharakat

pelajaran dewasa

368. Ranchangan membasmi buta huruf di-kalangan ra'ayat sedang di-teruskan dengan giat-nya. Kedudokan ranchangan Pelajaran Dewasa pada akhir tahun 1966 ada-lah saperti berikut:

(i) *Pelajaran Dewasa* (Bahasa Kebangsaan)—	
Jumlah kelas	10,008
Jumlah pelajar	243,669
Jumlah guru	6,193
(ii) *Pelajaran Dewasa* (Ugama)—	
Jumlah kelas	6,473
Jumlah pelajar	157,523
Jumlah guru	2,226
(iii) *Pelajaran Dewasa* (Ekonomi Rumah Tangga)—	
Jumlah kelas	2,645
Jumlah pelajar	59,066
Jumlah guru	998
(iv) *Pelajaran Lanjutan Dalam Bidang Pertanian dan Kesihatan*—	
Jumlah pelajar	1,364

369. Dalam usaha[2] Kerajaan hendak meninggikan taraf pelajaran di-kalangan pendudok[2] luar bandar Kementerian ini telah melichinkan lagi chara[2] mentadbir dan menyeliakan Kelas[2] Pelajaran Dewasa yang ada sekarang ini. Buku[2] untok kelas[2] pelajaran dewasa telah di-semak dan kandongan-nya di-elokkan lagi.

370. Sa-bagaimana tahun[2] yang lepas pelajar[2] di-kelas[2] dewasa ada-lah di-beri 3 jenis pelajaran lain sa-bagai tambahan, ia-itu Pelajaran Ugama (bagi pelajar[2] Islam sahaja), Ekonomi Rumah Tangga dan Pelajaran[2] Lanjutan dalam bidang pertanian, ternakan, perikanan dan perusahaan kampong.

371. Sa-lain daripada menjalankan pepereksaan[2] bagi guru[2] dan pelajar[2] di-kelas[2] dewasa di-seluroh Malaysia lima kursus untok Penyelia[2] Pelajaran Dewasa Daerah telah juga di-adakan pada tahun lepas. Kursus[2] ini ada-lah bertujuan hendak melengkapkan mereka dengan perkembangan mengenaï Gerakan Maju.

PEMBANGUNAN MASHARAKAT—GERAKAN MAJU

372. Sa-buah Jawatan-kuasa Gerakan Maju Peringkat Kebangsaan telah di-tubohkan dalam bulan Februari, 1967. Tujuan Jawatan-kuasa ini terutama sa-kali ia-lah untok membuat ranchangan[2] bagi melaksanakan Gerakan Maju dengan jaya-nya. Jawatan-kuasa ini akan menasihatkan Kementerian[2], Jabatan[2] dan Kerajaan[2] Negeri tentang menjalankan penyelidekan dan usaha[2] mereka bagi meninggikan taraf hidup ra'ayat. Jawatan-kuasa ini akan juga melancharkan projek[2] perchubaan dan menganjorkan seminar[2] pada peringkat kebangsaan.

373. Sa-bagai lanjutan kapada Gerakan Maju yang telah di-lancharkan pada 14hb Mach, 1966, tindakan telah di-ambil bagi menyusun sa-mula Jawatan-kuasa[2] Kemajuan Kampong, menjalankan peraduan[2] kemajuan kampong dan kursus[2] latehan serta seminar[2].

374. Satu Seminar Aspek Kesihatan telah di-anjorkan oleh Bahagian ini di-Jitra, Kedah dalam bulan September 1966. Seminar ini sangat-lah besar faedah-nya kapada usaha[2] melaksanakan ranchangan Gerakan Maju.

375. Semenjak bulan September tahun lepas, tiga kursus mengenai Gerakan Maju telah di-adakan untok Pegawai[2] Daerah di-seluroh Malaysia. Kursus[2] telah juga di-adakan bagi ketua[2] kampong, ahli[2] Jawatan-kuasa Pembangunan Luar Bandar peringkat Mukim, Penyelia[2] Pelajaran Dewasa, dan sa-bagai-nya, di-beberapa tempat di-Malaysia. Kursus[2] tersebut telah di-adakan dengan tujuan supaya pegawai[2] dan pehak[2] yang berkenaan bagi melaksanakan Gerakan Maju mengambil bahagian dengan lebeh chergas lagi dan menjalankan usaha yang lebeh besar lagi.

PERBADANAN WANG SIMPANAN BAKAL[2] HAJI

376. Kedudokan kewangan Perbadanan Wang Simpanan Bakal[2] Haji hingga Februari, 1967, serta kemajuan yang telah di-chapai oleh Perbadanan ini ada-lah saperti di-bawah ini:

	Februari 1967	Februari 1966	Tambahan
Simpanan	$5,097,003 ...	$2,206,944 ...	$2,890,059
Jumlah Penyimpan ...	29,201 ...	20,295 ...	8,906

377. Daripada jumlah simpanan yang tersebut di-atas ini sa-banyak $2,856,682 telah di-tanam modal. Keuntongan yang di-perolehi ia-lah sa-banyak $334,084.

378. Dalam tahun 1966 Perbadanan Wang Simpanan Bakal[2] Haji telah membeli 12 buah rumah sewa di-Setapak Garden dan rumah[2] ini telah di-sewakan semenjak bulan Februari, 1957. Perbadanan ini sedang berusaha hendak mendirikan pejabat-nya sendiri pada tahun ini.

LEMBAGA KEMAJUAN TANAH PERSEKUTUAN

379. Satu daripada ranchangan[2] besar yang sedang di-laksanakan oleh Kerajaan di-bawah Ranchangan Pembangunan Malaysia Yang Pertama ia-lah pembukaan tanah sa-chara besar[2]an oleh Lembaga Kemajuan Tanah Persekutuan, ia-itu sa-buah perbadanan yang di-tubohkan untok menjalankan dasar[2] Kerajaan bagi

mengadakan kebun² kechil yang ekonomik dan mempunyai tanaman² yang bermutu tinggi bagi ra'ayat yang tiada mempunyai tanah. Ranchangan² tanah yang di-kelolakan oleh Lembaga Kemajuan Tanah Persekutuan ada-lah merupakan ranchangan² penempatan yang di-sediakan dengan:

(i) Keperluan² dan kemudahan² kemasharakatan;

(ii) Pengurusan yang baik; dan

(iii) Chara² memproses dan pemasaran yang terator.

380. Hingga masa ini Lembaga Kemajuan Tanah Persekutuan telah membuka sa-banyak 68 ranchangan kemajuan tanah—52 ranchangan bertanam getah dan 16 ranchangan bertanam kelapa sawit. Luas tanah yang telah di-tanam dan di-majukan hingga masa ini ia-lah 182,020 ekar. Sa-jumlah 10,720 keluarga peneroka yang terdiri daripada 64,320 orang telah pun di-tempatkan dalam ranchangan² Lembaga Kemajuan Tanah Persekutuan.

381. Semenjak tahun 1961, sa-lain daripada menanam getah Lembaga Kemajuan Tanah Persekutuan telah juga menumpukan usaha-nya menanam kelapa sawit. Ini ada-lah sesuai dengan dasar Kerajaan untok membanyakkan lagi jenis² tanaman di-negeri ini. Hingga akhir tahun 1966 Lembaga Kemajuan Tanah Persekutuan telah menanam sa-luas 39,683 ekar kelapa sawit dalam sa-puloh ranchangan dan dalam tahun ini sa-banyak 18,862 ekar lagi akan di-tanam dengan kelapa sawit.

382. Hingga akhir tahun 1966, tiga belas ranchangan yang di-tanam dengan getah dan kelapa sawit sa-luas 6,900 ekar telah pun mulai mengeluarkan hasil. Hasil yang di-dapati sangat-lah memuaskan dan peneroka² itu telah pun mendapat faedah daripada usaha yang telah di-jalankan mereka sejak masok menjadi peneroka² dalam ranchangan² itu. Dengan pendapatan yang lebeh tinggi itu kehidupan mereka sekarang ini telah pun menjadi lebeh berbahagia lagi.

383. Pada penghujong tahun 1967 ada-lah di-jangka lima lagi ranchangan getah dan dua ranchangan kelapa sawit lagi akan mulai mengeluarkan hasil. Pada masa itu jumlah kawasan yang mengeluarkan hasil ia-lah sa-bahagia 17,200 ekar getah dan 11,000 ekar kelapa sawit. Dengan bertambah kawasan² yang mengeluarkan hasil, maka sa-makin ramai pula-lah bilangan peneroka yang akan mendapat sara hidup yang lebeh lumayan lagi. Lembaga Kemajuan Tanah Persekutuan akan juga menumpukan tenaga-nya bagi membuka satu kawasan yang besar yang di-namakan kawasan Jengka Tiga Selatan terletak di-tengah² Negeri Pahang. "Master Plan" ranchangan ini telah Ranchangan ini ada-lah satu ranchangan yang terbesar yang pernah dalam negeri ini dan apabila ia-nya sudah di-laksanakan kelak, sa-lain menyediakan tanah bagi peneroka², ranchangan itu boleh juga menjadi pertukaran wang asing yang banyak bagi negeri ini.

384. Sa-lain daripada menanam getah dan kelapa sawit, Lembaga Kemajuan Tanah Persekutuan sedang juga membantu dan melateh peneroka² satu masharakat baharu yang dinamis lagi bertambah maju. Jika dilihat sambutan dan ke'azaman peneroka² itu nyata-lah bahawa mereka mempunyai sikap bergantong kapada diri mereka sendiri dan peranan mereka yang bertambah maju dalam masharakat.

385. Oleh hal yang demikian nyata-lah bahawa Kerajaan telah menjalankan usaha² yang berhasil lagi berguna dalam segi pembangunan tanah dan penempatan sa-mula di-seluroh negeri ini, ia-itu sesuai dengan dasar yang telah di-ishtiharkan-nya.

MAJLIS AMANAH RA'AYAT

386. Mengikut keputusan² Konggeres Ekonomi Bumiputera yang bersidang dalam bulan Jun, 1965, MARA telah meranchang dan melaksanakan beberapa ranchangan kemajuan saperti projek² perkhidmatan bas, pembenaan rumah² kedai, mengadakan kemudahan² meminjam wang, khidmat penasihat teknik dan professional serta peluang² berlateh dan penyelidekan. Kerja² ini boleh-lah di-bahagikan saperti di-bawah ini:

(i) Mengadakan latehan;

(ii) Mengadakan kemudahan² meminjam wang bersama² dengan nasihat teknik dan professional;

(iii) Mengadakan kemudahan² yang lain saperti menchari bahan² mentah, mengadakan rumah² kedai dan menyelidek chara² pengeluaran bagi sa-tengah² perusahaan, dan

(iv) Menjalankan usaha² perdagangan dan perusahaan saperti mengeluarkan kayu-kayan, memproses dan menyemak kulit dan mengeluarkan barang² yang di-perbuat daripada kulit.

MENGADAKAN LATEHAN

387. MARA sedang menjalankan satu ranchangan latehan yang lengkap supaya umiputera negeri ini mengambil peranan yang lebeh chergas dan sempurna lam lapangan perniagaan dan perusahaan. Maktab MARA di-Petaling Jaya arang mempunyai penuntut² yang berjumlah 556 orang, ia-itu telah meningkat pir² tiga kali banyak-nya jika di-bandingkan dengan jumlah penuntut²-nya awal tahun 1966 ia-itu seramai 226 orang. Kursus² baharu saperti "Asso- n of Certified and Corporate Accountant" dan "Institute of Statistician" di-adakan di-Maktab itu pada tahun 1966. Ada-lah di-jangka apabila siap an tambahan di-Maktab itu, kursus² yang lain saperti di-bawah ini akan i-adakan dalam tahun 1967 ini:

Diploma in Banking Studies;

Diploma in Public Administration and Local Government;

ploma in Planting Industries Management;

duate Examination of Institute of Transport (U.K.);

oma in Marketing of Institute of Marketing (U.K.);

te of Credit Management (U.K.);

sing Officers Association (U.K.);

of Work Study Practitioners (U.K.); and

of Office Management (U.K.).

388. Sa-bagai satu ranchangan jangka panjang bagi meluaskan kerja Maktab itu, MARA berchadang hendak mendirikan sa-buah Maktab baharu di-Batu Tiga, Jalan Klang, Selangor. Sa-keping tanah sa-luas 100 ekar telah di-perolehi daripada Kerajaan Negeri dan ada-lah di-jangka sa-buah asrama bagi 500 orang penuntut akan siap di-bena di-kawasan itu pada hujong tahun 1967. Akan tetapi semua projek itu hanya akan siap dalam tahun 1969.

389. Dalam tahun 1966 MARA telah menghadiahkan sa-banyak 111 biasiswa. Dengan chara ini MARA telah memberi peluang kapada penuntut[2] Bumiputera mengambil kursus[2] ijazah dan kursus[2] lepas ijazah di-pusat[2] pelajaran dalam negeri atau di-luar negeri. Kursus[2] yang di-ambil oleh mereka itu termasok-lah kursus[2] pengurusan kewangan, peri'klanan, pengurusan hotel, pengurusan saham[2], seni rekabentok, pertanian, kejuruteraan dan lain[2] kursus professional lagi. Ada-lah di-jangka MARA akan memberi 250 biasiswa lagi dalam tahun 1967.

390. Sa-jenis lagi latehan yang di-sediakan oleh MARA ia-lah latehan kepandaian. Dalam sa-tahun yang lampau, MARA telah melateh 156 orang Bumiputera (termasok orang[2] yang datang daripada Sabah dan Sarawak) dalam beberapa kepandaian saperti pertukangan peteri, pertukangan kayu, membaiki jentera, mengeriting rambut dan jahit menjahit. Sa-bahagian besar daripada mereka yang telah di-lateh itu sekarang boleh menchari pendapatan yang lebeh besar daripada pendapatan sa-belum mereka di-lateh dahulu. Tindakan sedang di-ambil untok melateh sa-ramai 2,000 orang Bumiputera lagi dalam kepandaian[2] tersebut.

391. Untok memperbaiki lagi kedudokan peniaga[2] kechil Bumiputera, dalam tahun 1966 MARA telah menganjorkan satu jenis latehan baharu yang di-namakan "latehan merangkap pengeluaran dan pasaran". Dengan chara ini, pengeluar[2] kechil saperti pembuat[2] kain songket, penganyam[2] pandan dan mengkuang, serta tukang[2] barang tembaga, bukan sahaja di-lateh dalam chara[2] pengeluaran yang baharu dan lebeh baik, bahkan juga dalam selok-belok pasaran. Latehan saperti ini telah memberi faedah yang besar kapada pengeluar[2] kechil di-pantai timor.

392. Berkenaan dengan soal latehan kakitangan pula, sa-ramai dua puloh satu orang kakitangan MARA telah di-hantar berlateh ka-luar negeri dalam tahun yang lalu untok mengambil kursus[2] pendek dalam beberapa lapangan yang berhubong dengan tugas[2] MARA. Sa-tengah[2] pegawai di-lateh di-negeri ini dengan menyertai seminar dan kursus[2] pendek. Lebeh banyak lagi pegawai[2] MARA akan di-hantar berlateh ka-luar negeri dalam tahun 1967.

MENGADAKAN KEMUDAHAN[2] MEMINJAM WANG DAN KHIDMAT PENASIHAT TEKNIK

393. Semenjak 1966 MARA telah meminjamkan wang sa-banyak $2,512,480. Dengan bertambah-nya kakitangan MARA, dapat-lah MARA sekarang memileh peminjam[2] wang-nya dengan lebeh teliti. Permohonan[2] hendak meminjam wang di-siasat betul[2] dan hanya orang[2] yang mungkin berjaya sahaja di-beri pinjaman wang. Dengan hal yang demikian dapat-lah di-perhatikan

bahawa lebeh banyak lagi Bumiputera tampil ka-hadapan menjalankan perniagaan yang lebeh besar. Ini telah menolong peniaga[2] itu mengambil peranan yang lebeh berkesan dalam lapangan perusahaan dan perdagangan. Ada-lah di-jangka MARA akan memberi lebeh banyak lagi pinjaman dalam tahun 1967.

394. Bagi menentukan kejayaan ranchangan-nya meminjamkan wang bila[2] mustahak, MARA juga memberi nasihat teknik dan professional kapada peminjam[2] wang-nya. Kumpulan penasihat[2] ini termasok jurutera[2] pengeluaran, sa-orang pakar pengurus, sa-orang pakar ekonomi, sa-orang pakar pasaran, penyimpan kira[2] penasihat, sa-orang pakar pertukangan kayu dan pakar perusahaan mendirikan rumah. Lebeh banyak lagi pakar[2] akan di-ambil dalam tahun 1967. Pakar[2] ini menyeliakan, menasihat dan memandu mereka yang telah di-beri pinjaman wang dalam beberapa perkara yang berhubong dengan perniagaan mereka. Pakar[2] itu juga memberi nasihat dan panduan kapada lain[2] peniaga Bumiputera yang tiada meminjam wang MARA.

MENGADAKAN KEMUDAHAN[2] MEMBANTU PERNIAGAAN[2] BUMIPUTERA

395. MARA sedar sa-bahagian besar perniagaan[2] Bumiputera ada-lah kechil dan kerap kali tiada berapa baik pengurusan-nya. Mereka terpaksa bertanding dengan perniagaan[2] yang telah bertapak dan lebeh terator. Bagi menentukan kejayaan peniaga[2] Bumiputera itu maka MARA telah mengator dan mengadakan beberapa kemudahan[2] bagi faedah perniagaan[2] mereka. Dengan hal yang demikian, sudah beberapa tahun lama-nya, MARA mencharikan kain puteh, benang sutera dan kelengkan, sisa tembaga dan nekal untok pembuat[2] kain batek, songket, barang[2] tembaga dan pembuat barang[2] nekal di-Pantai Timor, Malaysia Barat. Dalam tahun 1966, MARA telah menjual bahan[2] ini kapada mereka dengan harga $1,505,027. Kemudahan[2] ini sudah tentu memberi pertolongan besar kapada perniagaan[2] itu kerana bahan[2] ini selalu-nya di-jual dengan harga yang rendah daripada harga pasaran. MARA sekarang telah meluaskan lagi ranchangan ini dengan menjual baldu kapada pembuat[2] songkok.

396. Satu jenis bantuan lagi kapada pengeluar kechil, terutama sa-kali orang[2] dalam perusahaan batek dan pertukangan tangan, ia-lah penubohan sa-buah Pusat Kemajuan Pertukangan Tangan di-Petaling Jaya untok menjalankan penyelidekan ka-atas beberapa masaelah, sama ada masaelah teknik atau bukan, yang berkaitan dengan sa-tengah[2] perusahaan. Pusat ini sekarang menjalankan penyelidekan ka-atas chara[2] mengeluarkan batek dan ada-lah di-jangka tiada berapa lama lagi Pusat ini akan dapat menunjokkan chara[2] mengeluarkan batek yang baharu dan lebeh maju kapada pembuat[2] batek melalui satu persatuan pembuat[2] batek yang akan di-tubohkan oleh MARA dalam beberapa bulan lagi.

397. MARA juga sedar betapa penting-nya Bumiputera mempunyai dengan segera rumah[2] kedai dan bazaar yang sesuai tempat mereka menjalankan perniagaan dengan terator dan sempurna. Oleh hal yang demikian, dalam tahun 1966 MARA telah siap membena rumah[2] kedai di-Seremban dan tingkat gerai di-Bangunan Ibu Pejabat MARA, Kuala Lumpur. Dua puloh satu buah petak

kedai di-Seremban dan dua puloh tujoh petak kedai di-Kuala Lumpur ini telah di-sewakan kapada Bumiputera dalam tahun 1966. Lima buah lagi petak kedai di-bangunan rumah kedai MARA di-Kangar telah di-sewakan kapada Bumiputera pada awal tahun 1967. Mulaï pada tahun ini banyak lagi rumah[2] kedai dan bazaar akan di-bena oleh MARA.

398. Dalam usaha-nya hendak menjual dan membuat seranta mengenaï hasil pertukangan tangan Bumiputera, MARA ada menganjorkan dua buah pusat penjualan di-Kuala Lumpur, sa-buah di-Pulau Pinang dan sa-buah lagi di-Jesselton. Hasil[2] pertukangan tangan saperti batek, songket, barang[2] di-buat dari pandan dan mengkuang, barang[2] tembaga dan lain[2], sedang di-pamerkan dan di-jual di-pusat[2] tersebut. Pusat[2] penjualan ini telah mendapat sambutan ramai dan sentiasa termasok dalam jadual lawatan pelanchong[2] di-negeri ini.

MENUBOHKAN PROJEK[2] PERUSAHAAN DAN PERDAGANGAN

399. Penyertaan MARA dalam lapangan perkhidmatan bas telah bertambah besar dalam sa-tahun yang lepas. Pada awal tahun 1966 MARA hanya menjalankan 150 buah bas melaluï jalan[2] yang jumlah panjang-nya 1,007 batu. Sekarang MARA menjalankan 242 buah bas (tidak termasok NETS Kelantan) melaluï jalan[2] sa-panjang 1,506 batu. Perkhidmatan[2] bas ini termasok perkhidmatan[2] bas di-Daerah Limbang, Sarawak dan di-beberapa kawasan di-Sabah. Dasar jangka panjang MARA dalam perkara ini ia-lah hendak menyerahkan perkhidmatan[2] bas itu kapada Bumiputera (khas-nya kapada mereka yang tinggal di-sakeliling kawasan perkhidmatan[2] bas MARA yang berkenaan) apabila Bumiputera mempunyaï modal dan berkebolehan menguruskan perkhidmatan[2] bas itu. Di-saparoh[2] kawasan, dasar ini telah pun di-laksanakan. Umpama-nya di-Kedah Utara perkhidmatan[2] bas yang dahulu-nya di-jalankan oleh MARA sekarang telah di-serahkan kapada sa-buah Sharikat bernama "Kenderaan Sri Kedah Sendirian Berhad". Sharikat ini ia-lah sa-buah sharikat yang di-mileki oleh MARA dan dua buah sharikat kenderaan Bumiputera tempatan.

400. Sharikat Kebangsaan Kayu-Kayan Malaysia Berhad telah di-tubohkan dan di-daftarkan dalam tahun 1966. Tujuan utama sharikat ini ia-lah untok menuboh dan menjalankan satu "integrated timber complex" bagi mengerjakan hasil kayu-kayan di-kawasan Jengka. Sharikat ini akan dapat menjalankan kerja[2] membalak pada pertengahan tahun ini. Kerja membalak ini ia-lah peringkat pertama dalam kerja[2] MARA di-kawasan itu. Peringkat[2] yang lain saperti menubohkan sa-buah kilang papan dan lain[2] ada-lah dalam peringkat peranchangan dan ada-lah di-jangka projek ini akan dapat memberi peluang bekerja kapada sa-kumpulan besar pendudok[2] tempatan, khas-nya pendudok[2] di-luar bandar.

401. Dengan kerjasama Bumiputera di-Kelantan, MARA telah dapat menubohkan 7 buah pusat memproses kulit dan belulang dalam tahun 1965/66. Pengeluaran kulit yang bermutu daripada pusat[2] ini ada-lah tetap dan senang di-jual kapada gedong[2] di-Kuala Lumpur dan Singapura dengan harga yang baik. Dalam tahun 1966, 725 pikul kulit dan belulang telah di-jual dengan

harga di-antara 50 sen hingga 65 sen sa-kati bagi kulit lembu dan 32 sen hingga 47 sen sa-kali bagi kulit kerbau, f.o.b. Kota Bharu. Oleh kerana mendapat galakan daripada kejayaan ini, MARA sekarang berchadang hendak meluaskan ranchangan menubohkan pusat[2] memproses kulit ini ka-Kuala Trengganu dan lain[2] kawasan di-Pantai Timor. MARA juga sedang menubohkan sa-buah kilang menyamak dan membuat barang[2] daripada kulit yang akan menggunakan kulit[2] yang di-keluarkan oleh pusat[2] memproses di-Kelantan itu dan lain[2] pusat yang akan di-tubohkan kelak.

402. Akhir-nya, MARA telah membeli saham[2] yang telah di-khaskan oleh beberapa sharikat di-Malaysia ini untok Bumiputera. Hingga masa ini MARA telah membeli saham sharikat[2] yang berharga sa-banyak $180,160 mengikut hargatara. Tujuan MARA ia-lah hendak memelihara peluang menanam modal sa-chara membeli saham bagi Bumiputera hingga sampai masa-nya kelak mereka boleh membeli saham. MARA sekarang sedang hendak menubohkan sa-buah Bahagian Saham Amanah (Unit Trust) bagi menjalankan tugas ini. Dengan penubohan Bahagian Saham Amanah ini, penanam[2] modal kechil Bumiputera boleh-lah membeli saham[2] daripada Bahagian ini dan dengan yang demikian dapat-lah mereka mengambil faedah daripada pembahagian keuntongan yang di-uruskan oleh bahagian itu.

KEMENTERIAN PENERANGAN DAN PENYIARAN

403. Dalam masa sa-tahun yang lalu, Kementerian Penerangan dan Penyiaran telah meneruskan tugas-nya menyusun kerja sebaran 'am yang di-jalankan oleh jabatan[2] di-bawah-nya. Dasar[2] yang di-buat bagi radio, talivishen, filem dan akhbar telah di-bentok sesuai dengan kehendak negara yang sedang maju dan mengamalkan demokrasi berparlimen. Sa-lain daripada menerangkan dasar Kerajaan mengenai pelbagai perkara kapada seluroh ra'ayat melaluï alat[2] yang ada di-bawah-nya, Kementerian ini juga ada-lah menjadi juruchakap resmi Kerajaan, ia-itu menghubongkan Kerajaan dengan ra'ayat.

404. Untok menggalakkan lagi pengeluaran berita[2] mengenaï Malaysia bagi kegunaan dalam dan luar negeri, Kementerian ini bersama-sama dengan pertubohan[2] akhbar di-Malaysia sekarang ini sedang menubohkan sa-buah Sharikat Berita National yang di-beri nama BERNAMA (BERITA NATIONAL MALAYSIA).

405. Kementerian ini di-jangka akan pindah ka-bangunan-nya sendiri di-Lembeh Pantai apabila bangunan itu siap kira[2] dalam bulan Ogos ini.

JABATAN PENERANGAN

406. Betapa penting-nya peranan Jabatan Penerangan sa-bagai juruchakap Kerajaan sangat-lah jelas kelihatan dalam masa dua belas bulan yang lalu. Masa ini penoh dengan peristiwa[2] yang menggembirakan lagi bersejarah. Jabatan ini telah berusaha dengan sa-daya upaya-nya memberitahu ra'ayat, terutama sa-kali pendudok[2] luar bandar tentang kejadian[2] yang berlaku di-Malaysia dan di-luar negeri.

407. Melaluï sharahan[2] kapada orang ramai dan usaha[2] tata ra'ayat, Jabatan ini bertugas sa-bagai peserta yang chergas dalam projek[2] dan kempen[2] Kerajaan dan dengan jalan ini sama[2] membantu kerja membena negara dan mengujudkan perpaduan, harmoni dan persefahaman di-kalangan ra'ayat.

408. Ra'ayat telah sentiasa di-ingatkan supaya jangan mudah berasa puas hati dan hendak-lah bekerja lebeh giat lagi sa-tiap masa. Mereka juga di-nasihatkan supaya selalu berjaga-jaga terhadap komiunis dan anasir[2] subversif yang chuba hendak menimbulkan perselisehan dan kekachauan di-negeri ini. Di-antara kempen[2] yang penting yang telah di-sertaï oleh jabatan ini ia-lah kempen Minggu Perpaduan Kebangsaan, Kempen Bulan Bahasa Kebangsaan, Gerakan Harapan di-Malaysia Timor dan Gerakan Maju.

409. Peristiwa yang besar sa-kali dalam tahun ini ia-lah tamat-nya konferantasi Indonesia dan menanda tangani Perjanjian Keamanan di-Jakarta pada tengah hari 11 haribulan Ogos tahun 1966. Jabatan ini sentiasa memberitahu orang ramai tentang apa yang berlaku pada hari[2] yang bersejarah itu.

410. Dalam tahun ini juga Seranta Luar Negeri telah di-perhebatkan lagi dan ranchangan[2] untok memperluaskan lagi kegiatan[2] Bahagian Penerangan Luar Negeri telah di-laksanakan. Lebeh banyak lagi Atashe[2] Penerangan sedang di-ambil, di-lateh dan di-hantar kapada perwakilan[2] Malaysia di-seberang laut.

411. Dalam masa lawatan President Johnson dalam bulan Oktober, 1966 yang lalu, Dewan Tunku Abdul Rahman telah di-jadikan Pusat Akhbar tempat pegawai[2] yang terpileh memberi penerangan dan menjawab pertanyaan[2] daripada wakil[2] akhbar Amerika dan lain[2] negara asing.

412. Jabatan ini telah memainkan peranan yang besar dalam "Gerakan Harapan" yang telah di-lancharkan di-Sarawak dalam bulan Julai tahun 1966 dengan jalan membantu pegawai[2] pentadbir tempatan memberi penerangan mengenaï sharat[2] penyerahan dan membahagi[2]kan berjuta-juta risalah kapada orang ramai.

Jabatan Radio

413. Radio Malaysia dengan siaran[2]-nya terus menerus membantu usaha pembenaan negara dalam lapangan kesenian, kebudayaan, ekonomi, kemasharakatan dan politik. Pada tahun lalu, kejadian[2] di-peringkat negara dan juga antara-bangsa telah kerap di-siarkan bagi pengetahuan ra'ayat Malaysia. Kemudahan[2] penerimaan dan rakaman telah bertambah baik sa-telah di-buka studio[2] baru dan/atau steshen[2] pemanchar baru di-Kuantan, Ipoh, Johor Bahru dan Kuala Trengganu. Lebeh banyak lagi steshen dan alat[2] pemanchar gelombang-sederhana dan gelombang-pendek yang lebeh kuat akan di-bena dalam tiada berapa tahun yang akan datang ini bukan sahaja di-Barat dan Timor Malaysia bahkan juga di-Sabah dan di-Sarawak supaya dapat di-adakan ranchangan[2] dan penerimaan yang bertambah baik lagi. Walau pun Perkhidmatan Siaran ka-Sekolah[2] di-Malaysia Barat baharu sahaja satu tahun di-jalankan, tetapi hasil-nya ada-lah memuaskan hati. Siaran ka-sekolah[2] akan di-elokkan lagi dan di-perbesarkan lagi di-masa hadapan.

414. Mulaï dari bulan April tahun ini, ranchangan[2] dalam Bahasa Kebangsaan di-siarkan tidak berhenti-henti mulaï dari pukul enam pagi hingga pukul dua belas tengah malam tiap[2] hari, untok menepati dasar Kerajaan mengenaï Bahasa Kebangsaan.

415. Latehan kakitangan di-Malaysia dan di-seberang laut akan berjalan terus supaya perkhidmatan[2] yang ada sekarang ini boleh di-elokkan lagi dan perkhidmatan[2] baharu di-lancharkan pula. Ada-lah di-harap lebeh ramai lagi pengarang sandiwara, penchipta[2] lagu dan ahli[2] kesenian akan tampil ka-hadapan untok menambah kekayaan kesenian dan kebudayaan Malaysia.

Jabatan Talivishen

416. Pada penghujong bulan Disember tahun 1966, chukup-lah tiga tahun Talivishen Malaysia di-tubohkan. Dalam masa tiga tahun yang lepas ini beberapa banyak usaha telah di-buat melaluï talivishen untok memajukan perkhidmatan kapada negara dan menyempurnakan tugas negara.

417. Satu langkah besar untok memperluaskan pancharan Talivishen ia-lah persediaan sementara bagi mengadakan perkhidmatan talivishen ka-sa-bahagian Pantai Timor di-Malaysia Barat. Chara[2]-nya ia-lah satu alat pemenchar di-Brinchang, Cameron Highlands menerima isharat[2] dari Gunong Kledang dekat Ipoh lalu memancharkan-nya sa-mula ka-Bukit Bakar berhampiran dengan Kota Bharu, Kelantan. Isharat[2] yang di-pancharkan itu di-terima oleh Kota Bharu dan sekitar-nya.

418. Ranchangan masa hadapan ada-lah untok meluaskan perkhidmatan Talivishen ka-seluroh Pantai Timor, tetapi terpaksa-lah menanti hingga sistem gelombang Talikom di-besarkan ia-itu di-jangka akan sampai ka-Terengganu dan Pahang dalam dua tahun lagi.

419. Di-Malaysia Timor pula siasatan[2] telah di-jalankan untok mengetahuï chara dan jalan yang terbaik untok mengadakan perkhidmatan Talivishen di-sana. Laporan siasatan itu akan di-kemukakan kapada Kerajaan untok di-timbangkan.

420. Ranchangan Talivishen sa-chara terus menerus telah di-perbaiki dan masa pemancharan telah juga di-tambah. Dasar ranchangan ada-lah di-tujukan kapada pembangunan negara. Ini-lah yang sentiasa di-fikirkan oleh peranchang[2] pada masa membuat ranchangan[2]. Kebanyakan ranchangan yang di-reka oleh pegawai[2] jabatan ini mempunyaï unsor[2] pembangunan negara dengan tujuan supaya ter-chapai pembangunan negara yang di-chita[2] itu.

421. Masa yang di-untokkan bagi ranchangan telah di-bahagi[2] dengan saksama untok siaran[2] hiboran, penerangan dan pelajaran. Kehendak[2] orang ramai dari berbagai lapisan telah dapat di-layan. Walau bagaimana teliti sa-kali pun ranchangan[2] itu di-buat sudah tentu terdapat juga orang[2] yang tidak puas hati dengan-nya, tetapi memandangkan hal masharakat di-Malaysia ini terdiri dari berbagai-bagai kaum dan hanya ada satu saloran pancharan Talivishen sahaja ia telah berjaya mengadakan ranchangan[2] yang menchukupi bagi semua orang.

422. Sa-bahagian besar dari siaran Talivishen ada-lah di-untokkan kapada ranchangan keluaran tempatan yang di-siarkan sa-chara terus menerus dan juga filem[2] yang di-bawa masok dari luar negeri. Dengan galakan yang di-beri kapada pelakon[2] dan ahli seni tempatan berma'ana-lah usaha hendak meninggikan taraf kebudayaan negara ini telah di-jalankan dengan bersunggoh hati. Talivishen Malaysia mempersembahkan kapada orang ramai ranchangan baka[2] kebudayaan semua bangsa di-Malaysia ini dan dengan chara yang demikian akan dapat mengujudkan kebudayaan yang akan menjadi satu kebudayaan Malaysia yang baharu.

423. Dalam bidang penerangan pula sa-bahagian besar dari masa-nya telah di-khaskan untok berita. Tiap[2] hari enam warta berita di-siarkan ia-itu tiga dalam Bahasa Kebangsaan, satu dalam Bahasa Inggeris, satu dalam Bahasa China dan satu dalam Bahasa Tamil. Ranchangan[2] filem berita ia-itu Di-Sekitar Tanah Ayer menyiarkan kejadian[2] di-Malaysia tiap[2] hari sa-panjang minggu kechuali hari Rabu.

424. Ranchangan[2] cheramah, perbinchangan dan foram dalam berbagai bahasa ada-lah menolong menerangkan dasar[2] Kerajaan kapada orang ramai.

425. Dalam bidang pelajaran pula Talivishen telah menyiarkan ranchangan[2] untok menambah pengetahuan dan ranchangan[2] dan untok memberi pengajaran sa-mata-mata.

426. Ranchangan[2] mengajar Bahasa Kebangsaan telah mendapat kejayaan yang memuaskan hati. Siaran Talivishen ka-sekolah[2] telah dapat di-perelokkan lagi dalam tahun 1966 sa-telah mendapat pengalaman[2] dari siaran perintis yang di-buat dalam tahun 1965. Sa-lepas habis sahaja siaran perintis itu satu kajian telah di-buat dan dengan kajian itu dapat-lah di-putuskan apa-kah yang elok. Tiada berapa lama lagi, ranchangan[2] yang tegas akan di-buat untok menggunakan Talivishen sa-bagai alat pelajaran dan di-jangka Talivishen tentu-lah akan memainkan peranan yang penting dalam usaha memberi pelajaran kapada murid[2] sekolah.

427. Siaran[2] i'lan perdagangan yang di-mulakan dalam bulan Disember tahun 1965 telah juga mendapat sambutan yang baik. Mesti-lah di-terangkan bahawa di-kebanyakan steshen Talivishen perdagangan di-seluroh dunia siaran[2] i'lan perdagangan itu di-selitkan di-chelah[2] ranchangan dan dengan itu mengganguï penonton[2] pada masa cherita[2] itu sampai kekemunchak-nya. Siaran[2] i'lan perdagangan di-Talivishen Malaysia tidak-lah memberi apa[2] gangguan kerana siaran[2] itu di-buat sa-telah satu ranchangan itu tamat dan sa-belum satu ranchangan baharu di-mulakan. Pendapatan dari siaran ini bagi tahun 1966 ia-lah $2,340,560.00.

Filem Negara

428. Filem Negara Malaysia jauh maju semenjak berpindah ka-studio baharunya di-Petaling Jaya dalam tahun 1964. Filem yang di-terbitkan-nya sa-makin bertambah banyak walau pun kekurangan kakitangan[2] penerbitan filem yang berpengalaman. Kejayaan ini telah dapat di-chapai kerana kakitangan[2] Filem Negara telah banyak berkorban dan kerana chara[2] menerbitkan filem telah di-susun sa-mula dan di-perkemaskan.

429. Dalam tahun 1966, Filem Negara telah berjaya menerbitkan 58 buah filem ia-itu 98 gulong dan masa menayangkan-nya 16 jam dua minit. Filem[2] itu telah di-perbuat dalam empat bahasa dan tiga buah filem telah di-dabbing ka-bahasa Arab, Kadazan dan Iban. Penerbitan bulanan siri Majallah Malaysia mengesahkan peristiwa[2] yang berlaku telah di-ganti dengan satu siri baharu, di-beri nama "Suasana Malaysia" dan siri Kemajuan Daerah berkenaan dengan Pembangunan Luar Bandar dan Kebangsaan telah juga di-mulakan.

430. Tahun ini, "Malaysia Sa-minggu" telah berjaya di-lancharkan dan keluaran yang pertama telah di-tayangkan di-semua panggong wayang yang besar[2] pada 6 haribulan Januari, 1967. Filem[2] ini juga ada-lah di-berikan serentak kapada pasokan berkereta Pejabat Penerangan dan Talivishen Malaysia. Siri[2] ini membentangkan kesah[2] yang berlaku dan peristiwa[2] yang bersejarah dalam negeri ini dan ada-lah di-keluarkan tiap[2] minggu pada hari Juma'at.

431. Sa-kurang[2]-nya tiga buah lagi filem jenis kebangsaan dan dokumen khas akan di-terbitkan, termasok-lah siri "Kesah Kampong Kita" yang membentangkan hal[2] yang mustahak berkenaan dengan meninggikan lagi taraf hidup ra'ayat luar bandar. Filem ini juga menerangkan tujuan kerajaan dalam usaha kemajuan luar bandar.

432. Siri "Tongkat Hitam" dan "Inspector Zain" mengesahkan "tiada untong-nya melakukan jenayah" dan menunjokkan kejahatan jenayah zaman ini dan jenayah yang di-lakukan oleh orang[2] yang belum dewasa (juvenile delinquency) dan menunjokkan kechekapan dan kegunaan pehak[2] yang menjaga keamanan, ia-itu Polis Di-Raja Malaysia. Mengikut ilmu jiwa, siri[2] ini akan chuba mengajar orang[2] 'awam supaya menghormati undang[2] dan di-samping itu menawarkan hati orang melakukan perbuatan[2] samseng.

433. Filem Negara telah berusaha dengan bersunggoh-sunggoh mengeluarkan filem[2] khas bagi seranta di-luar negeri dengan memperbanyakkan lagi filem[2] yang berwarna-warni. Satu daripada-nya yang sedang di-buat pada masa ini ia-lah untok UNICEF. Bagi Malaysia Timor pula, mendabbing ka-bahasa Kadazan dan Iban sedang di-buat. Tujuan-nya ia-lah supaya ra'ayat di-Sabah dan Sarawak dapat memahami keadaan negara dan maksud Kerajaan.

KEMENTERIAN PENGANGKUTAN

PERKARA 'AM

434. Segala projek pembangunan yang di-jalankan oleh Kementerian Pengangkutan ada-lah mempunyai tujuan hendak mengadakan bermacham[2] jenis pengangkutan yang murah, selamat dan tinggi mutu-nya di-negeri ini, terutama sekali kemudahan[2] pelabohan supaya Malaysia kurang bergantong kapada pelabohan negeri[2] tetangga. Dalam tempoh Ranchangan Pembangunan Malaysia Yang Pertama (1966-70), perbelanjaan memajukan pengangkutan ada-lah di-jangka berjumlah hampir[2] $550 juta di-bawah Kementerian Pengangkutan dan juga Kementerian Kerja Raya, Pos dan Talikom.

435. Oleh kerana lalu lintas di-Malaysia bertambah dengan chepat-nya, terutama sekali dalam masa 10 tahun yang lepas, maka mustahak-lah satu kajian 'am yang besar mengenai sistem pengangkutan di-jalankan oleh satu pasokan pakar[2] daripada Bangsa[2] Bersatu. Pakar[2] itu di-jangka akan memulakan pekerjaan mereka pada pertengahan tahun ini. Lalu lintas jalan raya dan udara telah bertambah lebeh daripada 10 peratus sa-tahun. Di-pelabohan[2] yang besar lalu lintas bertambah antara 5 dengan 10 peratus pada sa-tahun.

KESELAMATAN JALAN RAYA

436. Kerajaan sangat mengambil berat atas masaelah keselamatan jalan raya dan juga kemalangan yang berlaku pada tiap[2] hari di-jalan raya yang menyebabkan beberapa kehilangan nyawa dan kechederaan. Masaelah ini ada-lah suatu masaelah yang sangat rumit yang mesti di-atasi melaluï tiga saloran, ia-itu kejuruteraan, menjalankan kuat-kuasa undang[2] dan pelajaran. Tindakan[2] telah di-ambil dari satu masa ka-satu masa. Kempen[2] keselamatan jalan raya dengan tujuan hendak memberi kesedaran dan mengingatkan pengguna[2] jalan raya akibat kemalangan di-jalan raya telah di-jalankan dengan lebeh banyak lagi, dan kempen[2] ini akan di-lanjutkan lagi masa-nya pada masa yang akan datang.

437. Dalam masa kempen[2] yang telah di-laksanakan, beribu[2] risalah dan buku[2] mengenai tata-tertib jalan raya telah di-keluarkan untok panduan orang ramai. Filem[2] keselamatan jalan raya dan sisip[2] gambar di-tayangkan di-panggong[2] wayang dan melaluï kereta mobile unit Jabatan Penerangan. Permainan lalu lintas juga di-adakan untok mengajar kanak[2] sekolah di-dalam perkara ini. Sa-lain dari itu Kerajaan juga telah menjalankan di'ayah[2] keselamatan jalan raya melaluï Telivishen, Radio, Rediffusion dan akhbar[2].

438. Kerajaan sentiasa berikhtiar untok meluaskan lagi kegiatan[2] terhadap perkara ini dan juga berikhtiar untok menambah lagi filem[2] dan risalah[2] untok panduan orang ramai. Dengan ini ada-lah di-harap orang ramai akan bekerjasama dengan Kerajaan supaya berwaspada di-jalan raya dan mematohi peratoran[2] jalan raya untok mengurangkan kejadian kemalangan.

PENERBANGAN 'AWAM

439. Di-dalam Lapangan Penerbangan 'Awam usaha[2] telah di-buat tahun lepas untok memperbaiki kemudahan[2] yang ada sekarang ini supaya perjalanan dengan kapal terbang dapat di-buat dengan chepat dan lebeh selamat, ia-itu satu faktor yang penting bagi kemajuan ekonomi Malaysia. Beberapa perjanjian perkhidmatan udara telah pun di-buat dengan Kerajaan[2] United Kingdom, Belanda, Switzerland, Korea, Scandinavia, Jerman, India, Peranchis, Australia, Jepun, Belgium, New Zealand, Thailand, Indonesia dan Italy, Dengan ada-nya perjanjian perkhidmatan udara dengan negara[2] ini maka Sharikat Penerbangan mereka boleh-lah datang ka-Malaysia. Perjanjian ini juga membenarkan Sharikat Penerbangan Malaysia-Singapura memperluaskan perkhidmatan-nya ka-negara[2] luar.

440. Lapangan Terbang Kuala Lumpur ada-lah selalu di-gunakan oleh lapan buah sharikat penerbangan antara bangsa sa-lain daripada Sharikat Penerbangan Malaysia/Singapura. Ranchangan sedang di-jalankan lagi bagi mengadakan

di-Lapangan Terbang Pulau Pinang alat[2] "radio navigational aids" yang mutunya sa-taraf dengan yang ada di-mana[2] lapangan terbang di-kawasan ini supaya lapangan terbang yang tersebut dapat di-gunakan oleh kapal terbang jenis jet yang akan di-beli oleh Sharikat Penerbangan Malaysia/Singapura.

441. Di-Malaysia Timor perkhidmatan kapal terbang jenis Fokker Friendship yang telah di-mulakan antara Jesselton dengan Sandakan dari 1hb Februari, 1966, telah di-sambong ka-Lahad Datu mulai 1hb Julai, 1966. Pekerjaan meluaskan lagi Lapangan Terbang Lahad Datu hampir[2] siap. Sa-telah siap sahaja landasan dan "taxiway" pada hujong bulan Jun tahun 1966 dapat-lah kapal terbang Fokker Friendship menggunakan lapangan terbang itu.

442. Dalam tahun 1966 Lapangan Terbang Kuching dan Jesselton telah di-lengkapkan dengan alat lampu "High Intensity Aerodrome Lighting System". Ini membolehkan lapangan[2] terbang itu di-gunakan pada waktu malam. Pekerjaan membena sa-mula Lapangan Terbang Bintulu berjalan mengikut jadual dan akan siap dalam bulan Jun 1967. Lapangan Terbang di-Miri akan siap pada 1hb Ogos, 1968.

443. Kerja melengkapkan sa-mula Perkhidmatan Bomba dan Penyelamat telah berjalan dengan baik-nya. Sa-buah motorbot penyelamat yang baharu telah mula di-gunakan di-Jesselton dalam bulan Julai, 1966. Dua buah kereta Bomba Penyelamat dan sa-buah "Tangki Ayer Beroda" telah di-sediakan untok menambah kelengkapan alat[2] penyelamat di-Jesselton.

Jabatan Laut dan Pelabohan

Jabatan Laut Malaysia Barat

444. Sembilan buah projek yang memakan belanja sa-banyak $\$1\frac{1}{2}$ juta telah di-luluskan bagi tahun 1967 untok Jabatan Laut, Malaysia Barat. Sa-banyak $225,000 ada-lah di-sediakan bagi mengganti motorbot[2] yang lama. Sa-banyak $89,000 akan di-gunakan di-dalam tahun ini bagi menyiapkan Ibu Pejabat Jabatan Laut yang baharu. Sa-buah kapal korek baharu telah di-siapkan pada awal tahun ini dan kapal korek ini akan di-gunakan bagi mendalamkan pelabohan[2] yang di-dalam jagaan Jabatan Laut supaya pelabohan[2] itu tiada menjadi tohor dan dapat di-gunakan oleh kapal[2]. Peruntokan sa-banyak $278,000 ada di-sediakan bagi membeli tanah dan juga membena rumah[2] kerajaan untok kakitangan kerajaan Jabatan itu di-seluroh negeri di-Malaysia Barat.

Jabatan Laut Sabah

445. Sa-buah pelancharan kapal sa-besar 500 tan telah pun siap di-Labuan dan telah di-buka dengan resmi-nya oleh Menteri Pengangkutan pada 16hb Julai, 1966. Sa-lepas pembukaan ini beberapa buah kapal mula di-perbaiki termasok-lah kapal[2] penyapu periok api penyusor pantai kepunyaan Tentera Laut Di-Raja Malaysia dan kapal[2] yang di-gunakan di-dalam tindakan keselamatan di-Sabah. Satu konterek bagi membena sa-buah pelancharan kapal sa-besar 120 tan di-Sandakan telah pun di-buat pada akhir tahun 1966. Kerja telah pun di-mulakan dan projek ini di-jangka siap pada penghujong tahun 1967.

446. Pekerjaan memechahkan kapal[2] yang tenggelam di-sabelah selatan dekat jeti Kerajaan di-Sandakan telah siap pada awal tahun 1966. Tempat kapal tenggelam itu telah pun di-perdalamkan daripada 15 kaki sa-hingga 25 kaki dan oleh itu tidak-lah tersekat kapal[2] yang menggunakan pelabohan itu. Pekerjaan memperbaiki pelubohan di-Sandakan termasok-lah mengadakan pagar di-kawasan[2] tersebut dan menambah lampu[2] keselamatan.

447. Jeti baharu di-Semporna hampir[2] siap dan di-harapkan dapat di-gunakan pada pertengahan tahun ini. Dengan siap-nya jeti ini maka kapal[2] penumpang dan dagangan kepunyaan Sharikat Perkapalan Selat dan kapal[2] lain yang sa-besar itu dapat-lah berlaboh di-sepanjang jeti itu.

448. Jeti bagi memuat minyak kelapa sawit di-Kunak berdekatan dengan Lahad Datu telah pun siap dan di-buka dengan resmi-nya oleh Menteri Perhubongan dan Kerja Raya. Sabah pada 27hb Oktober, 1966. Hari pembukaan ini di-atorkan bersamaan dengan hari minyak kelapa sawit mula[2] di-hantar dengan kapal daripada jeti itu ka-United Kingdom ia-itu sa-banyak 395 tan dengan kapal MV "Autolycus". Semenjak itu minyak kelapa sawit di-hantar dengan kapal daripada jeti itu pada tiap[2] bulan.

JABATAN LAUT SARAWAK

449. Sa-banyak $87,600 telah di-belanjakan oleh Jabatan Laut Sarawak dalam tahun 1966 bagi menyelesaikan harga motorbot Murai dan Kunak yang di-pesan di-dalam tahun 1965.

450. Jabatan Laut terus melaksanakan dasar menjaga keselamatan nyawa di-laut dan bagi melaksanakan dasar ini sa-banyak 1,010 buah kapal telah di-pereksa ada-kah sempurna benaan-nya dan chukup kelengkapan-nya. Pembena[2] kapal tempatan telah mula menggunakan teknik[2] baharu bagi membena kapal[2] sa-bagaimana yang di-nasihatkan oleh Jabatan Laut itu dan Jabatan itu sukachita melihat orang[2] 'awam lebeh suka menggunakan kapal[2] yang di-bena mengikut teknik moden ini daripada kapal[2] yang di-bena sa-chara lama yang tiada berapa selamat di-gunakan.

451. Pada melaksanakan dasar hendak mengisi jawatan[2] yang kanan dengan anak[2] Borneo, Jabatan itu telah pun dapat menghantar dua orang Sarawak berlateh sa-bagai Kadet Pelayaran dengan Sharikat Perkapalan Blue Funnel dan yang sa-orang lagi itu sa-bagai Jurutera Muda dengan Sharikat Perkapalan Ben Line. Kedua[2] Sharikat Perkapalan ini ada-lah terkenal di-dunia. Bilangan orang[2] Sarawak mengambil kursus yang saperti ini ia-lah sa-banyak lima orang.

PELABOHAN

452. Dengan usaha[2] di-jalankan untok memajukan lagi perdagangan antara Malaysia Barat dengan Malaysia Timor dan juga memajukan perkhidmatan per-kapalan yang di-jalankan pada masa ini oleh Sharikat Perkapalan Persendirian harus-lah dalam tempoh lima tahun lagi kapal[2] "container" yang menyusor pantai akan menjalankan perkhidmatan-nya. Dengan hal yang demikian mustahak-lah di-perelokkan lagi pelabohan Port Swettenham dan Pulau Pinang di-Malaysia Barat dan juga pelabohan[2] yang besar di-Malaysia Timor supaya

kapal[2] itu dapat di-kendalikan di-pelabohan[2] itu. Kerja memperbaiki kelangkapan jentera hendak-lah juga di-jalankan sa-belum perkhidmatan perkapalan yang baharu ini di-lancharkan kelak. Tidak-lah memada'i jika sa-kira-nya pelabohan Pulau Pinang dan Port Swettenham sahaja di-sediakan kemudahan pada hal pelabohan Kuching dan Sandakan tinggal ka-belakang. Dengan ada-nya chara pengangkutan laut yang demikian, maka ranchangan mengelokkan lagi pelabohan[2] itu perlu-lah di-buat dengan lebeh tersusun lagi. Perkara ini ada-lah dalam perhatian Kerajaan.

SUROHANJAYA PELABOHAN PULAU PINANG

Dermaga Ayer Dalam, Butterworth

453. Permintaan Surohanjaya Pelabohan Pulau Pinang untok membena enam buah dermaga ayer yang dalam di-Butterworth dan kemudahan[2] pelabohan telah pun di-luluskan oleh Kerajaan Persekutuan dan projek ini ia-lah satu daripada projek yang besar dalam Ranchangan Pembangunan Malaysia Yang Pertama. Anggaran belanja projek ini ia-lah sa-banyak $57 juta dan dermaga[2] baharu ini akan dapat mengendalikan satu juta tan dagangan sa-tahun. Dermaga[2] ini letak-nya di-antara Pengkalan Feri Sultan Abdul Halim di-Butterworth dengan tebing Sungai Prai yang di-sabelah utara. Sa-belum pembenaan ini dapat di-jalankan sa-luas 150 ekar paya hutan bakau dan perut laut terpaksa di-timbus.

454. Pekerjaan menimbus dalam peringkat yang pertama projek ini telah pun siap dalam tahun 1965. Peringkat kedua, ia-itu membena dermaga[2] ayer yang dalam dan titi[2] ka-dermaga itu di-mulakan pada pertengahan tahun 1965. Oleh kerana pembenaan telah berjalan dengan pesat-nya tiga bermaga serta kemudahan-nya akan siap dan boleh di-gunakan pada pertengahan tahun 1968, ia-itu dua tahun lebeh awal daripada yang di-tetapkan.

455. Daripada ma'alumat[2] yang di-dapati dan kajian[2] yang di-buat oleh Surohanjaya ini dengan pertolongan pakar[2] pengurus (management consultant) pengangkutan laut kapal "container" mungkin akan di-gunakan dalam masa lima tahun. Oleh itu sa-tengah[2] pekerjaan membena dermaga itu telah di-ubah supaya apabila siap projek itu dua daripada lima buah dermaga itu akan mempunyai kemudahan[2] bagi mengendalikan kapal[2] "container".

456. Masa menyiapkan semua projek ini tidak akan terlewat dengan kerana perubahan yang di-buat untok mengendalikan kapal[2] "container" dan apabila projek ini siap kelak pelabohan Pulau Pinang tiada shak lagi akan menjadi sa-buah pelabohan yang mula[2] di-kawasan ini yang boleh mengendalikan kapal[2] "container".

MEMPERELOKKAN WELD QUAY

457. Kerja membena bahagian tengah Weld Quay antara jeti Swettenham dengan Pengkalan Raja Tun Uda hampir[2] siap dan akan dapat di-gunakan dalam bulan Julai tahun ini oleh tongkang[2] persendirian untok memuat dan memunggah barang[2] tidak kira keadaan ayer pasang atau surut. Projek ini apabila siap kelak akan memberi faedah kapada tuan[2] punya tongkang/perahu di-Pelabohan Pulau Pinang.

MEMPERBESARKAN PENGKALAN SULTAN ABDUL HALIM DI-BUTTERWORTH

458. Chara[2] turun-naik pada masa ini bagi penumpang[2] feri di-Pengkalan Sultan Abdul Halim ada-lah untok sementara sahaja sa-hingga ranchangan[2] bagi atoran lalu lintas di-laksanakan. Mengikut ranchangan[2] ini Pengkalan Sultan Abdul Halim akan di-perbesarkan supaya penumpang[2] dapat menggunakan jalan atas untok pergi balek ka-tempat letak kereta dan bas. Sa-telah jalan keretapi di-sambong dari Prai ka-Butterworth penumpang[2] keretapi akan menggunakan feri Surohanjaya Pelabohan di-antara Pulau Pinang dengan Butterworth. Untok kemudahan penumpang[2] keretapi jalan atas Pengkalan Sultan Abdul Halim akan di-sambong hingga sampai ka-steshen keretapi Butterworth.

459. Ranchangan untok menyambong jalan atas itu telah pun siap dan tawaran telah di-keluarkan. Ada-lah di-harapkan apabila steshen keretapi di-Butterworth di-buka dalam masa enam tujoh bulan lagi penumpang[2] keretapi akan dapat menggunakan jalan atas itu. Jalan itu memakan belanja lebeh kurang $475,000.

LEMBAGA PELABOHAN SWETTENHAM

460. Wang pinjaman sa-banyak $2 juta ada di-peruntokkan dalam Anggaran Perbelanjaan tahun 1967 untok membena sa-mula jeti nombor 4 dan 5 di-Pelabohan Swettenham yang lama itu kerana jeti[2] itu tidak boleh di-gunakan lagi. Persediaan dan kajian yang mustahak sedang di-buat untok memulakan kerja menimbus tempat bagi lima buah lagi dermaga dalam tahun 1968 dan memulakan kerja membena dua buah dermaga serta dengan kelengkapan[2] di-darat dalam tahun 1969.

PERKHIDMATAN KAJICHUACHA

461. Sa-lepas Jabatan Kajichuacha Malaysia di-asingkan daripada Jabatan Kajichuacha Singapura pada 9hb Ogos, 1965, kerja menyusun-nya sa-mula telah berjalan dengan chepat-nya. Pada akhir tahun 1966 Jabatan itu telah siap di-susun sa-mula dengan Ibu Pejabat-nya yang baharu di-Kuala Lumpur mengurus-kan segala perkhidmatan[2] kajichuacha di-Malaysia Barat dan Malaysia Timor.

462. Dasar Jabatan Kajichuacha hendak mengadakan perkhidmatan yang tinggi mutu-nya kapada kapal[2] terbang 'awam dan tentera dan juga kapada badan[2] penyelidek dan sain serta juga kapada orang 'awam telah di-jalankan dengan memuaskan hati. Pejabat Kajichuacha Lapangan Terbang Antara Bangsa di-Subang telah memperluaskan kemudahan meneka chuacha kerana sharikat[2] penerbangan 'awam sa-makin banyak berkehendakkan ma'alumat[2] chuacha untok keperluan penerbangan. Ranchangan[2] telah juga di-buat untok mengadakan Pejabat Kajichuacha di-Kuantan untok keperluan Tentera Udara Di-Raja Malaysia dan sa-buah pejabat di-Jesselton bagi memperbaiki lagi kemudahan[2] meneka chuacha di-Malaysia Timor. Jabatan ini telah juga mengambil langkah untok memperluaskan program[2]-nya dalam berbagai[2] lapangan kajichuacha dengan tujuan hendak memberi perkhidmatan yang lebeh berma'ana bagi pembangunan[2] ekonomi negara ini sa-lain daripada tugas-nya yang penting memberi bahan[2] kajichuacha untok keperluan penerbangan. Dua bahagian baharu

ia-itu bahagian "Agrometeorology" dan "Hydra-meteorology" sedang di-ranchangkan. Kedua[2] bahagian ini ada-lah di-harapkan dapat menjalankan tugas[2]-nya pada akhir tahun 1967. Satu bahagian penyelidekan telah juga di-tubohkan dengan tujuan supaya Jabatan Kajichuacha tiada ketinggalan dalam kemajuan[2] kajichuacha di-dunia ini dan juga dengan tujuan hendak memulakan penyelidekan dan kajian ka-atas chuacha di-negeri[2] yang berhawa panas yang boleh di-katakan belum di-selidek dan di-kaji lagi. Jabatan kajichuacha juga sedar bahawa alat[2] elektronik moden boleh memperbaiki perkhidmatan kajichuacha.

Jabatan Pengangkutan

463. Jabatan ini terus menjalankan dasar Kerajaan hendak menggalakkan orang[2] Melayu mengambil bahagian dalam perusahaan pengangkutan. Dalam tahun 1966 sa-banyak 200 lesen membawa barang[2] dengan kereta telah di-keluarkan kapada orang[2] Melayu, Sharikat[2] Melayu dan Sharikat[2] yang berkongsi dengan orang Melayu. Modal orang[2] Melayu dalam Sharikat[2] Bas telah juga bertambah lebeh daripada $1 juta.

464. Kenderaan[2] jalan raya pada 'am terus bertambah dengan chepat-nya. Kenderaan[2] berjentera yang di-daftarkan sa-hingga 31hb Disember, 1966 ia-lah sa-banyak 452,002 buah ia-itu lebeh sa-banyak 56,884 daripada tahun 1965. Oleh hal yang demikian hasil yang di-pungut oleh Jabatan Pengangkutan pada tahun 1966 telah bertambah menjadi $130.3 juta pada hal dalam tahun 1965 hasil yang di-pungut ia-lah sa-banyak $108.5 juta.

465. Untok mengadakan perkhidmatan yang lebeh sempurna kapada orang ramai di-pejabat[2] pendaftar maka telah di-buat keputusan hendak menggunakan mesin "receipting/analysis" untok menerima bayaran hasil tiada lama lagi.

466. Tawaran bagi membena sa-buah Pejabat Pendaftar dan Pemereksa Kereta[2] Kanan Selangor yang baharu telah di-keluarkan oleh Jabatan Kerja Raya. Tapak-nya di-Petaling Jaya telah pun siap dan pejabat baharu ini di-jangka siap pada akhir tahun ini.

Pertadbiran Keretapi

467. Pertadbiran Keretapi sedar bahawa ia hanya akan berjaya jika ia boleh bertanding dengan jenis[2] pengangkutan yang lain membawa barang[2] dan penumpang yang sa-makin bertambah banyak-nya dengan tambang yang murah. Oleh itu perlu-lah keretapi menggunakan banyak lagi enjin[2] diesel, teknik[2] moden serta memperbaiki jalan, gerabak[2], alat[2] isharat dan perhubongan.

468. Kerajaan telah pun meminta pertolongan Badan Pembangunan Bangsa[2] Bersatu untok mengadakan projek ranchangan pengangkutan. Satu kajian 'am berkenaan pengangkutan akan di-jalankan tidak berapa lama lagi untok menimbangkan, di-antara lain[2], dasar pembangunan pengangkutan yang tersusun dan bagaimana pengangkutan di-dalam Malaysia ini dapat di-jalankan dengan lebeh sempurna lagi. Masaelah[2] yang di-hadapi oleh Pertadbiran Keretapi Tanah Melayu yang membawa kerugian akan di-kaji dengan tujuan hendak menchari jalan bagaimana hendak menyelesaikan masaelah[2] itu.

469. Dalam tahun pertama (1966) bagi Ranchangan Lima Tahun Malaysia, Pertadbiran Keretapi telah melaksanakan beberapa projek, ia-itu sambongan daripada Ranchangan Lima Tahun Kedua Malaysia saperti ranchangan menyambong landasan ka-Butterworth, memasang brek vacuum kapada gerabak^2, memperbaiki jalan^2 dan membeli atau membuat beberapa gerabak baharu.

470. Jalan chawang ka-Jurong chukup dengan kemudahan^2 dan landasan^2 ka-gudang^2 telah di-buka pada tahun 1966 supaya ada jalan keretapi terus daripada Malaysia ka-kawasan Perusahaan Jurong.

471. Kerja membena Steshen Keretapi Wakaf Bahru dengan kemudahan^2-nya telah siap dan dengan hal yang demikian menyenangkan orang ramai naik keretapi dan orang yang menghantar barang^2 dengan keretapi antara Kota Bharu dengan Wakaf Bahru.

472. Perkhidmatan keretapi diesel telah di-mulakan di-Kedah dan juga antara Ipoh dengan Prai. Keretapi diesel ini di-sukai ramai kerana lebeh laju dan memuaskan. Dalam tahun ini, dengan kerjasama Pertadbiran Keretapi Negeri Thai, perkhidmatan keretapi diesel dari Prai ka-Padang Besar akan di-sambong ka-Hadnyai dan perkhidmatan keretapi express antara Bangkok dengan Sungai Golok akan di-sambong ka-Tumpat. Maka dapat di-sempurnakan usaha memperbaiki perkhidmatan ini dan perkhidmatan keretapi yang lain^2 ia-lah kerana kerjasama antara Malaysia dengan Negeri Thai di-bawah atoran^2 yang di-buat oleh ASA.

KEMENTERIAN PERDAGANGAN DAN PERUSAHAAN

Barang^2 Eksepot

473. Sunggoh pun Malaysia mempunyai ranchangan untok memperbagaikan ekonomi-nya dengan chara menggalakkan tanam^{2}an yang lain dan mengembangkan perusahaan tetapi ekonomi-nya maseh juga bersandar kuat kapada pengeluaran dua barang^2 eksepot, ia-itu getah dan bijeh timah. Dengan demikian dalam lapangan barang^2 eksepot dasar Kerajaan ia-lah menjalankan lagi langkah^2 untok memperkuatkan kedudokan barang^2 eksepot itu dan juga barang^2 eksepot yang lain.

GETAH

474. Getah yang akan terus menjadi bahan ekonomi yang utama bagi negara ini beberapa lama lagi sedang menghadapi anchaman^2 di-sebabkan oleh getah tiruan. Untok menghadapi chabaran^2 yang besar ini Kerajaan tetap akan mengambil langkah^2 yang sesuai untok mengukohkan lagi kedudokan getah dengan menggalakkan lagi penanaman sa-mula ia-itu menanam beneh^2 yang baik mutu-nya menggantikan pokok^2 yang lama. Dan lagi, Kerajaan sedang menjalankan penyelidekan yang rapi untok menambah lagi penghasilan daripada beneh^2 itu, dan menchari chara^2 baharu bagi membeku dan membungkus getah supaya dapat di-keluarkan dengan chara baharu. Penyelidekan untok meluaskan lagi

kegunaan getah asli sedang di-jalankan dan pasaran baharu juga di-chari dengan chara memberi perkhidmatan[2] yang lebeh memuaskan kapada pembeli dengan mengadakan perkhidmatan penasihatan teknik serta juga dengan kempen[2] untok menyebarkan mutu[2] getah asli.

475. Usaha Kerajaan hendak menggalakkan menanam sa-mula kebun[2] getah yang tiada mendatangkan hasil yang memuaskan maseh berjalan terus. Tujuan usaha ini ia-lah hendak mengurangkan belanja pengeluaran dan menambah penghasilan supaya perusahaan getah tetap menjadi kukoh dan boleh mengha-dapi apa[2] chabaran walau pun harga-nya rendah. Sejak ranchangan ini di-jalankan dalam tahun 1952, ranchangan ini telah mendapat kejayaan besar. Boleh di-katakan sa-hingga tahun 1966 lebeh daripada lapan puloh peratus daripada ladang[2] besar dan enam puloh peratus kebun[2] kechil di-Malaysia Barat di-tanam dengan beneh jenis yang bermutu tinggi. Dengan hal yang demikian pengeluaran getah telah bertambah banyak. Pengeluaran getah dalam tahun 1966 di-Malaysia Barat ia-lah 926,297 tan, 500,409 tan di-keluarkan oleh ladang[2] estate dan 425,888 tan oleh kebun[2] kechil pada hal pengeluaran dalam tahun 1965 ia-lah 859,209 tan, ia-itu 479,780 tan daripada ladang[2] besar dan 425,427 tan daripada kebun[2] kechil.

476. Pusat Penyelidekan Getah Tanah Melayu sedang menjalankan usaha[2] penyelidekan-nya untok menchari beneh[2] yang lebeh baik lagi. Dengan beneh[2] yang baik mutu belanja pengeluaran menjadi kurang dan pengeluaran ber-tambah pula. Pada masa ini pada sa-ekar boleh di-dapati 2,000 paun lebeh pada hal pada sa-ekar sa-tengah[2] pokok getah yang baik mutu tetapi tua sadikit boleh di-dapati kurang daripada 1,000 paun. Dalam perchubaan[2], Pusat ini telah pun berjaya mengeluarkan sa-banyak 3,000 paun satu ekar daripada beneh yang baharu yang sedang di-uji.

477. Getah jenis baharu di-namakan SMR, ia-itu sa-jenis getah asli khas di-keluarkan mengikut keperluan teknikal dan di-sampaikan kapada pengguna[2] dengan sa-chara moden, sa-makin bertambah banyak di-keluarkan. Untok menambah kebaikan getah asli supaya dapat bertanding dengan getah tiruan penyelidekan sedang di-jalankan untok meluaskan lagi kegunaan getah asli.

478. Dengan ada-nya harapan getah bertambah banyak di-gunakan di-dunia ini dan dengan Malaysia bertambah banyak mengeluarkan getah, oleh sebab ranchangan[2] menanam sa-mula dan tanaman baharu telah mula berhasil, Malaysia mesti-lah berikhtiar dengan lebeh kuat supaya getah yang di-kehendaki di-dunia ini akan banyak di-beli daripada Malaysia. Malaysia boleh menchapai chita[2]-nya itu jika ia mengukohkan lagi kedudokan-nya di-pasaran yang sedia ada, serta juga menchari pasaran[2] baharu. Dan lagi perkhidmatan penasihatan teknik yang di-bawah anjoran Lembaga Kumpulan Wang Getah Tanah Melayu dengan mengadakan Pejabat[2]-nya di-negeri[2] yang banyak menggunakan getah, memberi pula seranta sa-banyak-banyak yang boleh kapada negeri[2] itu berkenaan dengan getah asli dan juga memberi nasihat[2] teknik kapada pengguna[2] getah asli.

479. Kerajaan dan perusahaan getah terus berusaha hendak memajukan pasaran getah di-Malaysia kerana, sa-bagai negeri yang terbanyak sa-kali mengeluarkan getah di-dunia, Malaysia tidak harus sa-mata-mata berharap lagi kapada pasaran[2]

getah di-luar negeri untok menjualkan getah-nya. Pada mengikut dasar Kerajaan hendak menchari jalan supaya Malaysia mempunyaï pasar getah yang kukoh, Pasaran Getah Malaysia sedang di-susun sa-mula sa-bagaimana yang sesuai dengan penjual[2] dan pembeli[2], di-dalam dan di-luar negeri. Kemudahan[2] dan perkhidmatan[2] yang sa-tanding dengan yang di-dapati di-pasar getah di-luar negeri hendak di-adakan di-pasar getah Kuala Lumpur, supaya perniagaan boleh di-jalankan dengan baik dan sempurna sa-bagaimana di-tempat[2] lain juga. Langkah[2] ini sedang di-ambil dan di-harap Kuala Lumpur akan menjadi pasar yang aktif untok getah asli.

BIJEH TIMAH

480. Kerajaan terus memberi perhatian yang teliti kapada kesusahan[2] perusahaan bijeh timah, yang di-jangka akan tetap juga lagi menjadi tunjang pokok ekonomi Malaysia pada beberapa tahun yang akan datang. Satu daripada kesusahan yang besar sa-kali di-hadapi oleh perusahaan bijeh timah pada masa ini ia-lah harga bijeh timah di-merata dunia sa-makin turun di-sebabkan oleh beberapa faktor, satu daripada-nya ia-lah Kerajaan Amerika Sharikat menjual simpanan bijeh timah-nya. Malaysia sedang berusaha bersunggoh-sunggoh bersama-sama dengan negara[2] lain yang mengeluarkan bijeh timah melaluï Lembaga Bijeh Timah Antara Bangsa, dan sa-orang diri melaluï saloran diplomatik, meminta Kerajaan Amerika Sharikat supaya berhemat-hemat pada menguruskan ranchangan menjual bijeh timah daripada simpanan bijeh timah-nya. Jawapan Kerajaan Amerika Sharikat kapada permintaan yang di-buat sa-takat ini adalah memuaskan. Maka harga bijeh timah di-pasaran sa-dunia tetap dalam beberapa bulan yang telah lalu ia-lah kerana persefahaman antara negara[2] mengeluarkan bijeh timah dengan Kerajaan Amerika Sharikat.

481. Oleh kerana bijeh timah sa-makin lama sa-makin kurang maka Kerajaan sedar peri mustahak-nya menchari tempat[2] baharu yang mungkin mengandongi bijeh timah. Memandangkan hal ini Parlimen dalam tahun 1966 telah meluluskan undang[2] yang di-namakan "Continental Shelf Act" yang membolehkan siasatan untok menchari galian[2] yang mungkin di-dapati dalam kawasan[2] perayeran berhampiran dengan pantai laut Malaysia. Satu jawatan-kuasa khas telah di-bentok oleh Kerajaan untok membuat shor[2] bagaimana chara-nya hendak menguruskan permohonan[2] yang di-terima untok mendapat hak menjalankan siasatan itu.

482. Dan lagi Kerajaan juga telah membenarkan melombong bijeh timah pada beberapa kawasan yang besar[2]. Dahulu melombong bijeh timah tidak di-benarkan pada kawasan[2] tersebut oleh kerana kawasan[2] itu di-hetong sabagai tanah pertanian.

NENAS

483. Oleh kerana kena berlawan-lawan dengan negeri[2] asing, eksepot[2] nenas bertin Malaysia hanya bertambah sadikit sahaja dalam tahun 1966 jika di-bandingkan dengan tahun 1965. Eksepot nenas ada-lah bertambah daripada 2.4 juta peti dalam tahun 1965 menjadi 2.7 juta peti dalam tahun 1966, ia-itu bertambah sa-banyak 12.5% sahaja. Langkah[2] terus menerus di-ambil untok memperkuatkan lagi kedudokan nenas bertin di-luar negeri dengan menjalankan ikhtiar melariskan-nya.

484. Dengan tujuan supaya perusahaan nenas Malaysia tidak kehilangan peluang yang telah di-dapati-nya di-pasaran[2], ikhtiar[2] melariskan nenas bertin Malaysia di-pasaran[2] besar telah di-perhebatkan lagi dan perusahaan ini berbelanja sa-makin banyak untok mengambil bahagian dalam pameran[2] perdagangan di-luar negeri. Langkah[2] telah juga di-ambil untok mengadakan peratoran[2] bagi memperbaiki sistem[2] pemasaran. Sa-telah mendapat pengalaman daripada kunjongan[2] ka-perusahaan[2] neas di-luar negeri, banyak lagi penyelidekan[2] dan kemajuan telah di-buat dalam hal bertanam nenas di-Malaysia.

KAYU

485. Undang[2] untok menuboh Lembaga Perusahaan Mengeksepot Kayu untok mengawal dan mengatorkan eksepot kayu daripada Malaysia Barat dan Singapura telah di-luluskan oleh Kerajaan Malaysia dan Kerajaan Singapura. Kerajaan Malaysia sa-telah berunding dengan Kerajaan Singapura telah melantek Pengerusi dan Ahli[2] Lembaga tersebut. Apabila Lembaga itu sudah berjalan, penjualan kayu Malaysia di-pasaran luar negeri di-jangka akan di-anjorkan dengan lebeh sempurna.

TEBU

486. Kerajaan sedang menyelidekki kemungkinan membuka perusahaan menanam tebu di-Malaysia. Sa-buah Jawatan-kuasa Kerja Pegawai[2] yang telah di-tubohkan dalam tahun 1965 untok menyelidekki kemungkinan membuka perusahaan tanaman tebu di-Malaysia maseh lagi membuat penyelidekan yang lebeh lengkap atas aspek[2] sosial, ekonomi dan pertanian perusahaan tersebut. Laporan berkenaan Perusahaan Menanam Tebu di-Malaysia atau "Report on a Sugar-Cane Industry in Malaysia" yang di-buat oleh pakar[2] perusahaan gula dari Australia di-bawah anjoran Ranchangan Colombo untok Kerajaan Malaysia sedang di-kaji dengan halus-nya oleh Jawatan-kuasa Kerja tersebut.

KEMAJUAN PERUSAHAAN

487. Pada tahun yang lalu perusahaan di-negara ini telah beransor[2] maju walau pun menghadapi kesusahan di-sebabkan oleh konferantasi dan perpisahan Singapura dari Malaysia. Sunggoh pun perpisahan itu menjadikan orang ragu[2] hendak membuka perusahaan tetapi hal ini tidak mengurangkan keyakinan penanam[2] modal kapada ketegohan politik dan ekonomi Malaysia. Itu-lah maka dalam tahun 1966 projek[2] yang memakan belanja berjuta-juta ringgit untok membuat tepong gandum dan baja[2] kimia telah di-laksanakan. Ranchangan hendak membuka perusahaan besi dan keluli sudah hampir siap hendak di-jalankan. Dan lagi, langkah[2] dan usaha[2] hendak membuka beberapa buah kilang memasang kereta[2] berjentera telah hampir[2] maju.

488. Dalam tahun yang lalu Yayasan Sukatan dan Darjah Malaysia telah di-buka. Chadangan hendak membuka Pusat Penyelidekan Sains dan Perusahaan Kebangsaan sedang di-kaji dengan halus-nya dengan pertolongan sa-orang pakar daripada luar negeri. Usaha yang di-jalankan beberapa lama di-serata dunia untok menchari sa-orang Pengarah bagi Lembaga Kemajuan Perusahaan telah berhasil dan Lembaga ini akan mula menjalankan semua tugas[2]-nya dalam tahun 1967.

489. Sa-telah Kerajaan berusaha untok kemajuan perusahaan dalam Malaysia dengan mengechualikan sharikat[2] yang mengeluarkan barang[2] yang di-ishtiharkan sa-bagai barang[2] perintis daripada membayar chukai pendapatan, sa-banyak 121 buah sharikat[2] perintis telah di-tubohkan semenjak Undang[2] Perusahaan Taraf Perintis di-kuatkuasakan. Sharikat[2] perintis tersebut mempunyaï modal yang di-benarkan sa-banyak $1,021,910,000 dan modal terkumpul sa-banyak $279,627,872 dan memberi pekerjaan kapada kira[2] 12,000 orang warga-negara Malaysia Sa-lain daripada itu, ada enam puloh empat buah sharikat yang telah di-beri taraf perintis pada dasar-nya. Sharikat[2] ini mempunyaï modal yang di-benarkan sa-banyak $250,038,990 ringgit dan modal yang terkumpul sa-banyak $76,223,506 memberi pekerjaan kapada kira[2] lapan ribu orang warga negara Malaysia.

490. Penanam[2] modal daripada lapan belas buah negara asing telah menanam modal dalam sharikat[2] tersebut dan hal ini telah membuktikan keyakinan penanam[2] modal asing kapada perkembangan ekonomi Malaysia pada masa hadapan.

PUSAT DAYA PENGELUARAN NEGARA

491. Sa-telah di-kuatkuasakan Act (Memperbadankan) Majlis Daya Penge-luaran Negara, 1966, Pusat Daya Pengeluaran Negara telah di-jadikan suatu badan berkuasa sendiri. Pusat itu ada-lah di-kendalikan oleh sa-buah Majlis, ahli[2]-nya ia-lah daripada Kementerian[2] Kerajaan; Universiti Malaya dan dari-pada Pertubohan[2] perdagangan, perusahaan membuat barang[2], pemodalan perusahaan, kemajuan perusahaan, pengurusan, buroh dan majikan[2].

492. Dengan tertuboh-nya Majlis itu, Pusat Daya Pengeluaran Negara di-harap akan memberi perkhidmatan[2]-nya dengan lebeh berkesan, ia-itu menjalan-kan latehan[2] dan memberi nasihat pada semua peringkat dalam perdagangan dan perusahaan. Dengan jalan ini dapat-lah Pusat itu menchapai tujuan-nya hendak meninggikan mutu pengurusan termasok penyeliaan pada semua peringkat; menambah kechekapan menjalankan perusahaan, menambah jualan[2] dan pemasaran, memperbaiki chara[2] menambah daya pengeluaran mutu barang[2]; mengurangkan perbelanjaan dan memberi latehan mengenaï perhubongan antara buroh dengan majikan. Dengan sokongan yang di-beri oleh pemimpin[2] per-dagangan dan perusahaan dan lain[2] pertubohan maka dapat-lah Pusat itu memberi pertolongan dalam usaha membaiki selok-belok pengeluaran.

493. Dalam tahun 1966 sa-banyak 316 orang telah mendapat latehan di-Pusat Daya Pengeluaran Negara itu. Beberapa projek yang pendek telah di-jalankan di-tempat[2] kerja, kilang[2] dan di-pejabat[2] dengan bantuan Pegawai[2] Latehan dan Penyiasatan di-Pusat itu. Banyak perubahan[2] telah di-buat dalam masa di-jalankan projek[2] ini terutama-nya pada atoran accounting dan menyediakan budget accounting yang berasaskan kapada sistem mengawal barang[2] setor.

494. Kerajaan Malaysia telah mengikat perjanjian dengan International Executive Service Corps Incorporation Amerika Sharikat untok mendapat pakar[2] yang ada pengalaman luas dalam bidang perdagangan dan perusahaan. Pakar[2] ini akan di-tugaskan untok berkhidmat di-Pusat Daya Pengeluaran Negara itu. Mereka itu bukan sahaja akan melateh pegawai[2] tempatan bahkan

akan menolong menjalankan kursus[2] bagi pegawai[2] daripada pertubohan[2] perusahaan dan perdagangan. Pada masa ini Majlis Daya Pengeluaran Negara itu sedang menyusun sa-mula perjalanan Pusat Daya Pengeluaran Negara dengan tujuan supaya perkhidmatan[2]-nya sampai kapada pertubohan[2] perdagangan dan perusahaan.

PERDAGANGAN

495. Di-dalam lapangan perdagangan perimbangan perdagangan yang menguntongkan Malaysia telah bertambah sa-banyak $40.7 juta jika di-bandingkan dengan tahun 1965. Perimbangan perdagangan dalam tahun 1966 ada-lah $467.1 juta, berbanding dengan $462.4 juta dalam tahun 1965. Jumlah perdagangan bagi tahun 1966 ia-lah $7,224.5 juta, ia-itu eksepot berjumlah $3,845.8 juta dan impot berjumlah $3,378.7 juta. Bagi tahun 1965, jumlah perdagangan ia-lah $7,138.8 juta. Eksepot berjumlah $3,782.6 juta dan import berjumlah $3,356.2 juta.

496. Oleh kerana kema'amoran Malaysia bergantong kapada perdagangan maka Kerajaan telah terus-menerus menjalankan usaha[2] untok memperbanyakkan lagi perdagangan dan penjualan barang[2] mentah dan barang[2] buatan kilang di-negeri ini. Satu rombongan perdagangan terdiri daripada pegawai[2] Kerajaan dan pemimpin[2] dalam lapangan perdagangan dan perusahaan telah melawat Soviet Russia dalam tahun lalu bagi mengkaji kemungkinan[2] membanyakkan lagi perdagangan dengan negeri itu. Dalam masa itu juga beberapa rombongan perdagangan dan perusahaan telah melawat Malaysia untok mengkaji kemungkinan[2] bagi meluaskan lagi perdagangan dengan negeri ini. Kerajaan telah mengambil langkah bagi menggalakkan barang[2] buatan kilang negeri ini di-eksepot ka-luar negeri. Sekarang Kerajaan sedang menimbangkan perkara hendak memberi peransang[2] kapada pehak[2] pembuat dan juga perkara hendak membentok sa-buah Majlis Penggalakan Eksepot supaya eksepot barang[2] buatan kilang di-jalankan dengan sa-chara aktif. Kerajaan Malaysia terus juga megambil bahagian yang aktif dalam perbinchangan antara bangsa berkenaan dengan perdagangan, dan dalam perbinchangan itu di-kaji chara[2] dan ikhtiar[2] untok meluaskan lagi perdagangan negeri[2] yang sedang maju dengan jalan menghapuskan sekatan[2] perdagangan dan juga dengan jalan memberi layanan istimewa (preferential treatment) kapada negeri[2] yang sedang maju.

497. Pada tahun yang lalu Perkhidmatan Surohanjaya Perdagangan telah di-tubohkan dan enam orang pegawai telah di-lantek sa-bagai Pesurohjaya Perdagangan. Malaysia sekarang ini ada mempunyai wakil[2] perdagangan di-United Kingdom, Australia, Austria, Peranchis, Jerman Barat, Jepun dan Amerika Sharikat. Sekarang telah ada ranchangan bagi melantek banyak lagi Pesurohjaya Perdagangan untok di-hantarkan ka-negara[2] yang lain di-saberang laut.

498. Langkah[2] lain yang telah di-ambil bagi menggalakkan eksepot negeri ini termasok-lah usaha[2] mempamirkan barang[2] buatan Malaysia dalam pameran[2] perdagangan. Pada tahun yang lalu Malaysia telah mengambil bahagian dalam pameran perdagangan Sa-Asia di-Bangkok. Ini-lah kali yang pertama Pameran Perdagangan Sa-Asia di-adakan dan pameran itu telah memberi satu peluang yang baik kapada Malaysia untok menunjok dan mengenalkan barang[2] buatan

negeri ini. Banyak barang[2] buatan kilang[2] Malaysia telah di-pertunjokkan dan memandang kapada banyak-nya pertanyaan dari ahli[2] perdagangan dan kapada banyak-nya bilangan orang yang datang melawat gerai Malaysia, rasa-nya usaha Malaysia mengambil bahagian itu amat-lah berfaedah.

499. Bagi menggalakkan perdagangan dalam negeri pula Kerajaan telah berusaha mengadakan beberapa pameran perdagangan bagi mengenalkan dan menjayakan penggunaan barang[2] buatan Malaysia. Pada tahun yang lalu Kementerian Perdagangan dan Perusahaan tidak mengadakan Pameran Barang[2] Buatan Malaysia di-Kuala Lumpur tetapi telah pula di-adakan Pameran Barang[2] Buatan Malaysia Dalam Kapal menjadikan barang[2] buatan Malaysia di-pamerkan bukan sahaja di-Malaysia Barat bahkan juga di-Malaysia Timor. Memandangkan ramai-nya pendudok Malaysia yang telah menyaksikan pameran itu, terutama sa-kali pendudok[2] Malaysia Timor, maka pameran itu boleh-lah di-katakan berjaya. Dengan tertuboh-nya Pasaran Bersama bagi barang[2] yang tertentu dan dengan jaya-nya usaha[2] mengenalkan dan menjayakan penggunaan barang[2] buatan Malaysia maka telah di-dapati perdagangan antara Malaysia Barat dengan Malaysia Timor telah bertambah dengan banyak-nya. Pada tahun ini Kementerian Perdagangan dan Perusahaan akan berusaha lagi untok mengenalkan dan menjayakan penggunaan barang[2] buatan Malaysia. Ada-lah di-jangka satu kempen akan di-mulakan dalam tahun ini menerusi akhbar[2], radio, televishen dan lain[2] untok memberitahu orang ramai bahawa barang[2] buatan Malaysia tinggi mutu-nya.

500. Dengan tamat-nya konferantasi Indonesia pada bulan Julai tahun lalu, maka rundingan[2] telah di-adakan dengan Indonesia untok memulehkan perhubongan perdagangan yang telah terhenti itu. Walau pun perhubongan perdagangan sa-chara resmi belum puleh, Malaysia telah menarek balek larangan perdagangan tukar barang dengan negeri itu. Pemulehan perdagangan antara negeri ini dengan Indonesia ada-lah di-anggap renting kerana pada masa yang lalu perdagangan itu berupa sa-bahagian besar perdagangan luar negeri Malaysia dan lagi perdagangan dengan Indonesia ada kemungkinan bertambah besar.

501. Dengan bertambah nyata peri mustahak-nya perdagangan dengan negeri[2] belok-Timor termasok Soviet Russia, Malaysia telah berchadang hendak membesarkan perdagangan-nya dengan negeri[2] tersebut. Sa-bagai langkah yang mula[2] perundingan untok mengikat satu Perjanjian Perdagangan dengan Soviet Russia telah di-buat pada awal tahun 1967.

Pendaftaran Chap Dagangan dan Jaminhak

502. Pejabat Pendaftaran Chap Dagangan dan Jaminhak ada-lah suatu chawangan dalam Kementerian Perdagangan dan Perusahaan. Tugas-nya ia-lah mendaftarkan chap dagangan dan jaminhak United Kingdom. Sunggoh pun pendaftaran itu di-jalankan pada masa ini di-atas nama tiap[2] wilayah, ia-itu Malaysia Barat, Sabah dan Sarawak untok kemudahan pendudok[2] wilayah masing[2] terutama sa-kali di-wilayah[2] Sabah dan Sarawak yang jauh dari ibu kota, tetapi kesudahan-nya hendak di-adakan juga atoran memberi chap dagangan dan jaminhak yang meliputi seluroh Malaysia dengan chara pendaftaran pusat. Pejabat bagi chawangan Pejabat Pendaftaran itu di-Sarawak sedang di-susun

sa-mula dan peruntokan telah di-buat untok membuka sa-buah pejabat chawangan di-Sabah. Kerja pendaftaran chap dagangan dan jaminhak bagi Sabah dahulu-nya di-jalankan di-Singapura tetapi telah di-pindahkan ka-Kuala Lumpur pada bulan September yang lalu.

503. Pendaftaran chap dagangan memainkan peranan yang penting dalam kegiatan[2] perdagangan dan perusahaan dalam negeri ini dan oleh kerana barang[2] buatan Malaysia sa-makin banyak permohonan[2] meminta di-daftarkan chap dagangan bagi barang[2] keperluan pengguna makin bertambah banyak di-terima daripada pembuat[2] Malaysia. Permohonan[2] daripada luar negeri meminta di-daftarkan chap dagangan bagi barang[2] yang termasok dalam gulongan kimia, perubatan, sains dan jentera maseh lagi di-terima dengan banyak-nya dan, saperti masa yang lalu, jumlah-nya ada-lah melebehi bilangan permohonan[2] yang di-terima daripada warga-negara Malaysia. Pendaftaran jaminhak di-Malaysia hanya mendaftarkan sa-mula jaminhak[2] United Kingdom dan kebanyakan-nya di-minta oleh warga-negara dan sharikat[2] negeri[2] asing dan tuan[2] punya jaminhak itu kebanyakan-nya dari Amerika Sharikat, Great Britain, Jerman dan Jepun.

Pelanchongan

504. Dalam lapangan pelanchongan, usaha Kerajaan di-luar negeri menarek pelanchong[2] datang ka-Malaysia telah berhasil. Pada tahun yang lalu pendapatan daripada pelanchongan telah bertambah sa-banyak 38 peratus dan berjumlah lebeh kurang 22 juta ringgit. Dalam tahun lalu juga, usaha memajukan hotel telah bersunggoh-sunggoh di-jalankan oleh pehak[2] persendirian dan oleh kerana usaha itu bilek[2] hotel untok pelanchong[2] antara bangsa telah bertambah kira[2] 23 peratus—satu bukti yang jelas bahawa pehak persendirian yakin akan kebaikan perusahaan pelanchong pada masa akan datang. Usaha memajukan beberapa projek[2] pelanchongan di-bawah Ranchangan Lima Tahun Malaysia Yang Pertama ada-lah sedang di-uruskan.

505. Oleh kerana Kerajaan sedar bahawa pelanchongan ada-lah satu daripada usaha[2] yang terbaik bagi memperbanyakkan jenis ekonomi negara maka Kerajaan akan terus menggalakkan dan memajukan perusahaan pelanchongan, serta memberi pertolongan dan galakan kapada pehak persendirian yang ada daya utama dalam perusahaan pelanchong. Satu Jawatan-kuasa Kerja Pelanchongan yang terdiri daripada pegawai[2] Kerajaan dan wakil[2] perniagaan pelanchongan tidak lama lagi akan membentangkan shor[2]-nya kapada Kerajaan tentang chara[2] bagaimana perusahaan ini boleh di-majukan lagi.

Yayasan Sukatan dan Darjah

506. Yayasan Sukatan dan Darjah telah di-tubohkan sa-bagai sa-buah perbadanan berkanun dalam suku tahun yang pertama, tahun 1966 di-bawah Kementerian Perdagangan dan Perusahaan. Tugas[2] Yayasan ini ia-lah menyediakan sukatan dan darjah dan menggalakkan penggunaan-nya berhubong dengan barang[2], proses dan kelaziman. Dalam bulan Oktober tahun 1966, Act Sukatan dan Darjah telah di-luluskan oleh Parlimen menjadikan Yayasan itu sa-buah badan berkanun yang berkuasa sendiri.

507. Tugas[2] Yayasan itu ia-lah:

(*a*) Menggalakkan penggunaan sukatan dan darjah dalam lapangan perdagangan dan perusahaan;

(*b*) menghebahkan penggunaan sukatan dan darjah dengan tujuan membaiki lagi mutu barang[2] keluaran Malaysia atau barang[2] yang di-impot ka-Malaysia, sama ada untok kegunaan Malaysia sendiri atau pun untok eksepot;

(*c*) menggalakkan kechekapan perjalanan perusahaan dan pembangunan perusahaan; dan

(*d*) menggalakkan kebajikan orang ramai dan perusahaan, kesihatan dan keselamatan.

508. Sa-orang warga-negara Malaysia telah di-lantek menjadi Pengarah Yayasan itu dalam bulan Disember tahun 1966. Perhubongan telah di-buat dengan negeri[2] Komanwel yang lain dan Pertubohan[2] Sukatan dan Darjah Antara Bangsa untok bertukar[2] penerangan teknik dan meminta negeri[2] dan Pertubohan itu menghadiahkan buku[2] sukatan dan darjah-nya kapada Yayasan itu. Yayasan Sukatan dan Darjah British, India, Australia dan New Zealand telah bermurah hati menghadiahkan beberapa sukatan mereka kapada Yayasan Sukatan dan Darjah Malaysia. Yayasan Sukatan dan Darjah Malaysia sentiasa menerima risalah[2] mengenai sukatan dan darjah dan berita teknikal daripada Pertubohan Sukatan dan Darjah Antarabangsa, Yayasan Sukatan dan Darjah British, Yayasan Sukatan dan Darjah India, Persatuan Sukatan dan Darjah Canada, Persatuan Sukatan dan Darjah Australia, Persatuan Sukatan dan Darjah New Zealand, Persatuan Sukatan dan Darjah Afrika Tengah dan Lembaga Sukatan dan Darjah Afrika Selatan.

509. Deraf yang mula[2] bagi sukatan dan darjah untok topi keselamatan penunggang motosikal dan tali pinggang keledar untok kereta telah di-sediakan pada penghujong tahun 1966. Jawatan-kuasa Kechil Teknik telah di-tubohkan untok mengkaji deraf sukatan dan darjah itu di-jadikan sukatan dan darjah Malaysia. Deraf yang mula[2] bagi sukatan dan darjah untok barang[2] lain telah juga di-sediakan dan apabila pegawai[2] teknik bagi Yayasan Sukatan dan Darjah itu di-lantek kelak, maka Jawatan-kuasa[2] Kechil Teknik akan di-tubohkan untok mengkaji deraf[2] sukatan dan darjah itu di-jadikan sukatan dan darjah Malaysia.

510. Yayasan ini akan mula berjalan dengan sa-chukup-nya dalam tahun 1967 manakala Jawatan-kuasa[2] Sukatan dan Darjah Perusahaan dan Jawatan-kuasa[2] Teknik-nya masing[2] di-tubohkan untok mengendalikan sukatan dan darjah bagi sa-puloh buah kumpulan perusahaan, ia-itu:

(*a*) Perusahaan Bahan[2] dan Kimia;

(*b*) Perusahaan Kain dan Pakaian;

(*c*) Perusahaan Tanaman;

(*d*) Perusahaan Kejuruteraan Letrik;

(*e*) Perusahaan Kejuruteraan Elektronik;

(*f*) Perusahaan Kejuruteraan Jentera;

(*g*) Perusahaan Kejuruteraan Awam dan Bangunan;

(*h*) Perusahaan Barang[2] Keperluan Pengguna;

(*i*) Perusahaan Lombong;

(*j*) Undang[2] Kelaziman.

511. Bahagian Penguji dan Bahagian Merinyu bagi Yayasan Sukatan dan Darjah itu akan di-perkemaskan mengikut kemajuan kerja Jawatan-kuasa Sukatan dan Darjah Perusahaan. Bahagian Penguji itu akan menjalankan ujian bagi memberi "certification mark" dan mengeluarkan lesen untok melekatkan tanda Yayasan Sukatan dan Darjah pada barang[2] menunjokkan barang[2] itu ada-lah mengikut sukatan dan darjah. Bahagian Merinyu akan memereksa chara[2] dan alat[2] yang di-gunakan di-tempat[2] pengeluaran serta memereksa ada-kah barang[2] yang di-keluarkan oleh pembuat[2] yang telah di-beri lesen menandakan tanda sukatan dan darjah itu mengikut sukatan dan darjah. Di-bawah Ranchangan Pembangunan Lima Tahun Malaysia, Yayasan Sukatan dan Darjah akan mengembangkan kegiatan[2]-nya dan memperelokkan lagi ma'mal[2] pengujian yang di-gunakan bagi memberi "certification mark" dan mengawal mutu.

512. Malaysia telah menchapai suatu kejayaan lagi kerana menubohkan Yayasan Sukatan dan Darjah itu. Sesuai betul masa-nya di-tubohkan Yayasan itu kerana Malaysia telah memulakan usaha membangunkan perusahaan[2].

Lembaga Letrik Negara

513. Lembaga Letrik Negara telah menchapai kemajuan[2] yang besar pada tahun lalu.

514. Ranchangan Letrik Haidero Batang Padang, ia-itu ranchangan Letrik Haidero yang terbesar dan terakhir di-bena di-Cameron Highlands, berjalan terus dengan maju-nya. Walau pun keadaan chuacha agak burok dalam beberapa bulan yang lalu, sa-jumlah besar kerja[2] kejuruteraan 'awam, termasok kerja mengorek Terowong Menglang yang sembilan batu panjang-nya itu dan Terowong Woh, telah pun selesai. Kerja memasang alat[2] letrik dan alat jentera telah banyak siap dan boleh-lah di-harap "power station" bawah tanah Wok yang mengandongi set[2] janakuasa 3×50 MW akan dapat di-gunakan pada akhir tahun ini sa-bagaimana yang di-tetapkan.

515. Laporan[2] kajian mengenai kemungkinan melaksanakan Ranchangan Letrik Haidero di-Hulu Sungai Perak telah di-sampaikan kapada Menteri Perdagangan dan Perusahaan oleh Pesurohjaya Tinggi Canada pada 24 haribulan Mei, 1966. Kejian tersebut yang di-jalankan sa-bagai sumbangan Canada kapada Ranchangan Colombo menyatakan bahawa tenaga lebeh kurang 625 MW boleh di-usahakan di-Hulu Sungai Perak dengan tidak memakan banyak belanja dengan membena empang[2] di-Temengor, Bersia dan Kenering. Laporan itu sedang di-timbangkan bersunggoh-sunggoh oleh Lembaga Letrik Negara yang juga menyiasat tentang faedah ranchangan ini untok mengawal banjir[2] di-Perak.

516. Sa-lepas Jurutera[2] Lembaga Letrik Negara membuat taksiran ekonomi mengenai kemungkinan mengusahakan tenaga haidero dari Sungai Sia, Sungai Liang dan Sungai Sempam di-Daerah Raub, sa-buah sharikat penasihat[2] Jepun, yang di-anjorkan oleh Kerajaan Jepun di-bawah ranchangan bantuan khas-nya, telah menyiasat daerah ini dari bulan Mach hingga bulan Mei, 1966 untok mengemukakan satu laporan. Laporan ini telah pun di-terima dan sedang di-kaji oleh Lembaga itu.

517. Sa-lepas Bahagian Letrik Haidero Lembaga itu menjalankan penyiasatan mengenai mengusahakan tenaga haidero dari Sungai Pergau di-Kelantan, "the Snowy Mountains Hydro-Electric Authority", Australia telah meminta supaya ia di-benarkan menilai projek itu bagi membuktikan mustahak-nya di-siasat tapak ranchangan itu dengan halus-nya. Kesudahan-nya satu pasokan penyiasat dari-pada "Authority" itu telah melawat tapak ranchangan tersebut dan satu laporan penyiasatan mereka telah di-terima untok di-kaji.

518. Dengan pertolongan Kerajaan, Lembaga Letrik Negara telah berjaya mendapat pinjaman wang yang ke-tiga dari I.B.R.D. berjumlah 111 juta ringgit. Wang ini akan di-gunakan untok membeli barang[2] yang kena di-bayar dengan wang negeri asing untok kegunaan Pengusahaan Tenaga Tanah Melayu Selatan yang akan mengadakan set janakuasa 50 MW yang ke-tiga di-Woh dan set janakuasa 1.4 MW yang ke-tiga di-Odak untok Ranchangan Letrik Haidero Batang Padang, untok memasang dua set janakuasa wap 30 MW di-Sultan Power Station, Johor Bahru, sa-buah Thermal Power Station yang baharu di-Port Dickson yang mengandongi dua set janakuasa 60 MW (yang pada mula[2]-nya di-ranchangkan untok mengeluarkan tenaga 600 MW) dan projek transmission dari Johor Bahru ka-Kluang dan dari Port Dickson ka-Seremban dan ka-Kuala Lumpur.

519. Berkenaan dengan Thermal Power Station di-Port Dickson, kerja menambak tapak steshen itu telah berjalan dengan baik-nya. Kontrek telah di-beri untok membuat kerja[2] civil, rangka[2] besi dan memasang dua set janakuasa wap 60 MW dan alat[2] yang berkaitan. Tarikh yang di-tetapkan untok mula menggunakan set[2] ini ia-lah pada awal tahun 1969.

520. Di-Thermal Power Station Prai, dua set janakuasa wap 30 MW telah siap di-pasang dan telah berjaya apabila di-uji beberapa kali dan sekarang telah pun mula berjalan.

521. Di-Johor Bahru, kerja[2] memperbesarkan Sultan Ismail Thermal Power Station telah berjalan dengan baik dan kerja memasang set janakuasa wap 30 MW yang pertama hampir siap. Set ini ada-lah di-jangka berjalan dalam bulan Julai tahun ini.

522. Projek[2] transmission untok melengkapi Ranchangan Pengusahaan Tenaga di-Batang Padang dan Prai sedang berjalan. Projek[2] ini akan memberi rangkaian aliran 132 kV (132 kV transmission network) di-bahagian utara pantai barat negeri ini dari Cameron Highlands ka-Alor Star dan mempunyai kabel sambongan dalam laut 33 kV di-antara Power Station Lembaga Letrik Negara di-Prai dengan Power Station Majlis Bandaran Penang di-Glugor, kabel sambongan

66 kV dengan pesawat Sharikat Tenaga Letrik-Haidero Sungai Perak di-Papan, dan kabel sambongan 132 kV dengan rangkaian pusat Lembaga Letrik Negara di-tapak steshen haidero baru di-Woh. Apabila siap rangkaian ini boleh-lah Lembaga Letrik Negara menutup steshen[2] diesel di-Taiping, Butterworth, Alor Star dan Arau. Rangkaian ini akan juga menolog uasaha pembangunan perusahaan di-sekeliling bandar[2] besar di-utara dan membantu menchepatkan ranchangan pembekalan letrik di-luar bandar.

523. Berkenaan dengan pembekalan letrik di-luar bandar, dalam tahun 1966 Kerajaan Persekutuan bersama dengan empat Kerajaan Negeri telah memberi $1,130,017 untok ranchangan pembekalan letrik di-luar bandar yang akan memberi bekalan letrik kapada 6,313 buah rumah dalam 87 buah kampong untok faedah 37,878 orang pendudok luar bendar. Lembaga Letrik Negara telah mencharumkan lebeh kurang $1,460,510 bagi ranchangan[2] ini. Ranchangan[2] ini sedang di-laksanakan dengan bersunggoh-sunggoh.

524. Di-bawah Ranchangan 1967 lembaga berchadang hendak memberi bekalan letrik kapada 4,968 buah rumah di-57 buah kampong untok faedah 29,808 orang pendudok luar bandar dengan belanja sa-banyak $2,827,190. Daripada jumlah ini Kerajaan Persekutuan akan memberi $2,000,000.

KEMENTERIAN PERTAHANAN

Tentera Biasa

GERAKAN TENTERA

525. Dengan tamat-nya konferantasi dari Indonesia, Malaysia tidak-lah lagi menentang pencherobohan dari luar melainkan anchaman daripada saki baki pengganas[2] komiunis yang maseh ada di-kawasan[2] sempadan Malaysia/Thai dan juga bahaya sabversif komiunis di-Malaysia Timor. Sa-hingga sekarang Tentera Darat telah berjaya dalam segala gerakan keselamatan menentang musoh[2] negara. Sa-tengah[2] undang[2] yang di-buat dan di-gunakan dalam masa konferantasi dahulu maseh terpaksa lagi di-pakai pada masa sekarang oleh kerana anchaman dari dalam ini. Kerajaan Thai telah memberi kerjasama yang rapat dengan negara ini bagi menghapuskan saki baki pengganas[2] komiunis di-kawasan[2] sempadan itu.

526. Di-Malaysia Timor anchaman[2] ada-lah dari dua pehak; pertama anchaman dari pertubohan komiunis di-Sarawak dan kedua anchaman dari Tentera National Kalimantan Utara. Langkah[2] bagi memusnahkan anchaman[2] itu sedang di-jalankan dengan hebat-nya. Oleh kerana pasokan[2] Komanwel di-panggil balek maka terpulang-lah kapada Tentera Darat bersama[2] dengan Pasokan Keselamatan yang lain untok memikul beban perjuangan sekarang ini. Kerajaan sangat-lah berhutang budi kapada negara[2] sahabat Malaysia, ia-itu Kerajaan British, Australia dan New Zealand kerana telah menghantar tentera dan kelengkapan.

527. Kerajaan berchita[2] kira-nya semua warganegara Malaysia sedia berkorban dan memberi apa[2] sahaja bantuan, kerjasama dan sokongan semangat kapada

pasokan[2] keselamatan supaya berjaya menjalankan gerakan menentang musoh. Pengorbanan[2] ini ada-lah mustahak sa-hingga anchaman[2] kapada negara ini telah di-hapuskan.

PEMBESARAN

528. Tentera Darat telah berjaya menyempurnakan ranchangan pembesaran-nya bagi tahun yang kedua. Sa-bagaimana di-sebut dahulu ranchangan pembesaran bagi menjamin kemerdekaan, kedaulatan dan kehormatan negara ini tidak dapat di-jalankan dengan chepat. Ada-lah penting pembesaran tentera itu di-laksanakan dengan chara beransor[2]. Ranchangan pembesaran itu ada-lah di-pinda dari sa-masa ka-samasa mengikut keadaan yang berlaku di-dalam di-sekitar Malaysia. Sa-kira-nya keadaan berkehendakkan pertahanan negara di-perkuatkan, maka terpaksa-lah di-perbesarkan Angkatan Tentera supaya negara terpelihara.

529. Dalam bulan November yang lepas, Kerajaan British telah menyerahkan kapada Kerajaan satu lagi Batalion Infanteri Renjer, ia-itu batalion yang ketiga di-tubohkan dan di-lateh oleh Kerajaan British. Batalion ini telah pun menjadi satu daripada pasokan Tentera Biasa. Dalam tahun ini Tentera Darat akan terus memperbesar dan menubohkan pasokan[2] yang perlu bagi melaksanakan tugas[2]-nya di-Malaysia Barat dan Malaysia Timor. Pasokan[2] yang akan di-tubohkan itu akan dapat menambah sa-mula tenaga yang telah menjadi kurang di-sebabkan pasokan[2] Komanwel di-panggil balek dari Malaysia Timor. Marks Tentera Darat di-Malaysia Timor akan di-perbesarkan lagi supaya dapat Markas itu menyempurnakan tugas[2] mengenai gerakan dan pentadbiran bagi semua pasokan di-sana.

TEMPAT[2] KEDIAMAN

530. Ada-lah dasar Kerajaan hendak menyediakan tempat[2] kediaman yang chukup untok ahli[2] Angkatan Tentera dan keluarga mereka dengan sa-berapa segera yang boleh. Perkara mendirikan tempat[2] kediaman bagi ahli[2] Angkatan Tentera yang beristeri ada-lah di-utamakan di-mana[2] yang di-fikirkan mustahak, terutama sa-kali bagi ahli[2] Angkatan Tentera dan keluarga mereka yang sedang berkhidmat di-Malaysia Timor. Tempat[2] kediaman akan juga di-bena lagi di-Malaysia Barat.

RANCHANGAN MENGGANTIKAN PEGAWAI[2] DAGANG DENGAN PEGAWAI[2] MALAYSIA

531. Walau pun Tentera Darat sedang di-perbesarkan dengan chepat-nya, ranchangan menggantikan pegawai[2] dagang dengan pegawai[2] Malaysia dalam Tentera Darat ada-lah berjalan dengan memuaskan hati. Sa-belum akhir tahun ini hampir semua jawatan[2] kanan akan di-pegang oleh pegawai[2] Malaysia sendiri.

KELENGKAPAN

532. Dari sa-masa ka-samasa Tentera Darat mengkaji dasar[2]-nya mengenai alat[2] kelengkapan dan usaha sedang di-jalankan untok memperbekal sa-mula senjata[2] dan alat[2] kelengkapan moden sesuai dengan peranan Tentera Darat bagi memperkokohkan pertahanan Malaysia di-darat. Oleh kerana memandangkan keadaan kewangan sekarang perkara ini ada-lah di-kaji dengan teliti-nya supaya peruntokan wang di-belanjakan dengan chermat dan mendatangkan sa-baik[2] faedah.

TENTERA WATANIAH

533. Pada tahun lepas Tentera Wataniah dan Pasokan Pertahanan Tempatan telah menjalankan tugas[2] mereka dengan chemerlang-nya pada membantu pasokan[2] tentera biasa menjaga keselamatan negeri. Usaha[2] sedang di-buat untok menyamakan darjah Batalion[2] Infanteri Tentera Wataniah dengan Batalion Infanteri Tentera Biasa. Pasokan Pertahanan Tempatan tidak akan di-bubarkan tetapi latehan[2] bagi-nya telah di-kurangkan sa-banyak 50 peratus. Banyak anggota[2] Pasokan Pertahanan Tempatan yang telah di-kerah di-bawah Undang[2] Dzarurat telah di-berhentikan kechuali mereka yang telah di-tugaskan menjaga bangunan[2] penting dan tempat[2] mustahak di-Malaysia Barat dan Malaysia Timor. Kapada mereka yang telah di-berhentikan itu, Kerajaan menguchapkan berbanyak[2] terima kaseh. Mereka akan di-beri sagu hati dan lain[2] pertolongan untok membalas jasa mereka dan menolong mereka hidup sa-chara orang 'awam.

PASOKAN SETIA NEGARA

534. Dengan tamat-nya konferantasi pada akhir tahun 1966 pemuda[2] tiada lagi di-kerah untok latehan tentera. Semua Pusat Latehan Pasokan Setia Negara telah di-tutup. Kapada mereka yang telah di-beri latehan itu Kerajaan menguchapkan berbanyak terima kaseh kerana bekerjasama dan sedia datang berlateh dan di-harap mereka tidak lupa akan latehan yang di-dapati mereka itu dan dengan demikian latehan itu akan dapat di-gunakan pada masa hadapan sa-kira-nya mereka di-panggil berkhidmat sa-mula kelak.

TENTERA LAUT DI-RAJA MALAYSIA

535. Pembesaran Tentera Laut Di-Raja Malaysia telah di-teruskan pada tahun lepas. Jumlah kapal telah bertambah dengan dapat-nya beberapa buah kapal penyapu periok api, kapal peronda dan dua buah kapal pendarat kechil. Dalam tempoh itu juga beberapa buah kapal lama telah tidak di-pakai lagi dan beberapa buah kapal yang lain telah di-kembalikan kapada pehak yang berkuasa yang telah meminjamkan-nya dalam masa konferantasi dahulu.

536. Dengan pasokan[2] Komanwel di-panggil balek sa-telah konferantasi tamat, maka tugas[2] kapal[2] Tentera Laut telah bertambah kerana sekarang kapal[2] itu bertanggong-jawab penoh menjalankan gerakan[2] laut untok mengawal keselamatan di-sempadan perayeran Malaysia yang panjang itu. Sa-lain daripada itu kapal[2] itu ada-lah juga di-gunakan untok menjaga kapal[2] perdagangan dan perahu[2] nelayan daripada lanun[2] yang seringkali merompak di-Selat Melaka.

537. Kerja membuat sa-buah kapal Friget yang baharu sedang di-teruskan dan kapal ini akan siap pada akhir tahun ini atau awal tahun 1968. Ada-lah di-harapkan Tentera Laut akan mendapat beberapa buah kapal peronda yang laju tidak berapa lama lagi. Kerja membena kapal[2] ini ada-lah tergendala sadikit kerana kesulitan teknik.

538. Jawatan Ketua Turus Tentera Laut akan di-pegang oleh pegawai Malaysia pada akhir tahun ini. Sunggoh pun demikian Tentera Laut akan terus bergantong, untok sementara waktu, kapada bantuan dari luar terutama sa-kali pegawai[2] teknik dari Britain, Australia, New Zealand dan India.

TENTERA UDARA DI-RAJA MALAYSIA

539. Semenjak tahun lepas Tentera Udara Di-Raja Malaysia telah terus di-gunakan pada ghalib-nya untok pengangkutan udara membantu pasokan[2] keselamatan di-Malaysia Timor dan di-Malaysia Barat. Dengan tamat-nya konferantasi dan Tentera Udara Komanwel di-panggil balek dari Malaysia Timor, tugas[2] Tentera Udara telah banyak bertambah oleh kerana kena membuat kebanyakan kerja pengangkutan yang dahulu di-buat oleh Tentera Udara Komanwel itu.

540. Tentera Udara terus mengambil peranan penting dalam gerakan memburu pengganas[2] komiunis di-sempadan Negeri Thai dengan Malaysia. Tugas[2]-nya termasok-lah mengangkut ahli[2] tentera dan polis, menggugorkan dan mengang-kut barang[2] bekalan dan kelengkapan untok askar[2] di-barisan hadapan, me-mindahkan orang[2] yang mati dan terchedera, dan menjalankan ronda[2] peninjau dekat pantai bagi membantu Tentera Laut Di-Raja Malaysia. Sa-lain dari itu Tentera Udara telah mengambil bahagian penting membantu gerakan menolong mangsa[2] banjir dengan menggugor dan mengangkut makanan dan perbekalan kapada mereka yang malang itu.

541. Kerja membena padang kapal terbang baharu di-Kuantan sedang berjalan dengan lanchar-nya dan padang itu di-jangka siap untok kegunaan kapal[2] terbang penangkis yang akan tiba dalam bulan Jun tahun ini.

542. Pada tahun lepas Sekolah Latehan Terbang di-Alor Star dan Sekolah Latehan Teknik di-Kinrara terus memainkan peranan yang penting melateh pemandu[2] kapal terbang dan juru[2] teknik bagi Tentera Udara yang sa-makin besar itu.

543. Kapal[2] terbang pengangkutan jenis Caribou yang di-beli tidak berapa lama dahulu itu di-dapati sangat berguna kerana dengan-nya Tentera Udara Di-Raja Malaysia telah dapat menyempurnakan tugas mengangkut yang sa-makin banyak di-Malaysia Timor.

544. Rundingan[2] sedang di-adakan untok membeli empat buat lagi kapal terbang Caribou yang akan di-hantarkan ka-negeri ini pada tahun hadapan dan empat buah lagi untok di-hantarkan ka-negeri ini dalam tahun 1969. Rundingan sedang di-adakan juga untok membeli dua buah kapal terbang pengangkutan jenis Dart Herald untok menokok kapal[2] terbang Dart Herald yang ada sekarang. Kapal[2] terbang ini di-kehendaki supaya Tentera Udara dapat menyempurnakan tang-gong-jawab-nya yang makin bertambah ia-itu mengangkut pasokan[2] tentera, polis dan perbekalan di-antara Malaysia Timor dengan Malaysia Barat.

545. Sa-puloh buah helikopter jenis Sikersky S-61A-4 telah juga di-pesan. Helikopter[2] ini sangat mustahak untok memberi bantuan udara yang di-ke-hendaki oleh Tentera Darat dan helikopter[2] ini akan di-gunakan di-Malaysia Barat dan Malaysia Timor.

546. Sa-buah Markas Taktik Udara yang baharu sedang di-tubohkan bagi memerentah dan mengawal semua pengkalan[2] Tentera Udara di-Malaysia Timor dan Malaysia Barat.

PENTADBIRAN

547. Pentadbiran Angkatan Tentera Malaysia ada-lah berjalan dengan memuaskan hati. Ada-lah menjadi dasar Kementerian ini hendak memberi kemudahan yang chukup kapada Angkatan Tentera saperti bangunan[2] dan pejabat[2] tentera. Bangunan Kementerian Pertahanan yang baharu telah di-bena dan telah di-buka oleh Perdana Menteri pada 6hb April yang lalu.

548. Perkhidmatan Perubatan Angkatan Tentera terus di-perluaskan lagi supaya ia boleh menyempurnakan keperluan Angkatan Tentera yang telah di-perbesarkan itu. Dalam tahun 1966 pegawai[2] perubatan tentera dan kakitangan[2] rawatan telah memberi pertolongan chemas, merawat di-kelinik[2] dan memindahkan orang[2] sakit daripada tempat[2] yang berjauhan. Sa-lain dari itu mereka telah membantu perkhidmatan[2] perubatan 'awam dengan chara berkhidmat sa-paroh masa di-rumah[2] sakit yang berhampiran dengan pasokan[2] mereka. Bantuan saperti ini akan di-jalankan juga dalam tahun 1967.

549. Oleh kerana doktor tentera sangat kurang pada masa ini, maka mustahaklah juga lagi menggunakan doktor[2] Perkhidmatan Negara sa-hingga Angkatan Tentera dapat mengadakan doktor[2]-nya sendiri.

BANTUAN PERTAHANAN

550. Kerajaan sangat[2] berhutang budi kapada Pasokan[2] Komanwel United Kingdom, Australia dan New Zealand atas bantuan-nya. Kerajaan juga menguchapkan berbanyak terima kaseh kapada Kerajaan[2] United Kingdom, Australia dan New Zealand, Canada dan Amerika Sharikat kerana telah memberi bantuan pertahanan dan pertolongan tentera dalam usaha memperbesarkan Angkatan Tentera Malaysia. Kerajaan yakin bahawa bantuan akan di-perolehi lagi daripada negara[2] sahabat, jika di-kehendaki, untok pertahanan pada masa hadapan.

BANTUAN KAPADA ORANG RAMAI

551. Sa-lain daripada menjalankan tugas[2] mempertahankan negara, Angkatan Tentera juga telah memberi pertolongan kapada orang ramai dalam masa dzarurat saperti pada masa banjir besar baharu[2] ini.

552. Askar[2] Melayu Di-Raja dan pasokan[2] Renjer Malaysia telah mengambil bahagian bersama[2] memindahkan mangsa[2] banjir dan menyampaikan barang[2] makanan kapada orang[2] kampong yang terlantar oleh banjir di-Kelantan, Trengganu dan Perak. Tentera Udara Di-Raja Malaysia telah menjalankan peranan penting dalam gerakan itu dengan menggugorkan dan mengangkut bekalan dan barang[2] kelengkapan yang mustahak.

553. Pehak Tentera Inggeris telah memberi bantuan yang besar dengan perchuma dalam gerakan tersebut dan Kerajaan Malaysia ada-lah sangat berhutang budi kapada mereka atas bantuan itu.

554. Angkatan Tentera juga telah berkhidmat dalam bidang pembangunan negara dengan membena jalan[2] raya, lapangan[2] terbang dan lain[2] kemudahan bagi kegunaan orang ramai di-Malaysia Timor. Empat batang jalan raya tiap[2]

satu-nya 12 batu panjang, telah di-bena oleh mereka di-sana. Sa-lain daripada itu mereka juga telah membena empat buah padang kapalterbang, beberapa buah jambatan dan titi[2] jalan kaki, jalan[2] jeep, tempat[2] bekalan ayer dan padang[2] permainan dan membantu membaiki masjid[2]. Di-Malaysia Barat Angkatan Tentera telah juga berkhidmat dengan membena beberapa banyak jambatan dan titi jalan kaki yang sa-tengah-nya antara 400 dengan 600 kaki panjang-nya.

KEMENTERIAN PERTANIAN DAN SHARIKAT KERJASAMA

Bahagian Pertanian

555. Banyak kemajuan telah terchapai dalam hampir[2] semua lapangan memajukan pertanian di-Malaysia. Usaha memaju dan menambahkan kegunaan hasil[2] pertanian yang ada sekarang bersama[2] dengan usaha menggalakkan petani[2] menanam berbagai[2] jenis tanaman telah memberi kesan kapada keadaan masharakat dan ekonomi luar bandar. Dalam tahun 1966 Ranchangan Pembangunan Malaysia Yang Pertama telah di-lancharkan. Dalam Ranchangan ini peruntokan wang bagi pertanian ada-lah lebeh daripada jumlah peruntokan wang bagi-nya dalam Ranchangan Pembangunan Lima Tahun Yang Kedua. Dalam Ranchangan Pembangunan Malaysia Yang Pertama perkara yang lebeh di-utamakan ia-lah penyelidekan dan pendidekan pertanian.

556. Kejayaan yang besar sa-kali terchapai dalam usaha memajukan pertanian dalam tahun 1966 ia-lah menanam padi Ria, ia-itu suatu jenis beneh baharu yang boleh mengeluarkan hasil sa-banyak 1,200 gantang sa-ekar. Pengeluaran hasil sa-banyak ini ia-lah tiga kali lebeh daripada pengeluaran pukul rata negara. Kejayaan dalam usaha menchari beneh padi yang lebeh baik dan menanam padi ini di-jangka akan meninggikan lagi taraf ekonomi penanam[2] padi yang 95 peratus daripada-nya ada-lah Bumiputera. Apabila padi jenis baharu ini di-tanam seluroh Malaysia, mungkin negara ini dapat mengeluarkan beras chukup untok kegunaan-nya sendiri di-masa[2] yang akan datang.

557. Dalam tahun 1966, pengeluaran beras telah bertambah banyak terutama sa-kali kerana kemajuan besar yang telah di-chapai dalam ranchangan menanam padi dua kali sa-tahun. Dalam tahun 1966 di-Malaysia Barat kawasan yang di-tanam dua kali sa-tahun telah bertambah luas menjadi 106,000 ekar ia-itu kawasan yang paling luas di-tanam dua kali sa-tahun dalam masa[2] yang lalu.

558. Kejayaan[2] yang terchapai dalam penyelidekan dan pengeluaran padi telah menjadi kurang kerana chuacha burok yang mendatangkan benchana banjir tiga tahun berturut[2]. Kerosakan kapada tanaman belum lagi dapat di-nilaikan semua-nya, tetapi ada-lah di-jangka amat banyak. Kementerian Pertanian dan Sharikat Kerjasama bersama[2] dengan lain[2] Kementerian sedang berusaha dengan segala daya-upaya untok memulehkan kehidupan peladang[2] yang di-timpa malapetaka ini.

559. Kemajuan besar telah juga terchapai oleh Lembaga Kemajuan Tanah Persekutuan, pehak ladang[2] dan pekebun[2] kechil dalam usaha mereka memaju-kan kelapa sawit. Dalam tahun 1965, luas kawasan yang di-tanam dengan kelapa

sawit ia-lah 208,000 ekar. Masa ini luas-nya di-anggarkan 274,000 ekar, 5,700 ekar daripada-nya ada-lah kepunyaan pekebun[2] kechil dan terletak dalam 8 buah Negeri di-Malaysia Barat.

560. Kejayaan yang menggalakkan juga di-chapai dalam Sekim Pemulehan dan Penanaman Sa-mula Kelapa. Daripada lima kawasan yang Sekim ini di-jalankan, dua daripada-nya telah di-mulakan dalam tahun 1966. Lebeh kurang 5,525 ekar atau 50 peratus daripada luas kawasan yang di-chadangkan telah di-pulehkan atau di-tanam sa-mula pada tahun lalu, berbanding dengan 5,142 ekar atau 43.6 peratus dalam tahun 1965.

561. Usaha menanam tanaman[2] jangka pendek saperti pisang atau nanas sa-bagai sa-bahagian daripada Sekim ini telah dapat mendatangkan hasil yang baik. Pekebun[2] kechil yang menyertai Sekim ini mendapat pendapatan tambahan sa-banyak $400 hingga $500 sa-ekar pada sa-tahun.

562. Tahun 1966 ia-lah satu tahun yang amat sibok dan berjaya bagi Bahagian Pertanian dalam lapangan penyelidekan pertanian, lanjutan dan pendidekan. Satu Unit Penyelidekan Padi telah di-tubohkan dan sekarang sedang berjalan dengan baik dan di-uruskan oleh pakar[2] sain Malaysia. Tugas Unit ini ia-lah untok menambahkan pengeluaran beras dengan menggunakan teknik baharu.

563. Semua kerja[2] mustahak dalam penyelidekan padi ada-lah kerja[2] yang berjalan terus-menerus. Projek[2] ini termasok-lah usaha menchari dan memileh jenis[2] beneh yang banyak buah-nya dan yang kuat menentang penyakit dan musoh, suka kapada baja dan boleh di-tanam dua kali sa-tahun di-tempat[2] yang keadaan tanah dan ayer-nya berbedza. Lebeh banyak lagi usaha akan di-jalan-kan supaya padi jenis Malinja dan Mahsuri bertambah kuat menentang penyakit merah. Dan juga oleh kerana padi Ria di-jangka di-tanam dengan banyak-nya dalam satu atau dua tahun lagi maka jenis yang banyak mengeluarkan buah ini mustahak-lah di-selideki dan di-kaji dengan bersunggoh[2] mengenai keadaan kawasan yang sesuai bagi-nya dan keadaan baja yang di-sukai-nya.

564. Dengan bertambah-nya besar dan elok pusat[2] perchubaan padi yang ber-tempat di-Negeri[2] yang banyak menanam padi di-Malaysia Barat dan dengan bertambah-nya lagi kemudahan luar dan ma'amal, maka ranchangan penyelide-kan padi di-jangka akan dapat di-jalankan dengan lebeh sempurna lagi. Kerja[2] yang akan di-jalankan di-pusat[2] padi ini ada-lah:

(i) meneruskan ranchangan kerjasama dengan Pusat Penyelidekan Padi Antara-Bangsa mengenai menchuba/memerhati jenis[2] beneh padi dan mengawal penyakit merah;

(ii) mengkaji pada segi agro/ekonomi usaha hendak menanam di-luar musim padi tanaman jangka pendek pada tanah[2] sawah yang tiada boleh di-tanam padi dua kali sa-tahun supaya tanah[2] itu dapat di-gunakan untok menanam berbagai[2] tanaman mengikut peratoran mengurus ladang yang betul dan sesuai dengan dasar Kerajaan hendak memperbanyakkan jenis tanaman;

(iii) mengkaji dari segi kejuruteraan pertanian mengenai pengeluaran, kerja memproses dan menyimpan padi.

565. Dengan bertambah penting-nya perusahaan kelapa sawit, satu Unit Penyelidekan kelapa sawit telah di-tubohkan untok memperhebatkan lagi kerja[2] penyelidekan. Unit ini sekarang berhubong rapat dengan Lembaga Kemajuan Tanah Persekutuan dalam usaha-nya hendak mengelokkan lagi beneh[2] yang di-dapati di-Kementerian Pertanian dan Sharikat Kerjasama dan Lembaga Kemajuan Tanah Persekutuan, supaya dapat di-adakan jenis[2] pokok yang baik sa-kali dan yang mengeluarkan banyak sa-kali hasil bagi di-tanam pada masa hadapan. Kementerian ini mempunyai jenis beneh kelapa sawit yang terbanyak sa-kali dalam negara ini. Langkah[2] sedang di-ambil untok menambahkan lagi jenis[2] beneh ini dengan memileh dari jenis[2] beneh tempatan dan dengan membawa masok jenis[2] beneh dari luar negeri. Tujuan usaha ini ia-lah hendak mengukoh dan mengembangkan ranchangan pembiakan Kementerian itu supaya di-satu masa kelak dapat-lah di-ada dan di-bahagi[2]kan jenis[2] beneh tanaman yang banyak mengeluarkan buah sa-banyak yang di-perlukan oleh perusahaan ini. Dengan ada-nya kerjasama Lembaga Kemajuan Tanah Persekutuan, maka besar-lah harapan yang beneh[2] tanaman yang banyak mengeluarkan buah dapat di-adakan dengan sa-chukup-nya di-masa hadapan.

566. Sa-bagai satu panduan yang penting kapada peladang[2] kelapa sawit, Kementerian itu telah menyimak sa-mula buku yang bertajok "Oil Palm in Malaysia" dan menerbitkan-nya sa-kali lagi. Kebanyakan daripada makalah[2] dalam buku itu di-tulis oleh pegawai[2] Kementerian itu.

567. Unit Penyelidekan Kelapa Sawit itu akan mengkaji pada segi "nutrition" kelapa sawit yang di-tanam pada beberapa jenis tanah dan di-urus dengan chara[2] yang berlainan. Lebeh banyak ma'alumat yang berguna untok menjadi asas yang lebeh kuat bagi mengetahui hal[2] baja yang di-kehendaki oleh tanaman ini akan di-dapati dengan menyiasat tanah dan menganalisa daun lebeh bersunggoh[2] lagi dan kerja ini akan di-jalankan bersama[2] dengan Lembaga Kemajuan Tanah Persekutuan. Dengan ada-nya penyiasatan[2] ini dan kajian "nutrition" yang di-jalankan di-pusat[2] jabatan itu, maka boleh-lah di-harapkan bahawa shor[2] mengenai jenis baja bagi sa-suatu jenis tanah akan dapat di-beri kapada perusahaan kelapa sawit.

568. Perhatian yang sa-patut-nya akan juga di-beri kapada penyelidekan mengenai kelapa, tebu dan lain[2] tanaman tanah pamah. Usaha mengadakan dan memileh beneh kelapa yang mengeluarkan banyak buah yang di-jalankan dalam beberapa tahun yang lalu di-dua pusat perchubaan kelapa yang besar, ia-itu di-Teluk Anson dan di-Parit Botak, Johor, akan di-teruskan hingga berjaya. Banyak kemajuan telah di-chapai dalam menchuba jenis[2] baja di-pusat tanah pasir Sungai Baging, Pahang.

569. Kerja[2] permulaan dalam usaha memileh jenis[2] tebu dari jenis[2] tempatan dan luar negeri telah berjaya. Beberapa jenis yang boleh di-harapkan telah di-dapati. Tiga jenis beneh tebu, tiap[2] satu-nya boleh mengeluarkan lebeh daripada 50 tan tebu satu ekar dan mengandongi gula sa-banyak 12 peratus, akan di-chuba dengan menanam lebeh banyak lagi pada tanah dan dalam iklim yang berlainan.

570. Satu pasokan pakar[2] dari Pertubohan Makanan dan Pertanian, Bangsa[2] Bersatu telah selesai menjalankan satu penyiasatan mengenai menanam tanaman[2]

saperti sayor²an, buah²an dan sa-bagai-nya yang mengeluarkan hasil dengan lebeh banyak lagi. Laporan pasokan itu akan di-kaji dengan teliti kerana dasar dan ranchangan mengenaï pertanian di-masa hadapan akan banyak bersandar kapada laporan itu.

571. Kakitangan dalam Perkhidmatan Memelihara Pokok², Kementerian itu telah di-tambah. Memelihara pokok² ada-lah menjadi satu tanggong-jawab semua negara dan memerlukan kerjasama antara-bangsa. Malaysia ia-lah sa-buah negara ahli yang chergas dalam pertubohan antara-bangsa itu yang di-tubohkan di-bawah naungan Pertubohan Makanan dan Pertanian, Bangsa² Bersatu. Sa-bagai sokongan kapada pergerakan antara-bangsa itu, Malaysia telah menjadi tuan rumah kapada Sidang Ke-enam Meshuarat Memelihara Pokok² anjoran Pertubohan Makanan dan Pertanian itu yang telah di-adakan di-Kuala Lumpur dari 27hb Mach hingga 3hb April tahun ini.

572. Untok menjalankan dengan lebeh chepat lagi ranchangan Kerajaan hendak menanam berbagai² jenis tanaman, negara ini memerlukan peta² jenis tanah. Dalam lapangan tinjauan terator tanah (schematic reconnaissance soil survey), 28 juta ekar tanah daripada jumlah 31.5 juta ekar tanah di-Malaysia Barat telah di-sukat. Ada-lah di-jangkakan yang semua kawasan Malaysia Barat akan selesai di-sukat dalam tahun 1967. Kajian lengkap jenis tanah (detail soil survey) akan di-jalankan untok membuat taksiran dengan lebeh tepat lagi tentang kemungkinan pertanian pada berbagai² jenis tanah.

573. Lain² projek yang sama penting-nya dalam usaha hendak menanam berbagai² jenis tanaman dan yang sedang di-jalankan ia-lah menyelidek tanah gambut, mengkaji bersunggoh² lagi kemungkinan ekonomi menanam tebu dan menanam tanaman² jangka pendek dan makanan binatang. Di-masa ini pengetahuan teknik dan pengalaman mengenaï mengguna tanah gambut untok di-tanam dengan tanaman² lain daripada nenas maseh kurang. Hasil² yang di-dapati daripada perchubaan menanam jagong dan lain² tanaman pada tanah gambut yang di-jalankan di-dua buah pusat penyelidekan di-Selangor ada-lah menggalakkan.

574. Kerja yang akan di-jalankan sa-lepas ini dalam mengkaji jenis² tanah ia-lah mengkaji jenis² tanah sa-chara kasar di-kawasan² yang telah maju dan yang belum maju mengikut daerah. Dalam kawasan yang telah maju, kajian sa-chara kasar akan di-jalankan jika masaelah pengeluaran mustahak di-selesaikan dahulu, mithal-nya, di-dataran tanah sawah di-Kedah. Kajian² ini akan berguna dalam usaha melaksanakan Sungai Muda, terutama sa-kali bagi menetapkan chukai tanah dan chukai ayer serta membahagi²kan ayer. Ranchangan² telah juga di-buat untok mengkaji sa-chara kasar jenis² tanah dalam kawasan yang belum maju di-Selatan, Tengah dan Utara Johor untok membuat taksiran dengan lebeh tepat lagi chorak kegunaan tanah negara di-masa hadapan bagi pertanian, perhutanan, perlombongan dan lain² tujuan pembangunan. Bersama² dengan usaha mengkaji sa-chara kasar jenis tanah ini, kerja² permulaan bagi mengkaji kegunaan tanah bagi seluroh negara telah di-jalankan untok mengkaji kemungkinan tenaga 'alam (natural resources) dan menggunakan kemungkinan² itu dengan mengikut dasar memelihara yang baik.

575. Dalam lapangan penyiasatan agronomi, perchubaan baja dan penyiasatan mengenai kehendak nutrition padi telah banyak di-jalankan di-pusat[2] perchubaan dan di-tanah[2] peladang dengan tujuan hendak mengadakan champoran baja padi yang murah dan baik sa-kali untok mendapat pengeluaran yang banyak sa-kali. Perchubaan[2] baharu telah juga di-jalankan mengenai baja yang di-sukai oleh padi Ria kerana padi jenis baharu ini berkehendakkan baja yang baik dengan banyak-nya.

576. Ranchangan Malaysia Yang Pertama ada-lah juga mengandongi peruntokan bagi melateh kakitangan dalam semua perengkat supaya kerja memajukan pertanian dapat di-jalankan dengan lebeh sempurna. Berkenaan dengan pelajaran pertanian, lebeh banyak lagi biasiswa pada perengkat universiti dan maktab telah di-adakan untok lima tahun ia-itu tempoh Ranchangan itu. Jumlah yang di-chadangkan ia-lah 30 biasiswa bagi latehan di-universiti dan 60 biasiswa bagi latehan di-maktab pada tiap[2] tahun.

577. Ranchangan untok memperbesarkan Sekolah Pertanian yang ada sekarang ini dan membena sekolah[2] baharu di-bawah Ranchangan Malaysia Yang Pertama telah juga di-sediakan. Peruntokan wang telah di-buat untok memperbesarkan dua buah sekolah yang ada sekarang ini dan untok membena empat buah sekolah baharu, ia-itu sa-buah di-Johor, sa-buah di-Trengganu, sa-buah di-Perak dan sa-buah di-Kedah. Tiap[2] sa-buah dari enam buah Sekolah itu apabila siap kelak akan dapat mengadakan tempat untok 300 orang penuntut.

578. Ada juga ranchangan untok peladang[2] dalam ranchangan pelajaran pertanian Kementerian ini. Permintaan[2] menjalani latehan daripada peladang[2] dan pemuda[2] di-luar bandar amat banyak dan menggalakkan. Pusat latehan pertanian luar bandar yang terletak di-serata Malaysia Barat yang berjumlah 19 buah semua-nya telah mengadakan 226 kursus latehan untok 4,488 pelateh peladang dalam tahun 1966—ia-itu lebeh 30 kursus dan 750 pelateh dari jumlah bagi ranchangan dalam tahun 1965.

579. Dalam usaha hendak memajukan pertanian di-masa hadapan, peladang[2] yang terus bertanggong-jawab mengenai pengeluaran pertanian, mesti-lah memainkan peranan yang lebeh penting. Mereka dapat membuat demikian dengan chara bekerjasama, dan bagi maksud ini-lah maka Undang[2] Persatuan Peladang telah di-bawa ka-dalam Parlimen dan di-luluskan dalam meshuarat yang lalu. Ini-lah Undang[2] yang pertama kali-nya di-adakan dalam sejarah negara ini bagi menubohkan satu badan yang mewakili kepentingan peladang[2], dan menyatukan perkhidmatan[2] yang di-perlukan oleh peladang[2] saperti perkhidmatan lanjutan, pinjaman, pemasaran, bekalan dan pengurusan ladang. Ada-lah di-harapkan bahawa apabila Undang[2] ini di-jalankan, kemajuan dalam usaha memajukan pertanian terutama sa-kali mengenai pertanian pekebun[2] kechil, akan bertambah chepat.

580. Kajian[2] pengurusan ladang dan projek[2] persatuan peladang ada-lah memainkan peranan yang bertambah[2] penting dalam usaha mengembangkan pengetahuan pertanian. Projek[2] ini ada kena-mengena dengan usaha hendak menyelesaikan masaelah[2] pertanian yang menyebabkan pendapatan petani[2] rendah. Satu penyiasatan mengenai keadaan socia-ekonomi petani[2] di-kawasan

Projek Sungai Muda telah sempurna di-jalankan supaya Kerajaan dapat menerangkan kapada mereka faedah[2] menanam padi dua kali sa-tahun dalam kawasan itu.

581. Satu siasatan ladang yang lengkap berkenaan dengan 10 projek perchubaan persatuan peladang[2] telah siap di-jalankan dalam tahun 1966. Tujuan siasatan peranchangan ladang ini ia-lah untok mengetahui dengan lebeh jelas lagi taraf dan latar belakang ekonomi sa-kurang[2]-nya 10,000 keluarga peladang[2] dan untok mendapat keterangan[2] dan ma'alumat yang boleh di-gunakan untok meranchang, melaksana dan menilaikan dengan lebeh tepat lagi ranchangan[2] pembangunan.

582. Satu perkhidmatan lanjutan pertanian yang kukoh dan baik susunan-nya ada-lah mustahak bagi mendapat lebeh banyak lagi hasil pertanian. Satu kursus latehan dalam perkhidmatan mengenai kerja[2] lanjutan telah di-adakan di-Kuala Trengganu untok pegawai[2] lanjutan dari Trengganu dan Kelantan. Kursus[2] sa-umpama itu telah di-ranchangkan untok pegawai[2] di-negeri[2] lain. Dengan kerjasama Pertubohan Makanan dan Pertanian, Bangsa[2] Bersatu, Kementerian ini telah mengadakan juga kursus latehan dalam perkhidmatan kebangsaan di-Maktab Pertanian untok pegawai[2] lanjutan dari seluroh Malaysia.

Bahagian Parit dan Taliayer

583. Pada penghujong tahun pertama Ranchangan Malaysia Yang Pertama, Bahagian Parit dan Taliayer telah melaksanakan 9 ranchangan parit di-Malaysia Barat dan banyak kerja telah di-jalankan pada melaksanakan 21 ranchangan lain dan kerja[2] ini akan di-teruskan tahun ini. Dua puloh tiga ribu lapan ratus ekar ladang getah dan kelapa telah mendapat faedah dari ranchangan[2] ini. Berkenaan dengan taliayer, 38 ranchangan telah di-laksanakan dalam tahun 1966. Oleh yang demikian 13,560 ekar tanah bendang telah mendapat kemudahan taliayer dan 7,470 ekar tanah paya telah di-buka untok di-tanam padi. Dalam pada itu 11,500 ekar tanah telah mendapat kemudahan[2] taliayer untok menanam padi dua kali sa-tahun.

584. Di-Sabah, 10 ranchangan taliayer telah di-laksanakan untok memberi kemudahan[2] taliayer kapada 1,000 ekar tanah padi dan 900 ekar tanah baharu telah di-buka untok di-tanam padi. Enam ribu ekar ladang kelapa sawit telah juga mendapat kemudahan[2] parit.

585. Di-Sarawak, lebeh kurang 9,000 ekar tanah kelapa telah mendapat kemudahan parit.

586. Dalam tahun ini, lebeh dari $65 juta akan di-belanja di-Malaysia Barat, $1,350,000 di-Sabah dan $1,370,000 di-Sarawak untok ranchangan[2] parit dan taliayer. Di-antara projek[2] di-Malaysia Barat itu termasok-lah kerja[2] tambahan untok 21 ranchangan parit dan menjalankan satu ranchangan baharu yang akan memberi faedah kapada 66,480 ekar tanah kelapa dan getah. Bagi taliayer pula, ada 20 ranchangan tambahan dan 3 ranchangan baharu untok memberi kemudahan[2] bagi menanam padi dua kali sa-tahun pada tanah sa-luas 44,750 ekar dan menanam padi sa-kali sa-tahun pada tanah sa-luas 36,820 ekar. Di-antara ranchangan[2] tambahan taliayer yang terbesar sa-kali ia-lah Ranchangan

Taliayer Sungai Muda yang mendapat bantuan kewangan dari Bank Dunia. Kerja sedang di-jalankan untok membena 2 ampangan dan satu terusan bawah tanah dan juga kerja sedang di-jalankan untok membena terusan[2] taliayer untok menanam padi dua kali sa-tahun pada tanah sa-luas 261,500 ekar. Suatu lagi pinjaman sa-banyak $30 juta dari Bank Dunia telah di-rundingkan untok Ranchangan Taliayer Kemubu di-Kelantan bagi menanam padi dua kali sa-tahun pada tanah sa-luas 55,000 ekar. Kerja mengenai projek ini akan di-mulakan tiada lama lagi. Satu lagi ranchangan tambahan yang terbesar ia-lah Ranchangan Taliayer Seluroh Perak, Perengkat IV yang akan membuka 40,000 ekar tanah hutan paya untok di-tanam padi dan 2,000 ekar daripada-nya akan di-buka dalam tahun ini. Di-Kelantan kerja tambahan sedang di-jalankan mengenai Ranchangan Taliayer Lemal, Perengkat III untok tanah sa-luas 2,000 ekar dan kerja menambah juga sedang di-jalankan di-Trengganu mengenai Ranchangan Taliayer Nerus untok sa-luas 1,000 ekar. Ranchangan[2] parit yang terbesar ia-lah kerja menambah di-Rengit, Peserai, Parit Jawa, Sungai Pinggan dan Kesang di-Johor; Sungai Kelambu di-Selangor, Bukit Minyak/Tengah di-Pulau Pinang; serta juga ranchangan[2] di-Sitiawan dan Durian Sebatang di-Perak. Satu ranchangan parit yang terbesar, Semenanjong Bernam Perengkat II, di-jangka akan siap tahun ini.

587. Di-Sabah, tahun ini, kerja menambah mengenai Ranchangan Penempatan Kelapa Sawit Klias akan terus di-jalankan pada tanah baki seluas 2,000 ekar itu. Sa-belas ranchangan taliayer akan di-jalankan, ia-itu ranchangan Bandan, Kudat, Tandik, Kota Belud, Tempasuk, Utara dan Selatan, Kawang[2], Luhan, Bangau[2], Apin[2], Tunggal dan Pantai Kawang. Kerja[2] ini akan menambahkan bekalan ayer kapada 1,000 ekar tanah bendang yang ada sekarang ini dan menjamin bekalan ayer kapada 1,200 ekar tanah bendang baharu.

588. Di-Sarawak, kerja sedang berjalan terus mengenai Ranchangan Parit Kabong Nyabor Perengkat I untok tanah sa-luas 11,500 ekar di-tanam dengan kelapa. Kerja sudah di-mulakan mengenai Ranchangan Parit Mid-Sadong Perengkat I untok tanah sa-luas 2,000 ekar yang di-tanam dengan kelapa dan padi, dan juga mengenai satu ranchangan parit yang kechil di-Loba Balu untok tanah sa-luas 2,000 ekar yang di-tanam dengan kelapa. Semua kerja ini di-jangka akan siap tahun ini. Kerja baharu yang akan di-mulakan tahun ini ia-lah satu projek panduan untok menjamin bekalan ayer kapada Paya Selanyan dan Paya Padang di-kawasan Hilir Sebuti dan membekalkan ayer kapada lebeh kurang 500 ekar tanah kelapa dan padi. Ada-lah juga di-chadangkan hendak memulakan kerja mengenai Ranchangan Parit Kabong Nyabor Perengkat II untok tanah sa-luas 9,000 ekar yang di-tanam dengan kelapa dan kelapa sawit; Ranchangan Mid-Sadong Perengkat II dan III untok tanah sa-luas 2,600 ekar yang di-tanam dengan kelapa dan padi, serta juga kerja mengenai Ranchangan Parit Santubong untok tanah sa-luas 1,200 ekar di-tanam dengan kelapa.

Perkhidmatan Haiwan

589. Dalam tahun lalu Perkhidmatan Haiwan telah berjaya meneruskan kerja[2] yang di-jalankan dalam usaha-nya hendak mengadakan satu perkhidmatan menjaga kesihatan ternakan yang chekap, melateh kakitangan jabatan pada segi

kesihatan, ternakan dan pengeluaran ternakan dan melateh ra'ayat pada segi pengeluaran, memelihara dan mengurus ternakan dan memberi makan, menternak, memileh dan meninggikan mutu ternakan[2] tempatan.

590. Ternakan[2] dalam negeri ini telah terus dapat di-pelihara daripada terkena penyakit ternakan yang merbahaya dan yang menyerang ternakan[2] dalam negara[2] yang berhampiran dengan negeri ini. Kejayaan ini ia-lah, terutama sa-kali-nya, kerana ternakan dan hasil[2] ternakan yang di-bawa masok ka-negeri ini di-pereksa baik[2]. Oleh kerana babi dan ayam bertambah[2] banyak di-keluarkan dalam negeri ini maka kurang-lah banyak-nya binatang[2] itu di-impot dan negeri ini sudah berjaya mengeluarkan daging hampir[2] sama banyak dengan yang di-kehendaki oleh pendudok tempatan.

591. Kerja[2] Pusat Penyelidekan Haiwan untok menyiasat penyakit binatang dan masaelah[2] yang ada kena-mengena dengan-nya maseh berjalan dengan giat-nya. Pengeluaran vaccine[2] untok penyakit[2] ayam, itek dan lembu telah pun bertambah dan chukup bagi memenohi kehendak[2] penternak dan juga untok di-gunakan dalam perkhidmatan suntikan perchuma yang di-jalankan oleh Bahagian ini. Bahagian[2] baharu dalam Pusat Penyelidekan Haiwan itu malang-nya belum dapat berjalan dengan memuaskan oleh kerana kekurangan kakitangan.

592. Penyelidekan ternakan ayam itek yang di-lakukan di-Pusat Penyelidekan dan Ternak Ayam Itek di-Johor Bahru telah pun menghasilkan ma'alumat[2] yang berguna untok meninggikan mutu dan hasil[2] ternakan ayam itek tempatan.

593. Berkenaan dengan penyakit[2] binatang dan ayam itek, perkhidmatan[2] yang di-beri di-beberapa buah Pusat Haiwan dan Pusat Haiwan Kechil yang di-dirikan di-bawah Ranchangan Lima Tahun Yang Kedua itu ada-lah berjalan dengan chekap-nya.

594. Kursus[2] latehan bagi pegawai[2] yang sedang berkhidmat ada-lah terus di-jalankan di-Pusat Latehan Haiwan, Kluang. Pelateh[2] dari Sarawak dan Sabah ada-lah juga di-terima untok kursus[2] ini. Dengan siap-nya bangunan baharu yang telah pun di-resmikan pembukaan-nya dalam bulan Ogos, 1966 itu, maka ada-lah kemudahan[2] untok menambahkan pelateh[2] itu. Walau bagaimana pun, kekurangan kakitangan ada-lah satu perkara mustahak yang juga mengganggu kemajuan berthabit dengan hal ini.

595. Latehan[2] bagi attendan[2] haiwan telah pun di-mulakan di-Pusat Latehan Ayer Kroh, Melaka. Ada-lah menjadi dasar perkhidmatan ini hendak memberi latehan kapada semua attendan[2] haiwan dalam negeri ini sa-belum Pusat itu di-gunakan untok melateh ra'ayat. Kerajaan Negeri Johor telah juga menubohkan sa-buah Pusat Latehan untok ra'ayat. Dengan ada-nya sa-buah Pusat Latehan sa-umpama ini maka kurang-lah ramai orang[2] yang hendak di-latehkan di-Ayer Kroh.

596. Sa-buah Pusat Latehan Ternakan Ayam Itek telah siap di-bena di-Cheras dalam tahun lalu dan sekarang ini sedang berjalan dengan baik. Oleh hal yang demikian Perkhidmatan ini telah dapat memindahkan segala kemudahan[2]-nya

di-Port Swettenham ka-Pusat baharu ini. Permintaan[2] masok berlateh dalam Pusat ini sa-makin bertambah dan mungkin mustahak di-timbangkan perkara menubohkan sa-buah lagi Pusat di-sabelah utara Malaysia Barat.

597. Banyak kerja[2] yang telah di-jalankan dalam menggunakan permanian beradas kapada babi[2], terutama-nya di-Melaka dan Pulau Pinang. Dengan yang demikian babi[2] jantan yang di-impot ka-negeri ini dapat-lah di-gunakan dengan lebeh berfaedah. Latehan bagi pegawai[2] di-dalam urusan permanian beradas ada-lah di-jalankan di-Pusat Permanian Beradas di-Seremban. Ada-lah di-harapkan bahawa apabila permanian beradas di-gunakan dengan lebeh banyak lagi kapada babi dan lembu kerbau maka pengeluaran jenis ternakan yang baik itu akan bertambah baik lagi.

598. Sa-bagaimana yang di-sebut terlebeh dahulu, kemudahan[2] telah di-maju-kan lagi dalam beberapa buah Pusat Ternakan Persekutuan terutama-nya di-Pusat Besar Ternakan Haiwan. Di-Pusat Besar ini ada 20 ekor lembu yang telah di-impot dari Australia dan kajian[2] penyelidekan sedang di-jalankan untok mengetahui sama ada lembu[2] ini boleh di-sesuaikan dengan keadaan di-dalam negeri ini. Satu perkara yang penting dalam Ranchangan Pembangunan Lima Tahun Yang Kedua ia-lah ranchangan pawah yang berbagai[2] jenis itu. Ranchangan[2] itu terus-menerus di-jalankan dengan membahagi[2]kan binatang[2] ternakan mengikut kumpulan. Ranchangan itu telah di-sambut baik oleh penternak[2] yang berkenaan dan kemajuan di-dalam pengeluaran anak[2] binatang ini berjalan dengan memuaskan.

599. Pusat[2] pengeluaran susu di-Batu Arang, Selangor dan Pantai, Negri Sembilan telah siap dan berjalan dengan sempurna semenjak tahun lalu. Susu[2] yang di-keluarkan di-pusat[2] ini telah menjadi kegemaran orang ramai di-Kuala Lumpur dan Negri Sembilan. Ini-lah chontoh susu yang pertama sa-kali di-keluarkan oleh pusat pengeluaran susu anjoran Kerajaan mengikut chara sharikat kerjasama dalam negeri ini.

600. Apabila Ranchangan Malaysia Yang Pertama di-mulakan peruntokan tambahan telah di-beri kapada beberapa buah negeri bagi menjalankan ranchangan[2] yang telah di-luluskan. Dengan tujuan hendak meninggikan lagi darjah pemereksaan daging dalam negeri ini, Bahagian ini dengan bantuan Kerajaan Denmark telah menjalankan satu penyiasatan dalam bulan November 1966 untok mengetahui sama ada ranchangan ini patut di-jalankan atau tiada. Ada-lah di-harapkan bahawa tiada lama lagi kerja[2] bagi membena sa-buah rumah sembeleh yang baharu dapat di-mulakan di-Kuala Lumpur bagi kegunaan seluroh negeri Selangor. Bahagian ini juga berchadang hendak menubohkan satu pejabat yang tegoh dan chekap bagi menggunakan keluaran[2] sambilan dari-pada rumah[2] sembeleh itu.

601. Sa-lain daripada kerja[2] yang tersebut maka kerja[2] menyelenggarakan perkhidmatan kesihatan binatang ternakan dan memajukan lagi perusahaan[2] pengeluaran susu, daging kerbau, lembu, kambing, babi dan ayam itek, memberi pelajaran kapada orang ramai supaya chara[2] memelihara ternakan dapat di-elokkan lagi dan melateh ahli[2] teknik supaya menjadi pakar dalam lapangan pengeluaran binatang ada-lah juga menjadi tugas besar Perkhidmatan Haiwan pada 'am-nya.

KEMAJUAN KERJASAMA

602. Kerajaan telah terus menggalakkan kemajuan dan perkembangan Gerakan Kerjasama dan telah mengakuï-nya sa-bagai satu alat yang sangat baik untok meninggikan lagi taraf ekonomi pendudok[2] di-luar bandar. Ranchangan Malaysia Yang Pertama akan mengukoh, mengembang dan memperhebatkan lagi kegiatan[2] Sharikat Kerjasama dan sa-lain daripada itu akan menjalankan beberapa projek kerjasama yang baharu dengan tujuan hendak memberi kema'amoran kapada pendudok[2] luar bandar.

603. Ranchangan mengukoh dan mengemaskan Gerakan Kerjasama yang di-lancharkan dalam tahun 1963 telah mula mengeluarkan hasil[2]-nya. Sharikat[2] yang tiada bergerak telah pun di-bubarkan dan pegawai[2] dari Bahagian Kemajuan Kerjasama dapat-lah sekarang ini menumpukan masa dan perhatian mereka kapada sharikat[2] yang lebeh berguna.

604. Dalam tahun 1967 Bahagian ini akan menumpukan perhatian-nya kapada kerja mengumpulkan sharikat[2] kerjasama yang kechil[2] itu supaya di-jadikan sharikat[2] kerjasama serba-guna yang besar. Sharikat[2] baharu yang hendak di-tubohkan di-luar bandar akan di-hadkan kapada jenis serba-guna sahaja. Sharikat[2] yang baharu ini akan menjadi sharikat[2] yang lebeh besar dan banyak guna-nya serta boleh mengambil pengurus yang chekap bagi menjaminkan kejayaan sharikat di-dalam perniagaan-nya.

605. Dalam tahun lalu, sharikat[2] kerjasama dalam negeri ini menambahkan lagi wang kumpulan mereka hingga jadi lebeh dari $250 juta. Sharikat[2] ini telah memberi pinjaman wang kapada ahli[2]-nya sebanyak lebeh kurang $80 juta. Dalam kawasan luar bandar pinjaman[2] telah di-beri untok menanam padi, mengilang dan menjual padi, membeli alat[2] pertanian dan perikanan, membeli dan menebus tanah dan membena dan membaiki rumah[2]. Dalam kawasan bandar pula, bantuan[2] telah di-beri kapada ahli[2]-nya untok membeli rumah[2] dan perbelanjaan pelajaran.

606. Puncha utama bagi sharikat[2] kerjasama di-luar bandar mendapat pinjaman[2] wang Kerajaan ia-lah melaluï Kumpulan Wang Pinjaman Kerjasama (The Co-operative Credit Trust Fund) yang mempunyaï jumlah wang sa-banyak $16.6 juta. Sa-hingga akhir tahun 1966 sharikat[2] kerjasama telah menerima sa-banyak lebeh kurang $14 juta melaluï kumpulan wang ini bagi kerja[2] menanam padi, menjual padi, membeli alat[2] menangkap ikan, pengangkutan di-luar bandar, menjual dan memproses kopi, menternak ayam dan itek, membeli kilang[2] ayer batu dan menanam padi sa-chara kerjasama.

607. Sharikat[2] Kerjasama di-kawasan bandar mempunyaï harta lebeh dari $175 juta. Pinjaman[2] yang di-keluarkan oleh Sharikat[2] Jimat Chermat dan Pinjaman dari kumpulan wang mereka kapada ahli[2]-nya dalam tahun 1966 berjumlah lebeh dari $65 juta. Sharikat Insuran Kerjasama Malaysia semenjak di-tubohkan-nya telah mengeluarkan lebeh kurang 48,000 polisi insuran nyawa yang berharga lebeh dari $188 juta. Sharikat[2] Kerjasama Perumahan telah terus maju dan bertambah besar. Sharikat Kerjasama Perumahan Pegawai[2] Kerajaan Malaya, mithalan-nya, telah membena 1,200 buah rumah di-Sungai Way, 900

buah rumah di-Johor dan 400 buah rumah di-Pulau Pinang. Ranchangan[2] sedang juga di-susun untok membena rumah[2] di-Ipoh dan di-Kuantan. Satu lagi kejayaan sharikat[2] di-bandar ia-lah menuboh sa-buah perusahaan penchetakan yang memakan belanja lebeh dari $300,000 bagi Sharikat Penchetakan Kerjasama Tanggongan Berhad (The Co-operative Printing Press Society Limited).

608. Ranchangan Malaysia Yang Pertama 1966-1970 telah membuat satu peruntokan sa-banyak $1.5 juta sa-bagai bantuan terus kapada Bahagian Kemajuan Kerjasama bagi membeli tanah, membena pejabat dan rumah[2] tempat tinggal dan untok menjalankan projek[2] pembangunan di-Sabah, dan menambah sa-banyak $16.5 juta kapada modal pusingan "Co-operative Credit Trust Fund". Tambahan peruntokan kapada "Trust Fund" itu akan di-gunakan bagi projek[2] pinjaman saperti pinjaman padi kuncha, menjual padi, pengangkutan di-luar bandar, membeli alat[2] pertanian dan menangkap ikan, memajukan kilang[2] padi yang kechil[2], modal bagi sharikat[2] kerjasama serba-guna, sharikat kedai kerjasama kampong dan menanam padi sa-chara kerjasama. Oleh yang demikian peruntokan[2] bagi projek[2] tersebut telah di-tambah banyak-nya dari $13.204 juta di-bawah Ranchangan Lima Tahun Yang Kedua menjadi $29.704 juta dalam Ranchangan Malaysia Yang Pertama.

609. Supaya Gerakan Kerjasama dapat di-kukohkan dan di-susun sa-mula, serta juga ranchangan[2] dan projek kerjasama dapat di-jalankan dengan sempurna, usaha[2] telah di-jalankan dengan lebeh giat lagi untok memberi pelajaran kerjasama dan menyediakan kemudahan[2] untok berlateh bagi ahli[2] sharikat kerjasama. Oleh yang demikian dapat-lah mereka memahami dasar dan usaha sharikat[2] kerjasama. Ada-lah menjadi harapan Kerajaan yang gerakan kerjasama dalam negeri ini akan menjadi satu gerakan yang sentiasa bergerak maju dan berguna.

Bahagian Perikanan

610. Ada-lah satu 'alamat baik bahawa dalam tahun 1966, tahun pertama Ranchangan Pembangunan Malaysia Yang Pertama, pengeluaran ikan laut negeri[2] di-Tanah Melayu telah bertambah banyak menjadi 235,927 tan. Pengeluaran ini yang berharga $205,672,000 ada-lah lebeh sa-banyak 18.9 peratus dari pengeluaran dalam tahun 1965. Kejayaan ini amat-lah nyata lebeh[2] lagi apabila di-ingatkan bahawa negeri[2] yang banyak mengeluarkan ikan saperti Pulau Pinang, Perak dan Kedah telah mengalami beberapa gangguan yang besar dalam perusahaan perikanan mereka sa-hari[2] kerana perselisehan faham mengenai pukat[2] tunda. Sunggoh pun keadaan ini telah banyak berubah menjadi baik pada penghujong tahun tetapi Kerajaan kena-lah sentiasa mengawal supaya tiada berlaku kesalahan chara menangkap ikan yang akan menimbulkan sa-mula pertelengkahan antara nelayan[2] tepi pantai dengan nelayan[2] pukat tunda. Walau bagaimana pun di-negeri[2] lain yang ada hanya sadikit sahaja bantahan terhadap teknik baharu menangkap ikan itu, chara pukat tunda itu telah pada 'am-nya di-gunakan.

611. Sa-bagaimana yang di-jangka, sa-makin banyak perahu[2] nelayan sekarang ini di-pasang dengan enjin[2] mototidor diesel. Hal ini boleh-lah di-katakan sa-bagai satu hasil kemajuan yang pesat yang di-chapai dalam usaha menangkap

ikan dengan pukat tunda yang memerlukan kekuatan, tahan lasak dan murah menjalankan-nya. Dalam tahun 1966 ada 12,513 buah perahu nelayan yang berjentera, pada hal dalam tahun 1965 ada 12,282 buah sahaja. Daripada jumlah perahu[2] yang berjentera dalam tahun 1966 itu 3,237 buah di-pasang dengan enjin moto-sangkut dan 9,276 buah di-pasang dengan enjin mototidor.

612. Dalam tahun 1966 dua buah Sekolah Perikanan Laut telah melateh 148 orang pelateh[2] baharu. Pelateh[2] ini ada-lah nelayan[2] dari Sarawak, Sabah dan Negeri[2] Tanah Melayu. Saperti yang telah sudah Sekolah[2] ini memberi latehan dalam jurusan[2] pelayaran, membaiki dan menyelenggara enjin dan teknik perikanan sa-takat pengetahuan teknik yang di-kehendaki oleh tingkatan kemajuan yang telah di-chapai dalam perusahaan itu dan sa-takat taraf pelajaran nelayan[2] itu. Walau bagaimana pun ranchangan[2] telah di-buat untok menubohkan sa-buah Pusat Latehan Perikanan di-Pulau Pinang sama saperti Pusat Latehan Perikanan di-Pusan, Korea. Pusat Latehan ini akan memberi latehan[2] yang lebeh tinggi supaya dapat di-adakan orang[2] yang chekap untok menjadi juragan motobot pukat tunda yang sa-makin banyak dan lain[2] juru teknik untok perikanan di-lautan dalam. Tanah telah pun di-beri oleh Kerajaan Negeri dan persediaan[2] telah di-buat untok mendapatkan bantuan dari luar negeri.

613. Bagitu juga latehan dalam menternak ikan ayertawar telah di-beri kapada 159 orang petani dan penternak ikan di-Pusat[2] Menternak Ikan di-Enggor dan Tapah. Ranchangan[2] telah di-buat untok menubohkan sa-buah pusat latehan lengkap dengan kemudahan[2] asrama di-suatu tempat supaya latehan[2] ini dapat di-jalankan bersunggoh[2] lagi. Sementara itu pengeluaran telor ikan untok di-bahagi[2] kapada petani[2] dan untok di-simpan telah bertambah menjadi 2,616,400 biji. Demikian juga kolam[2] telah bertambah banyak di-buka menjadi 3,502 ekar jumlah luas-nya.

614. Dalam tahun itu satu kejayaan yang sangat besar telah di-chapai dalam perusahaan ikan darat. Pegawai[2] penyelidek yang di-ketuai oleh sa-orang pakar Pertubohan Makanan dan Pertanian telah berjaya membiakkan Ikan Tongsan (Chinese Silver Carp) dengan menggunakan "pituitary hormones". Anak[2] ikan yang di-dapati sa-telah mula[2] di-jalankan perchubaan membiakkan ikan itu sedang hidup sehat di-pusat menternak ikan di-Bukit Tinggi. Beberapa perchubaan lagi akan di-jalankan dalam tahun 1967 bagi membiakkan Ikan Tongsan (Chinese Grass Carp) dan Ikan Tongsan Kepala Besar (Big Head). Anak[2] ikan yang tersebut itu di-impot tiap[2] tahun daripada negeri China kerana hingga baharu[2] ini segala usaha hendak membiakkan-nya tiada berjaya. Dengan kejayaan yang di-chapai ini dapat-lah di-ketahui bagaimana hendak membiak-kan anak[2] ikan itu di-negeri ini. Dengan yang demikian tiada-lah payah lagi di-impot berjuta[2] anak ikan itu pada tiap[2] tahun dan dapat-lah di-jimatkan ber-belanja di-negeri asing.

615. Dari peruntokan sa-banyak $3,543,234 hanya $1,276,128 yang telah di-belanjakan dalam tahun 1966. Oleh kerana tahun 1966 ada-lah tahun pertama Ranchangan Malaysia maka banyak masa telah di-gunakan oleh Bahagian Perikanan untok menyusun butir[2] beberapa projek sa-bagai persediaan

bagi melancharkan-nya. Walau bagaimana pun banyak projek[2] yang kechil termasok satu yang besar ia-itu "aquarium" bagi penyelidekan ikan ayertawar dan ikan laut telah berjalan dengan lichin.

616. Pada 'am-nya tujuan Kerajaan ia-lah hendak membena satu asas bagi memajukan perusahaan perikanan supaya lebeh banyak lagi ikan dapat di-tangkap di-laut. Ada-lah di-anggarkan bahawa 600,000 tan ikan atau tiga kali jumlah yang di-tangkap sekarang ini boleh di-tangkap di-laut dalam sa-tahun. Oleh hal yang demikian Ranchangan Kemajuan Perikanan mengandongi ranchangan pelajaran teknik, mengadakan kemudahan[2] yang besar guna-nya saperti bangunan perikanan di-Kuala Kedah dan Pelabohan Perikanan di-Pulau Pinang; dan menambahkan lagi kemudahan[2] bagi menyelidek, membuat kerja[2] lanjutan dan mentadbir. Berthabit dengan pengetahuan khas dan bantuan kewangan dari luar negeri yang mustahak bagi membuat ranchangan yang lengkap bagi projek[2] jenis ini, Bahagian Perikanan dalam tahun 1966 telah menumpukan usaha-nya menyiasat, merunding dan membuat permintaan bagi mendapat bantuan teknik dan kewangan dari luar negeri.

Bahagian Teknoloji Makanan

617. Bahagian Teknoloji Makanan telah di-tubohkan pada 1hb Julai, 1966. Tugas utama Bahagian ini ia-lah untok menjalankan penyelidekan berkenaan dengan memproses bahan[2] makanan yang berasal daripada tumboh[2]an atau pun haiwan dan dengan yang demikian melengkapkan kerja[2] menyelidek pengeluaran yang di-jalankan oleh Bahagian[2] Pertanian, Perikanan dan Haiwan. Bahagian ini juga akan bertanggong-jawab menyelenggarakan satu projek ia-itu "Food Technology Research and Development Centre" yang di-tubohkan dengan bantuan wang daripada Kumpulan Wang Khas Bangsa[2] Bersatu. Sa-belum Bahagian ini di-tubohkan ada penyelidekan[2] tertentu mengenai bahan[2] makanan yang di-jalankan oleh Bahagian[2] Pertanian, Perikanan dan Haiwan, Walau bagaimana pun apabila Bahagian ini di-tubohkan, maka kerja[2] penyelidekan tersebut tiada di-jalankan lagi oleh Bahagian[2] itu dan pegawai[2] yang membuat kerja[2] dalam Bahagian[2] itu telah pun di-tukarkan ka-Bahagian yang baharu ini.

618. Dalam tahun 1966 Bahagian ini telah menjalankan penyelidekan berkenaan dengan masa'elah memproses dan menyimpan (preserve) buah[2] tempatan dan dengan ada-nya perkakas[2] baharu dan bangunan ma'amal yang baharu di-Serdang maka dapat-lah Bahagian ini menambahkan usaha[2]-nya untok menjalankan penyelidekan berkenaan dengan memproses dan menyimpan ikan, keluaran haiwan dan juga makanan binatang[2] ternakan.

619. Sa-lain daripada menjalankan penyelidekan[2] yang tersebut, Bahagian ini dalam tahun 1966 telah juga mengadakan kursus latehan bagi pendudok[2] luar bandar berkenaan dengan chara yang senang memproses dan menyimpan buah[2]an dan sayor[2]an tempatan. Kursus[2] latehan juga telah di-adakan bagi guru[2] perempuan sekolah dewasa di-seluroh Malaysia Barat bukan sahaja mengenai chara[2] memproses dan menyimpan buah[2]an dan sayor[2]an bahkan juga berkenaan dengan betapa mustahak-nya memakan chukup zat[2] makanan dengan menggunakan makanan yang boleh di-dapati dalam negeri ini dan memasak-nya dengan chara yang lebeh baik.

LEMBAGA PEMASARAN PERTANIAN PERSEKUTUAN

620. Lembaga Pemasaran Pertanian Persekutuan telah di-tubohkan pada 30hb September, 1965 di-bawah Undang[2] Lembaga Pemasaran Pertanian Persekutuan, 1965 (Federal Agricultural Marketing Authority Act, 1965) untok menyelia, menyatu dan memperbaiki sistem pemasaran hasil[2] pertanian. Lembaga ini telah mula bertugas dengan sempurna dalam bulan Januari, 1966.

621. Penyiasatan[2] awal mengenai sistem pemasaran padi dan ikan telah di-jalankan dengan tujuan hendak membuat ranchangan[2] pemasaran yang lengkap bagi padi dan ikan, dua barangan yang di-anggap oleh Lembaga itu mustahak di-timbangkan dahulu. Mengikut penyiasatan itu mustahak-lah ranchangan memperbaiki pemasaran padi itu di-jalankan dengan sa-berapa segera. Oleh yang demikian. Lembaga itu telah melancharkan empat ranchangan memperbaiki pemasaran padi dalam kawasan[2] Tanjong Karang (termasok Sabak Bernam) dalam Negeri Selangor, Krian dalam Negeri Perak, Perlis dan Pulau Pinang.

622. Dalam tahun 1967, hanya satu ranchangan sahaja ia-itu ranchangan membeli padi yang akan di-jalankan di-daerah Tanjong Karang (termasok Sabak Bernam), Untok Pulau Pinang, Krian dan Perlis, hanya ranchangan[2] melesen pembeli[2] padi sahaja akan di-jalankan. Wang yang di-dapati untok belanja menjalankan ke-empat[2] ranchangan tersebut ia-lah $2.3 juta sa-bagai bantuan daripada Kerajaan dan $9.8 juta sa-bagai pinjaman daripada Kerajaan untok di-gunakan sa-bagai modal membeli padi dan beras. Ranchangan[2] ini akan di-jalankan oleh sa-buah Lembaga Pemasaran Padi dan Beras yang di-tubohkan di-bawah Undang[2] FAMA pada 1hb Februari, 1967.

623. Ada-lah menjadi dasar Perbadanan Pemasaran Padi dan Beras hendak menjayakan ranchangan membeli padi itu. Walau bagaimana pun, untok permulaan-nya perbelanjaan Perbadanan itu, tidak termasok perbelanjaan bagi ranchangan pemasaran di-Tanjong Karang, akan di-bayarkan daripada wang bantuan Kerajaan. Perbelanjaan untok ranchangan Tanjong Karang akan di-bayar daripada modal perniagaan-nya.

624. Pada awal tahun 1967, Lembaga itu akan juga melancharkan satu Penyiasatan Pemasaran Padi dan Beras Kebangsaan yang dengan-nya semua hal yang berthabit dengan pemasaran padi dan beras akan di-siasat dengan teliti. Ini akan memerlukan penyiasatan[2] berasingan berkenaan penanam[2] padi, pembeli[2] padi, sharikat[2] kerjasama, pengilang[2], pemborong[2] dan penjual[2] runchit dan pengguna[2]. Sa-lain daripada itu penyiasatan[2] akan juga di-buat mengenai gudang[2] beras Kerajaan yang berselerak di-merata negeri ini. Penyiasatan ini di-jangka akan berkehendakkan tidak kurang daripada tujoh penyiasatan[2] yang berasingan di-jalankan.

625. Langkah telah juga di-buat untok menubohkan satu Perkhidmatan Berita Pasaran untok mengumpul dan menyiarkan berita[2] pemasaran. Berita[2] ini akan di-siarkan kapada penanam[2], pembeli[2], pengilang[2] dan orang[2] 'awam, melalui radio, akhbar[2] dan risalah[2]. Berita Pasaran melalui radio mungkin elok di-masokkan dalam "Ranchangan Luar Bandar".

626. Sa-lain daripada itu Lembaga itu juga akan menchari jalan bagi mengadakan ranchangan untok memperbaiki pemasaran kopi, ikan, ternakan dan lada hitam.

BAHAGIAN EKONOMIK

627. Oleh kerana peranchangan sa-makin di-tegaskan dalam usaha memajukan pertanian, maka mustahak-lah di-kumpulkan segala butir[2] supaya boleh di-jadikan asas bagi ranchangan[2] itu. Bahagian Ekonomik dan Perangkaan dalam Kementerian itu telah di-perkukohkan. Satu penyiasatan ekonomi dan kemasharakatan yang lengkap telah di-jalankan dalam kawasan Ranchangan Sungai Muda di-Kedah dan Perlis supaya langkah[2] dapat di-ambil untok menerangkan kapada petani[2] faedah[2] menanam padi dua kali sa-tahun dalam kawasan itu. Penyiasatan[2] sa-umpama itu juga telah di-jalankan di-Selangor dan Melaka dan butir[2] yang di-dapati akan menjadi sangat berguna dalam usaha hendak meninggikan taraf ekonomi penanam[2] padi itu.

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 WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14, 1967

The following additional information is issued as a Special Appendix to the Royal Address given by His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong at the Opening of Parliament on Wednesday, June 14, 1967

PRIME MINISTER'S DEPARTMENT

NATIONAL LANGUAGE

Article 152 of the Constitution provides that the Malay Language shall be the National Language but that English may be used in Parliament, in the courts of law and for other official purposes for ten years after Merdeka Day and thereafter unless Parliament otherwise provides. During the last ten years various initiatives have been taken and opportunities created to encourage the general public, Government officers and school children to study and use the National Language as widely as possible and to educate them to think of themselves as Malaysians. Accordingly the National Language Act was passed by Parliament in pursuance of Article 152 at its last Budget Meeting.

2. The Act, which will come into effect on 1st September, 1967, establishes the National Language as the sole official language while guaranteeing the use and study of other languages in this country and allowing the use of the translation of official documents in the language of any other community in Malaysia for such purposes as may be deemed necessary by the Government in the public interest.

3. The Government is also aware of the fact that while non-Malay Government servants and the general public have seriously attempted to study the National Language they may not, as yet, have mastered the language with such proficiency that the use of English for official purposes may be dispensed with altogether. The Act, therefore, allows English to be used for such official purposes as the Yang di-Pertuan Agong may deem fit. English may also be used in Parliament and the Legislature of any State, with the permission of the presiding member, and in the proceedings of the Courts. In respect of Federal and State legislation the Act provides that the authoritative texts shall be in the National Language unless the Yang di-Pertuan Agong otherwise prescribes generally or in respect of any particular law or class of laws.

Translation of the Quran

4. A Board of Translators consisting mainly of lecturers from the Muslim College has been set up to undertake the work of translating the "tafsir" to the Quran. Up to the present time the Board has completed two chapters together with their analysis and one chapter without the analysis.

Masjid Negara

5. Since the official opening of the Masjid Negara on 27th August, 1965, much progress has been achieved. Various activities have been undertaken such as the weekly gatherings for religious discussions and study of the Quran by students from the various States and monthly forums to which Muslim religious experts and people of high academic qualifications are invited to take part.

6. Masjid Negara is constantly visited by local as well as foreign visitors and dignitaries.

7. A library is being established and in this respect the Masjid Negara is grateful to friendly countries including Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Republic, India, Tunisia, Japan, Libya and Indonesia for their book contributions.

Study Tour

8. In its study tour programme the Government has decided to lay more emphasis on visits to South-East Asian countries. Opportunities have been given to Government officers from West Malaysia to make study tours to East Malaysia and vice versa to enable them to have first-hand knowledge of the conditions in either place so that the administrative machinery could be made more efficient.

National Monument

9. The National Monument at Bukit Perwira has become an important landmark and attracted many visitors from within and without Malaysia. Among the distinguished visitors were Dr Adam Malik, the Indonesian Foreign Minister, Dr Zakir Hussain, the then Vice-President of India, Mr Etsusaburo Shiina, Minister for External Affairs of Japan, Mr Lyndon B. Johnson, President of the United States of America and Herr Heinrich Leubke, the President of the Federal Republic of West Germany.

RELATIONS WITH EAST MALAYSIA

10. In a recent survey to ascertain to what extent Federal Departments in East Malaysia had been integrated into the system prevailing in West Malaysia it was found that most of the Federal Ministries had succeeded in doing so. However, certain Ministries encountered difficulties in effecting the integration as well as in implementing the provisions of the Inter-Governmental Committee Report. These difficulties were examined and steps are being taken to overcome them.

11. The proposal to use the West Malaysian time as the standard time for the whole of Malaysia had to be deferred for the time being.

12. Meetings are held from time to time between officials of the Central Government and the State Governments of Sarawak and Sabah to foster and maintain smooth relationship.

DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

13. Since the establishment of the Development Administration Unit in the middle of 1966 two major surveys are being conducted by the Unit; one is on training facilities for civil servants and the other on the organisation of Federal Ministries and Departments. The main objective of the training survey which is scheduled to be completed by August, 1967 is to prepare a short and long term plan for improving training facilities. The purpose of the second survey is to compile a handbook on governmental organisations of all Ministries and Departments of the Central Government. The compilation of the handbook is scheduled to be completed by June, 1967.

14. A third assignment is the setting up of a Central Staff Record. Work on this assignment is still at its initial stage.

15. In addition, the Development Administration Unit has in its programme of work the following assignments:

(i) Promotion Policy—A study covering all aspects of promotion in the civil service for the purpose of formulating a policy on promotion.

(ii) Diploma Programme in Public Administration—Assistance to the University of Malaya in drawing up a programme of studies leading to the diploma in public administration for Government officers. The course will be conducted by the Faculty of Economics and Administration of the University of Malaya and the Staff Training Centre, Petaling Jaya.

(iii) Transfer of Promotion and Disciplinary Powers from the Public Services Commission to Ministries and Departments—Assistance to the Federation Establishment Office in drawing up regulations governing the transfer.

(iv) System Studies—These are being carried out as follows—

(*a*) Water Account Scheme in the Public Works Department, Kedah.

(*b*) Medical Stores Administration which includes mechanisation of the accounting system in the Ministry of Health.

(*c*) Mechanisation of the accounting system in the Armed Forces Pay Services Division of the Ministry of Defence.

(*d*) Mechanisation of the payment and receipting system of the Road Transport Department.

(*e*) Progress Reporting System of visits to states by heads of Ministries and Departments in the Ministry of National and Rural Development.

(v) Reviews—Studies will soon be made of—

(*a*) Budgetary Administration in Malaysia.

(*b*) Central Procurement System in Malaysia.

16. The Development Administration Unit is also providing management advisory services to all Ministries and Departments.

Ombudsman

17. The Government is contemplating adopting a system similar to that of "Ombudsmen" in some countries.

Development Studies

18. Malaysia has achieved tremendous progress in its national development programme. This has not only become a source of satisfaction at home but has also won international recognition of the fact that it possesses the technique of development implementation that may provide an answer to the quest for a formula of success which could be employed with varying adaptations by other developing countries. National development demands new ideas, innovation, and change.

19. It was with this object that the Malaysian Centre for Development Studies conducted the first in a series of seminars for Afro-Asian countries on 24th October, 1966 to 4th November, 1966, attended by 16 delegates from 13 countries of Africa and Asia, namely, Ceylon, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Philippines, Singapore, Somalia, South Korea, South Vietnam, Tanzania and Thailand.

20. In 1967 the Malaysian Centre for Development Studies will be holding its second and third seminars in this series. The second seminar on National Development will be held from the 22nd June to 30th June, 1967 and invitations have been extended to 22 countries. The third seminar is scheduled to be held in November, 1967.

21. In continuation of the effort to provide a forum where personnel of developing countries could exchange ideas and concepts on development, the Malaysian Centre for Development Studies is proposing to publish a journal known as "The Development Forum". The publication would be distributed internationally and would contain articles that would assist development officers in their work.

CREATION OF THE MALAYSIAN HOME AND FOREIGN SERVICE

22. Since the beginning of 1960, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has had difficulty in recruiting suitable officers into the more senior posts of the External Affairs Service. With the formation of Malaysia and with the expansion of the Ministry's activities, the need not only to fill the vacancies but also to ensure that the country's representatives abroad are strengthened by experienced officers has become greatly urgent. Secondment of Malayan Civil Service officers to the External Affairs Service has not been a satisfactory measure. In order, therefore, to meet the problem, the Malayan Civil Service and the External Affairs Service were amalgamated. The amalgamation was effected by the abolition of the two services and the creation of a new service called the Malaysian Home and Foreign Service with effect from 1st August, 1966. Serving officers of the former services were absorbed into the new service and thus are liable to serve both within Malaysia and overseas. It is hoped that with the creation of the new service the staffing difficulty in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs referred to above would be overcome.

NATIONAL LANGUAGE CLASSES FOR GOVERNMENT SERVANTS

23. National Language classes in Ministries and Departments continued to function during the year. It is anticipated that by September, 1967 all Government servants especially in the non-technical departments should be able to use the National Language in their official duties.

PROMOTION POLICY IN DIVISION I SUPERSCALE GRADE

24. The Establishment Office and the Development Administration Unit have formulated a promotion policy which has been approved by the Government.

EXERCISE OF POWERS OF THE PUBLIC SERVICES COMMISSION ON PROMOTION AND DISCIPLINE BY HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS

25. To enable Heads of Departments to be fully responsible for the running of their departments and to exercise greater control over their staff and thereby enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of the public service, the Government has amended Article 144 of the Constitution so that the powers and functions of the Public Services Commission established under Article 139, other than the powers of first appointment to the permanent or pensionable establishment, can be exercised by a Board appointed by the Yang di-Pertuan Agong. The regulations on the membership of these Promotion and Disciplinary Boards and the procedure to be followed by these Boards or the Appeal Boards were prepared by the Establishment Office and have since received the approval of the Yang di-Pertuan Agong.

26. These regulations will take effect from 1st July, 1967 and a new Division to administer the new powers on promotion and discipline transferred from the Public Services Commission has been set up in the Establishment Office.

GRADINGS OF SUPERSCALE APPOINTMENTS IN DIVISION I

27. The last review on the gradings of superscale appointments in Division I was undertaken more than 13 years ago. With the changes in the policy of the

Government and the role of the various Ministries and Departments after Independence on 31st August, 1957 it was found necessary to review the gradings of these appointments and to grade them according to their present duties and responsibilities. To this end the Government has appointed a special committee of officials to review and recommend to the Government the proper gradings of these superscale posts of both the Federal and State Governments in West Malaysia.

Review on Policy of Integration of Ministries

28. Since the Government is pursuing a policy of improving the efficiency of the public administration of the country so as to enable the Government to provide the services, assistance and requirements expected by the people of the country it has been found necessary to review the policy of integration of the various Ministries decided in 1959 and to bring about further administrative changes in the set up of a Ministry with a view to providing better efficiency and effectiveness in the implementation of the various development programmes of each Ministry. For this purpose the Government has appointed a committee of officials to examine and review the policy and progress of integration of Ministries and to recommend changes, if any, in the pattern of integration and future programme of integration of non-integrated ministries.

Review of General Orders

29. In order to bring the provisions in the General Orders up-to-date and to be in keeping with the need of the country after Independence, the Establishment Office has undertaken the work of revising the General Orders. It is expected that the final draft of the General Orders will be ready for consideration by the Government towards the end of this year.

Colombo Plan and Commonwealth Assistance given by Malaysia

30. For the year 1967 requests for scholarships and training courses have been received from Indonesia, Thailand, Nepal, Philippines, Ceylon and from the Maldive Islands. Apart from this, the Government has made several offers of training to African countries under the Special Commonwealth African Assistance Plan, namely, Nigeria, Ghana, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, Zambia, Kenya, Uganda, Gambia, Malawi and the Carribean countries of Trinidad and Tobago. Courses offered would be similar to those under the Colombo Plan ranging from those leading to University degrees and College Diplomas to departmental in-service training.

Evaluation of Foreign Qualifications

31. The Standing Committee on the Evaluation of Foreign Qualifications whose function is to evaluate foreign qualifications for the purposes of entry into Government service has completed its examination of American, Australian and New Zealand qualifications and is now examining qualifications from Universities of India, Pakistan, Ceylon, United Arab Republic and Canada. The qualifications from 1,500 American universities and the majority of Australian and New Zealand Universities have been recognised. With regard to Canada the Standing Committee had considered and recognised engineering degrees in

most of the Canadian Universities. Besides the general examination of qualifications of countries, the Committee has also assessed a number of qualifications on an *ad-hoc* basis as and when they require urgent considerations. Among these qualifications are the Fishery Degrees of the University of Tokyo and the Engineering Degrees of the German Technological Universities which are now recognised.

Amendment to the Scheme of Service in accordance with Government Policy to make Malay the sole Official Language

32. In view of the fact that Malay will be the sole official language from 1st September, 1967, Schemes of Service are being reviewed in order to ensure that officers recruited into the Government Service will be able to discharge their duties in the National Language.

Staff Claims

33. It is heartening to report that much progress has been achieved during the period under review in resolving claims from the Staff Side through *ad-hoc* discussions; such approach has helped to accelerate solutions to problems raised by the Staff Side.

Exchange of Officers between East and West Malaysia

34. The Scheme for the exchange of officers between East Malaysia and West Malaysia has proved to be of great value and of mutual benefit, and has progressed quite satisfactorily. It is now proposed to extend the scheme to professional officers.

Secondment of West Malaysian Officers to East Malaysia

35. It has been a difficult problem to find adequate personnel to take over the major posts vacated by expatriate officers proceeding on retirement under compensation terms. As a short-term solution, West Malaysian officers are being sent to East Malaysia on secondment basis to fill such positions until East Malaysian officers of the right calibre and experience have been trained to take over. Nevertheless, wherever possible local East Malaysian officers are being promoted to take over positions of responsibility on the departure of expatriate staff.

Staff Training

36. Several administrative as well as specialised courses for senior officers have been organised at the Government Staff Training Centre, Petaling Jaya. At the other training establishments, clerical training in all its form is also organised, including induction training for newly-appointed clerical officers and specialised supervision courses for the more senior clerical officers.

37. The Government is determined to provide training facilities for its officers at all levels in order to equip them with a more detailed knowledge of administrative principles needed for their present-day role. To this end a comprehensive survey of the future training needs of its officers is now being undertaken so that a complete programme can be worked out to meet the need for training.

THE GENERAL ECONOMIC SITUATION IN 1966

38. Satisfactory economic progress was achieved in 1966, the first year of the First Malaysia Plan, despite continued deterioration in the terms of trade and a substantial shortfall in external assistance.

39. It is estimated that the total value of goods and services produced in Malaysia at current prices (that is, the gross domestic product or GDP) was $9,451 million in 1966, $442 million or 4.9% more than in 1965. Within this overall rate of growth of output, it is estimated that output for domestic use increased by about 8.0%. In contrast, output for export grew by only 1%. The marginal increase in the value of exports in 1966 was due primarily to declining rubber prices.

40. It is the Government's policy to raise the output of goods and services per person in the country progressively and to take all necessary measures to protect *per capita* living standards against the effects of adverse prices for the country's major exports. In pursuit of this policy, the Government has implemented well-conceived development plans.

41. In 1966, implementation of the First Malaysia Five-Year Development Plan was generally satisfactory. The Plan's targets of increased output and income per person for the first year were achieved. Private and public investment to increase the capacity of the Malaysian economy to produce more goods and services, to support the living standards of Malaysians and to provide employment opportunities for Malaysians, was maintained at a high level. Government investment, however, could have reached a higher level than that achieved in 1966 if the flow of technical and capital assistance into the country had matched the amount set as a target in the Plan.

PROSPECTS FOR THE ECONOMY IN 1967

42. As envisaged in the First Malaysia Plan, the major factors bearing on 1966 will continue to prevail in 1967. Thus, the main impetus for growth in the GDP will continue to be production for the domestic market. This will come from investment undertaken in the past in such sectors of the economy as agriculture, industry, transport and utilities. A major imponderable, and one which has been hurting Malaysia's development effort, is the price that will be paid for nearly half of Malaysia's output, which is destined for export.

43. While private investment will continue to increase dynamically, public sector development is expected to proceed at a more rapid rate in 1967 than in 1966. The recent efforts of the Government to mobilise internal resources will go a long way towards facilitating the implementation of Malaysia's plans in 1967. It is also hoped that foreign assistance will play a more useful role in the implementation of the second year of the First Malaysia Plan. The Government has already done considerable preparation to facilitate a significant inflow of foreign assistance this year.

44. Declining prices for such commodities as rubber and tin are compelling Malaysia to diversify its economic base as fast as possible. Continued and rapid

implementation of the First Malaysia Plan represents the only hope of achieving this objective. The successful implementation of the Plan is also necessary if a sufficient number of jobs is to be created for the growing labour force.

45. It is thus encouraging that import substitution has progressed rapidly in the Malaysian economy during the last five years, particularly in such fields as refined sugar, petroleum products, cement, tobacco products, alcoholic beverages and flour. In addition to the dramatic examples of import substitution indicated above, there has been a significant expansion of domestic output of a host of minor articles—both agricultural and manufactured—which has further contributed to the conservation of foreign exchange and made possible the continued rapid rise of capital imports despite the slow growth of exports in recent years.

46. Further immediate progress in import substitution appears assured in such significant fields as rice, fertilizers, meat and dairy products and various chemicals where the Government and/or certain large firms have already taken the lead. However, the long-run success of the country's import substitution/export expansion strategy must depend heavily upon the efforts of many small entrepreneurs to initiate or expand production of a great range of articles which together bulk large in the import bill but which are not yet evident in the export list. To this end, the Government will keep under constant review not only such direct incentives as tax holidays and tariff rebates, but also the whole range of fiscal, monetary and commercial policy measures which contribute to and affect the investment climate.

Development Assistance

47. Substantial efforts were made during the year to acquaint members of the Aid to Malaysia Consultative Group with Malaysia's case for assistance. As a result, loan assistance has been offered to Malaysia by a number of countries including Canada, Japan, the Netherlands and the United States. The Government hopes that after international tendering of projects in the First Malaysia Plan, it will be in a good position to utilise these generous offers of assistance. Grant assistance has also been offered by a number of countries including about M$10 million from Australia for the construction of an east-west road in Sabah, joining Jesselton with Sandakan.

48. There are also major projects in the Plan for which loan assistance from the World Bank has already been arranged or will soon be concluded, such as for power, the Muda and Kemubu irrigation and drainage projects, and hopefully in the near future, for land development, education, water supply and telecommunication projects.

49. In addition to capital loans and grants, Malaysia also need technical assistance for carrying out numerous development projects in the Plan. The UN Development Programme is proving to be a major source of expert assistance, particularly for institutional building and pre-investment studies. The volunteer services and in particular the U.S. Peace Corps are also playing a valuable role in alleviating skilled manpower bottlenecks in the public sector.

50. The Government is most grateful for all the assistance received to date. It has proved valuable in the planning and implementation of development projects. There is, however, more to be done, and it is hoped that requests for further assistance will be considered realistically and acted upon speedily.

Sectoral and Regional Planning

51. With the increasing demands for development and the necessity to use resources as efficiently as possible, more attention is to be given to detailed sectoral and regional planning, especially where actual or potential investment is substantial. A major transport survey covering the whole country and all modes of transportation will be started in July, 1967 with the assistance of the UN Development Programme. The objects of the study are the development of a co-ordinated transport system that will be consistent with national and regional development objectives. The general transport study will result *inter-alia* in a detailed and integrated transport investment plan for 1968-75 and a more general perspective plan for a longer period extending to 1985.

52. The transport sector will be the first sector in the economy to be subject to this form of development planning. Transport planning is a continuing function, and during the course of the study much progress is expected to be made in developing a strong transport planning capability in the various Ministries and operating agencies concerned.

53. A major step towards regional planning will be the preparation of a master plan for the Trengganu region. This is being undertaken with the assistance of experts provided by the Netherlands Government. A similar type of study has, in fact, been completed for the Labuk Valley in Sabah by the UN Development Programme, and certain projects which have been recommended as being of high priority will be considered for inclusion in the Plan.

Project Management

54. A two-pronged approach has been taken to ensure that greater benefits are obtained from development projects at lower cost. A Costs and Standards Sub-Committee of the NDPC has been established to seek ways and means of reducing costs of public facilities. These savings are being made by reducing standards to a level in keeping with the function to be performed. Already considerable savings have been made. The second approach, which will result in more long-term benefits, is being made through the development and introduction of standards for the more effective management of projects. The Economic Planning Unit, working in co-operation with many Departments and drawing on the experience of other countries, has developed a manual of Tentative Standards for the Planning of Projects. In the next year these standards will be applied to a number of major projects.

55. The first of these will be the Muda River project. The construction of the irrigation works has started. The standards are being applied to the planning of many Government activities in this project. These activities include agricultural extension services, marketing and credit facilities. The application of the standards to the planning of these activities will ensure that most effective use

is made of the irrigation water at no extra cost. The rapid introduction of these standards to all projects by the Departments concerned will speed up the process of project planning and enable foreign aid to be obtained more easily.

National Resource Surveys

56. Notable progress was made during the past year in the survey and evaluation of Malaysia's natural resources. An aerial photographic survey of West Malaysia was completed with generous Canadian assistance and surveys of topography, minerals, soils and forest were further extended. A programme of land capability classification was put into effect in West Malaysia. This programme included provision, for the first time, of a present land use survey based on interpretation of the recently taken aerial photographs. The wide variety of natural resource and land use data being collected through this programme makes it possible to compare resource potentials and the present use pattern in considerable detail.

57. This land capability classification programme was completed for the State of Pahang while preliminary studies were also commenced in the States of Johore and Malacca. A special study was made of the opportunities for extending the area of land under cultivation in West Malaysia, with prime attention given to the location of large areas suitable for future development analogous with that now taking place in the Jengka Triangle. A detailed natural resource and economic study of the Jengka Triangle was completed with the submission by the consultants of a master plan, which will guide the future development of this large and valuable area.

58. In East Malaysia preparations have been made to carry out similar co-ordinated studies of land capability to that already in progress in West Malaysia, and a pilot land capability classification exercise has been completed for two large areas in the State of Sabah.

Statistics

59. With the assistance of a United Nations sampling expert work was completed on a comprehensive Padi Survey in West Malaysia for the Crop Season 1965-66, which would provide much needed reliable estimates of padi yields. An integrated Padi Survey for Sabah was also initiated towards the end of 1966 and the work will carry on through the first half of 1967. This integrated survey attempts to estimate both the area of padi and its corresponding yield so that estimates of padi production can be derived from these two sources.

60. Exploratory studies relating to the proposed Land Utilization Survey in West Malaysia were initiated in 1966. The exploratory study in Selangor was completed. Consequently, pilot surveys were initiated in Malacca, Johore and Penang and preparatory work done in respect of Kedah. Field work in Malacca was completed; the progress for the other States is also encouraging. The purpose of the proposed Land Utilization Survey is to obtain annually reliable estimates of acreage under principal crops, particularly for the smallholdings.

61. The Technical Report on the Manpower Survey in respect of West Malaysia conducted under the guidance of UN expert in 1965 was issued during 1966. A survey to determine the employment/unemployment situation in the five metropolitan towns of West Malaysia was completed by the end of 1966.

62. The gigantic task of compiling a comprehensive frame of households was completed for West Malaysia. This frame will greatly facilitate the conduct of household type sample surveys and will also be very useful in the taking of the 1970 census of population.

63. The first phase of a comprehensive benchmark survey to obtain information on attitudes, knowledge and practices relating to family planning was completed. This project was undertaken with assistance from a team of Ford Foundation experts.

64. The training seminar that was inaugurated in 1965 and undertaken with the collaboration of the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, was successfully completed in 1966. During the seminar the Department's statisticians had the benefit of participating in the discussions and lectures delivered by subject matter experts drawn from such specialised agencies like the ECAFE, FAO, ILO, WHO, etc.

65. During the middle of the year the Department was fortunate in obtaining the services of two United Nations Statistical Advisers for Sarawak and Sabah respectively.

66. The Department had installed an electronic computer by the end of the year. It is proposed to send staff overseas for training to be subsequently appointed as systems analysts. The computer will greatly expand the data processing capacity of the Department. The Department will be in a position to provide data processing facilities to other Government Departments as well.

67. The services of a Colombo Plan Adviser on distributive trade statistics have been made available to the Department through the kind courtesies of the Australian Government. Preparatory work was undertaken with a view to conducting an initial inquiry relating to the retail and wholesale trades early in 1967. The results of this survey will make an invaluable contribution to national accounting and economic analysis. It will be the first time that a census-type collection of statistical data for the distributive trades is being attempted.

68. During 1967 the Department of Statistics with the collaboration of the Minister of Labour will launch a comprehensive sample survey designed to give employment/unemployment data for West Malaysia. The survey to determine the yield rates for padi will be repeated. In addition, it is hoped to complete the Pilot Land Use Survey by the end of the year. The pilot survey covers the States of Selangor, Malacca, Johore, Penang and Kedah. Work will also be initiated with a view to conducting a comprehensive Land Utilization Survey during 1968 covering the whole of West Malaysia.

69. During 1967 the Department will conduct the first census of distributive trades (wholesale, retail and related service trades) to be carried out in Malaysia. The census will provide basic information about the type, size and location of businesses, turnover, employment and certain other characteristics. This will be the basis for future sample surveys designed to measure short term fluctuation in buiness activity.

70. Preparations will commence for the taking of the 1970 Censuses of Agriculture and Population. For these purposes experts will be obtained and Malaysian staff will be sent abroad for training.

Archives

71. One major development of the National Archives in 1966 was the enactment of the National Archives Act in August, the first of its kind in the country. It serves to provide legal authority and to regulate the functions of the National Archives bringing it into the category of those of many other independent and progressive countries.

72. The Records Management Centre Building in Petaling Jaya was opened by the Deputy Prime Minister. Costing $373,000 and equipped with special essential and up-to-date features, including mobile shelving capable of housing 1,500 linear feet of records, it is reputed to be one of the most modern buildings of its kind in the world. It is now in full use accommodating non-current government records, pending a decision as to which of these should be permanently preserved as archives and which destroyed as having no lasting national or historical value.

73. The National Archives put forward a proposal before the ASA countries for the establishment of a Southeast Asian Regional Branch of the International Council on Archives. The proposal received enthusiastic support and Malaysia has been asked to take the initiative to form a Secretariat.

74. In the course of 1966 increased use of the facilities offered by the National Archives was made by government departments and members of the public alike. Twenty-six government departments (Federal and State) transferred their non-current records.

National Library

75. The National Library Committee appointed by the Government made steady progress in planning for the establishment of the proposed National Library for Malaysia. The nucleus of the library was further strengthened by the appointment of a qualified librarian. The Government is now looking for a suitable site for the library.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR

76. The past year saw some significant achievements and considerable groundwork laid for the expansion and greater effectiveness of the activities in the field of labour.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

77. The employer-employee relations scene witnessed some strains as well as stability. The record of trade disputes compares favourably with that of the previous year. Of the disputes that arose, 60 led to strikes involving 14,673 workers and resulting in the loss of 108,599 man-days.

78. Forty-eight collective agreements were concluded during the year between trade unions and employers.

79. The existence and availability of arbitration facilities in the Industrial Arbitration Tribunal was a moderating influence on both the industrial relations scene as well as the course of wage claims and negotiations. Trade disputes in certain key sectors of the economy were, as a result, prevented from escalating into full-scale strikes or lock-outs which would have brought considerable damage to the image of the country and its economy besides acting as a brake on the increasing tempo of industrial growth. Since its establishment the Tribunal has heard 25 cases referred to it while 10 cases still await settlement.

80. Another notable feature in the industrial scene was the growth of trade union organisation in the newer sectors of the economy, especially in the manufacturing industries. Problems were experienced in the formation and activities of these trade unions. However, there were encouraging signs of sound employer-employee relations developing in these new sectors and general wage structures were beginning to emerge. In the established sectors, however, the relations between the parties generally continued to be cordial.

81. On the employers' side, too, encouraging signs were evident. While the planting industry was reorganised to provide for a more wider representative cross-section of the estate sector, the Malayan Employers Consultative Association and two other commercial employers' organisations were expanding both their membership and activities.

82. Late 1966 and the first-quarter of 1967 saw increasing attention directed to the problem of trade union multiplicity. The Government, besides presenting to the Malaysian Trades Union Congress a comprehensive plan for the more rational structuring of the trade union organisations, also initiated action to invoke the provisions of the Trade Unions Act, 1965, in reducing the number of trade unions in the same trade or industry. Trade unions themselves were also taking a closer look at the problem to sort the position out on their own. It is clear that the long term stability and viability of the trade union movement requires much further attention to this question by the movement itself.

83. The industrial relations system and practice also received close study during the year and a Bill revising the provisions of existing laws and consolidating the experience gained in their implementation to cover the whole of Malaysia is being presented at this Session of Parliament.

LABOUR LEGISLATION

84. Legislation concerning safety, health and welfare of the workers in factories is also being revised and a Bill on this is now being discussed in the National Joint Labour Advisory Council.

85. Various important amendments to the Employment Ordinance, 1955, expanding its scope of coverage, are also being tabled during this Session.

86. A number of the labour laws of West Malaysia have been extended to East Malaysia during the past year and discussions are now taking place to complete this exercise during this year.

Workers for Sabah

87. The Malaysian Migration Fund Board was launched late last year as a joint Federal-State project to arrange for the transfer of labour to Sabah to meet the State's severe labour shortages, especially in the agricultural sectors. By May 1967, 400 workers and 264 dependents had already been settled by the Board in various estates in Sabah and plans are now being made to provide workers also for rubber smallholdings there. It is expected that about 1,200 workers would be sent to Sabah from West Malaysia this year and this number is to be increased considerably in 1968.

Industrial Training and Employment

88. Three of the six-member International Labour Organisation team of experts for the new Department of Employment and Training within the Ministry of Labour have already commenced their work in Kuala Lumpur and the full team is expected to be on the ground in the near future. It is expected that the work of this new Department will contribute substantially towards the strengthening of the manpower planning and implementation capability of the Government and in the improvement and intensification of the industrial training, labour research and job-placement services of the Ministry of Labour. Plans are now being worked out for the expansion of the training facilities now being provided in the Industrial Training Institute in Kuala Lumpur by the introduction of training in new trades as well as launching into the accelerated training of youths, as the apprenticeship training programme by itself would not be able to meet the country's demand for skilled craftsmen. It is expected that when the additional workshop and hostel facilities have been completed, the intake of trainees at the Institute would be doubled to over 1,200. Preparations are also being made for the establishment of an additional Industrial Training Institute in North Malaya. With the establishment of this additional Institute, it is hoped that the training output of both these Centres would exceed 2,500 per year. The Government has sought the assistance of friendly countries both for the supply of the necessary workshop equipment and the provision of expert instructors for the new Institute.

Social Insurance

89. The Government will launch a scheme of Social Insurance this year, covering the contingencies of employment injury and occupational diseases and invalidity from causes other than employment injury. The studies and preparation of the scheme in this respect have already reached an advanced stage and the necessary legislation is expected to be submitted to Parliament very shortly. The scheme covering invalidity is likely to cover about 800,000 workers all over West Malaysia, while the employment injury scheme is intended to be started, initially, at 4 or 5 main centres followed by gradual extension to the other centres.

In the first stage, about 150,000 workers are likely to benefit from this scheme of social insurance, the cash benefits being virtually double that now enjoyed for permanent disability and death of breadwinner under the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance which it would replace immediately following this. The Colombo Plan adviser on social security has also been requested to submit to the Government social insurance schemes covering sickness and maternity.

Wages Council

90. The past year also saw an increased tempo of activities in the field of Wages Councils. While a new Wages Council has been established for workers in the cinema industry, a new Wages Regulation Order concerning stevedoring workers in Penang came into force to meet the requirements of the newly established registration of port workers scheme under the Port Labour Board. The first Wages Regulations proposals of the Catering & Hotel Industry Wages Council have also been revised and fresh Wages Regulations proposals are also expected to be received from the Shop Wages Council. The scope of this last Council was also extended to cover 26 main towns in West Malaysia, while officers of the Ministry had carried out inspections of more than 60% of the shops in the 9 towns covered by the existing Wages Regulations Order.

91. In short, the past year has been an extremely fruitful one in the field of labour and the coming year promises to be even better. The Government will continue to strive for the better well-being of the workers of this country through legislative and other means, to increase the prospect of gainful employment for the ever increasing new entrants to the workforce through more extensive training and placement services and to better integrate the workers' efforts with the aims and activities of national development through the promotion of better employer-employee relationships.

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

Communism and Subversion

92. Communism and subversion remain a real menace.

93. In East Malaysia it is evident that the Peking-orientated Sarawak Communist Organisation has penetrated a major portion of the fabric of Sarawak Society and has made advanced preparations for a protracted guerilla war. The position in this State is, in many ways, approaching the state of affairs which existed in Malaya in the early days of 1948.

94. In West Malaysia militant and violent forms of Communist United Front activity have emerged, directly controlled and co-ordinated by the Communist Party of Malaya from the Malaysian-Thai Border.

95. The Government is fully aware of this threat to the national security and spares no effort in its endeavours to contain and eliminate this menace.

THE ROYAL MALAYSIA POLICE

96. The Royal Malaysia Police enjoys a very high reputation overseas. Police Forces of neighbouring countries continue to make use of the local training facilities and this is a testimony that the training provided is of a very high standard and internationally accepted.

97. With the changing conditions that follow the proces of national development, it is vital that the Royal Malaysia Police should be appropriately geared for the proper execution of its tasks. In this direction, its equipment is being modernised and augmented, and with the ending of confrontation local and overseas training is being intensified. Particular attention is being paid to the welfare and morale of the force and to this end, special emphasis is being placed in the First Malaysia Plan on the building of appropriate quarters for junior officers and members of the rank and file.

98. The Royal Malaysia Police has, on the whole, discharged its onerous responsibilities and duties in the maintenance of law and order admirably. The noticeable upsurge of crime, of late, is no reflection of Police complacency or inefficiency. It is common knowledge that in developing countries an increase in crime generally follows progressive development and in Malaysia this trend is manifested by secret society activities and gangsterism, a problem which the police alone cannot entirely solve. It is gratifying to note the considerable development in civic-consciousness among members of the public which has contributed towards notable police success and it is hoped that public co-operation will come forth in ever increasing volume.

99. Malayanisation of the Royal Malaysia Police proceeds in accordance with the Government's policy and the Force is now commanded by a Malaysian Inspector-General of Police.

THE SENOI PRA'AQ

100. In recognition of the valuable contributions made by this temporary establishment during the Emergency and the part it plays in the current operations in the Border Security Area in Northern Malaya the Government has decided to give the unit a permanent future by incorporating it into the Royal Malaysia Police. The exercise will be undertaken as soon as practically possible.

VIGILANTE CORPS

101. With the end of confrontation for which the Vigilante Corps was especially raised, the need for the organisation no longer arises. The Government has, therefore, decided that it should be disbanded.

CHEMISTRY DEPARTMENT

102. Mention has already been made in the Appendices to the last Royal Address on the purpose and functions of this department.

103. In view of the ever increasing demand for its services it is the policy to decentralise the Department's analytical facilities by establishing regional laboratories. To this end, branches will be established in Kuala Trengganu and Johore under the First Malaysia Plan.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING DEPARTMENT

104. In pursuance of its task of catering for all Government printing, emphasis has been made on equipping the Department, including all its branches, with appropriate machines and trained personnel.

105. In 1966, two officers completed a two-year training in printing technology at the London College of Printing. Eight left during the course of that year for the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand, India and Japan for courses in printing administration, litho-offset, typographic layout, bookbinding, letterpress printing and offset printing. Of the eight officers, four have completed their periods of training and have returned.

PRISONS DEPARTMENT

106. In view of the modern trends in penal administration it has been necessary to continue to send Prison Officers abroad for training so as to keep prison methods in the country in line with those of developed countries. During the period under review, four Prison Officers underwent a 3-month training course conducted at the United Nations Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders, Fuchu, Tokyo.

107. Annual training is also conducted at the Prison Officers Training School, Taiping, for Officers and Warders.

108. The emphasis in the Department's programme under the First Malaysia Plan lies in the construction of Prison buildings and quarters.

ANTI-CORRUPTION AGENCY

109. Mention was made in the Appendices to the last Royal Address of the appointment of a Cabinet Committee to review the set up of the Agency. The Committee has now completed its task and the re-organisation of the Agency is expected to take shape soon. A Bill to amend the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1961 will be introduced at this meeting of Parliament.

110. The Government is determined to stamp out corruption in the public service and is taking the necessary measures to achieve this aim.

DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION

111. The implemention of the Government's policy on Malayanisation in Commerce and Industry remains the responsibility of the Malayanisation Secretariat functioning under the supervision of the Controller-General of Immigration. The Government's decision on the Malayanisation programme of 323 commercial firms is being implemented.

112. The building of the immigration complex at the causeway to deal with Singapore/West Malaysia travel control is expected to be completed soon and it is hoped to commence complete immigration control on entry of persons from Singapore by 1st July this year.

Department of National Registration

113. The Government's policy to standardise the registration system in Sarawak and Sabah with that of the States of Malaya is being pursued with every possible speed.

National Registration—In West Malaysia, 241,227 identity cards of various categories were issued during the period under review and the Department undertook the lamination of 304,948 cards for Sarawak and 21,966 cards for Sabah.

Registration of Citizens—During the period 68,014 certificates were issued for West Malaysia, 11,853 for Sarawak and 4,723 for Sabah.

Film Censorship Board

114. Following the separation of Singapore from Malaysia, the Government established its own Board of Films Censors which commenced operation on 1st July, 1966. Prior to this date, censorship of films for screening in this country was undertaken by a Pan-Malayan Film Censorship Board based in Singapore.

115. During the period under review, the Board has dealt with 1,327 feature films and several advertising filmlets, Newsreels, Documentary films, T.V. films and films belonging to foreign missions.

MINISTRY OF SABAH AFFAIRS AND CIVIL DEFENCE

116. With the ending of the confrontation, the activities of this Ministry have been curtailed and as such, the 1967 Estimates have been reduced by 56%.

117. This Ministry is re-organising civil defence to suit peace-time requirements. Members of the Civil Defence Corps have been reduced but the nucleus of the members have been retained in all major towns in Malaysia. The Ministry has issued a directive to Civil Defence Corps asking them to perform useful duties in minimising the effects on the public of the various forms of disasters such as performing flood relief work.

118. In view of the present financial stringency the Ministry has taken the following measures:

(i) Air-Raid Warning Schemes for East and West Malaysia have been suspended until further notice.

(ii) Various types of vehicles which are surplus to civil defence requirement are being transferred to other Ministries and Departments as directed by the Treasury.

(iii) Nearly half of the total number of temporary Officers/Staff of this Ministry have been retrenched.

119. The total enrolment in the Civil Defence Corps is 3,600 and they are undergoing training as usual. Civil Defence Co-ordinating Committees at State and Divisional levels are still active.

MINISTRY OF LANDS AND MINES

MINES DEPARTMENT

120. Tin, Malaysia's principal mineral product, continues to be one of the mainstays in the economy of the country. The production of 68,886 tons in 1966 was the highest recorded since 1941 and was 5,216 tons better than the previous record figure of 63,670 tons obtained in 1965. This record was achieved mainly due to the fair tin price which encouraged the development of small properties and rendered possible the working of marginal and sub-marginal ground at an economical level. The production in 1967 is expected to be somewhat lower than in 1966. This is unavoidable because of the present tendency of the tin price to fall which will cause a number of the marginal and sub-marginal mines to cease operations. There have been no new discoveries of major tin bearing areas, but every encouragement is being given for the search to be continued without any let up. In this respect, substantial areas, notably in Perak, which hitherto have been closed for prospecting and mining have now been opened and already a lot of interest has been shown.

121. The Mineral Investigation Drilling Units continued with the task of scout prospecting for tin in Malay Reservations. In 1966, most of the work was confined to Perak. This programme will continue in 1967. To-date, 48 Malay Reservations have been scout-prospected. Eighteen of the Malay Reservations are considered potential tin bearing land and encouragement is being given to Malay individuals, companies or co-operative societies to prospect these areas further with a view to promoting greater and more active Malay participation in the mining industry. Provision has also been made in the First Malaysia Plan to assist Malay landowners in selected areas of Malay Reservations to develop their own lands for mining purposes.

122. The production of iron ore in 1966, which amounted to 5.7 million tons, showed a drop of 17.8% compared to the 1965 production of 6.9 million tons despite the fact that at the end of 1966 there were 31 mines operating compared to 27 at the end of 1965. The decrease was due to the fact that a number of the mines had their production decreased due to depleting ore reserves. This tendency is likely to continue and it is expected that for this reason there will be further decline in production for 1967.

123. Bauxite production increased from 843,172 tons in 1965 to 940,447 tons in 1966, mainly because of the increased demand from overseas purchasers. This level of production is not expected to be maintained in 1967, because of the depleting ore reserves in one of the few major producing mines. Nevertheless, there are still sufficient ore reserves for Malaysia to sustain her output capacity in the region of 500,000 tons annually for many years to come.

124. Production of crude oil from the Miri oilfields in Sarawak continued to decline. In 1966, 345,654 U.S. barrels were produced compared to 351,298 U.S. barrels in 1965. The oil reserves from these fields had been steadily declining year by year but it is hoped that prospecting in the off-shore areas of this vicinity which has shown good indications will augment the present depleting reserves.

125. Increasing interest has been shown in the off-shore areas of Malaysia for tin as well as for oil. In 1966, the Continental Shelf Act and the Petroleum Mining Act were passed by Parliament. These Acts will enable exploration and exploitation of mineral deposits in the off-shore areas being undertaken and active consideration is now being given to the many applications that have been received for the exploration of tin and oil in these areas.

126. Geo-chemical prospecting carried out under United Nations aid has located copper deposits in Sabah. Further preliminary exploration of these deposits, including limited diamond drilling, was undertaken by the Geological Survey, Borneo Region, the results of which reveal that these deposits have economic potential. In accordance with the advice of a United Nations expert, applications have been invited at international level for the adequate exploration of these deposits to be undertaken with a view to exploitation at a later stage.

Commissioner of Lands

127. The year 1966 has brought about the enforcement of the National Land Code, a uniform federal land law applicable to all the States in West Malaysia. However, as can be expected with any new law, some difficulties in administering this law and in adjusting the procedure brought about by the change have cropped up. To meet these difficulties the Commissioner of Lands, States of Malaya, has organised courses at state level. The Commissioner of Lands and his deputy visited all the States, meeting Commissioners of Lands and Mines, Collectors of Land Revenue and their assistants and explaining the provisions of the National Land Code to them. The discussions at these courses were found to be useful and beneficial to the land officers and the State Governments co-operated by releasing as many officers as possible to attend the discussions. Frequent visits will continue to be made to the various land offices to ensure that the provisions and procedure laid down in the Code will be followed correctly.

128. Since the National Land Code is a federal law whose sole purpose is to bring a uniform land system and tenure throughout the various States, the Office of the Commissioner of Lands, States of Malaya, has now become a consultative and co-ordinating Department where advice has been sought on the correct interpretation of the provisions of the Code. With the passing of time and when land officers are used to applying the new Code in their everyday work, it is hoped that the initial difficulties will be overcome. To overcome the difficulties, land officers throughout West Malaysia will be required to attend courses in land administration at Dewan Latehan, Petaling Jaya, Kuala Lumpur. In 1966, two courses were held, participated by 48 land officers. As from this year four courses would be held yearly. During 1966, 20 land offices were inspected by the Commissioner of Lands, States of Malaya, and his assistants and their reports have been submitted to the State Governments and the Departments concerned.

129. The Commissioner of Lands, States of Malaya, still continues his dual function as an adviser on land matters to the Federal and State Governments

as well as to public authorities where his advice is sought; and under Federal Lands Commissioner Ordinance 1957 all federal immovable property including railway lands are vested in him.

130. The land register of all federal property vested in the Federal Lands Commissioner is being maintained in the Office of the Commissioner of Lands. At the end of last year 1,745 titled lots and 2,060 lots of federal reserves have been recorded in the land register. The work of maintaining this register has progressed satisfactorily and it is expected that this work will be completed in another five years' time.

131. The Kelantan Land Settlement Scheme and the Perlis Land Administration Scheme, directly under the control of the Commissioner of Lands, States of Malaya, are progressing steadily according to the programme. In the case of the Perlis Land Administration Scheme, the State Government has passed a law similar to the Kelantan Land Settlement Scheme.

132. The Kelantan Land Settlement Scheme is operating in the District of Kota Bharu and will move to Tumpat next year. Up to the end of 1966 a total of 104,268 pieces of land in that District has been investigated and 69,005 titles have been issued.

133. The Scheme in Perlis has so far completed investigation of 9,034 pieces of land of which 5,597 titles have been issued.

NATIONAL LAND REHABILITATION AND CONSOLIDATION AUTHORITY

134. The National Land Rehabilitation and Consolidation Authority was established in 1966 under the National Land Rehabilitation and Consolidation Authority (Incorporation) Act. This law came into force on 1st April, 1966 and is applicable only to the States of Malaya. A few minor amendments to this law were made on 12th May, 1966.

135. The Authority consists of a Chairman and 11 other members of whom three are appointed by the National Land Council to represent the Governments of the States of Malaya. It started functioning on 1st October, 1966. Its staff were recruited in the later part of 1966 and commenced work on 1st January, 1967.

136. The functions of the Authority as provided in section 4 of the Act are to rehabilitate or develop—

(*a*) any State lands (including lands within a Group Settlement Area) either on its own motion and with the approval of the appropriate State Authority or at the request of such State Authority; and

(*b*) any alienated lands at the request of the proprietors thereof and on such terms and conditions as may be agreed to by the proprietors and the Authority.

Besides this, the Authority may, with the agreement of the proprietors thereof or by purchase, consolidate any uneconomic holdings or fragmented holdings in the States of Malaya. But before any rehabilitation can be started, a proper survey of all alienated land, particularly padi land, where tenancy problems

exist, will have to be carried out with a view to working out a proper approach to the problems of land consolidation and preparing a suitable plan for carrying out the land consolidation work.

137. The Authority will concentrate, at the beginning, on Fringe Alienation Schemes and New Block Planting Schemes. For 1967 the Authority has proposed to start rehabilitating, as pilot projects, three or four Fringe Alienation Schemes under the aegis of F.L.D.A. The Authority has selected as its pilot projects the following Fringe Alienation Schemes for rehabilitation in 1967:

Name of Scheme	Locality and State	Area
(1) Gong Fringe Alienation Scheme ...	Temerloh, Pahang ...	936 acres
(2) Rasau Fringe Alienation Scheme ...	Slim River, Perak ...	568 „
(3) Ayer Hitam Fringe Alienation Scheme	Kuala Pilah, N.S. ...	1,761 „

The method for rehabilitating these Fringe Alienation Schemes would be for the authority to carry out the rehabilitation work by contract until such time when it would be safe for the Authority to hand over the schemes to the settlers. But as far as possible, the settlers would be engaged by the contractors to work as labourers on the schemes.

138. Like F.L.D.A. Schemes, the cost of development will be treated as a loan to the settlers and the cost of administration will be treated as a grant from the Central Government.

139. Tenders for Gong Fringe Alienation Scheme have been issued. The rehabilitation work is expected to start either in April or May 1967. For the other two schemes, rehabilitation work will start in about May or June 1967. On gaining more experience from these pilot projects and after getting its field staff trained by F.L.D.A., the Authority will rehabilitate a few more Fringe Alienation Schemes in 1968. With the full co-operation and assistance of F.L.D.A. and the State Governments concerned, the Authority has great expectation in salvaging a number of the present unsatisfactory Fringe Alienation Schemes.

Forest Department

140. The Forest Department, having successfully completed two development plans, tabled 14 development projects under the First Malaysia Development Plan. Work on their implementation has made good progress. One of the projects is the establishment of a pilot plantation of quick growing species. For the last 10 years a study of the growing of the various species of pine trees in small plots was made in various parts of the country, and the study has produced a number of suitable species of pines that can be grown locally. It is now proposed to follow up this study by planting the species on plantation basis. The object of this project is to produce adequate raw materials for the supply of suitable cellulose for the manufacture of pulp and paper.

141. Besides this project, there are other research projects being undertaken in the Timber Research Laboratory, in which tests are carried out for the study of the suitability of various local and exotic species for pulping.

142. A team of Forest Officers is working on the Forest Reconnaissance Survey of the country, in conjunction with the Land Capability Classification Survey section of the Prime Minister's Department. During the year surveys were completed in parts of Johore, Negeri Sembilan and Pahang.

143. The production of timber logs from the forests in West Malaysia in the year 1966 has been an all time record of 2,691,360 tons. This is an increase of 413,660 tons over the tonnage produced in 1965. The amount of royalty collected from the timber produced during the year came to about thirty-one million dollars.

144. In view of the high production of timber during the year, which is found to be in excess of the requirements of the sawmills, export of logs has been permitted to those permittees and licensees with long term agreement areas. This relaxation on the export of logs was made in order to assist the loggers with excess production to dispose of their log which otherwise would have caused a glut in the local market.

145. In the field of export of sawn timber, the trend has also been on the increase. During the year 338,247 tons of sawn timber were exported to 39 countries which brought foreign exchange into the country.

146. The staffing position of the Department still remains acute. In the latter part of the year, four graduates from the University of Australia returned to take up appointments with the Forest Department. These additional officers would have eased the staffing position of senior appointments, but unfortunately three serving officers left the department to take up appointments with MARA and Guthrie.

147. In September 1966, the Forest Department held its First Pan-Malaysia Forestry Conference which was enthusiastically supported by all Forest Officers in both East and West Malaysia. A total of 150 delegates attended the Conference. In November, a Timber Construction Conference and a Timber Exhibition were held and again great success was achieved.

148. The participation of Bumiputra in the timber industry has also shown an increase. In 1965, the number of permits and licences issued to them was 612 and by the end of 1966 the number has increased to 682. The progress is very encouraging, but physical participation is still obscure. Although the number of permits and licences owned by the Bumiputra is more than that in 1965, their active participation is not very conspicuous. This is partly due to lack of capital and the know-how of the intricacies of the timber business. However, given time and experience, it is felt that the Bumiputra will make the grade.

149. A Forest Products Utilisation Research Centre will be established in Malaysia, to intensify work on forest products so as to develop and increase efficiently the utilising of a much larger volume of the vast forest resources of the country.

150. A mission of experts from the United Nations Headquarters is expected sometime this year to look into the feasibility of establishing this project, and the possibility of using United Nations Special Funds to launch it.

SURVEY DEPARTMENT

151. The year 1966 has been a period of increased progress and advancement in the field of topographic mapping, where, with the publication of 1,637,729 map sheets, progress on one inch to the mile mapping of West Malaysia has passed the half-way mark and mapping of East Malaysia is now 30% completed. It is important to note that surveys of the latter area are accurately determining the map position of the International Border with Indonesia for the first time in history. This and other progress has been achieved through the willing and active co-operation of the staff together with continuing support given by the British mapping agencies.

152. 1966 will be remembered in the Department's history as the first occasion on which the whole of West Malaysia has been photographed from the air at one scale and in such a limited period. This work, which involved flying approximately 24,000 line-miles and the production of 150,000 photographic prints, was achieved through the active co-operation of the Canadian Government who paid the major share as part of Colombo Plan Aid. Besides being of great value to the Survey Department this photography is used by the foresters, agriculturalists, planners, etc.

153. In order to cope with anticipated demands for aerial photography, survey products and survey data, the National Map Library was established during the year. This library will service both Government departments and the public, and will form an important addition to Malaysia's national records.

154. Work in the field has been concentrated on completing two geodetic levels connections with Thailand, in establishing a gravity survey network in Sarawak and in generally strengthening the survey control in East Malaysia. Closely allied to this, the office computers ably assisted by their counterparts and an electronic computer in America, have completed the first ever net adjustment of the triangulation of West Malaysia.

155. In keeping with the demands of National and Rural Development, 46,875 lots were surveyed. In achieving this, reconnaissance surveys and pegging out of road alignments for Development Schemes involving over 10,000 miles of theodolite traversing were carried out. Although this figure showed a slight decrease over the previous year, the number of lots awaiting survey or demarcation and the number of lots awaiting office action have shown a definite decrease.

156. Although the end of confrontation has seen no let-up in the demands for topographic maps, it is the Department's policy to contribute to the full in the production of maps, air photographs and survey data for the development of the country. Already extensive mapping programmes are in hand for the Jengka Triangle scheme, the development study of the State of Trengganu, the study of flood prevention in West Malaysia and numerous other development schemes. In addition to this the Department is making an important contribution to the production of a National Atlas, geological and land use maps, and other specialised productions.

157. In order to improve the standard of control for levelling in Malaysia, a study is in hand to site tide gauge stations at certain points around our coasts. In addition to contributing to scientific study of the country these stations will contribute data for flood control studies and other similar projects.

158. As a means of speeding up survey work and other studies of the area, it is planned to obtain the assistance of the Canadian Government for photographing from the air the whole of the State of Sabah. This photographic project will be similar to that recently completed in West Malaysia and will greatly contribute to the development of that area.

159. As rapid progress is being made in the mapping of West Malaysia with the availability of good aerial photography and the completion of ground controls, a long-term retrenchment scheme of the I.M.G. workers will have to be planned.

160. In cadastral surveys the Department will continue to play its part in the survey of Land Development Schemes. It might be necessary to call on the services of Licensed Surveyors to deal with the large volume of work that is expected to come especially from the State of Pahang.

161. With the exception of one more time-scale contract officer, the Department has been completely Malaysianised.

Geological Survey

WEST MALAYSIA

162. In the past year, Geological Survey field parties have been active in carrying on with the long term project of systematic mapping on 1″-1 mile scale for the whole country. Simultaneously, Geologists have been assigned to investigate those important short-term projects closely connected with the planned economic development of West Malaysia. The geological investigation of the Kuala Lumpur water supply scheme to meet the increasing demand for water for domestic and industrial consumption has been completed. The basic geological mapping of the important Jengka Triangle Land Development project is also completed. In addition, geological advice to the mining community, the study of ore occurrences, assistance in the development, distribution and search for underground water, and the geological study of engineering construction sites were carried out. New and rapid methods in laboratory analysis particularly in techniques of X-ray analysis were investigated and successfully applied.

163. The future tasks of the Geological Survey remain unchanged. These are to complete the mapping of the whole of West Malaysia which will form the basis whereby a reliable estimate of the mineral wealth of the country may be obtained, to undertake intensive investigation of mineral occurrences in the delineation of these mineralized areas, and to study the geological implications of economic deposits so as to form a basis for future search and location of mineral deposits. The Geological Survey will continue to assist the Government on land-use policies, mineral clearance for areas earmarked for Land Development, geohydrological studies such as underground water supply and investigation of hydro-electric dam sites, and to develop and improve

methods of mineral and chemical analysis for the benefit of the community. The collection of all geological data and the co-ordination of basic geological facts will eventually lead to a sound and systematic understanding of geology of West Malaysia which is so vital in the development and improvement of the social and economic structure of Malaysia.

BORNEO REGION

164. The outstanding achievement of the Geological Survey in East Malaysia during the year was the completion of a geological investigation and drilling programme at the Mamut Copper Prospect in the rugged mountainous country near Mount Kinabalu. The work attracted the interest of many copper mining companies, and application for Mamut concession by several of the larger concerns are now being considered by the Sabah State Government.

165. The Geological Survey continued to advise the Sarawak and Sabah State Governments in oil and mining matters. In particular, negotiations for the issue and renewal of marine oil prospecting licences were concluded for about 7,000 square miles of the continental shelf making a total of over 70,000 square miles under licence, and the anticipated expenditure by oil companies on exploration in East Malaysia will rise to over $30 million in 1967.

166. Routine surveying and publication by the Geological Survey, Borneo Region, continues as fast as is possible with the small staff available. Geological mapping was completed in three areas, and maps and reports are being prepared for printing. In Sarawak, new work includes mapping of kaolinitic clay and geochemical prospecting for copper in the Second Division, while in Sabah the geology of the Sandakan Peninsula is being mapped in detail, and work has commenced on a geological and geochemical survey of 3,000 square miles of uninhabited but promising country in the remote Segama Valley.

GAME DEPARTMENT

167. The conservation and preservation of wild life and its control continued to be the main concern of the Game Department. In the aspect of conservation the Department has the services of a Colombo Plan expert who joined the Department in October 1966. The expert Dr W. E. Stevens, PH.D., is presently making a research in respect of existing Game Reserves and will plan for the creation of more Game Reserves in conjunction with the Government's land use policies.

168. In the past year, as the result of the improvement of accommodation and other facilities in the Taman Negara, there has been a great increase of tourists, both foreign and local, to the National Park. Revenue collected in 1966 was $26,223.35 as compared with $18,705.89 in 1965. The conservation of the fauna and flora found in the Taman Negara is made for the enjoyment of all.

169. A sum of $200,000 will be spent in 1967 for the further improvement of accommodation and other facilities in the Taman Negara in order to meet the requirements of an increasing number of visitors. Improvement to the quarters for the staff at the Taman Negara will also be made this year.

ORANG ASLI DEPARTMENT

170. The Rural Development programme for the Orang Asli in 1966 has been very successful. Altogether, 9 housing schemes in many areas were completed giving houses to about 1,200 Orang Asli. In addition, a number of minor agriculture projects have been implemented. These include the provision of livestock, crop seedlings and construction of fish fonds.

171. Three schools were built last year for Orang Asli children who live far from other communities. There are now 78 of these special schools. Over 4,000 children are attending schools, either run by the department, or at ordinary schools. Adult education classes are held in the Balai Raya which were constructed by the department in many Orang Asli settlements and about 3,500 adults are attending these.

172. Medical facilities for the Orang Asli are well organised. By the end of last year, 18,340 patients were treated at Medical Posts in the jungle. 808 patients were admitted to the two Orang Asli hospitals. The average daily number of patients at Gombak Hospital was 195 and there was a marked positive difference between the birth and the death figures. In the third quarter of the year alone 1,730 Orang Asli were X-rayed. The Department's efforts to bring medical facilities within the reach of the Orang[2] Asli are showing results.

173. The Government will continue to promote the social and economic welfare of the Orang Asli through more intensive rural development, education and health programmes. More projects of this nature are planned for this year, as incorporated in the First Malaysia plan. There is no doubt that these development works will help to increase the living standard of the Orang Asli, and will in turn, result in their gradual integration with the national community.

MINISTRY OF JUSTICE

174. The Legal Department has been suffering from a shortage of qualified staff ever since Malaysianization began. A crash programme has been commenced to overcome this shortage. Fifteen scholarships for the study of law were granted in 1966 and the same number will be granted during each of the years 1967 and 1968. When these scholars return the staffing problem of the department should be solved.

175. The work of translating the laws into the National Language continues apace but the work cannot be speeded up as it is difficult to get experienced law translators. Some of the Bills which now come before Parliament are drafted both in English and in the National Language. Following the enactment of the National Language Act, 1967, steps are being taken to strengthen the staff to enable the department to cope with the resultant pressure of work.

176. The laws of the States of East Malaysia which were declared to be Federal Laws have mostly been reprinted and bound copies thereof made available to the public. The work of modification is almost completed. Federal

laws extended to the States of East Malaysia during the year include laws relating to Public Trustee, National Registration, Social Welfare Lotteries and Elections. The extension of the Elections Ordinance has made possible the holding of direct elections in Sabah. Work is now in hand on the production of reprints of those Federal laws copies of which are in short supply.

177. During the period under review the progress of the Judicial Department was as follows:

(*a*) One expatriate Judge of the Federal Court went on retirement and three Malaysians, two from the Federation Legal Service and one from the local Bar, were elevated to the Bench.

(*b*) Three serving officers were awarded scholarships in 1966 to read law in the United Kingdom with a view to being called to the English Bar. During this period two judicial scholars returned from the United Kingdom on completing their Bar Final Examinations and have been appointed to the Federation Legal Service.

(*c*) The new Court House, Jesselton, is under construction and will be completed by the end of 1967. The construction of the new Court House, Kuala Selangor, commenced in February 1967, and will be completed by the end of the current year.

178. The Department of Public Trustee and Official Assignee has been reorganised into two separate departments with effect from 1st November, 1966. The Public Trustee Department is headed by the Public Trustee, Malaysia.

179. The Public Trustee Department has now assumed responsibilities on a Malaysia-wide basis. The Trustee Ordinance, 1949 was extended to the Borneo States in June 1965 by the Trustee Investment Act, 1965. The Public Trustee Ordinance, 1950, together with subsidiary legislations made thereunder, was extended to the States of Sabah and Sarawak in March 1966, by the Modification of Laws (Extension to Borneo States) Order, 1966. Action is being taken to extend the Probate and Administration Ordinance, 1959, first, to the State of Sabah this year and at a later date to the State of Sarawak.

180. Two Branch Offices have been established in East Malaysia, one in Jesselton and the other in Kuching. The response from the people in these two States has been quite encouraging and there is no doubt that in the course of time more and more people will avail themselves of the services rendered by this Department in the administration of trusts and estates.

181. In West Malaysia, the expansion of the Department is in steady progress. The establishment of a Branch Office in Seremban to serve the people of the State of Negri Sembilan has now been finalised and it is hoped to set up another Branch Office in Kangar for the State of Perlis in the near future. This would mean that the Public Trustee will have established Branch Offices in each of the thirteen States in Malaysia.

182. The work of the Public Trustee Department has increased both in volume and in value. More and more people are coming forward to avail themselves of the services rendered by the Department in the administration of trusts and

estates and also in the preparation of Wills. The Department (which includes the Official Administrator) in carrying out its legal and statutory functions, renders a valuable social and legal service to the public. The constant aim of the Public Trustee has been, and will be, to approximate his duties as closely as possible to that of the private trustee.

183. Under the new set-up the work of the Official Assignee Department covers only the States of Malaya. Action is now being taken to bring about a uniform Bankruptcy Act and Bankruptcy Rules for Malaysia, which will repeal the insolvency laws of the States of Sabah and Sarawak respectively. The draft Act and Rules are receiving the attention of the Attorney-General's Chambers.

184. Under the Companies Act, 1965, the Official Assignee, Malaya, is also the Official Receiver for Malaysia until the coming into force of the Federal Bankruptcy Act. The draft Companies Winding-up Rules for Malaysia are receiving the attention of the Rules Committee.

185. This year a Branch Office with an Assistant in charge is to be established at Kota Bharu to cover bankruptcy work in the East Coast of West Malaysia to as far south as Kuantan. At present this is being covered with difficulty by the Head Office at Kuala Lumpur.

MINISTRY OF WELFARE SERVICES

186. The Government will continue to expand and consolidate the welfare services so that the underprivileged, the handicapped, the poor, children in need and delinquents can enjoy a more satisfying life.

187. Significant progress was made during the year in the expansion of the services for the physically handicapped. A publicity campaign was successfully launched last year to focus the attention of the public on the capabilities of the handicapped to become fully productive and self-supporting if given proper training and orientation. A Sales Organisation which is a vital component of the rehabilitation service for the handicapped, will be launched this year to assist home workers and sheltered employees to market their goods.

188. Reformatory services for the juvenile delinquents have been expanded with the establishment of a country-wide probation service in Sabah and Sarawak and the completion of a new Remand Home/Hostel for juvenile delinquents in Penang early in the year. Construction of a new Remand Home/Hostel is being planned for Sabah this year.

189. Institutional services for beggars and vagrants will continue to be expanded this year. Construction of a new Home in Johore for the aged and the decrepits, and the vagrants, will commence during the year and some of the existing Homes will continue to be expanded to cater for the additional intake of beggars and vagrants following the introduction of the Vagrants Act.

190. Services for women and girls exposed to moral danger will continue to receive the attention of the Government. Construction of a new Home for the

rehabilitation of women received into care will commence in Trengganu during the year.

191. Services for children in need will be further expanded. Preliminary planning for a new Children's Home to cater for Kedah, Perlis and Penang is well under way.

192. Services for the chronically ill patients which are being undertaken in co-operation with the Ministry of Health will be accorded special attention. Considerable progress has been made in the preliminary planning and the implementation of the scheme will be carried out within the resources available for the purpose.

193. Priority is being given to mass programmes to improve the living standards of the people as outlined under the Gerakan Maju programme. Social welfare workers will be drawn into this programme and will play a greater role in organising communities to generate greater motivation, self-help and citizen participation in Gerakan Maju.

194. In-service training of staff will also be expanded and construction of a Residential Training Centre will commence early in the year subject to funds being made available.

195. Assistance will continue to be given to dependants of detainees. Implementation of the rehabilitation scheme for the victims of floods which occurred early in the year will continue to receive the attention of the Government during the year.

MINISTRY OF CULTURE, YOUTH AND SPORTS

GENERAL

196. Towards the end of 1966 the Ministry began to have several officers of its own on the ground, but for most of the year the Ministry continued to rely on the assistance of officers of the Welfare Department in its work in the States and in the districts. It is hoped that in 1967 the Ministry will have its own officers at State as well as District levels to enable the Ministry to carry out its functions more effectively.

197. During the year 1966, two new development projects were implemented by the Ministry under the First Malaysia Development Plan. They are the construction of multi-purpose centres and the formation of National Youth Pioneer Corps.

198. During the year the Ministry was able to obtain sites for the centres in several States including the States in East Malaysia. It is hoped that in 1967 the Ministry will be able to start constructing the multi-purpose centres in at least three States.

199. The National Youth Pioneer Corps was established in 1966 with its centre at Dusun Tua. Since its inception in June 1966, the Corps is 175 strong and the trainees were placed in various training sections provided by the Centre.

CULTURE

200. During the year, the Ministry was made responsible for organising cultural shows at various State functions such as the celebrations of the Installation of Their Majesties the Yang di-Pertuan Agong and the Raja Permaisuri Agong, the birthday of His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong and the visits of foreign dignitaries.

201. In addition to the drama and cultural dance courses held at the National Youth Training Centre, Peretak, Kuala Kubu Baharu, the Ministry also organised a cultural dance course at Kampong Pandan Youth Centre for the public. The response from the public was satisfactory.

202. During the year the Ministry arranged cultural tours to the Northern States of West Malaysia, Sabah and Sarawak and to Bangkok in conjunction with the 5th Asian Games.

203. The National Art Gallery and the Angkatan Seni Lukis Semenanjong held several art exhibitions during the year. In regard to the proposal for a new building for the National Art Gallery no progress has been made because of lack of fund.

204. The Ministry has started to produce a film on "Culture" with the co-operation of Filem Negara Malaysia. It also organised cultural programmes on Television Malaysia during the year.

YOUTH

205. During the year 61 youth clubs were formed bringing the total to 1,183 clubs in West Malaysia alone. No definite figures have been obtained for the States in East Malaysia as the Ministry still lacked its own officers on the ground to compile statistics of youth clubs.

206. A total of 38 courses have been held at the National Youth Training Centre, Peretak, Kuala Kubu Baharu, attended by a total of 775 youths. The main course was the Leadership Course. Othe courses were on Carpentary, Sewing, Photography, Drama, Cultural Dance, Domestic Science and Work Camp. The Ministry hopes to increase the number of courses in 1967 to enable more youths to follow the courses.

207. The year 1966 saw the formation of a new youth movement, the Gerakan 4-B Malaysia. It stands as one of the National Youth Organisations of Malaysia. This movement caters for the agri-horticulturally inclined youths.

208. During the year, most of the youth clubs all over the country continued to be active in various economic, social and cultural activities.

SPORTS

209. The various sports organisations continued to run their regular fixtures and activities. A number of National Sports Organizations and other Sports bodies received grants-in-aid from the Ministry.

210. The sports "highlight" during the year 1966 was the 5th Asian Games held in Bangkok. Malaysia was placed 4th among the participating countries.

211. In the Thomas Cup round for Asian West Zone, Malaysia beat India by 8 games to 1 and subsequently beat Pakistan by the same margin.

Museum

212. The National Museum continued to be a popular attention for visitors to Kuala Lumpur. The number of visitors in 1966 was 780,150 including 37,201 school children. This represents an increase of 67,645 visitors over that in 1965.

213. Eight major exhibitions were held during the year including two special exhibitions, one featuring the new coin designs presented by Bank Negara and the other was presented by the University of Malaya in connection with the International Association of Tamil Research Conference held in Kuala Lumpur.

214. Three Travelling Exhibitions were sent to the Penang State Museum, and the Perak Museum in Taiping. These were entitled "Dongson's Influence in Malaya", "Ajanta Cave Paintings" and "Life and Work of Vincent Van Gogh".

215. The construction work on the gallery on the 2nd floor, intended for the display of zoological specimens was completed in September, 1966. The Exhibition is now being prepared and it is expected that this display gallery will be opened to the public later this year. This should further enhance the popularity of the Museum.

216. The National Museum is in close relation with Educational and Scientific Institutions both local and overseas. It has established exchange arrangements of its own publication, the Federation Museums Journal, with 93 overseas Institutions.

217. 240 articles were acquired during the year, of which 38 were donated by members of the public.

MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND HOUSING

Local Government

218. Local Government administration in West Malaysia continues to be unsatisfactory generally. It is hoped that the findings and recommendations of the Royal Commission of Enquiry to Investigate into the Workings of Local Authorities will go a long way towards improving the quality and efficiency of Local Authorities.

219. The Seremban Town Council, where a Commission of Enquiry had established that there had been maladministration and malpractices committed by councillors, continues to be administered by the Menteri Besar of Negeri Sembilan.

220. The Penang State Government has since 1st July, 1966, taken over the administration of the Penang City Council and a Commission of Enquiry set up under the Commissions of Enquiry Ordinance, 1950 to investigate into

alleged maladministration, malpractices and breaches of the law has completed its enquiries and is presently engaged in preparing its report. For similar reasons the Town Council, Johore Bahru has also been taken over by the Johore State Government and a Commission of Enquiry under the Commissions of Enquiry Ordinance, 1950 has been set up, and will commence its enquiries very shortly. The Municipality of Malacca and the Batu Pahat Town Council have been taken over by the respective State Governments because these two Local Authorities, for financial reasons, were unable to continue to discharge their duties and functions. In both these cases there was no alternative but for the State Government to take over, as otherwise essential services would have been jeopardised and the ratepayers made to suffer thereby.

221. The Federal Government continues to assist Local Authorities in their development by allocating provisions for development projects for general improvement. These projects usually take the form of roads and bridges, drains and culverts, installation and extension of electricity supplies, markets and stalls, improvement of public health facilities, recreational facilities, water supply facilities, community halls/centres and other town improvements.

222. A major undertaking was the construction and completion of a new market in Kota Bharu by the Kota Bharu Town Council for which the Ministry provided a grant of $420,000 and a loan of $300,000. This market was officially opened by His Royal Highness the Sultan of Kelantan on March 17, 1966.

Federal Capital

223. As in past years, attention was centred upon developing the Federal Capital into the Nation's showpiece and pride.

224. Considerable improvements were made in the network of roads to ease traffic within the Federal Capital itself and traffic generating from and coming into the Federal Capital. Works on new roads were undertaken by both the Administration and the Public Works Department. Within the central area alone, approximately one million dollars were spent on widening of carriageways, improvements to lighting and provision of footpaths. Plans were also in an advanced stage for the introduction of a new traffic gyratory system in the central area of Kuala Lumpur to be controlled by traffic lights synchronised by a master control. Attention was also given to improving the drainage and water borne sanitation to effect better health and environmental conditions for the people.

225. The Administration of the Federal Capital is continuing its efforts in providing low cost housing for the lower income group and for the rehousing of squatters in and around Kuala Lumpur. An account of low cost housing in the Federal Capital is incorporated under the heading "Housing".

226. In the health field, Kuala Lumpur continues to be free from epidemic diseases. Maternity and child health welfare services continue to increase and improve over the years.

HOUSING

227. Progress on low cost housing during the first year of the Malaysia Plan, i.e., 1966, can only be regarded as fairly satisfactory. This was largely due to non-availability of land, protracted site development, piling default in one case and several other factors not discounting the heavy rains and floods towards the end of the year. However, the latter part of 1966 showed an accelerated pace of development. Of the voted provision of $20 million for 1966, only about $9 million was spent on low cost housing. This, however, does not include the expenditure from the public loan of $10 million floated by the Federal Capital in 1964 for the Jalan Pekeliling Scheme. From the voted provision for low cost housing, the Malaysian Government Officers' Co-operative Housing Society was given a loan of $3 million during the year and another $5.5 million on 31st December; the Armed Forces Co-operative Housing Society was given $2.5 million making a total of $11 million to these two Societies.

228. During the year 1966 and early 1967, 1,558 units of low cost housing were completed under direct federal financing. This, however, cannot be regarded as the absolute figure of Government's effort on housing. Taking into consideration housing financed directly or indirectly by the Government through the Federal Land Development Authority, the Selangor Development Corporation, the National Electricity Board, the Public Works Department, etc., the figure for this period could be close to 8,000 units which is a reasonable rate of development for public housing. It is pertinent to mention that for the big schemes in the major towns (e.g., multi-storey schemes and schemes using Industrial Housing Techniques), there is bound to be a time lag between planning, construction and completion. However, it is expected that most of these big schemes will be completed during the latter part of the Plan period.

229. As stated in the Appendix to the Royal Address last year, the bulk of the low cost housing programme is centred in Kuala Lumpur and in the big towns. In the Federal Capital, schemes at Sungei Besi, Bungsar and Jalan Pekeliling comprising 3,169 units are now under construction. Work on the Shaw Road Project, which was held up owing to breaches of contract by the piling contractor, has resumed with the contractor now carrying out remedial work, and construction of the super-structure should commence soon after the piling work has been completed. Another scheme, Loke Yew Road Phase 4 comprising 400 units which is primarily intended for the housing of squatters, has started with the commencement of piling work recently. Planning work is progressing satisfactorily in respect of the following schemes:

Cheras Road	(3,000 units)
San Peng Road	(200 units)
Wardieburn Estate	(1,250 units)

Very recently another large scheme consisting of 2,768 units of flats has been approved and will be sited at Section 90, bounded by Jalan Peel and Jalan Cheras.

230. Looking ahead, the Government has approved the acquisition of 900 acres of land at Seaport Estate for future housing development. Acquisition proceedings are being finalised.

231. Ibu Kota has also launched the 1st Phase of its staff housing scheme comprising 84 semi-detached and 120 terrace houses at Gombak. Construction work has already commenced. The whole scheme will provide a total of 419 housing units for members of the staff.

232. Another place which has a sizable low cost housing programme is Penang. A number of schemes have been approved for this State ranging from terrace houses to 4-storey and multi-storey flats. Notable schemes in this State are those at the industrial estates at Mak Mandin (240 units—4-storey flats) and at Chain Ferry Road (672 units—4-storey flats) and the Rifle Range Scheme (3,743 units). The scheme at Mak Mandin and Chain Ferry Road are intended to cater for the workers at the industrial estates at Mak Mandin and also for the squatters affected by the new trunk road. The Scheme at Rifle Range is the 2nd pilot project using industrial building techniques and will cost over $20 million. The factory at the site is under construction and production of building components is expected to begin in May 1967.

233. Apart from the housing schemes in the major towns, the rest of the schemes approved so far are spread over smaller towns and districts in West and East Malaysia. The houses to be built or being built vary from simple timber construction, terrace houses to flats in Johore Bahru and Malacca. The Ministry's policy is to introduce a low cost housing scheme in every town and to this effect many schemes, each of about 30 to 100 units, have been launched in the smaller towns.

234. The Ministry is actively studying the proposal to establish a Central Housing and Development Authority and is considering the feasibility of incorporating in the Bill which would set up this Authority appropriate provisions enabling the channelling of funds from sources other than Government for public housing. It is known that in the United States and other developed countries private enterprise do play a role in Government housing programme.

Town and Country Planning

235. The Town and Country Planning Services embrace rural as well as urban areas. It is intended that in due course State Development Plans will be prepared for each State to ensure that public and private development follows the best possible lines from all points of view.

236. In the field of Rural Development, the Department of Town and Country Planning continued to provide a full service by preparing all village plans within the Federal Land Development Authority schemes in co-operation with the Federal Land Development Authority Planning Committee. Close liaison has been maintained with the Jengka Triangle Consultants throughout their work in order to ensure continuity of work so far as the physical planning of the villages and towns is concerned.

237. A draft Master Plan for the Federal Capital has been prepared to replace the 1939 approved plan of the Kuala Lumpur Municipality. The new Plan, based upon population forecasts of the Federal Capital for the next 20 years, i.e., 1,300,000 persons (approximately 600-700,000 in the present Kuala Lumpur Municipal Area), is a balanced plan having due regard to school provision, commercial, industrial zones, etc., and uses the Traffic Consultants Plan as a base for the neighbourhood unit system. The new Plan has already been opened to the public for inspection and presentation of views before it is placed before the Minister of Local Government and Housing as laid down in the existing town planning legislation.

238. After considerable research by the Department on planning legislation, a new draft Planning Ordinance has been prepared and is now under detailed study by the Attorney-General's Office. This Legislation is vital to the implementation of the Master Plan and also provides for planning the development and use of urban and rural land in the States of Malaya, the preservation and improvement of amenities, the grant of permission for the development of land, the conferment of additional powers in respect of acquisition and development of land for public purposes, the levy of a development charge and other related matters.

239. In the sphere of Low Cost Housing Schemes, the Department has continued to give assistance to the Ministry in site selection and evaluation, preparation of layouts and formulation of standards for low-cost housing schemes in East and West Malaysia.

Fire Services

240. In keeping with the policy of Government to improve the standard of fire fighting and fire prevention in Malaysia so that fire losses are kept to a minimum, the Inspectorate of Fire Services has taken steps to increase the efficiency of training methods and to provide better training facilities at the Central Fire Training School. A senior member of the staff of this School has recently completed a comprehensive course overseas in the organisation and management of establishments of this nature. The School caters for the training of fire personnel from all States and Local Authority Fire Services in Malaysia. It also provides training in fire prevention for members of industrial organisations. During 1966 a total of 220 students attended the School.

241. The Fire Prevention Branch of the Inspectorate of Fire Services continued to carry out fire prevention surveys of Federal Government buildings and for this purpose 1,272 inspections were made and appropriate fire fighting equipment provided where necessary. 121 Armed Forces Installations were also inspected in 1966 and reports on fire prevention measures were sent to the Military Authorities concerned. The department also continued to give advice on fire safety measures in the planning of new buildings. It is heartening to note that during 1966 there were no major fires involving Federal Government properties.

242. Recognising the need for an efficient fire service throughout the country, the Federal Government has recently secured the services of an expert through the Colombo Plan. The main responsibilities of the expert will be to see how

training methods could be improved and also to examine existing legislation on fire prevention and practice and to make appropriate recommendations with a view to having a more effective legislation on fire prevention.

MINISTRY OF WORKS, POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

243. During 1966 the Public Works Department carried out works for strengthening the roads that had been completed under the Second Five-Year Development Plan in addition to the construction of new roads.

244. Juru Dam in Butterworth had been completed. The Muar Bridge has been completed and was opened on 15th April, 1967, while the construction of the Batu Pahat Bridge progresses satisfactorily.

245. The new through route in Kuala Lumpur which has been partially completed has eased part of the traffic problem of road users in Kuala Lumpur.

246. The New Linggi Water Supply for Seremban and Port Dickson, the Muar, Parit Raja, Jementeh and Layang[2] Water Supplies in Johore, and the Jerantut, Rompin, Karak and Tras Water Supplies in Pahang were completed in 1966.

247. Fully treated water supplies were also made available to the F.L.D.A. villages of Bukit Rakan, Lenga, Kemelah and Sungei Tekam. In addition, numerous rural areas in various States were also provided with water supply, and it is estimated that, with the completion of all these projects, a total of 200,000 people will benefit.

248. 191 units of quarters were built for the Industrial and Manual Workers and in addition 373 quarters were built for other Government officers. Six office blocks were also completed in Kuala Lumpur.

249. Among the major road projects to be carried out in 1967 are the replacement of timber bridges in Trengganu, the construction of Batu Pekaka Bridge in Kedah and road deviations between Kuantan and Maran in Pahang.

250. Road projects which are subject to Loan Funds will only be decided after consideration has been given by the National Transport Study in the middle of 1967.

251. $12.6 million have been provided for carrying out road projects under the Rural Development Programme for 1967.

252. An amount of $2 million has also been provided for the 1967 programme for the replacement and improvement of labourers' quarters. Six office blocks are to be built in Kuala Lumpur.

253. Financial assistance from foreign countries has been sought for the carrying out of the water supply projects for Penang, Kuala Lumpur, Sungei Petani, Kota Bharu, Malacca, Dungun, and Kemaman in order to meet the aim of the Government to supply water to the people in this country.

POSTAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT

254. Last year the Postal Services Department opened six new Post Offices at Johol in Negeri Sembilan, Bota and Manong in Perak, Kemaman in Trengganu, Masjid Tanah in Melaka and Sungei Buloh in Selangor. Two other buildings, which were under construction in 1966, have since been opened at Kuala Trengganu and Kuala Perlis. One building was purchased in Petaling Jaya at the end of 1966 for alteration into a Post Office. Construction of new Post Offices at Klang North and Kapar in Selangor, Sungei Patani in Kedah, Bukit Mertajam in Penang State and Ulu Tiram in Johore is in progress.

255. Twenty-nine Postal Agencies were opened in 1966 in various parts of the country. Four Mobile Post Offices were also purchased for service in the rural areas.

256. In 1967 the Postal Services Department planned to start construction work for new Post Offices at Batu Arang, Jinjang and Jalan Pantai Bharu, Kuala Lumpur in Selangor, Enggor in Perak, Yen in Kedah and Cha'ah in Johore, a Sorting Office at Butterworth, Penang, and foundation work for the new General Post Office and Divisional Headquarters at Seremban. Thirty additional Postal Agencies are also planned at various places. The Postal Services Department thus continues to meet the various needs for postal facilities in the country.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS DEPARTMENT

257. There has been an overall development in Telecommunications Services, both in West Malaysia and East Malaysia. This is particularly so for Kuala Lumpur where the demand for telephone services is very great, and work on the four outlying Exchange in this city is progressing very rapidly to meet the pressing demand.

258. In the Appendix to the Royal Address last year mention was made of the progress of the SEACOM Cable to Guam in the Pacific Ocean. The completion of this cable last year enabled this country to have direct circuits,—telephone and telegraph telex,—to London, San Francisco, Tokyo and Manila.

259. At the same time, a direct high-frequency radio was set up between Kuala Lumpur and Sydney.

260. With the completion of the last phase of the SEACOM Cable Project to Cairn in Australia in April this year, the high-frequency radio circuits are being replaced by the high grade circuits of this SEACOM Cable.

261. With the ending of confrontation, a direct high-frequency radio telephone was established towards the end of 1966 from Kuala Lumpur to Djakarta as well as to Medan.

262. Another high-frequency radio telephone, telegraph and telex services were established in April this year between Kuala Lumpur and Bangkok.

263. On 1st January, 1967, the Cable and Wireless Company in Jesselton was taken over by the Government, thus bringing under the Government's control all the external telecommunications services.

264. It is the Government's policy to further improve telecommunications services in this country. Work on the microwave link between Kuala Lumpur and Kuantan has commenced. The conversion of the Kuala Trengganu Exchange from manual to automatic has begun. Radio Scatter System will be provided between Kuching in Sarawak and West Malaysia in addition to the general improvement that will be taking place in Kuching, Jesselton, Tawau, Lahad Datu and other smaller Exchanges. Work is now in hand to improve trunk connections between the various towns in Sabah and in Sarawak.

265. The Government has also made provision for the initial survey for a microwave route between Jesselton and Kuching and it is the policy of the Government that this microwave system be implemented in future.

POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICES EAST MALAYSIA

POSTAL SERVICES, SABAH

266. Twelve Postal Agencies were established during the year bringing the total to forty-four in the rural areas. Negotiations continue for setting up more Postal Agencies to meet the demand of the public. It is the aim of the Postal Department to expand rural postal services wherever practicable.

267. A branch Post Office was established at Tanjong Aru, Jesselton, and opened for business in June 1966. This has relieved to some extent the congestion at Jesselton General Post Office.

268. Two new Mobile Post Offices were put into operation during the year, one at Jesselton as an additional service and the other at Tawau. The service at Jesselton commenced business in January 1966, and the other in December.

269. House to house deliveries were introduced at Lahad Datu, Kudat, Beaufort, Tenom and Keningau. This service has now been introduced in the main towns and is being extended to smaller ones.

270. Express Delivery Service, the sale of Social Welfare Lottery tickets and the Malaysian Muslim Pilgrim Savings Corporation Scheme were additional services introduced at Post Offices in Sabah in 1966.

POSTAL SERVICES, SARAWAK

271. Seventeen Postal Agencies were established during the year bringing the total to forty-six. As in Sabah negotiations continue for establishing more Postal Agencies to meet the demands of the public.

272. A new Post Office was built in Matu in the Third Division during 1966 and the new combined Post Office/Exchange buildings at Lundu in the First Division and Lawas in the Fifth Division are in advanced stage of construction.

273. Delivery service has been extended at Kuching and Sibu to cover most of the residential areas and further extensions will be made when the need arises. Most of the Post Offices in Sarawak have postal delivery service within certain limits.

274. As in Sabah, additional services provided by the Sarawak Post Offices in 1966 were Express Delivery Service, the sale of Social Welfare Lottery tickets and Malaysian Muslim Pilgrims Savings Corporation Scheme.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS, SABAH

275. The building design work for a new combined Headquarters and Automatic Exchange of 10,000 line ultimate capacity in Jesselton was virtually completed and it is expected that construction work will be started during 1967. New equipment for this exchange, initially with 5,000 lines, will be ordered this year. Orders have been placed for equipment for the final extension of the Labuan Exchange. A new exchange building has been completed at Wallace Bay and a building extension at Keningau is ready for the installation of Rural Automatic Exchange Equipment being delivered this year. A new Rural Exchange has been brought into service at Weston and a 480-line at Tawau as a stop gap measure prior to the provision of a new exchange during the First Malaysia Plan. Two large P.A.B.X.'s were commissioned for the Armed Forces at Labuan and Tawau.

276. Work progressed steadily on the provision of a new trunk scheme linking the major centres of commerce and industry with Jesselton and it is expected to have this system commissioned shortly to provide for 12 channels to Sandakan, Tawau and Labuan where previously only 4 existed. Detailed planning has been completed to improve other routes with the old trunk equipment all of which is expected to be completed in 1967 giving improved service to Kota Belud, Kudat, Keningau, Tenom, Semporna, Lahad Datu and Wallace Bay.

277. Tenders were accepted and work commenced on a micro-wave survey to determine the requirements for a main line route from Jesselton to Tawau *via* Sandakan and Lahad Datu to carry 300 high grade telephone channels and a television bearer if required. This survey is nearing completion and will allow tenders to be called for equipment and detailed planning of the Civil Works required at the various terminal and repeater sites.

278. The Department's main repeater station at Kambarangan 7,500 feet up the slopes of Mount Kinabalu has always been difficult to reach and this problem has been solved by the provision of a cable ropeway for transporting staff and materials from the road at 5,500 feet to the station.

279. A new telegraph circuit *via* the SEACOM cable has been established between Jesselton and Kuala Lumpur giving a 24-hour service of very high quality to the nation's capital. The Telex Service was inaugurated last year in Jesselton and plans are in hand to extend this service to Sandakan and make provision for additional subscribers in Jesselton.

280. Underground cable schemes at Sandakan and Jesselton were started and duct laying progressed in preparation for the installation of cable this year. Small extensions within the limitation of funds have been effected at major and minor exchange areas in an endeavour to meet the demand for telephone service. The major holding factor at present is the shortage of cable pairs from the exchanges to the subscribers premises.

281. A Radio Call Service Base Station has been commissioned in Sandakan and installation has started on other Base Stations. It is expected to have three more commissioned during 1967 at Jesselton, Keningau and Tawau which will give a complete State coverage and provide a telephone service to the most rural parts of Sabah.

282. A new Flight Information Centre has been installed and put into operation at Jesselton for the Department of Civil Aviation.

283. New Workshops have been built at Jesselton providing adequate facilities for maintenance and repair of Telecommunications equipment. New Divisional Workshops are being constructed at Tawau which are expected to be completed and operational during 1967 together with improvements to the Divisional Workshops at Sandakan.

284. During the past year 429 direct exchange lines were installed and the total number of telephone stations increased by 883 from 7,278 to 8,161 throughout the State. $3.6 million was spent on telecommunications development during the past year.

285. Staff still remains a problem at both engineering and technician level and no real improvement in recruitment has been possible.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS, SARAWAK

286. A new automatic telephone exchange of initially 200 lines was brought into service at Simanggang during the past year and the building for a new exchange of 10,000 lines ultimate capacity has also been completed at Kuching. Installation work has started and it is expected to have 4,000 lines operational during 1967. Development of rural automatic exchanges has continued and new buildings have been started at Lundu and Lawas which will be completed in 1967 ready for automatic equipment.

287. An improved trunk route between Kuching and Sibu has been planned using a UHF system with repeater stations at Sibuyau, Bukit Kaya Malam at Sebankoi. The civil works have been completed at these repeater stations for towers, buildings and access roads. Equipment for this route, to provide approximately 48 channels where now only 12 exist will be ordered in 1967. Improvements to the trunk route between Sibu and Bintulu progressed and it is expected that a nine channel system will be commissioned shortly. A new 265 foot tower at the Sibu terminal has also been completed.

288. Work commenced on extensive underground cable schemes for Kuching and Miri and on smaller schemes at Lundu, Lawas, Limbang, Mukah, Serian

Tatau. Lingga and Balingian to provide suitable cabling for automatic exchanges when installed.

289. Work has started on the development of a new H.F. transmitting site at Miri which is expected to be completed during 1967. To improve the Ship/Shore service from Kuching a new mast radiator serial has been completed for the 500 Kc/s shipping service.

290. Detailed planning of a new central stores has been completed which is expected to be built at the Tanah Puteh Port Area during 1967.

291. The Department continued to provide engineering services for the Department of Civil Aviation and completed the installation of a new 750 watt Radio beacon at Santubong, a locator beacon for the Airport at Miri and the site works for a VOR beacon in Kuching.

292. Similarly service was provided for the Police communication network and major improvements were made in the 1st Division by the completion of a new VHF fixed and mobile network. In the 2nd Division the site works were completed for a hill repeater station.

293. During the year $2.5 million was spent in Telecommunications development and the number of telephone stations increased by 628 from 8,337 to 8,965.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH

294. Steady progress in the improvement of Medical and Health Services has been maintained both in the preventive and curative fields.

295. The general health of the nation continues to improve with the continuous expansion and development programme of the Medical and Health Services. Great emphasis is being placed on improving the health of the rural people. The death rate has dropped from 8.1 in 1964 to 7.9 in 1965 per 1,000 population. The number of deaths due to diseases among mothers and babies has declined generally. As the standard of general education improves, more and more people are seeking modern medical treatment in clinics, health centres and hospitals throughout Malaysia. There has been an additional increase of 5,158 beds since the beginning of 1960. The bed complement of hospitals in West Malaysia has increased from 21,102 in 1960 to 26,260 in 1966—an increase of 24.44%.

296. Within the financial resources made available to the Ministry, the Health Services of the country, which have expanded their health programmes, have been maintained at a satisfactory level.

297. Vigilant and sustained measures continue to be taken to prevent the outbreak of dangerous infectious diseases such as smallpox, cholera, etc., in the country. However, there was a small outbreak of smallpox in and around Kuching in Sarawak during September 1966. A total of 5 cases with 1 death

was recorded. The spread of the disease was successfully controlled through strict isolation of the cases and contacts and mass vaccinations of the population. Over 90 per cent of the population were vaccinated within a period of two months.

298. The rural health programme is a major project in the effort to improve the health of the rural people. In addition to the 283 static dispensaries and 155 travelling dispensaries, there are now 39 Main Health Centres, 135 Sub-health Centres, 664 midwives' clinics in operation in West Malaysia as compared with 8 Main Health Centres, 8 sub-health Centres and 26 midwives' clinics in 1960. Another 5 Sub-health Centres and 10 midwives' clinics are now under construction and are expected to be completed in 1967.

299. The promotion of health and environmental sanitation in the rural areas is being pursued with sustained vigour and a further 16 Health Sub-Centres and 108 midwives' clinics in Malaysia Barat will be built in 1967 in addition to a Maternal and Child Health Clinic and an out-patient dispensary in the urban areas. In Sabah and Sarawak, the Rural Health Improvement Schemes continue to be expanded in keeping with the policy to intensify preventive health activities in the rural areas through programmes in health education, nutrition training, improvements to environmental sanitation, immunization, dental health care, maternal and child health care.

300. The control of tuberculosis as a major public health problem is now being systematically and actively pursued under the National Tuberculosis Control Programme. Since the campaign in 1961 when training was stressed, B.C.G. immunisation, the search for and the treatment of those at risk became more prominent. Over 1,400 staff members have been trained and nearly 1,400,000 children have been vaccinated with B.C.G. including 500,000 new born babies.

301. A million adults have been X-rayed, yielding more than 55,000 suspects requiring further investigation and treatment. About 50,000 persons are already receiving treatment for tuberculosis.

302. In Sarawak, the Tuberculosis Control Project has covered all five Divisions in the State particularly the urban areas. This is now being extended to rural areas.

303. Malaria in the rural areas of West Malaysia still continues to be a serious public health problem. The Malaria Pre-Eradication Project assisted by the World Organisation has completed its survey. Details of the report have shown the seriousness of malaria in the rural areas and a plan has been prepared for the eradication of the disease in the country within a period of 10 years. However, the cost of the eradication campaign is high—as much as $118 million. Should external aid for the campaign be available, progress and success within the estimated period can be assured. In this respect Malaysia places its hope on friendly countries coming forward to render assistance, as malaria eradication has world-wide significance. Be that as it may, the Ministry with the assistance of WHO has early this year drawn up an alternative plan to eradicate

malaria from West Malaysia with resources that are currently available such as those of the existing malaria control programmes. This project aims at eradicating malaria from the States of Perlis, Kedah, Penang and Province Wellesley in the first phase. Later, when adequate funds are available for a full scale campaign, the project will be extended to the other States in West Malaysia. An Action Committee has been formed in the Ministry to implement this Rural Malaria Eradication Programme.

304. The health of school children is of considerable importance. That they should at all times be healthy deserves attention. It is imperative, therefore, that they be educated towards better health in all respects such as in personal hygiene, proper food habits, suitable environment or other health practices. Towards this end a Joint Committee, comprising representatives of both the Ministry of Education and Ministry of Health, has been launched to implement a school health programme.

305. The number of yaws cases is progressively diminishing due to the successful efforts of the Yaws Control teams operating in various parts of the country.

306. Filariasis exists in limited areas in West Malaysia and teams are continuing their efforts in these areas to control the disease as a public health problem.

307. In Leprosy, emphasis has now shifted from institutional care to ambulatory treatment of cases of leprosy which have been rendered non-infectious. The existing leprosaria with a total bed complement of 3,935 are used for the reception and treatment of infectious cases. Special clinics as well as other existing institutions are now used for follow-up treatment of non-infectious cases. Under the First Malaysia Plan (1966-1970) the task of controlling leprosy will be emphasised through the establishment of mobile as well as static clinics. Initially a National Leprosy Registry was established to co-ordinate the work of these "Skin clinics" and to maintain control of the follow-up treatment of cases.

308. Diptheria is not a major public health problem. The incidence rate is 18.48 per 100,000 population. Immunisation is by the use of diptheria toxoid or triple antigen. The latter has some shortcomings because about 40% of cases did not complete the full course.

309. The incidence of poliomyelitis is scattered sparsely throughout the country. Its incidence is 4.97 per 100,000 population. The incidence rate of enteric fever is 15.10 per 100,000 population in 1965. 65.5 per cent of the cases come from the rural areas. It is observed that 78.01 per cent of the cases occurred in age groups of over 10 years, particularly in the 15-44 age group. It is probable that those in this group, because of their mobility, get infected away from their own homes.

310. Community mental health services are being developed at two principal mental institutions in West Malaysia with a total bed complement of 6,500. In addition psychiatric clinics are established at some of the larger general hospitals.

311. The Ministry of Health has made every effort to improve the situation of overcrowding in the hospitals. Two new rural hospitals, one at Tanjong Karang and the other at Dungun were brought into operation in September 1966. The new General Hospital at Kuala Lumpur and Seremban are under construction and satisfactory progress is being made. Likewise new wards have been built at Ipoh General Hospital. The University Hospital at Petaling Jaya is expected to be fully operational by the end of 1967. The District Hospitals at Kulim, Klang and Kuantan will be improved by the addition of wards and other facilities. Another rural hospital at Changkat Melintang is being planned. Numerous improvements have been made to existing wards, out-patient dispensaries, kitchens, operating theatres and other services in all existing hospitals in the country. In Sabah the New Hospital at Tawau with 290 beds will be completed this year while in Kuching work on the new hospital has also progressed far and is due to be completed at the end of 1968.

312. In Sabah the construction on a New Cottage Hospital of 70 beds at Semporna will begin this year and it is expected that this Hospital will be in full operation in 1968.

313. A provision of $100,000 is made available for the Cottage Hospital, Ranau. The early phase comprises quarters for a doctor and ancillary buildings so that the services of a doctor can be made available before the new hospital itself is completed.

314. The Out-patients Department and Laboratory as well as the New Dental Centre at Jesselton will be completed this year. Minor improvements in other hospitals in Sabah will also be carried out. In Jesselton an additional hostel accommodation for the Nurses at the Training School and a Central Medical Store are also being built.

315. Experience has shown that health services, particularly in the rural areas, will not be fully effective unless the people themselves co-operate to improve their health environment through self-help. This is only possible through the realisation of the value of health in community and national development. The Ministry is sparing no efforts in organising health education activities in the country in various ways, and in this endeavour participation by voluntary bodies has been encouraged.

316. Furthermore, the Ministry has now finalised the plan of operations for pilot projects in each State with the objective of providing safe and adequate water supply, sanitary latrines and the proper disposal of domestic and community refuse in these pilot areas. Other areas will be included later on.

317. With regard to dental service the new building of the Dental Training School in Penang was completed early in 1966. Dental nurses and technicians are given their training there and students from friendly countries have also been accepted for the training courses.

318. During 1966, five Dental Clinics were established at sub-health centres and the old Central Dental Store Building in Penang was also converted into a clinic. Dental Clinics in Kuala Lumpur and Malacca are being planned whilst the Penang Hospital Dental Clinic has been completely renovated.

319. Expansion of the dental services is also evident in the State of Sarawak where two new dental clinics at Simanggang and Limbang have been completed and are in use. A third at Sibu is under construction. 17 school dental clinics are functioning in schools in the State.

320. The need for more dental officers is becoming more pressing and a new Dental School at the Medical Centre in Kuala Lumpur has been planned. The Faculty and the Clinic will be constructed when funds are available.

321. The training programme for para medical staff which has been vigorously and positively pursued in West Malaysia since 1960 to meet the staffing requirements of the Ministry's development programme has now borne fruit and a steady stream graduate annually. There are on the establishment today 2,143 nurses, 1,898 assistant nurses and 1,654 midwives as compared to 990 nurses, 1,082 assistant nurses, 895 midwives in 1960. The revised training for Hospital Assistants was introduced in September 1965.

322. There is still a shortage of Laboratory Assistants. They are trained at the Institute for Medical Research where the intake is limited to 30 per year. To overcome the shortage, the training of Junior Laboratory Assistants was recently introduced.

323. In the State of Sarawak the training of staff of all categories continues and a new school for the training of rural midwives has been established at Sibu.

324. Although the shortage of doctors and pharmacists is still acute, there has been some improvement to date. The Ministry has recruited 6 doctors from the Philippines from the 45 Philippino doctors who were selected just before Confrontation. Over 40 Korean doctors have been appointed since late 1965 and an exercise is now in progress to recruit doctors from United Arab Republic, Belgium and France and other countries. The shortage of doctors will be partly met when medical students from the University of Malaya begin to graduate from 1969. As a further measure of relieving the shortage, the Medical Registration Ordinance has been amended to permit the full registration of Malaysian citizens with foreign medical degrees on certain conditions. It is proposed to establish a School of Pharmacy in Malaysia so that the demand for Pharmacists could be adequately met.

325. In view of the complaints from the general public against both the staff and the services in hospitals, the Ministry of Health has set up "Goodwill Committees" in all the hospitals in Malaysia, as a measure to improve public relations. The necessity for good public relations has been emphasised all along in all training courses organised within the Ministry.

326. The Institute for Medical Research has undergone a re-organisation. Emphasis is given on co-ordination between departments and with the attached international units, namely the U.S. Army Medical Research Unit and the Hooper Foundation of the University of California. This has provided a stimulus to other activities in the Ministry of Health. Some 60 research projects and studies are now undertaken by the I.M.R. mainly on disease and health problems that jeopardise National Development.

327. The fast expanding programme at the I.M.R. has a five-year plan which includes the establishment of the National Tropical Medicine Centre for Malaysia in that Institute. There will be established a school for Medical Laboratory Technology offering a three-year course in Medical Laboratory Technology. A Junior Laboratory Assistants school will provide training for students in simple and routine laboratory services suitable for out-patients and rural health clinics. There are also several long term research projects with emphasis on rural health problems.

328. Whilst malnutrition is not evident in the country there is a considerable number of people with deficiencies in vitamin A and protein, in particular among the children living in the rural areas. The protein quality of cheap and popular sun-dried fish and the food values of Malayan cockles is being investigated. Through the Rural Health Service, skim milk supplied by UNICEF is given to deserving cases. The Ministry of Education, in conjunction with the Child Welfare Council, has also launched several school feeding programmes.

329. The subject of nutrition involves various departments and Ministries and for any success to be attained co-ordination in their work is essential. The Ministry of Health together with the Ministry of Agriculture and other Government departments as well as voluntary organisations have now jointly developed a plan to improve the nutritional status of the population and an applied nutrition pilot project will soon be launched in a selected locality.

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

330. In the field of foreign relations the Government continues to uphold its policy of maintaining cordial relations with all friendly countries of the world especially with its neighbours. Peaceful co-existence, strict respect for the independence and territorial integrity of states, non-interference in the internal affairs of states, positive and mutually beneficial co-operation with friendly states—these are the principles which Malaysia continued to espouse in international affairs.

331. The past year saw the ending of the three-year confrontation by Indonesia, the resumption of diplomatic relations with Pakistan and the continued endeavour to have more Malaysian representations abroad. The period also saw Malaysia's greater and more positive role in regional co-operation in economic, social and cultural fields, in the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference and in the world forum of the United Nations.

332. On 11th August, 1966, the Deputy Prime Minister and the Indonesian Foreign Minister signed the Agreement to Normalise Relations between the two countries. This manifestation of sincerity of purpose had restored peace between the two countries and in September 1966 an Indonesian Military Delegation arrived in Kuala Lumpur for talks with Malaysian officials concerning all aspects of normalisation of relations. The two delegations agreed on the procedure for Security Arrangements in the Border Regions which were approved by both

Governments on 11th March, 1967. The Arrangement provides for co-operation against the common enemy particularly the communist groups operating in the Malaysian/Indonesian border areas. It also provides for measures to counter and overcome problems in the Straits of Malacca.

333. Besides the Security Arrangements the two delegations agreed to recommend to their Governments various non-military matters which have since become the basis for further discussions between Malaysian and Indonesian officials. The September meeting has long paid dividend, for soon after, matters like immigration, air communication, postal and telecommunications services were normalised. Recently Malaysia and Indonesia concluded the Basic Arrangements on Trade and Economic Relations while preliminary talks had been held on other matters such as education and culture.

334. Although full diplomatic relations have yet to be established between the two countries, the Liaison Teams in the respective capitals of Kuala Lumpur and Jakarta have begun functioning smoothly. Contacts between the two countries have been maintained with ease and on a most cordial basis.

335. Diplomatic relations with Pakistan were normalised on 8th September, 1966. For this outcome the Government was very grateful to the good offices of His Imperial Majesty the Shah of Iran. The Pakistan Government had already appointed its High Commissioner to Kuala Lumpur and Malaysia had recently opened its office in Karachi.

336. Consistent with its policy to extend further ties of friendship with other countries of the world, Malaysia early this year concurrently accredited its Ambassador to the United States as High Commissioner to Canada and Ambassador to Brazil. Similarly the Malaysian Ambassador in the United Arab Republic was concurrently accredited to Lebanon and Sudan; the Ambassador to Saudi Arabia to Kuwait and Jordan; the High Commissioner to Lagos to Ghana; and the Ambassador to Bangkok to Laos. Malaysia also last year established diplomatic relations with the Netherlands. The Ambassador to the Netherlands was also accredited to Belgium and the Benelux countries.

337. A Malaysian Honorary Consul was appointed for Beirut in 1966 while a Consulate was opened in Formosa in early 1967.

338. In 1966 a Malaysian Trade Delegation visited the Soviet Union thus opening the horizons not only for trade between the two countries but also for political and cultural contacts. In return a Soviet, Trade Delegation visited Malaysia last April which resulted in the two countries concluding a Trade Agreement. One of the results of the discussion with the Soviet Trade Delegation was the agreement to establish diplomatic representation in the capitals of the two countries.

339. Malaysia has offered its consular facilities to Commonwealth countries like Kenya, Uganda, Ghana, Zambia, Cyprus, Malta, Trinidad, Tobago, Jamaica, Sierra Leone and Malawi. In return these countries had agreed to undertake consular functions for Malaysia as Malaysia has not yet established diplomatic representations with these countries.

340. Malaysia continues to look upon the Commonwealth as a viable instrument for promoting international co-operation, understanding and mutual assistance. At the Commonwealth Prime Minister's Conference held in London in September 1966, Malaysia joined with the other member nations in the resolution to put an end to the illegal Smith Regime in Rhodesia. Further, in compliance with the United Nations Security Council Resolution of 10th December, 1966, Malaysia had taken various steps to put into effect its non-recognition of the illegal regime far beyond what was required by the resolution which only called on member states to impose selective mandatory economic sanctions against Rhodesia.

341. With the normalisation of relations between Malaysia and the Philippines on 3rd June, 1966, the activities of the Association of South East Asia were again revived in earnest and the decisions of the 3rd Meeting of ASA Foreign Ministers in 1966 were taken up by the various joint committees and working parties for immediate implementation or further recommendations. These committees and working parties met in the three ASA capitals at various times and had drawn up various projects and renewed various programmes for the consideration of the 4th ASA Foreign Ministers Meeting which would take place in August this year.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

Primary and Secondary Education

342. In 1966 about 62% of the entire development financial allocation for education was spent to meet the cost of expanding educational facilities at both primary and secondary levels. In 1967, the allocation almost doubled the 1966 figure in view of the increase in the total school enrolment in Malaysia from 1,872,256 in 1966 to 2,095,607 this year.

343. The year 1966 also witnessed a significant event in the history of education in Malaysia. For the first time the Higher School Certificate Examination was conducted in the Malay medium. This year it is anticipated that more candidates will be sitting for the same Examination.

344. As regards development of primary and secondary schools, many new classrooms and extension works were completed. Science and Domestic Science laboratories and Industrial Art workshops were also constructed during 1966. Assistance in the form of equipments for schools was received from various countries under the Colombo Plan. Malaysia will continue to provide additional facilities for the expansion and development of primary and secondary education.

Teacher Training

345. The increase in school enrolments means additional requirements for trained teachers. The Regional Training Centres, started in 1965, have now produced their first batch of qualified teachers for service in the lower secondary schools. In addition, more qualified teachers have completed their courses in

the various Secondary Teacher Training Colleges in the country. Under the Integrated Teacher Training Programme, the Specialist Teachers Training Institute, which until 1965 provided specialists or supplementary courses, has been converted into a regular Secondary Training College in 1966. In order to meet teacher requirements, two new Colleges will be built, one in Taiping and the other in Kuala Trengganu. The new Colleges will conduct courses in the National Language.

346. The need to produce teachers for various technical schools in Malaysia is being pursued vigorously. With the completion of new premises for the Technical Teachers Training College at Jalan Cheras, more teachers could be trained to meet the staffing needs of the various secondary technical schools.

347. Arrangements are also in hand to formulate a Trade Teacher Training Programme in the upper secondary vocational schools. Negotiations are now under way to submit this Programme to the World Bank for financing.

348. The position as regards the supply of teachers for primary schools continues to improve. New premises for Day Training Centres at Alor Star, Muar and Taiping are being planned. With effect from this year the academic qualifications for entry into primary teacher training institutions have been raised in view of the large number of candidates with School Certificate qualifications or their equivalent.

349. A Teacher Training Study Team has been appointed to examine the teacher training system in East Malaysia to explore the possibility for closer co-operation and liaison between training colleges in Malaysia so that a uniform system of training can be planned.

Graduate Teachers

350. Malaysia is also taking the necessary steps to overcome the shortage of graduate teachers. In 1966, 188 scholarships and bursaries were awarded to potential teachers for training in various universities in this country and overseas. A programme is also in hand to send teachers and lecturers for further training under the Colombo Plan and Fulbright Education Programme. The situation is partly solved by employing teachers under the auspices of the Peace Corps and the Australian and New Zealand Overseas Service Volunteer Scheme.

Education for Handicapped Children

351. Malaysia is also conscious of the need to give appropriate education to handicapped children. In order to cater for the needs of these children, it is proposed to build a Special School in Kuala Lumpur this year. It is worthy to note that private organisations have also provided similar facilities with financial assistance from the Government.

Further Education Classes

352. Further Education Classes, sponsored by the Government, have proved to be in great demand especially from those who have not been able to receive a regular education. The Government will continue expanding such Classes from time to time.

Textbook Bureau

353. Action is in hand to establish a Textbook Bureau within the Ministry of Education to look into all problems connected with the use of appropriate textbooks in schools and to formulate a procedure regarding changes of such books.

Muslim Religious Instruction in Primary and Secondary Schools

354. Muslim Religious instruction continues to be provided in assisted primary and secondary schools. Action is being taken to recruit more religious teachers to meet the present shortage. In order to maintain and improve the teaching of religious instructions in these schools, in-service courses are conducted during school vacation for secondary religious teachers, and it is also intended that in-service training could also be given to primary religious teachers.

355. Steps are also being taken to improve the standards of existing private Muslim religious schools and in this connection, the State Governments in West Malaysia have agreed in principle that one such school in each State could be converted into a fully-assisted school. It is intended that the syllabuses for these newly converted schools will be similar to those of the National Schools except that the content of their syllabuses for Islamic Religious Instruction and Arabic Language will be intensified in order to prepare pupils for the Entrance Examination to the Muslim College.

Muslim College

356. As from the beginning of this year the Muslim College in Klang will prepare students for the regular Statutory Examinations including the Malaysia Certificate of Education Examination, while the College in Petaling Jaya will prepare students for the Higher School Certificate Examination which will be held for the first time in 1968. Students who obtain the requisite entry qualifications could then proceed to do courses available at the University of Malaya. A new Council has also been appointed under an Instrument of Government with effect from 1st January, 1967 to administer the College at Petaling Jaya.

College of Agriculture, Serdang

357. Under the First Malaysia Plan, the Government intends to expand the College of Agriculture in Serdang to cope with Malaysia's needs for more agricultural personnel. A one-year preliminary course, started this year, is designed primarily to prepare youths from the rural areas who have a genuine interest and aptitude in agriculture but with lower qualifications to proceed with the Diploma Course.

358. The content of the College curriculum is being revised to meet the changing needs of the agricultural industry in Malaysia.

University of Malaya

359. The University of Malaya has been growing rapidly since its establishment and it now has seven Faculties with the Faculty of Economics and Public Administration being the latest to be established. Under the First Malaysia Plan,

it is proposed to increase the student population to seven thousand by 1967. It is, therefore, necessary to expand the various Faculties and the University library.

360. The Medical Centre Project which was launched in 1963 is now nearing completion. The Medical Faculty complex is completed. The Teaching Hospital has also been put into operation.

National Language

361. The teaching of the National Language in educational institutions has been intensified. There had been a significant increase in the number of Malay medium pupils entering the University of Malaya both in the Arts and Sciences. For the first time, 44 Malay medium candidates for science courses have been accepted to join the University of Malaya for the Session 1967/68.

Cost of Education

362. The annually recurrent expenditure on education has been increasing. This year the increase is about 9.1% over the 1966 voted provision. In view of the increasing costs and of the financial stringency of the country, it is found necessary to review the various items of expenditure on which economies could be effected. This review is being made by a Special Committee under the Chairmanship of the Minister of Education.

Future Expansion of Higher Education

363. Malaysia will have a blue-print up to 1985 for the future expansion of higher education facilities which will be based on the acceptance of the recommendations of the Higher Education Planning Committee which has just completed its Report.

MINISTRY OF NATIONAL AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

364. The main function and responsibility of the Ministry of National and Rural Development is to co-ordinate as well as supervise all efforts and activities carried out by the Government in the implementation of the First Malaysia Development Plan. This function is carried out by detecting and overcoming delays as well as problems that may occur in the implementation of the development programmes in order that their targets are achieved with maximum success.

365. This Ministry is also responsible for the implementation of various minor rural development schemes such as the construction of rural roads, water supplies, wells, jetties, bridges, as well as mosques, suraus, religious schools, and other places of worship. All these minor rural development schemes are designed to give better amenities of life to the rural people especially those who live in remote villages and who may not have directly benefited from the major development projects carried out by the Government. Villages receiving these schemes include those new villages which were started during the Emergency period. In 1966 the Government, through this Ministry, spent approximately $9,259,516 for minor rural development schemes and $11,751,195 for the construction of various places of worship.

366. Another important function of this Ministry is to implement the Government Community Development and Adult Education Programme. It is also responsible for the general policy aspects of the Majlis Amanah Ra'ayat, Federal Land Development Authority, and the Muslim Pilgrims Savings Corporation.

367. With regard to Emergency Resettlement and Regrouping Schemes in East Malaysia, this Ministry is responsible for the Emergency Development and Rehousing Schemes of three new villages in Sabah i.e., at Bergosong, Tamang, and Kuala Merotai, Tawau, and four new villages in Sarawak at Siburan, Beratok, Tapah, and Pandaruan. The Government provides these new villages with roads, community halls, water-supplies, schools, clinics, and other amenities similar to those enjoyed by communities living in the other rural areas. In 1966 this Ministry spent $3,787,363 on these schemes.

ADULT EDUCATION AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DIVISION

ADULT EDUCATION

368. The drive to eradicate illiteracy amongst the people is being continued and sustained. At the end of 1966 the strength of the Adult Education Classes was as follows:

(i) *National Language Classes*—	
Total number of classes	10,008
Total number of students	243,669
Total number of teachers	6,193
(ii) *Religious Instruction*—	
Total number of classes	6,473
Total number of students	157,523
Total number of teachers	2,226
(iii) *Home Economics*—	
Total number of classes	2,645
Total number of students	59,066
Total number of teachers	998
(iv) *Extension Education in Agriculture and Health*—	
Total number of students	1,364

369. In the Government's efforts to raise the standard of education among the people in the rural areas, the Ministry has taken action to streamline the administration and supervision of the Adult Education Classes. Textbooks used in such classes have also been revised and their contents improved.

370. As in the past years, the students are given 3 additional subjects, i.e., religious instruction (for Muslims only), home economics and extension education in farming, poultry rearing, fresh water fish breeding and in cottage industries.

371. Besides conducting examinations for teachers as well as students of the Adult Education Classes throughout the country, five courses were conducted for Supervisors of Adult Education last year. The primary aim of such courses is to equip them with the development of the various aspects of community development launched under Gerakan Maju.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT—GERAKAN MAJU

372. In February 1967, the Ministry established a National Committee on Gerakan Maju. The main objective of establishing the Committee is to formulate programmes for the successful implementation of Gerakan Maju. This Committee will advise Ministries, Departments and State Governments in carrying out research and their efforts to raise the standard of living of the people. This Committee will also launch pilot projects and conduct seminars at national level.

373. As a follow-up to Gerakan Maju which was launched on 14th March, 1966, action has been taken to re-organise the Kampong Development Committees, carry out progress competitions at kampong levels and conduct training courses and seminars.

374. In September 1966, a seminar with special reference to health was sponsored by the Adult Education and Community Development Division of the Ministry in Jitra, Kedah. The seminar has greatly contributed towards efforts in the implementation of the programme of Gerakan Maju.

375. Since September last year three courses on Gerakan Maju for District Officers throughout Malaysia were held. Courses were also conducted for kampong leaders, members of the Kampong Development Committees, Supervisors of Adult Education, etc., at various centres in Malaysia. These courses were conducted in order to get greater participation and greater efforts amongst officers and others concerned with the implementation of the programme of Gerakan Maju.

MALAYAN MUSLIM PILGRIMS SAVINGS CORPORATION

376. The financial position of the Malayan Muslim Pilgrims Savings Corporation and its progress up to February 1967 are as follows:

	February 1967	February 1966	Increase
Savings	$5,097,003 ...	$2,206,944 ...	$2,890,059
No. of depositors ...	29,201 ...	20,295 ...	8,906

377. From the total amount of savings referred to above an investment of $2,856,682 was made, and a profit of $334,084 was realised.

378. The Corporation bought 12 houses at Setapak Garden in 1966 and these houses are being rented out since February 1967. The Corporation is also engaged in building its own headquarters building this year.

FEDERAL LAND DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

379. One of the main schemes being implemented by the Government under the First Malaysia Plan is the opening up of large areas of land through the Federal Land Development Authority, a body corporate established in order to carry out

the Government policies of providing economic land holdings and settlement areas for the landless people. Such land settlement schemes managed by the Authority provide:

(i) all essential public utilities and social amenities;

(ii) adequate management; and

(iii) suitable processing and marketing arrangements.

380. Up-to-date the Authority has opened up 68 schemes. 52 schemes have been planted with rubber and 16 with oil palm. The total acreage developed up-to-date is 182,020 acres. The total number of settlers in these land schemes is 10,720 comprising 64,320 people.

381. Since 1961, in addition to the planting of rubber, the Federal Land Development Authority has also embarked on oil palm planting. This is in accordance with the Government's policy of diversification. Up to the end of 1966 the Authority has planted 39,683 acres of oil palm in ten schemes and during the course of this year a further 18,862 acres will be planted with oil palm.

382. Up to the end of 1966, thirteen schemes under rubber and oil palm with an area of 6,900 acres have already come into production. The production has been very satisfactory and the settlers have received the benefits they deserve for the labour they have put in from the first day they were enlisted into the schemes. The incomes derived from the produce have considerably raised their standard of living.

383. By the end of 1967 it is anticipated that five more rubber schemes and two oil palm schemes will come into production and this would bring a total of 17,200 acres of rubber and 11,000 acres of oil palm under production. With more areas coming under production more and more settlers will receive economic benefits from the Federal Land Development Authority type land schemes. The Authority is also directing its efforts towards opening up of a large area called the Jengka Triangle in the middle of the State of Pahang for large scale land development schemes. The Master Plan of this Scheme is now in hand. The Scheme will be the biggest ever to be undertaken in this country and when completed it will not only provide agricultural lands for settlers but will also become a big foreign exchange earner for the country.

384. In addition to providing rubber lots and oil palm area, the Federal Land Development Authority is also assisting and training settlers in creating a new dynamic and progressive community. Judging from the response and enthusiasm of the settlers, it is evident that they have begun to be imbued with self-reliance and are conscious of their progressive role in society.

385. It is, therefore, clear that the Government has made fruitful and worthwhile efforts in the field of land development and resettlement throughout the country. This, indeed, is in keeping with its declared policy.

MAJLIS AMANAH RA'AYAT

386. In line with the decision of the Konggeres Ekonomi Bumiputra, MARA has planned and implemented various programmes ranging from the establishment of projects such as bus services and building shop houses, to the provision of

services such as credit finance, professional and technical advice, training opportunities and research. These undertakings can be briefly categorised as follows:

(i) Provision of training;

(ii) Provision of credit finance facilities together with technical and professional advice;

(iii) Provision of other facilities such as the procurement of raw materials, provision of business premises and research into production techniques for certain selected industries; and

(iv) Undertaking commercial and industrial enterprises such as exploitation of timber products, hides processing and tannery and production of leather goods.

PROVISION OF TRAINING

387. MARA is now undertaking a comprehensive programme of training to enable the Bumiputra to take a more active and full part in the field of commerce and industry. The MARA College at Petaling Jaya has almost trebled its student population by the end of 1966. Its student population now stands at 556 whereas it was only 226 in the early part of 1966. New courses such as the Association of Certified and Corporate Accountants and the Institute of Statisticians were introduced in 1966. It is expected that with the completion of the extension of its building the College will cater for additional courses in 1967. These courses include:

(i) Diploma in Banking Studies;

(ii) Diploma in Public Administration and Local Government;

(iii) Diploma in Planting Industries Management;

(iv) Graduate Examination of Institute of Transport (U.K.);

(v) Diploma in Marketing of Institute of Marketing (U.K.);

(vi) Institute of Credit Management (U.K.);

(vii) Purchasing Officers Association (U.K.);

(viii) Institute of Work Study Practitioners (U.K.); and

(ix) Institute of Office Management (U.K.).

388. As a long term expansion programme, MARA proposes to set up a new College at Batu Tiga, Klang Road, Selangor. A site of 100 acres has been acquired from the State Government. A hostel for 500 students is expected to be completed on the site by the end of this year. The whole project however will only be completed by 1969.

389. MARA has also awarded 111 scholarships in 1966. These awards have enabled students to undertake graduate and post-graduate courses at various local and overseas institutions of learning. These courses include financial management, advertising, hotel management, stocks and shares operations, architecture, agriculture, engineering and other degree and professional courses. It is anticipated that 250 more such awards will be made by MARA in 1967.

390. Another form of training provided by MARA is the training of skills. Over the last one year MARA has trained 156 Bumiputra (some come from Sabah and Sarawak) in various skills ranging from welding, carpentry and motor mechanics to hair-dressing and tailoring. A large proportion of those who have been trained are now able to earn more than they did before their training. Action is now being taken to train a further 2,000 Bumiputra in those skills.

391. In order to improve the condition of the small Bumiputra businessmen, MARA has introduced in 1966 a new form of training programme known as "training-cum-production-cum-marketing." By this means, small producers such as songket makers, pandan and mengkuang weavers, and brassware makers are trained not only in new and improved techniques of production but also in marketing intelligence and other marketing aspects. This type of training has proved very beneficial to the small producers of the east coast.

392. With regard to the training of MARA's staff, MARA has sent over the past year twenty-one officers overseas for short courses in various fields relevant to MARA's functions. Some officers were trained locally by participating in seminars and short courses organised by MARA. It is intended to send more officers abroad for training purposes in 1967.

PROVISION OF CREDIT FINANCE AND ADVISORY SERVICES FACILITIES

393. Since 1966, MARA has issued loans amounting to $2,512,480. With the increase in MARA's staff it is now possible for MARA to be more selective in its credit finance programme. Loan applications are now thoroughly processed and only those with good prospects of success are given credit finance facilities. As a result, it has become noticeable that more Bumiputra have come forward to embark on bigger and more substantial type of business. This has helped those concerned to participate more effectively than ever in the commerce and industry of this country. It is expected that credit finance facilities of MARA will be further intensified in 1967.

394. To ensure the effectiveness of its credit finance programmes, MARA also provides whenever necessary technical and professional advice to its loanees. The corps of advisers made available by MARA includes production engineers, a management specialist, an economist, a marketing specialist, advisory book-keepers, a wood-working specialist and a building industry consultant. Further recruitments will be made in 1967 to supplement the present corps of specialists. These specialists supervise, advise and guide loanees on various matters pertaining to their respective enterprises. They also provide advice and guidance to other Bumiputra businessmen who are not loanees of MARA.

PROVISION OF FACILITIES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF BUMIPUTRA ENTERPRISES

395. MARA is aware that a large number of Bumiputra enterprises are small and often poorly managed. They have to face competition from others who are well established and properly organised. In order to assist such enterprises to succeed MARA has organised and provided several facilities for the benefit of

such enterprises. Thus, for several years now MARA has been procuring white cotton cambric, silk and metallic yarns, scrap brass and nickel for the batek, songket, brassware and nickleware makers of the East Coast of West Malaysia. About $1,505,027 worth of these materials were sold to them in 1966. These facilities are definitely a great help to such enterprises because the materials are invariably sold at below market prices. MARA has, therefore, now expanded the programme to include the supply of velvet to songkok makers.

396. Another form of assistance to small producers, especially those in the batek and other handicraft industries, is the establishment of a Handicraft Development Centre at Petaling Jaya for the purpose of carrying out research and investigations into the problems, both technical and non-technical, of certain industries. The Centre is currently undertaking research into the batek production techniques and it would not be long before the Centre will be able to disseminate new and progressive techniques of producing batek to batek-makers through an association of batek-makers, whose formation will be sponsored by MARA within a few months to come.

397. MARA is also aware of the urgent need of the Bumiputra for suitable premises in which to operate their business properly and successfully. Thus in 1966 MARA completed the construction of shop houses in Seremban and the lock-up-shops on the arcade floor of the MARA Headquarters building. Twenty-one lock-up-shops in Seremban and twenty-seven in Kuala Lumpur were allocated to Bumiputra in 1966. The five lock-up-shops in the MARA shop houses building in Kangar will be allocated to Bumiputra early in 1967. As from this year MARA will concentrate on the construction of more bazaars.

398. In its endeavour to publicise and market the handicraft products of the Bumiputra, MARA operates two sales and display centres in Kuala Lumpur; one in Penang and one in Jesselton, Sabah. Handicraft products such as batek, songket, pandan and mengkuang products, brassware, etc., are being displayed and sold at these centres. These centres have attracted considerable number of customers and have invariably become a popular item on the itinerary of tourists visiting this country.

ESTABLISHMENT OF COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES

399. MARA's participation in the bus operations has expanded a great deal over the past year. At the beginning of 1966, MARA was operating 150 buses over a total route mileage of 1,007 miles. At present it operates a total of 242 buses (excluding NETS, Kelantan) over a route mileage of 1,506 miles. These operations include bus services in the Limbang District of Sarawak and in several areas in Sabah. The long term policy of MARA with regard to its participation in the transport services is to hand over such services to the Bumiputra (especially to those living around the areas of the respective bus services) when the Bumiputra are ready to operate them. In some areas this policy has, to a certain extent, been implemented. For example, in Northern Kedah, the bus services which were directly operated by MARA are now being operated by the Kenderaan Sri Kedah (Sdn) Berhad, a company jointly owned by MARA and two other local Bumiputra bus companies.

400. The Sharikat Kebangsaan Kayu Kayan (M) Berhad was formed and registered in 1966. Its principal objective is to establish and operate "an integrated timber complex" with the object of carrying out a systematic exploitation of the timber resources of the Jengka Triangle. The Sharikat will undertake logging operations in the Jengka area by mid-1967. This will be the first phase of MARA's operations in the area. Other phases, such as the establishment of a sawmill, are still in the planning stage and it is expected that the "complex" would be able to provide a significant number of employment opportunities to local people, especially those in the rural areas.

401. With the co-operation of the Bumiputra of Kelantan, seven hides and skins flaying and processing centres were established in 1965/66. Output of quality wet-salted buffalo and cattle hides has been steady and they are easily sold to firms in Singapore and Kuala Lumpur at a fairly attractive price. In 1966, 725 pikuls of wet-salted buffalo and cattle hides were sold at prices ranging from 50 cents to 65 cents per kati for cattle hides and 32 cents to 47 cents per kati for buffalo hides, f.o.b. Kota Bharu. As a follow-up to this success, MARA now proposes to expand this programme to Kuala Trengganu and other areas in the East Coast. MARA is also in the process of setting up an integrated tannery and leather goods factory which will utilise the wet-salted hides produced by those processing centres in Kelantan and in others which are to be established shortly.

402. Lastly, MARA has been purchasing shares which have been reserved by companies in Malaysia for the Bumiputra. To date, MARA has bought $180,160 worth of shares at par. The objective behind this exercise is for MARA to hold such investment opportunities for the Bumiputra in trust until such time when they are able to participate effectively in share investments on their own. MARA is now in the process of setting up a Unit Trust for the purpose of fulfilling this function. With the establishment of this Unit Trust, small Bumiputra investors would be able to purchase units from this Trust and thus enjoy the benefits and advantages accruing from the Unit Trust so formed.

MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

403. During the year under review the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting continued co-ordinating the work of the various mass media departments under its wing. The policies formulated for radio, television, film and news bulletins were tailored to suit a developing nation practising parliamentary democracy. Apart from publicising Government policies on varied subjects to the masses through the mass media the Ministry, as the mouthpiece of the Government, acts as a link between the Government and the people.

404. To promote greater flow of news about Malaysia for use within and outside the country, the Ministry in conjunction with newspaper organisations in Malaysia is now in the process of establishing established a National News Agency known as BERNAMA (BERITA NATIONAL MALAYSIA).

405. The Ministry expects to move to its own building in Pantai Valley some time in August when the new premises is completed.

Information Services

406. The importance of the Department of Information in its role as the mouthpiece of the Government was never more apparent than during the last 12 months which were crowded with exciting and historic events. The department used its available resources to the full in informing the people, especially the rural dwellers, of events in and outside Malaysia.

407. Through its public addresses and civics activities, the department functions as an active participant in Government projects and campaigns, thus contributing to the task of nation building and the promotion of unity. harmony, understanding and solidarity among the people.

408. The public was continually urged against complacency and was exhorted to be on the alert against Communists and subversive elements who were trying to create disharmony and chaos in the country. Some of the most important campaigns in which the department participated were the nation-wide National Solidarity Week, the National Language Month campaign, the Operation Harapan in East Malaysia and the Gerakan Maju.

409. Overshadowing everything else was, of course, the ending of Indonesian Confrontation and the signing of the Peace Agreement in Jakarta at noon on August 11th, 1966. The department kept the public informed of the events that took place during those eventful days.

410. The year saw the stepping-up of external publicity and plans for the expansion of the activities of the External Information Division were implemented. More Information Attachés are being recruited, trained and sent to Malaysia's missions overseas.

411. During the visit of President Johnson in October 1966 the Dewan Tunku Abdul Rahman was transformed into a Press Centre where a specially selected staff of officers provided information and attended to the enquiries of a formidable array of American and other foreign press correspondents.

412. The department played a leading part in "Operation Harapan", which was launched in Sarawak in July 1966 by assisting the local administrative officers in publicising the surrender terms and distributing millions of leaflets.

Radio Malaysia

413. Radio Malaysia's contribution to nation-building in the artistic, cultural, economic, social and political fields continue unabated broadcasting-wise. Last year public events at both international and national levels were broadcast regularly keeping the nation informed of current events. Reception and recording facilities have improved with the setting up last year of new studio and/or transmitting stations at Kuantan, Ipoh, Johore Bahru and Kuala Trengganu. More stations will be built and more powerful mediumwave and shortwave transmitters will be installed within the next few years not only in West Malaysia

but also in Sabah and Sarawak so that better programme services and better receptions can be offered. Although the School Broadcast service in West Malaysia is only one year old, the results are gratifying. Further improvements and expansion in broadcasts to schools are envisaged.

414. With effect from April this year, programmes in the National Language go on the air continuously from 6.00 a.m. to 12.00 midnight daily in keeping with the Government's policy on the National language.

415. Training of staff locally and abroad will continue as in the past so that existing services will be improved and new services can be started. More playwrights, composers and talented artists should come forward to contribute towards enriching the artistic and cultural life of Malaysia.

Television Malaysia

416. By the end of December 1966 Television Malaysia completed its third year of operation. During the last three years considerable consolidation has taken place both in the development of service to the Nation and the fulfilment of the task of nation building through this mass media.

417. A remarkable feature of the development in transmission was the temporary arrangement to provide part of the East Coast of West Malaysia with a television service. A transmitter in Brinchang, Cameron Highlands picks up the signal from Gunong Kledang near Ipoh and retransmits it to Bukit Bakar near Kota Bharu, Kelantan. The signal thus radiated is picked up by Kota Bharu and its environments.

418. The future plans are to bring the whole of the East Coast into the transmission programme but this will have to await the development of telecoms microwave systems which is expected to cover Trengganu and Pahang in the next two years.

419. In East Malaysia, surveys have been carried out to find out the best ways and means to provide it with a television service. A report on this will soon be submitted to the Government for consideration.

420. Live programmes have been put through a number of changes and the hours of transmission have been increased. The programme policy directed to nation building has been foremost in the minds of the planners and most programmes devised by personnel of this department have injected these elements with the aim of furthering the Government's policy of nation building.

421. Entertainment, information and education have a fair share in programme time allotment and all sections of the Malaysian population are being catered for. Nevertheless, regardless of how well the programmes are planned, there will always be a section that will be disappointed. However, considering that Television Malaysia has to cater for the varying tastes of a multiracial society with only one channel, it has succeeded in providing sufficient programmes for all.

422. Entertainment, both in local "live" programmes and imported syndicated films, occupies the major portion of the air-time. The encouragement given to local artistes has given more meaning to the cultural upliftment of the Nation. Television Malaysia has brought to the people the rich heritage in the cultures of the various races that make up Malaysia and in the process creating what in the future will be the new Malaysian culture.

423. In the field of information, a high percentage of the air-time is taken by news reports. There are 6 newscasts every day—3 in Malay and one each in English, Chinese and Tamil. Magazine type programmes in films bring Malaysia to the people and "Di-Sekitar Tanah Ayer" is transmitted daily except on Wednesdays.

424. Talks, discussions and forum type programmes in the different languages help to explain Government policies to the viewers.

425. In the field of education, the television services have catered for enrichment and straight instruction. Adults and children enjoy a variety of enrichment programme each evening. The children and family type programmes are mostly transmitted between the hours of 5.45 p.m. to 8.00 p.m.

426. The National Language instruction programmes have been both well received and rewarding. In schools, the Educational Television series were utilized in a more positive way in 1966 than was the case in 1965 when it was started as a pilot project. A survey was conducted after the pilot project and some useful conclusions were arrived at. In the immediate future concrete plans will be put forward for the use of Television in Education and it is envisaged that Television will play an important role in the education of the young citizens of the nation.

427. Commercial advertising introduced in December 1965 has also flourished during the year. It is to be pointed out that in most commercial television stations throughout the world commercial advertising is inserted in the programmes, thus interrupting the viewers at moments when the programme is at the climax. Television Malaysia's advertising, however, is unobstrusive; advertisements are inserted between the end of one programme and the beginning of another so as not to interrupt viewers during an exciting moment. The gross revenue for 1966 for this activity is $2,340,560.00.

Filem Negara

428. Filem Negara Malaysia has made tremendous strides forward since moving into the new studios in Petaling Jaya in 1964. The volume of production work has steadily increased inspite of the growing shortage of experienced film production personnel. This has been achieved through great sacrifice on the part of Filem Negara staff and through re-organisation and streamlining of production methods.

429. In 1966, Filem Negara managed to produce 58 films of 98 reels with a running time of 16 hours and 2 minutes. The films were made in the four main languages and 3 films were also dubbed in Arabic, Kadazan and Iban versions.

The production of the monthly Majallah Malaysia series on current affairs was replaced by a new series called "Suasana Malaysia", and Kemajuan Daerah series on National and Rural Development have also been started.

430. This year "Malaysia Sa-Minggu" was successfully launched and the first issue was screened in all major cinemas on the 6th of January, 1967. The film was also released to all mobile units of the Information Services and to Talivishen Malaysia simultaneously. The series deal with current affairs and significant events in the country and are released weekly on Fridays.

431. At least another 30 National type and specialised documentary films will be produced including the series "Kesah Kampong Kita" which deal with the all important question of the upliftment of the standard of living of the rural population. It also explains Government's objectives in rural development.

432. The series "Tongkat Hitam" and "Inspector Zain" dealing with the line "crime does not pay" and showing the evils of modern day crime and juvenile delinquency, and portraying the efficiency and effectiveness of the guardians of the law, the Royal Malaysian Police, will be continued. Psychologically, the series will attempt to educate the general public and promote a deeper respect and regard for the law, and at the same time discourage gangsterism.

433. Filem Negara has also stepped up production of special films for overseas publicity with more colour production; one is currently being shot for UNICEF. For East Malaysia special dubbings are being made in Kadazan and Iban dialects, so that the peoples of Sabah and Sarawak would have a better understanding of the Nation and the objectives of the Government.

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT

General

434. The various development projects carried out by the Ministry are aimed at providing an efficient, cheap, safe and a high standard of transportation in the country, particularly, of port facilities, so that Malaysia can be less dependent on neighbouring foreign ports. During the First Malaysia Plan period (1966-70), transport development expenditure is expected to amount to nearly $550 million under the Ministry of Transport as well as the Ministry of Works, Post and Telecommunications.

435. The rapid increase of traffic in Malaysia, especially during the past ten years, has made it necessary to carry out a major general study of transportation systems by a team of U.N. experts who are expected to commence work in the second half of this year. Road and air traffic increased by over 10 per cent per annum. At the principal deep water ports increases range between 5 to 10 per cent per annum. Recently railway freight has also increased substantially, although the trend in passenger traffic has continued to be less encouraging.

Road Safety

436. The Government is deeply concerned with the problems of road safety and the daily occurrence of road accidents resulting in loss of lives and injuries. This problem should be tackled through the three avenues namely engineering, enforcement and education and action had been taken from time to time in this direction. Road Safety Campaigns are being stepped up with the intention of making the public safety-conscious and to remind them the consequences of road accidents; such campaigns will be lengthened in the future.

437. During the past campaigns thousands of pamphlets and booklets on good road manners had been issued to the public. Road safety films and cinema slides had been screened in theatres and at public padangs through the Information Services mobile units. Traffic games to provide practical teaching in road safety had also been conducted for school children. Besides these, the Government had also given the widest publicity through television, radio, rediffusion and the press.

438. The Government is still looking into the possibility of expanding its activities in the propagation of safety education and to produce more films and publicity literature for the guidance of road users. It is hoped that the public will co-operate with the Government by exercising extra care on the road and by obeying the road traffic rules in order to minimise road accidents.

Civil Aviation

439. In the field of civil aviation, efforts have been made during the past year to further improve existing facilities to provide safe and fast means of travel, a factor so vital to the economic development of Malaysia. Air services agreements have been concluded with the Governments of the United Kingdom, Switzerland, Korea, Scandinavia, Germany, India, France, Netherlands, Australia, Japan, Belgium, New Zealand, Thailand, Indonesia, and Italy which allow the National Airlines of these Governments to operate into Malaysia and permit Malaysian Singapore Airline to expand its operations further afield.

440. The Kuala Lumpur Airport is used regularly by eight foreign international airlines in addition to the Malaysia-Singapore Airline. The programme of providing up-to-date radio navigational aids of a standard comparable to that of any airport in the region is continuing and improvement to Penang Airport is being undertaken to cater for the new type jet aircraft being purchased by Malaysia Singapore Airline.

441. In East Malaysia, Fokker Friendship Services which were introduced on the route Jesselton/Sandakan on 1st February, 1966 were extended to Lahad Datu on 1st July, 1966. The extension work at Lahad Datu Aerodrome was almost completed. It was possible to use the aerodrome for Fokker Friendship aircraft as soon as the runway apron and taxiway were completed at the end of June 1966.

442. During 1966 High Intensity Aerodrome Lighting Systems were completed at Kuching and Jesselton. These facilities have greatly improved the availability of both aerodromes for night operations. Work on reconstruction of Bintulu

Aerodrome proceeded according to schedule and it will be finished by the target date of June 1967. The new aerodrome at Miri will be completed on 1st August, 1968.

443. The work of re-equipping the Department's Fire and Rescue Services has progressed satisfactorily. The new Air/Sea Rescue Launch was brought into operation at Jesselton in July 1966. Two new Airfield Crash Tenders and a Water Bowser were added to the equipment at Jesselton.

Department of Marine and Port Services

MARINE WEST MALAYSIA

444. Nine development projects costing over $1\frac{1}{2}$ million have been approved for the Marine Department, West Malaysia, in this year's Development Estimates. $225,000 are provided for the replacement of motor launches. $89,000 will be spent this year for the completion of new Marine Headquarters for Sea Wall and Hard. A new dredger has been completed at the beginning of this year and will be used to dredge the harbours under the care of the Marine Department to prevent silting which may cause obstruction to vessels using the harbours. The sum of $278,000 is also being set aside for purchasing land and for building quarters for marine staff throughout the country.

MARINE SABAH

445. The 500-ton slipway at Labuan was completed and officially declared open on the 16th July, 1966, by the Minister of Transport. Since its operation, a number of vessels have been slipped including coastal mine-sweeper of the Royal Malaysian Navy and craft engaged in security operations in Sabah. A contract for the construction of a 120-ton slipway at Sandakan was awarded late in 1966. Work has already commenced and the project is expected to be completed by the end of 1967.

446. Demolition of the wreck close southwards of the Government wharf, Sandakan was completed early 1966. The least depth over this wreck has been increased from 15 feet to 25 feet and is no longer an obstruction to shipping using the wharf. Port improvement works were completed in Sandakan including the sealing of the open storage areas and fitting of additional security lighting.

447. The new wharf at Semporna is nearing completion and is expected to be in operation by the middle of this year. This will permit the regular Straits Line passenger and cargo service and other vessels of a similar size to berth alongside it.

448. The bulk palm oil terminal at Kunak near Lahad Datu was completed and officially declared open by the Minister of Communications and Works, Sabah, on 27th October, 1966. The opening coincided with the first bulk palm oil shipment of 395 tons destined for the United Kingdom aboard the m.v. "Autolycus". Since then similar shipments have been made monthly from this terminal.

MARINE SARAWAK

449. A sum of $87,600 was expended from the Development Funds by this Department in 1966 in settlement of a 1965 commitment, the purchase of the launches "Murai" and "Kunak".

450. The Department continued to implement the policy of ensuring greater safety of life at sea, and to this end 1,010 vessels were surveyed to ensure adequacy of hulls and equipment. Local ship and boat builders have recently been employing more of the modern construction techniques advocated by the Department, and it is gratifying to see public support swinging to these new, safe vessels in preference to the traditional craft of marginal safety.

451. Places with reputable overseas shipping companies were found for two Sarawak boys, one as navigation cadet in Blue Funnel line, and the other as Junior Engineer with Ben Line, in furtherance of the Borneanization of senior posts policy. The number of local Sarawak people presently undergoing training is five.

PORTS

452. As efforts are being made to develop trade between West and East Malaysia and to improve and develop shipping services, at present in private hands, between the two regions, it is very likely that within five years coastal container shipping services will be in operation. This development will make it necessary for the two West Malaysian Ports of Port Swettenham and Penang and the more important ports in East Malaysia to be developed and brought up to a standard whereby containers can be handled at these ports. Engineering improvements must be carried out by the time these new coastal services are introduced. It would be of little use if Penang and Port Swettenham are brought up to the required standard, and provide the necessary facilities while Kuching and Sandakan are lagging behind. The need for improved co-ordination in planning development projects necessitated by this new means of sea transport is being looked into by the Government.

PENANG PORT COMMISSION

Deep Water Wharves, Butterworth

453. The Penang Port Commission's bid for the construction of six deep water wharves at Butterworth and ancillary port facilities was accepted by the Government and is one of the major projects in the Malaysia Development Plan. It is estimated that the cost of the scheme will be in the order of $57 million and that the new wharves will handle one million tons of cargo per annum. The wharves are located between Pengkalan Sultan Abdul Halim ferry terminal at Butterworth and the North bank of the Prai River and involve the filling and reclamation of about 150 acres of mangrove swamp and seabed.

454. The first stage of the project, the reclamation of the site, was completed in 1965. The second phase, the construction of the wharves proper and access bridges, began in the middle of that year. The progress is so advanced that the first three berths with all ancillary work will be completed in time to be in operation by mid-1968, two years ahead of the original schedule.

455. From the information gathered and studies conducted by the Commission, with the assistance of the Management Consultants, whose services amongst other things are to ensure that future operations of the new wharves would be on the right lines, it is most likely that containerisation will come to this region within five years. Opportunity has therefore been taken to modify certain aspects of the wharf construction such that when the whole project is completed, initially two of the five wharves would have facilities to service container ships and handle container cargo.

456. The anticipated date of completion of the whole project will not be delayed as a result of the proposed modification to provide for container traffic, and when the project is ready, Penang port will undoubtedly be the first port having wharves suitable for handling container traffic in this region.

DEVELOPMENT OF WELD QUAY

457. The construction of the middle section of the straight lines wharf extending along Weld Quay between Swettenham Pier and the ferry terminal, Pengkalan Raja Tun Uda, is nearing completion and will be in use some time in July this year by private lighters for loading and discharging cargo at all states of the tide. The completion of this development will benefit the private operators in the Port of Penang.

EXTENSION OF THE FERRY TERMINAL AT BUTTERWORTH PENGKALAN SULTAN ABDUL HALIM

458. The existing arrangements at the Butterworth Ferry Terminal, Pengkalan Sultan Abdul Halim for passengers to board and leave the ferry are interim arrangements until the plans for the Butterworth traffic arrangements are implemented. According to these plans, Pengkalan Sultan Abdul Halim will be extended so that passengers will proceed along the overhead walkway to or from the proposed bus and car park. With the extension of the railway from Prai to Butterworth, railway passengers will also use the Commission's ferry service between Penang and Butterworth. For the convenience of the railway passengers, the walkway at Pengkalan Sultan Abdul Halim is being extended to the Butterworth railway station.

459. Plans for the extension of the walkway have been completed and tenders have been called. It is confidently expected that by the time the railway station at Butterworth is opened in six to seven months' time, railway passengers will be able to use the walkway which is estimated to cost a little over $475,000.

PORT SWETTENHAM AUTHORITY

460. A loan of $2 million is provided in the 1967 Estimates for Port Swettenham for the re-construction of wharves Nos. 4 and 5 in the old port as they have reached the end of their useful lives. Necessary preparations and studies are being made to commence the work in 1968 for the reclamation work for five additional berths and in 1969 for the construction of two berths with ancillary shore facilities.

METEOROLOGICAL SERVICE

461. The Meteorological Service made rapid progress in its reorganisation after its separation from Singapore on 9th August, 1965. By the end of 1966 the Service was completely reorganised with its new Headquarters in Kuala Lumpur administrating meteorological services in both West and East Malaysia.

462. The policy of the Service to provide a high standard of meteorological services to civil and military aviation and to other scientific and research institutes as well as to the members of the public was satisfactorily maintained. The main Meteorological Office at Subang International Airport had extended its forecast facilities to cope with the increasing demands for aeronautical meteorological services by civil airlines. Plans were also made for the establishment of a Forecast Office in Kuantan to serve the RMAF and another at Jesselton to improve weather forecasting facilities over East Malaysia. The Service had also embarked on an expansion programme in its various field of meteorological activities with a view to making more positive contributions towards the economic developments of the country, apart from its present essential roles in aviation meteorology. Two new divisions of Agrometeorology and Hydrameteorology are being planned. These are anticipated to assume their full functions by the end of 1967. A research division was also established to ensure that the Service keeps pace with international advancements in meteorology and to initiate research and investigations into the relatively unexplored tropical atmosphere. The Service was also conscious of the benefits of modern electronic aids to applied meteorology.

ROAD TRANSPORT

463. The expansion in road transport generally continues at a rapid rate. The total number of motor vehicles registered up to 31st December, 1966, was 452,000 an increase of 56,884 motor vehicles over 1965. Subsequently the the revenue collected by the Road Transport Department during 1966 has also increased to $130.3 million as compared to $108.5 million in 1965.

464. In order to provide for more efficient service to the public at Registrars' offices throughout the country, it is decided to introduce a mechanised system of revenue collection by the use of receipting/analysis machines in the near future.

465. Tenders have also been called by the Jabatan Kerja Raya for the construction of a new office building for the Senior Registrar & Inspector of Motor Vehicles, Selangor. The site at Petaling Jaya has been cleared and it is expected that the new building will be completed by the end of this year.

466. Progress in the field of Malay participation in the road transport industry continued to be maintained steadily. In regard to Carrier's Licences authorising vehicles to carry goods, more than 200 licences were issued in 1966 to Malays and companies owned jointly by Malays and others. The extent of Malay capital in bus companies has also increased by more than a million dollars.

RAILWAY ADMINISTRATION

467. The Railway Administration is mindful of its future dependence upon its ability to meet the increasing traffic demand at economic rates in competition

with other forms of transport. Further diselisation and modernisation as well as improvement of permanent way, rolling stock, signalling and communication are essential.

468. The Government is requesting the United Nations Development Programme for assistance with a transport planning project. A general transport study would be carried out soon to consider among other things a co-ordinated development of transport and how the transport operations in this country as a whole could be effected with greater efficiency. The problems that are facing the Malayan Railway and causing its present financial crisis will be given due consideration with a view to seeking a solution.

469. In the first year of the Five Year Malaysia Plan (1966) the Railway Administration carried out a number of continuation projects of the Second Five Year Malayan Plan such as the Butterworth Extension programme, fitting vacuum brakes to wagons, making improvements to the permanent way and purchasing or constructing a number of new wagons.

470. On the operation side, the year 1966 saw the opening of the Jurong Branch Line with sidings and facilities to serve the Jurong Industrial Complex by having a direct rail link with hinterland Malaysia.

471. The construction of Wakaf Bahru Station, Kelantan, with related facilities was completed, thus providing better facilities for passengers and goods to and from Kota Bahru.

472. Diesel railway services were introduced on the Kedah Branch Line and between Ipoh and Prai which help cut running times and provide passengers with more convenient and popular services. With the co-operation of the State Railway of Thailand the diesel railcar service from Prai to Padang Besar will be extended this year to Hadnyai and the express train service between Bangkok and Sungei Golok will also be extended to Tumpat. This and other improvements to the train services were made possible through co-operation between Malaysia and Thailand under ASA arrangements.

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Export Commodities

473. Inspite of its plan to diversify its economy through agricultural diversification and industrialisation, Malaysia is still greatly dependent for its economic well-being, on the export of two major primary commodities, viz., rubber and tin. It is, therefore, the policy of the Government to continue to take measures to strengthen and consolidate the economic and commercial positions of these as well as other export commodities.

RUBBER

474. Rubber which will continue to be the mainstay of the national economy for a long time to come, is facing increased competition from synthetic rubber. To meet this challenge the Government will continue to take steps to increase

the competitive position of natural rubber by continuing to encourage the replanting of the old uneconomic rubber with higher yielding clones, by intensifying research into the improvement of yields, by introducing new methods of processing, packing and presentation of natural rubber, by pursuing consumption research to improve the end-uses of natural rubber and by consolidating and expanding overseas markets through after-sales service and sales promotion campaign.

475. The Government's efforts to encourage the replanting of old uneconomic rubber holdings is still being continued. The object of replanting is to reduce the cost of production and increase productivity, thus enabling the rubber industry to remain viable and competitive at a low price level. Since its inception in 1952, the replanting programme undertaken by the Government has met with great success. At the end of 1966, in West Malaysia over 80% of the estates and about 60% of the smallholdings were already under higher-yielding rubber. As a result there has been a tremendous increase in production. Production in West Malaysia in 1966 amounted to 926,297 tons, consisting of 500,409 tons of estate production and 425,888 tons of smallholding production as compared to 859,209 tons in 1965 consisting of 479,780 tons of estate production and 425,427 tons of smallholding production.

476. The Rubber Research Institute of Malaya continues its research activities into the improvement of yields. Higher-yielding clones contribute towards cost-reduction and higher productivity. Commercial yields of over 2,000 lbs per acre are now being obtained as compared with less than 1,000 lbs per acre given by some of the older higher-yielding clones. In some small-scale trials, yields at the rate of well over 3,000 lbs per acre have also been obtained.

477. The production of Standard Malaysian Rubber or SMR, which is a new form of natural rubber graded on the basis of technical specifications and presented in a manner that meets the modern requirements of consumers, continued steadily. To strengthen the technical competitiveness of natural rubber, research is also being carried out to improve the end-uses of natural rubber.

478. With the prospect of world consumption of all rubbers increasing and with the increase in production resulting from the replanted and newplanted areas coming into bearing, Malaysia must endeavour to get as big a share as possible of the increase in world total demand. This can be achieved by consolidating existing markets and expanding new outlets. The technical advisory service of the Malayan Rubber Fund Board, with offices located in important consuming areas, gives as much publicity as possible about natural rubber and provides after-sale technical advisory service to consumers.

479. The Government and the industry are continuing their efforts to build up an active rubber market for Malaysia. Being the biggest producer of natural rubber in the world, Malaysia should no longer rely solely on overseas markets to sell its rubber for her. In keeping with the policy of the Government to see that Malaysia has a stable market for the outlet of her increasing rubber production, the Malaysian Rubber Exchange is being re-organised on lines acceptable to all buyers and sellers, both overseas and locally. The aim is to

provide in the Kuala Lumpur market comparable facilities and services as are obtained in any overseas markets, so that trade can be carried out as profitably and advantageously in Kuala Lumpur as elsewhere. With these measures being taken to improve the Kuala Lumpur market, it is hoped that Kuala Lumpur will become a viable and active commodity market for natural rubber.

TIN

480. The Government continues to pay close attention to the problems besetting the tin industry, which is expected to maintain its position as one of the main pillars of the Malaysian economy for many more years to come. One of the most pressing problems at present faced by the tin industry is the declining trend in world prices for tin caused by a number of factors, including the sales of stockpile tin by the U.S. Government. Malaysia is doing everything possible, either jointly with the other producing countries through the International Tin Council or singly through diplomatic channels, to request the U.S. Government to exercise restraint in the handling of its stockpile disposal programme. The response of the U.S. Government to the representations so far made has been satisfactory. It is largely on account of the understanding reached between the tin producing countries and the U.S. Government that relatively stable prices in the world tin market have prevailed in recent months.

481. As tin is a wasting asset, the Government is fully aware of the need to find new tin-bearing grounds to replace those which have been exploited. With this in mind, the Continental Shelf Act was passed by the Malaysian Parliament in 1966, thereby making it possible for exploration to be carried out of the mineral deposits that may be found in the areas of the continental shelf bordering the Malaysian coast. A special Committee has been set up by the Government to make recommendations as to the manner in which the applications received for exploration rights over this area are to be dealt with.

482. Furthermore, the Government has also released large areas of land for tin mining which hitherto had been prohibited from being used for such a purpose on account of their being classified as agricultural lands.

PINEAPPLE

483. With fierce competition overseas, export of canned pineapples showed only a very slight increase in 1966 as compared to 1965. Export increased from about 2.4 million cases in 1965 to 2.7 million cases in 1966, an increase of about 12.5%. Measures continue to be taken to further consolidate their position in the overseas markets through sales promotion.

484. In order to ensure that the Malaysian pineapple industry does not lose its foothold in the major markets overseas, sales promotion for Malaysian canned pineapple in the major markets have been stepped up and the industry is spending more on participation in trade fairs overseas. Measures have also been taken to introduce regulations to improve the marketing system. As a result of experience gained from visits to pineapple industries overseas, more research and improvements are being made regarding the cultivation of pineapple in Malaysia.

TIMBER

485. Legislation for the setting up of the Malaysian Timber Export Industry Board to regulate and control the export of timber from West Malaysia and Singapore has been passed by both the Malaysian and Singapore Governments. The Government, in consultation with the Singapore Government, has appointed the Chairman and Members of the Board. With the operation of this Board, it is expected that the sale of Malaysian timber in overseas market will be more efficiently promoted.

SUGAR CANE

486. The Government has been examining the possibility of establishing a sugar-cane industry in Malaysia. The Working Party of officials set up in 1965 to examine the possibility of establishing a sugar-cane industry in Malaysia is continuing to examine in greater detail the social, agricultural and economic aspects of the proposed industry. The report on a sugar-cane industry in Malaysia prepared by the Australian team of experts on sugar industry under the Colombo Plan for the Government of Malaysia is being closely studied by the Working Party.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

487. Last year industrial development in this country experienced a steady growth despite the continued strain of confrontation and the separation of Singapore from Malaysia. Though separation caused a degree of uncertainty in the field of industrial activity this did not dampen the confidence of investors in the political and economic stability of Malaysia. Thus 1966 saw the establishment of multi-million dollar projects for the production of flour and chemical fertilisers. The projected iron and steel enterprise is also well on its way to reality. Further, there has been a steady progress towards the establishment of a number of motor vehicle assembly plants.

488. Last year has witnessed the establishment of the Standards Institute of Malaysia. The proposed establishment of the National Institute of Scientific and Industrial Research is being closely examined with the assistance of a foreign expert. The long international search for a Director for the Federal Industrial Development Authority has ended and the Authority will start functioning fully in 1967.

489. The Government's efforts to promote industrial development in Malaysia by the granting of exemption from income tax to companies producing products that have been declared pioneer, has, since the inception of the Pioneer Industry Legislation, led to the establishment of 121 pioneer companies with a total nominal capital of $1,021,910,000 and a total called-up capital of $279,627,872 and providing employment to approximately 12,000 Federal Citizens. Besides, there are 76 companies which have been granted pioneer status in principle. These represent a total nominal capital of $250,038,990 and a total called-up capital of $76,223,506 and provide employment for approximately 8,000 Malaysians.

490. Investors from a total of 18 foreign countries have invested in these companies and this bears silent testimony to the confidence overseas investors have in the future of Malaysia's economic development.

National Productivity Centre

491. With the introduction of the National Productivity Council (Incorporation) Act, 1966, the National Productivity Centre has now become an autonomous body. It is now managed by a Council with members drawn from Government Ministries, the University of Malaya and institutions of commerce, manufacturing industry, industrial financing, industrial development, management, labour and employers.

492. With the setting up of the Council, the National Productivity Centre is expected to provide its services more effectively in the form of training and undertaking and performing consultant services at all levels of the industrial and commercial sectors. In this way the Centre would be able to achieve its aim of raising the standard of management, including supervision, at all levels; improving the efficiency of industrial operations, sales and marketing, methods of increasing productivity and quality of output; lowering costs and providing training on labour management relations. With the keen support from leaders of industries and commerce and other interested organisations, the Centre has been able to assist in the improvement of production techniques.

493. A total of 316 participants received training at the National Productivity Centre in 1966. A number of in-plant short practical projects were carried out in factories and workshops with the assistance of the Centre's staff. Many improvements were achieved during these projects especially in accounting procedure and presentation of budget accounting based on the system of stores control.

494. The Government has signed an agreement with the International Executive Service Corps Incorporation of U.S.A. for the services of experts who have wide experience in commerce and industry. These experts would be assigned to the National Productivity Centre. They will not only train the local officers but also assist in running courses for executives from the commercial or industrial sectors. The National Productivity Council is now re-organising the Centre in order to expand the scope of its services to the commercial and industrial organisations.

Trade

495. In the field of trade there was an increase in the favourable trade balance of $40.7 million in 1966 as compared to 1965. The favourable balance of trade in 1966 was $467.1 million compared to a favourable balance of $462.4 million in 1965. Total trade for the year 1966 was $7,224.5 million consisting of $3,845.8 million for exports and $3,378.7 million for imports. For the year 1965, total trade was $7,138.8 million consisting of $3,782.6 million in exports and $3,356.2 million in imports.

496. Malaysia depends for its prosperity on trade and the Government has continued to pursue measures to improve and expand trade abroad both in primary products as well as in semi-manufactures and manufactures. A trade mission comprising Government officials and business and industrial leaders visited the U.S.S.R. last year to study the prospects of expanding trade with that country. At the same time several trade and industrial missions visited Malaysia to study the

possibilities of trade expansion. Government has taken steps to encourage exports of manufactured goods. Consideration is being given for the granting of certain incentives to the manufacturing sector and also for the setting up of an Export Promotion Council in order to actively promote exports of manufactures. The Malaysian Government continues to actively participate in international trade force where measures are being studied for the purpose of expanding trade of developing countries through the elimination of restrictions and through the provisions of preferential treatment.

497. Last year the Trade Commissioner's Service was launched with the appointment of six officers. Malaysia now has trade representatives in the United Kingdom, Australia, Austria, France, West Germany, Japan and the United States. Plans are in hand to recruit more officers for the Trade Commissioner's Service to be posted to other countries overseas.

498. Other measures taken in order to promote exports includes participation in trade fairs. Last year Malaysia participated in the Asian Trade Fair in Bangkok. This was the first Asian Trade Fair ever held, and it provided a useful opportunity for Malaysia to exhibit the products of its manufacturing industries. A comprehensive range of Malaysian products was exhibited and judging from the trade enquiries made at the Fair and the number of visitors to the Malaysian Pavilion it is felt that the Malaysian participation has been very successful.

499. In order to promote internal trade the Government has held several trade fairs to popularise made-in-Malaysia goods. Last year instead of holding a made-in-Malaysia Trade Fair in Kuala Lumpur the Ministry of Commerce and Industry sponsored a made-in-Malaysia Floating Trade Fair which enable Malaysia-made goods to be exhibited not only in West Malaysia but also in East Malaysia. Judging from the number of people, especially in East Malaysia, who came to visit the Trade Fair Ship the effort was considered to be successful. As a result of the establishment of a Malaysian Customs Union for a limited number of goods and the success of the efforts to popularise locally produced goods there has been an improvement in the East/West Malaysia trade. Further efforts to popularise made-in-Malaysia goods will be undertaken by the Ministry this year. It is expected that a campaign will be started later in the year through the media of the press, radio, television, etc., to inform the public of the high quality of home made goods.

500. With the cessation of the confrontation in July last year negotiations have taken place to restore trade relations with Indonesia. Even before a formal trade arrangement had been instituted, Malaysia has already lifted the ban on barter trade with Indonesia. The resumption of trade with Indonesia is looked upon with great expectation as it represented a significant percentage of our foreign trade and that it has great potential for growth. The basic arrangements on trade and economic relations has since been signed with Indonesia.

501. The growing recognition of the importance of trade with the East-bloc countries including the U.S.S.R. has resulted in Malaysia's desire to expand her trade with these countries. A Trade Agreement with the Soviet Union was concluded in April 1967.

REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARKS AND PATENTS

502. The Registry of Trade Marks and Patents is a section of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry concerned with the registration of trade marks and United Kingdom patents. Although, for the convenience of local traders, especially in the States of Sabah and Sarawak, registration of trade marks and patents is at present carried out separately for West Malaysia, Sabah and Sarawak, the ultimate goal is to provide for the granting of Malaysia-wide protection of trade mark and patent rights based on a system of central registration. The branch office of the Registry in Sarawak is being re-organised while in the case of Sabah, provisions for the opening of a branch office have been made. Registration of trade marks and patents for Sabah was formerly carried out from Singapore and subsequently transferred to Kuala Lumpur last September.

503. Registration of trade marks plays an important role in the commercial and industrial activities of the country and in keeping with the growth of local manufactures and industrialisation, there is a marked increase in the number of local applications for trade mark registration, in respect of consumer goods. Application from foreign countries in respect of goods belonging to the chemical, medicinal, scientific and machinery classes, are being received continuously in large numbers and, as in the past, the total exceeds the number of applications received from nationals. Patent registration which consists of the process of re-registration of United Kingdom patents is largely confined to foreign nationals and enterprises, the majority of the patent-holders being from America, Great Britain, Germany and Japan.

TOURISM

504. In the field of tourism, the Government's overseas promotion has been most rewarding. Last year, tourist earnings increased by a further 38% to reach an estimated amount of $22 million. Last year also witnessed very active hotel development by the private sector, as a result of which the number of hotel rooms available to international tourists expanded by at least 23%—a clear indication of the confidence the private sector has in the future of the industry. The development of some of the tourist projects under the First Malaysia Five-Year Plan is well underway.

505. Well aware of the fact that tourism is one of the best means by which the national economy can be diversified, the Government will continue to promote and develop the industry, as well as to encourage and offer assistance to private initiative in tourist enterprises. A working party on tourism which comprises Government officials and representatives of the travel trade will shortly be submitting its report to the Government with recommendations on how best to further develop the industry.

STANDARDS INSTITUTION OF MALAYSIA

506. The Standards Institution of Malaysia was established in the first quarter of 1966 as a statutory body under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry for the preparation and promotion of standards in relation to commodities, processes and practices. In October, 1966 the Standards Act was passed in Parliament making the Standards Institution of Malaysia an autonomous statutory body.

507. The functions of the Standards Institution are:

(*a*) to promote standardization in industry and commerce;

(*b*) to promulgate standards with the object of improving the quality of goods produced in or imported into Malaysia, whether for consumption in Malaysia or for export;

(*c*) to promote industrial efficiency and development; and

(*d*) to promote public and industrial welfare, health and safety.

508. A Malaysian had been appointed as the Director of the Standards Institution in December, 1966. Contact had been established with other Commonwealth and International Standards Organizations for the purpose of interchanging technical information and requesting for donations of their Standards to this Institution. The British Standards Institution, Indian Standards Institution, Standards Institution of Australia and Standards Association of New Zealand had kindly donated some of their Standards to Standards Institution of Malaysia. It is now receiving regularly Standard documents and technical bulletins from the International Organization for Standardization, British Standards Institution, Indian Standards Institution, Canadian Standards Association, Standards Association of Australia, Standards Association of New Zealand, Standards Association of Central Africa and the South African Bureau of Standards.

509. The Standards Institution had produced its first draft standard for public comment on 1st February, 1967. This is the draft standard specification for protective helmets for motor cyclists. The next draft standard that would be issued soon for public comment will be the draft standard for seat belt assemblies for motor vehicles. Preliminary draft standards for some other products had also been prepared and when the technical officers of the Institution are recruited, relevant technical committees would be established to work on these preliminary draft standards and develop them into Malaysian standards.

510. Full operation of the Standards Institution will commence in 1967 when the Standards Council is formed and ten Industry Standards Committees are established to deal with products in the following ten different major industry groupings:

(*a*) Materials and Chemical Industry;

(*b*) Textile and Clothing Industry;

(*c*) Agricultural Industry;

(*d*) Electrical Engineering Industry;

(*e*) Electronic Engineering Industry;

(*f*) Mechanical Engineering Industry;

(*g*) Civil Engineering and Building Construction Industry;

(*h*) Domestic and Consumer Goods Industry;

(*i*) Mining Industry;

(*j*) Codes of Practice.

511. The Institution's testing Establishment and inspectorate will be developed hand in hand with the progress of the Industrial Standards Committees' work. The testing Establishment would provide testing for certification approval and marking, and issuing licence to affix standards institution mark on products indicating compliance with standards. The Inspectorate would inspect the methods and equipment used at the manufacturers' locations and check for compliance with standards those goods produced for which the manufacturers, which had been granted a licence to affix the standards mark or symbol, claimed indicating compliance. Under the First Malaysia Five-Year Development Plan the Standards Institution will expand its activities and develop and maintain testing laboratories for certification approval and marking, and quality control purposes.

512. Malaysia has established another milestone in having set up the Standards Institution of Malaysia. This is done at the opportune time when Malaysia is embarking upon industrialisation.

National Electricity Board

513. The National Electricity Board has continued to make significant progress during the past year.

514. The Batang Padang Hydro-Electric Scheme which forms the largest and the last of the Hydro-Electric schemes to be constructed in the Cameron Highlands continued to make satisfactory progress. Despite inclement weather conditions during the past few months the bulk of the civil engineering works including the driving of the nine-mile long Menglang Tunnel and the Woh Tunnel have been finally completed. The installation of electrical and mechanical plant is well advanced and there is every reason to expect that the target date for the commissioning of the Woh underground power station comprising 3×50 MW generating sets at the end of this year will be achieved.

515. The report on the feasibility study of the Hydro-Electric Development of the Upper Perak River was formally handed over to the Minister of Commerce and Industry by the Canadian High Commissioner, Mr B. C. Butler on 24th May, 1966. The study, carried out under Canada's contribution to the Colombo Plan indicated that a potential power development of the order of 625 MW on the Upper Perak River could be harnessed economically in three stages with dams sited at Temengor, Bersia and Kenering. The report is presently under active consideration by the Board which is also investigating the advantageous effect which the scheme would have on the control of floods in Perak.

516. Following the economic assessment prepared by the Board Engineers on the feasibility of developing the hydro potential of the Sia, Liang and Sempan rivers in the District of Raub, a firm of Japanese consultants, sponsored by the Japanese Government under its special aid programme, undertook a survey of this area from March to May 1966 with the view to submitting a project report. This report has now been received and is under active study by the Board.

517. Following preliminary investigations made by the Board's Hydro-Electric Division on the development of power from the Pergau River in Kelantan, the Snowy Mountains Hydro-Electric Authority of Australia offered to evaluate the project in order to justify the need for detailed site investigations. Subsequently an investigating team supplied by the Authority visited the site of the scheme and a report on their investigations has now been received for study.

518. The Board with the assistance of the Government was successful in securing a third loan from the I.B.R.D. amounting to $111 million. This sum will finance the foreign exchange element of the South Malaya Power Development which will provide for a third 50 MW generating set at Woh and a third 1.4 MW generating set at Odak for the Batang Padang Hydro-Electric Scheme, the installation of two 30 MW steam generating sets at Sultan Ismail Power Station, Johore Bahru, a new thermal power station at Port Dickson consisting of two 60 MW steam generating sets initially (planned for an ultimate capacity of 600 MW), and associated transmission projects from Johore Bahru to Kluang and from Port Dickson to Seremban and to Kuala Lumpur.

519. With regard to the Port Dickson Thermal Power Station, good progress has been achieved with the site reclamation work. Contracts have been let for the power station main civil works, steel super-structure and cladding as well as for the supply and installation of two 60 MW steam generating sets and associated equipment. The target date for the commissioning of these sets is early 1969.

520. At Prai Thermal Power Station, the two 30 MW steam generating sets have been installed and have undergone test runs successfully. They have now gone into commercial operation.

521. At Johore Bahru, work in connection with the extension of the Sultan Ismail Thermal Power Station is making good progress with the installation of the first 30 MW steam generating set in an advanced stage of completion. This set is expected to go into commercial operation in July this year.

522. Transmission projects which are complementary to the Batang Padang and Prai Power Development Scheme are well under way. These projects will provide a 132 kV transmission network in the northern half of the west coast of the country extending from the Cameron Highlands to Alor Star with a 33 kV submarine cable interconnection between the Board's Power Station at Prai and the Penang City Council's Glugor Power Station, a 66 kV interconnection with the Perak River Hydro-Electric Power Company's system at Papan, and a 132 kV interconnection with the Board's Central Network at the site of the new hydro station at Woh. Completion of this network will enable the Board to shut down diesel stations at Taiping, Butterworth, Alor Star and Arau. It will also serve to promote industrial development around the larger towns in the North and assist in accelerating the pace of rural electrification.

523. Regarding rural electrification, in 1966, the Federal Government together with four State Governments contributed $1,130,017 towards rural electrification schemes which will give supply to 6,313 houses in 87 villages and benefit

37,878 of the rural population. The National Electricity Board contributed approximately $1,460,510 towards these schemes which are being actively implemented.

524. Under the 1967 programme already approved it is proposed to supply 4,968 houses in 57 villages benefiting 29,808 of the rural population at a total cost of $2,827,190, of which the Federal Government will contribute $2,000,000. The Federal Government has also recently agreed that a number of other villages in addition to those already included in the approved programme are to be given supply in 1967 and details for supplying these additional villages are now being worked out.

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

THE ARMY

OPERATIONS

525. With the ending of the Indonesian confrontation Malaysia has been relieved of external aggression except for the threat posed by the remaining communist terrorists in the Malaysia/Thai border areas and also the danger of communist subversion in East Malaysia. At present the Army has been successful in all spheres of operations against the enemies of the State. Some of the laws enacted and implemented during the confrontation have to be retained in view of the existing internal threats. The Thai Government has co-operated closely with this country to eliminate the remaining commnuist terrorists in the border areas.

526. In East Malaysia the threat is twofold; firstly, there is the threat from the Communist Organisation in Sarawak and secondly the threat from the Tentera National Kalimantan Utara. Measures are being carried out intensively to wipe out these threats. In view of the withdrawal of the Commonwealth forces, the Regular Army together with the other Security Forces will consequently bear the brunt of the present struggle. The Government is very grateful for the contribution of men and materials which have been provided willingly by Malaysia's allies, the Governments of Britain, Australia and New Zealand.

527. The Government is desirous that all citizens should be prepared to make sacrifices and render every possible assistance, co-operation and moral support to the forces of law and order in the prosecution of successful operations against the country's enemy. These sacrifices are necessary until all threats to the country have been wiped out.

EXPANSION

528. The Malaysian Army has successfully completed its second year of expansion. As previously expressed, the expansion plan which is to guarantee the independence, sovereignty and integrity of the nation, cannot be carried out rapidly. It is imperative that it be implemented by phases. The expansion plan is revised from time to time in relation to events happening in and around

Malaysia. If circumstances dictate that it is vital to have an effective defence, then there is no choice but to expand the Armed Forces so that the nation is safeguarded.

529. Last November, another Ranger Infantry Battalion, the third to be raised and trained with the assistance of the British Government, was handed over to the Government. It has become one of the units of the Regular Army. During the current year the Army will continue to expand and build up the essential forces required to carry out its roles in both West and East Malaysia. The new units which are to be raised will close the gap as a result of the withdrawal of the Commonwealth Forces from East Malaysia. The Land Force Headquarters in East Malaysia is to be expanded to full strength in order to cope with the operational and administrative responsibilities for all troops in the area.

ACCOMMODATION

530. It is the policy of the Government to provide adequate accommodation for members of the Armed Forces and their families as soon as possible. Priority has been given to the construction of accommodation for married personnel where considered necessary, especially for the members of the Armed Forces and their families who are in East Malaysia. Additional accommodation is also to be constructed in West Malaysia.

MALAYSIANISATION

531. The Malaysianisation programme of the Army has been progressing satisfactorily in spite of the rapid expansion of the Army. By the end of this year practically all the senior posts will be held by Malaysians.

EQUIPMENT

532. From time to time the Army reviews its policy on equipment and efforts are being made to maintain a progressive re-supply of modern weapons and equipment consistent with the role the Army has to play in ensuring the effectiveness of ground defence of Malaysia. Intensive study is being carried out in this respect in view of the present financial situation in order to ensure that the provision is being spent wisely and with good results.

THE TERRITORIAL ARMY

533. During the past year the Territorial Army and the Local Defence Corps have performed their tasks successfully in assisting the regular forces in looking after the security of the country. Efforts are being made to bring the standard of the Territorial Army Infantry Battalions to that of the Regular Infantry Battalions. The Local Defence Corps will not be disembodied but their trainings have been cut by 50%. A large number of the Local Defence Corps who had been called up under the Emergency Laws have been demobilized with the exception of those personnel who are being mobilized to guard important installations and key points in both East and West Malaysia. To those demobilized personnel the Government would like to take this opportunity to record its appreciation for the valuable services rendered. Payment of bonus and other assistance will be given to them as an expression of gratitude and to help them in their readjustment to civilian life.

THE NATIONAL SERVICE CORPS

534. With the ending of confrontation, the call up of young men to attend military training was stopped at the end of 1966. All the National Service Training Centres had been closed. To those who have been trained, the Government would like to thank them for their co-operation and willingness in coming forward for their training and it is hoped that the training they have received will not be forgotten so that it can be used should they again be called up for service in the future.

THE ROYAL MALAYSIAN NAVY

535. The expansion of the Royal Malaysian Navy has continued during the past year with the addition of several coastal mine-sweepers, patrol craft and 2 minor landing craft. In the same period a few old ships have been paid off and a few others transferred back to the authorities from which they had been loaned during confrontation.

536. Consequent upon the withdrawal of Commonwealth operational support resulting from the end of confrontation, there has been no respite for the ships of the Fleet who now have the sole responsibility for naval operations to maintain the country's security along its long sea frontiers. In addition, ships have been employed in the protection of shipping and fishing craft from lawless piratical elements which are particularly rife in the Malacca Straits.

537. The construction of the first new frigate is continuing. She will be launched at the end of this year or early in 1968. It is hoped to receive, in the near future, several fast patrol boats, the construction of which has been delayed as a result of technical problems.

538. The post of the Chief of the Naval Staff will be Malaysianised at the end of this year. However, the Fleet will continue to depend for a while on external assistance, particularly for technical personnel from Britain, Australia, New Zealand and India.

THE ROYAL MALAYSIAN AIR FORCE

539. Since last year the Royal Malaysian Air Force has continued to be employed principally in the tactical transport support roles given to the ground security forces in the field in East and West Malaysia. With the ending of the confrontation the workload of the Air Force has increased significantly since it has to take over the majority of airlift capability resulting from the withdrawal of Commonwealth Air Forces from East Malaysia.

540. The Air Force continued to play a vital role in the campaign against communist terrorists on the Thai/Malaysian border. Its tasks included the air transportation of troops and police, air dropping and air landing of supplies and equipment to forward located ground forces, casualty evacuation, and reconnaissance in support of the Royal Malaysian Navy. In addition flood relief operations were carried out including air dropping and air landing of food and supplies to the unfortunate victims who were affected by the recent floods.

541. Work on the new base at Kuantan is progressing well and it should be ready to receive the new strike aircraft due to arrive in June this year.

542. During the past year both the Flying Training School at Alor Star and the School of Technical Training at Kinrara continued to play their essential role of producing locally trained pilots and technicians for the growing Air Force.

543. The recently acquired Caribou aircrafts have proved invaluable in enabling the RMAF to fulfil its expanding tactical air transport roles in East Malaysia.

544. Negotiations are now in hand for the acquisition of four additional Caribous for delivery next year and a further four for delivery in 1969. Negotiations are also in hand for the purchase of two more Dart Herald medium range transport aircraft to expand the current Dart Herald fleet. The latter are needed to enable the Air Force to fulfil its increased commitments in air transportation of troops, police and supplies between East and West Malaysia.

545. An order has now been placed for the purchase of ten Sikorsky S-61A-4 medium helicopters. These helicopters are necessary to fulfil the Army's air support requirements and will be employed in both East and West Malaysia.

546. A new Tactical Air Headquarters is being established to command and control all Air Force bases in East and West Malaysia.

GENERAL

ADMINISTRATION

547. The administration of the Malaysian Armed Forces is being carried out very satisfactorily. It is the policy of the Ministry to provide adequate facilities for the Armed Forces such as military installations and offices. The Ministry of Defence new building has been built and was opened by the Prime Minister on 6th April, 1967.

548. The Armed Forces Medical Services continue to expand to meet the requirements of the enlarged Armed Forces. During 1966 the military medical officers and nursing orderlies have been giving first aid treatment, running regular clinics and evacuating the sick from the outlying areas. In addition, they have assisted the civil medical services by working part-time in hospitals close to their units. This form of assistance will continue during 1967.

549. In view of the shortage of military doctors at present, it is essential to continue enlisting National Service doctors until such time as the Armed Forces are able to provide their own.

DEFENCE AID

550. The Government is very grateful for the help rendered by the Commonwealth Forces of United Kingdom, Australia and New Zealand. The Government also expresses deep gratitude for the defence aid and military assistance given by the Governments of the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand, Canada and United States of America to assist in the expansion of the Malaysian Forces, and is confident that additional assistance, if required, will be forthcoming from Malaysia's friends for her defence in future.

ASSISTANCE TO THE PUBLIC

551. Besides carrying out their tasks of defending the country, the Armed Forces have also been giving assistance to the public in times of emergency as during the recent big floods.

552. The Royal Malay Regiment and the Malaysian Rangers took part in the evacuation of flood victims and the supplying of food to stranded villagers in Kelantan, Trengganu and Perak. The Royal Malaysian Air Force made a significant contribution to the operations with the provision of aircraft for the supply of vital stores and equipment.

553. The British Forces gave valuable assistance free of charge to the operations and the Malaysian Government is very grateful to them for it.

554. The Armed Forces have also given their services in the field of economic development by constructing roads, airstrips and other facilities for the public in East Malaysia. Four roads, each 12 miles long, were constructed by them there. Besides that, they also constructed four airstrips, a number of bridges and foot-bridges, jeep tracks, water supply points and playing fields and assisted in repair of mosques. In West Malaysia, the Armed Forces also gave their services to rural developments by constructing many bridges and foot-bridges, some of which were between 400 and 600 feet long.

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND CO-OPERATIVES

Division of Agriculture

555. Considerable progress has been achieved in almost every sector of Malaysia's agricultural development. The development and exploitation of existing agricultural resources together with the intensification of agricultural diversification have made a significant socio-economic impact on the rural scene. The year 1966 also witnessed the implementation of the First Malaysia Development Plan. In respect of agriculture, the Plan shows a substantial increase in the allocation of public funds over the Second Five-Year Development Plan. In the First Malaysia Plan greater emphasis had been placed on agricultural research and education.

556. The outstanding achievement in agricultural development in 1966 has been the introduction of padi Ria, a new variety capable of yielding 1,200 gantangs per acre. This yield is three times that of the national average. This success in padi development and cultivation is expected to significantly improve the economic position of the padi planters, of whom 95 per cent are bumiputras. With the full scale cultivation of this new variety, it is possible for Malaysia to achieve self-sufficiency in rice in the years to come.

557. During the period under review, rice production has shown a substantial increase due mainly to significant advancements made in the double-cropping

programme. The acreage double-cropped in 1966 reached an all-time peak record of 106,000 acres in West Malaysia.

558. The success in rice research and production has somewhat been marred by inclement weather which resulted in flood havoc for the third successive year. The losses to crops have not yet been fully assessed, but are expected to be considerable. The Ministry of Agriculture and Co-operatives working in conjunction with other Ministries is sparing no efforts towards rehabilitating the farmers affected by this catastrophe.

559. Great strides have been made in the development of the oil palm industry by the Federal Land Development Authority, the estate sector and the individual smallholders. In 1965, the area under cultivation was 208,000 acres. To date the acreage is estimated at 274,000 acres of which 5,700 acres are owned by smallholders in eight States in West Malaysia.

560. Equally encouraging results have been achieved in the Coconut Rehabilitation and Replanting Scheme. Of the five acres where the scheme is in operation, two were started in 1966. About 5,525 acres or 50 per cent of the target acreage were rehabilitated or replanted last year, compared with 5,142 acres or 43.6 per cent in 1965.

561. Conditional cultivation of short-term foodcrops, banana or pineapple, as part of the programme of the Scheme, has produced fruitful results. Additional annual income in cash or kind to the value of $400 to $500 per acre has been obtained by smallholders participating in the Scheme.

562. The year 1966 has been a very busy and successful one for the Division of Agriculture in the fields of agricultural research, extension and education. A Rice Research Unit has been set up, and is now fully operative and manned by a team of experienced Malaysian scientists. The task of this Unit is to increase rice production through the introduction of new techniques.

563. The major fields of padi research are continual projects. These include the breeding and selection of still higher yielding varieties with desirable characteristics such as resistance to pests and diseases, greater response to fertilisers and adaptability for double-cropping or cultivation under different soil and water conditions. More attention will be given to improving the resistance of Malinja and Mahsuri varieties to the padi blast disease. Also the greater extent of cultivation of padi Ria anticipated in the next year or two calls for fuller studies and investigations into field adaptability and fertiliser requirements of this new high yielding variety.

564. With the expansion and improvement of padi experiment stations located in the major padi growing States of West Malaysia and with better field and laboratory facilities, padi research programme is expected to be carried out more effectively. Work on these important padi stations will include:

(i) the continuation of the co-operative programmes with the International Rice Research Institute on varietal observations/trials and the control of "penyakit merah" disease;

(ii) the agro/economic aspects of off-season cropping of padi lands, which do not lend themselves to double-cropping, with short-term food crops with the view to promoting greater land utilisation under sound farm management principles and in accordance with the Government's agricultural diversification policy;

(iii) the studies on the agricultural engineering aspects of rice production, processing and storage.

565. With the growing importance of the oil palm industry, an oil palm research Unit has also been formed to intensify research work. This Unit is now working closely with the Federal Land Development Authority to exploit the genetic resources within the Ministry of Agriculture and the Federal Land Development Authority schemes, to produce the best and the highest yielding palms for planting in the future. The Ministry has at its disposal the biggest collection of oil palm genetic materials in the country. Steps are being taken to increase this collection through local selection and introduction of foreign materials. The objective of this exercise is to strengthen and widen the scope of the Ministry's oil palm breeding programme and eventually to produce and supply all the high yielding planting materials that the expanding industry requires. With the continued co-operation of the Federal Land Development Authority, there is every possibility that the demand for proven high yielding planting materials could be met in the near future.

566. As an important guide to planters in the expanding oil palm industry, the Ministry has recently published a revised version of the book "Oil Palm in Malaysia". The contributions in this book were substantially from officers of the Ministry.

567. The Oil Palm Research Unit will deal with nutritional studies of the oil palm over a wide range of soil and management conditions. More information of practical value to provide a sounder basis on which fertiliser requirements for the crop can be formulated will be obtained through more detailed soil investigations and foliar analysis, to be conducted in close co-operation with the Federal Land Development Authority. Together with similar nutritional studies conducted on departmental stations, it is reasonable to envisage that formulations of different fertiliser recommendations for different soil types will be made available to the oil palm industry.

568. Due emphasis will also be given to research on coconut, sugar-cane and other dryland crops. The breeding and selection of high yielding seed-nuts initiated in past years, will be carried out to completion at the two major coconut experiment stations at Teluk Anson and Parit Botak in Johore. Good progress has been made at the fertiliser trial at the Sungei Baging bris station in Pahang.

569. Preliminary work on the selection of local and imported sugar-cane varieties has produced some fairly promising materials. Three promising varieties, each capable of yielding more than 50 tons of cane per acre and giving a sugar analysis of 12 per cent, will be tested on a wider scale under different soil and climatic conditions.

570. A team of FAO experts has completed a survey on the possibilities of expanding the scale of production of horticultural crops such as fruits, vegetables and food crops. The team's report will be given careful consideration as the future policy and action programme on agricultural crops will be based mainly on the report.

571. The Plant Protection Service of the Ministry has been strengthened. Plant protection is an international concern and requires international co-operation. Malaysia is an active member of this international set up under the aegis of FAO. In support of this international activity Malaysia was host to the Sixth Session of the FAO Plant Protection Meeting held in Kuala Lumpur from 27th March to 3rd April this year.

572. To accelerate the Government's agricultural diversification programme the country needs soil maps. The field of schematic reconnaissance soil survey, records that to-date about 28 million acres out of a total of 31.5 million acres in West Malaysia have been surveyed. It is expected that the whole of West Malaysia will be completely surveyed by 1967. Detailed soil surveys will be carried out to assess more accurately the agricultural potentialities of the various soil types.

573. Other equally essential agricultural diversification projects in progress are peat research, more detailed studies into the economic possibilities of sugar-cane cultivation and the growing of short-term food and fodder crops. At present, technical knowledge and experience on the utilisation of peat soils for crops other than pineapple are still lacking. Encouraging results are being obtained from experiments on maize and other crops conducted at the two peat research stations in Selangor.

574. Semi-detailed soil survey of developed and undeveloped land on a regional basis will be the next stage in soil studies. In developed areas semi-detailed surveys will be carried out where production problems are of primary consideration, for example, the Kedah padi plain. Studies of this nature will be useful in the development of the Muda River Project and, particularly, in the determination of land rents, water rates and water distribution. Plans have also been made for semi-detailed soil surveys in undeveloped areas in South, Central and North Johore to assess more accurately the future land utilisation pattern of the country for agriculture, forestry, mining and other development purposes. Complimentary to semi-detailed soil survey, a start has also been made on the Land Use Survey of the whole country to review its natural resources potentials and the development of these potentials in conformity with sound conservation principles.

575. In the field of agronomic investigations, fertiliser trials and investigation into the nutrient requirements of padi were widely carried out on experimental stations and farmers' land with the view to formulating the most economic padi fertiliser mixture for optimum production. New trials have also been conducted on the fertiliser requirements of padi Ria as this new high-yielding variety responses to very high levels of fertiliser treatment.

576. The First Malaysia Plan provides for the training of personnel at all levels to carry out agricultural development more adequately and successfully. With regard to agricultural education more scholarships at university and college level have been earmarked and spread over the 5 year period of the Plan. The annual targets are 30 and 60 scholarships for university and college training respectively.

577. Plans for the expansion of the existing Schools of Agriculture and the construction of new Schools under the First Malaysia Plan have also been finalised. Financial provisions have been made for the expansion of the existing two Schools and the construction of four new ones, one each in Johore, Trengganu, Perak and Kedah. Each of the 6 Schools will eventually have an enrolment of 300 trainee students.

578. The farmers are not forgotten in the agricultural education programme of the Ministry. The demand for training from farmers and rural youths has been very encouraging. The 19 rural agricultural training centres scattered throughout West Malaysia conducted 226 training courses for 4,488 farmer trainees in 1966—an increase of 30 courses and 750 trainees over the 1965 training programme.

579. In shaping the future agricultural development, the farmers who are directly responsible for agricultural production are expected to play a major role. This could be done by collective efforts and for this purpose the Farmers Association Act was passed by Parliament at its last meeting. The Act brings into existence for the first time in the history of this country a separate legislation for the legal institution of an organisation representing the interests of farmers, and provides for the integration of vital services that are needed by farmers such as extension, credits, marketing, supplies and farm management. It is hoped that with the implementation of this Act, progress in agricultural development, particularly in respect of smallholder's agriculture, will be accelerated.

580. Farm management studies and farmer's association project are playing an increasingly important role in agricultural extension. These projects are relevant to the solution of agrarian problems affecting the low income earning capacity of the agricultural population. A survey of the socio-economic position of the padi planters in the Muda River Project has been carried out and completed in order to enable the Government to prepare them to accept the system of padi double-cropping on the land.

581. A comprehensive farm survey of 10 Farmers' Association pilot projects was also completed in 1966. The purpose of this systematic farm planning survey is to obtain a clearer picture of the economic status and background of at least 10,000 farm families, and to provide reliable data and information for the effective planning, implementation and evaluation of development programmes.

582. A sound and well-organised agricultural extension service is essential for greater agricultural production. An in-service training course on extension was successfully conducted in Kuala Trengganu for extension officers from Trengganu

and Kelantan. Similar in-service courses have been planned for officers in the other States. In co-operation with the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations, the Ministry also conducted another in-service training course at the College of Agriculture for extension workers from all parts of Malaysia.

DRAINAGE AND IRRIGATION

583. By the end of the first year of the First Malaysia Plan, the Drainage and Irrigation Division had completed nine drainage schemes in West Malaysia while twenty-one others are in various stages of completion and are being continued this year. 23,080 acres of rubber and coconut plantations benefitted from these works. On irrigation, thirty-eight schemes were completed in 1966, providing irrigation facilities to 13,560 acres of existing padi land and the opening up of 7,470 acres of swamp land for padi cultivation. Also 11,500 acres were provided with irrigation facilities for the planting of two crops of padi per year.

584. In Sabah, ten irrigation schemes were completed providing irrigation facilities to 1,000 acres of padi land, and 900 acres of newly opened up land for padi cultivation. 6,000 acres of oil palm estates were also provided with drainage facilities.

585. In Sarawak, about 9,000 acres of coconut were provided with drainage facilities.

586. This year over $65 million will be spent in West Malaysia, $1.35 million in Sabah and $1.37 million in Sarawak on drainage and irrigation schemes. Among the projects in West Malaysia, will be continuation work to 21 drainage schemes and the implementation of one new scheme to benefit 66,480 acres of coconut and rubber, while for irrigation, there will be 20 continuation schemes and three new schemes to provide irrigation facilities for double cropping of padi to 44,750 acres and single crop of padi to 36,820 acres. Among the largest continuation irrigation schemes is the Muda Irrigation Project, which is partly financed by the World Bank and work is in progress on the construction of two dams and a tunnel as well as irrigation canals for double cropping to 261,500 acres. Another World Bank loan of $30 million has been negotiated for the Kemubu Irrigation Scheme in Kelantan to provide irrigation for double cropping to 55,000 acres of padi. Work will commence soon on this project. Another major continuation scheme is the Trans-Perak Irrigation Scheme, Stage IV in Perak which will open up 40,000 acres of jungle swamp for padi cultivation of which 2,000 acres will be reclaimed during this year. In Kelantan, continuation work is being carried out to Lemal Irrigation Scheme, Stage III for 2,000 acres and in Trengganu on the Nerus Irrigation Scheme for 1,000 acres. The major drainage works are the continuation to Rengit, Peserai, Parit Jawa, Sungei Pinggan and Kesang in Johore; Sungei Kelambu in Selangor; Bukit Minyak/Tengah in Penang; as well as Sitiawan and Durian Sebatang in Perak. One major drainage scheme, the Bernam Peninsula Stage II is scheduled for completion this year.

587. In Sabah, this year, continuation work on Klias Oil Palm Settlement Scheme is carried out to the remaining 2,000 acres. Eleven irrigation schemes are to be implemented and they are Bandau, Kudat, Tandik, Kota Belud,

Tempasuk, North and South, Kawang Kawang, Luhan, Bangau Bangau, Apin Apin, Tunggal and Pantai Kawang. These works will improve the irrigation supply to about 1,000 acres of existing padi and provide an assured irrigation supply to a further 1,200 acres of new padi land.

588. In Sarawak, work is continuing on the Kabong Nyabor Drainage Scheme, Stage I of 11,500 acres for coconut cultivation. Work has also commenced on Mid-Sadong Drainage Scheme. Stage I of 2,000 acres for coconut and padi, as well as a minor drainage scheme at Loba Balu of 2,000 acres of coconut. All these works are scheduled to complete this year. New work to commence this year will be the pilot project for providing an assured irrigation supply to Paya Selayan and Paya Padang in the Lower Sebuti Area, covering about 500 acres of coconut and padi. It is also proposed to commence work on Kabong Nyabor Drainage Work, Stage II of some 9,000 acres of coconut and oil palm cultivation; Mid-Sadong Stage II and III for some 2,600 acres of coconut and padi, as well as on Santubong Drainage Scheme of 1,200 acres of coconut.

Veterinary Services

589. Satisfactory progress has been maintained by the Veterinary Services in the past year in respect of an efficient animal health service, training of in-service personnel on animal health and animal production, the education of the ra'ayat on proper methods of livestock production, husbandary and management and on the untrition, breeding, selection and upgrading of local livestock.

590. The country continues to remain free from the major diseases affecting livestock in neighbouring regions due mainly to the vigilance exercised in the importation of animals and animal products. With the increase in local production of pigs and poultry, little dependence has been placed on importation of such animals and the country is well on the way to self-sufficiency in its meat requirements.

591. Work at the Veterinary Research Institute in the diagnosis of animal diseases as well as research into certain problems has continued. The production of vaccines against poultry and cattle diseases has kept us with the demand from farmers as well as that arising from the provision of free vaccination service. The new sections at the Institute have been unfortunately slow to function due to the lack of staff.

592. Research studies into poultry breeding carried out at the Poultry Research and Breeding Station in Johore Bahru have given further information which will be of use to the service in improving still further the performance of local and cross-bred poultry.

593. In the field of animal and poultry diseases the services generated from the many centres and sub-centres established under the Second Five-Year Plan have been efficiently carried out.

594. Courses for in-service training of departmental staff at the Veterinary Training Centre, Kluang, were also continued and trainees have been accepted from Sarawak and Sabah. With the completion of a new wing which was officially

opened in August, 1966, facilities are available for increasing the number to be trained. However, lack of staff again is an important factor which to some extent hinders progress in this respect.

595. The training of Veterinary Attendants commenced at the Training Centre at Ayer Kroh, Malacca is the policy if possible to train all veterinary attendants in the country before this centre can be fully utilized for the training of the ra'ayat. It is heartening to note that the State Government of Johore has also established a training centre for the ra'ayat, and this eases the position with regard to places in Ayer Kroh.

596. The poultry Training Centre at Cheras was completed during the year and is now in full operation, thus enabling the Division to transfer all its facilities from Port Swettenham. The demand for places at this Centre continues to be high and it might be necessary to consider the establishment of another centre in the northern part of West Malaysia.

597. Considerable progress has been made in the application of artificial insemination in pigs, particularly in Malacca and Penang. It is thus possible to make better use of imported boars. The training of staff in artificial insemination has been conducted at the Artificial Insemination Centre in Seremban. With wider application of artificial insemination both in cattle and pigs, it is hoped that there will be further improvements in the production of better types of livestock.

598. As stated earlier, facilities have been developed at the various Federal Livestock Stations particularly at the Central Animal Husbandry Station where 20 heads of cattle have been imported from Australia and research studies conducted on their performance under local conditions. The different pawah schemes which formed an important feature of the Second Five-Year Plan were continued during the period under review with the distribution of animals on a group basis. This has been well received by the farmers concerned and progress with regard to the production of young animals has also been satisfactory.

599. The dairy colonies at Batu Arang, Selangor and Pantai, Negeri Sembilan came into full operation during the period under review and the milk produced at these centres had taken its rightful place in the diet of many people in Kuala Lumpur and Negeri Sembilan. This is the first instance of milk produced by government-sponsored dairy colony run on co-operative lines in this country.

600. With the commencement of the First Malaysia Plan further provision has been made to the various States for the implementation of schemes which have been approved. With a view to improving the standard of meat inspection in the country the Division with assistantce from the Danish Government carried out in November 1966 a feasibility survey on the possibility of centralising slaughter-houses. It is expected that work will commence soon on the construction of a modern slaughter-house in Kuala Lumpur, which will serve the whole State of Selangor. The Division also intends to establish on a firm and efficient footing the machinery for the proper utilisation of by-products from slaughter-houses.

601. In addition to the above, work in connection with the maintenance of animal health service and further development in dairy, beef, mutton, pork and poultry industries, the education of the rural public in improved techniques of rearing, and the training of technicians to specialise in animal production will also form the major tasks of the Veterinary Services as a whole.

Co-operative Development

602. The Government has continued to encourage the development and expansion of the Co-operative Movement and has accepted it as an effective instrument for uplifting the economic well-being of the rural population. The First Malaysia Plan will consolidate, extend and intensify the various activities of co-operative societies and, in addition, will implement a number of new co-operative projects with the ultimate objective of emancipating the rural areas.

603. The consolidation of the Co-operative Movement begun in 1963 has started to show results. Dormant societies have been liquidated. The officers of the Co-operative Development Division will now be able to devote more time and attention to the really useful co-operatives.

604. In 1967, the Division will concentrate on the amalgamation of small unit co-operative societies into larger units, eventually merging into large multi-purpose co-operatives. New societies to be formed in the rural areas will be restricted to the multi-purpose types. New societies will be large and viable units, capable of employing efficient management and ensuring successful business operations.

605. During the past year, the existing co-operative societies in the country had increased their total funds to more than $250 million. Financial assistance extended to members amounted to approximately $80 million. In the rural areas loans were given for padi cultivation, milling and marketing of padi, purchase of agricultural and fishing equipment, purchase and redemption of holdings and building and repairing of houses. In the urban areas, assistance was given to members for the purchase of houses and for educational expenses.

606. The main source from which co-operative societies in the rural areas obtain their credit requirements from Government is the Co-operative Credit Trust Fund which totals $16.6 million. By the end of 1966 the co-operative societies have been assisted through this fund to the extent of about $14 million for padi cultivation, padi marketing, purchase of fishing equipment, rural transport, coffee marketing and processing, poultry rearing, purchase of ice-plants and co-operative farming.

607. Co-operative Societies in the urban areas own assets worth more than $175 million. Loans issued by Thrift and Loan Societies from their own funds to their members in 1966 amounted to more than $65 million. The Malaysian Co-operative Insurance Society has, since its formation, issued about 48,000 life insurance policies worth more than $188 million. Co-operative Housing Societies have continued to prosper and expand. The Federation of Malaya Government Officers Co-operative Housing Society, for instance, have built 1,200 houses in Sungei Way, 900 in Johore and 400 in Penang. Plans are also under way for

building houses in Ipoh and Kuantan. Another milestone in the success of the urban societies is the setting up of a printing press costing more than $300,000 by the Co-operative Printing Press Society Limited.

608. The First Malaysia Plan 1966-1970 has provided for the Co-operative Development Division an allocation of $1.5 million as direct grants for land, office buildings and quarters and development projects in Sabah, and a sum of $16.5 million as additional revolving capital for the Co-operative Credit Trust Fund. The additional allocation for the Trust Fund will be utilised for loan projects such as padi kuncha loans, padi marketing, rural transport, purchase of agricultural and fishing equipment, improvement of small rice mills, capital for multi-purpose co-operatives, rural co-operative shops and co-operative farming. Provisions for such projects have thus been increased from $13.204 million under the Second Five Year Plan to $29.704 million in the First Malaysia Plan.

609. In order to consolidate and re-organise the Co-operative Movement, and at the same time implement co-operative projects and schemes successfully intensified efforts have been made to provide co-operative education and training facilities to members of co-operative societies with a view to inculcating proper understanding of co-operative principles and practice. It is the hope of the Government that the co-operative movement in this country will grow into a dynamic and useful movement.

Fisheries Division

610. It is a good augury that in 1966, the first year of the First Malaysia Development Plan, marine fish production from the States of Malaya shot up to an all time high of 235,927 tons. This catch, valued at $205,672,000, represents an increase of 18.9% over the 1965 production level. The achievement is the more significant considering that the main fishing states such as Penang, Perak and Kedah did suffer a number of major disruptions in their normal fishing that resulted from the controversy over the trawler-fishing. Whilst the situation had improved vastly towards the close of the year the Government had still to maintain vigilance against possible violation of fishing practices that might add fuel to the conflict between the inshore fishermen and the trawlers. In the other States, however, where opposition to this new fishing technique had been nominal, trawling soon became generally adopted.

611. The mechanization of fishing craft followed a predictable course with an increasing number of boats installed with inboard diesel engines. This can be considered as a reflection of the rapid development of trawl fishing in which consideration of power, rugged performance and low running costs are important factors. There were altogether 12,513 mechanized fishing craft in 1966 compared to 12,282 in 1965. The 1966 mechanized fleet consisted of 3,237 and 9,276 outboard and inboard diesel engine boats respectively.

612. In 1966 the two Marine Fisheries Schools turned out 148 new trainees who were fishermen drawn from Sarawak, Sabah and the States of Malaya. As before, the Schools offered training in navigation, engine repair and maintenance and fishing techniques of a level consistent with the technical requirement

of the present stage of development of the industry as well as the general educational status of the ordinary fishermen. However, much planning was also put into drawing up a blueprint for the establishment of a Fisheries Training Centre in Penang on lines similar to the Pusan Fisheries Training Centre in Korea. This Training Centre would cater for training of a more advanced level to produce suitably trained personnel to skipper the boats of the rapidly expanding off-shore trawl fishery, and other categories of technicians for deep-sea fishing. Already land had been granted by the State Government and preparations had been made to seek external assistance.

613. Similarly, training in inland fish culture was given to 159 farmers and fish culturists at the Regional Fish Breeding Stations at Enggor and Tapah. Plans were prepared to set up a centrally-located training institution with hostel facilities to place the matter on a firmer basis. Meanwhile, fish fry production for distribution to farmers and for stocking had reached a new peak at 2,616,400 fingerlings. This increase was also matched by the opening of additional fish ponds that brought the total pond acreage to 3,502 acres, compared with 2,958 acres for 1965.

614. During the year a very important breakthrough has been achieved in freshwater fisheries. Under the leadership of an F.A.O. expert the research staff succeeded in spawning the Chinese Silver Carp by use of pituitary hormones. The young of this first successful spawning experiments are thriving well in the fish breeding Station at Bukit Tinggi. Further experiments will be carried out in 1967 to spawn the Chinese Grass Carp and the Big Head. The fry of the Chinese Grass Carp, the Big Head Carp and the Silver Carp are imported every year from China because up till recently all efforts to spawn them have not been successful. The success now achieved would point the way to producing the fry of these species in this country thereby obviating the import of millions of fry annually with consequent savings in foreign exchange.

615. Out of a development provision of $3,543,234 only $1,276,128 was spent in 1966. It being the first year of the Malaysia Plan, much time was taken up by the Fisheries Division in working out the details of the various projects in preparation for their implementation. However, many of the smaller projects and a major one, the Acquarium for Freshwater and Marine Research, proceeded smoothly.

616. The overall objective was to lay the proper groundwork for the modernization of the fishing industry in order to increase the harvest from the sea which had been estimated to be capable of yielding 600,000 tons annually or approximately three times the existing production level. The Fisheries Development Plan, therefore, contains provisions for a supporting programme of technical education, the building of capital infra structure like the Kuala Kedah Fishing Complex and the Penang Fishing Harbour and the expansion of research, extension and administrative facilities. In as much as the detailed planning of the specific projects under these categories requires specialized knowledge and foreign financial assistance the efforts of the Fisheries Division in 1966 were directed to making investigations, negotiations and applications for external technical and financial aid.

Division of Food Technology

617. The new Division of Food Technology was established on 1st July, 1966. The main function of this Division will be to conduct processing research of foods either from animal or plant origin thereby complementing production research done by the Divisions of Agriculture, Fisheries and Veterinary Services. It will also be fully responsible for the project "Food Technology Research and Development Centre" established with the assistance from the United Nations Special Fund. Before the establishment of this Division certain aspects of food technology research were conducted by the Divisions of Agriculture, Fisheries and Veterinary Services. However, with the establishment of this Division, processing research conducted by those Divisions will cease and members of the staff of those Divisions engaged in this work have now been transferred to the new Division.

618. During 1966 this Division conducted research on the problems of processing and preservation of some local fruits. With the purchase of new equipments during this year and the construction of a new laboratory and office at Serdang, this Division will be able to extend its activities further afield into the problems of processing and preserving fish, animal products as well as animal foodstuffs.

619. Besides research activities, this Division during 1966 also conducted training courses for the rural people in simple methods of processing and preservation of local fruits and vegetables. Training courses were also held for women adult education teachers throughout West Malaysia not only in methods of processing and preservation of local fruits and vegetables, but also on the importance of balance nutrition through better food preparation from locally available materials.

Federal Agricultural Marketing Authority

620. It will be recalled that FAMA was formally established on 30th September, 1965 under the Federal Agricultural Marketing Authority Act, 1965, to supervise, co-ordinate and improve the marketing of agricultural produce. The Authority became fully operative in January 1966.

621. Preliminary investigations on the marketing of padi and fish were carried out with a view to preparing marketing improvement schemes for these two commodities which the Authority considered required immediate attention. The findings of these preliminary surveys and investigations established an urgent need to introduce padi marketing improvement schemes at the earliest possible moment. Accordingly, the Authority introduced four padi marketing improvement schemes covering the areas of Tanjong Karang (including Sabak Bernam) in Selangor, Krian in Perak, Perlis and Penang.

622. For 1967, only the trading scheme would be implemented and this would be in Tanjong Karang (including Sabak Bernam). In the case of Penang, Krian and Perlis, the schemes would merely take the form of licensing and provision of enforcement services. The cost of operating the four schemes would be about $2.3 million in the form of direct grant and $9.8 million in the form of a loan

for use as a revolving fund for purchasing padi. These schemes would be implemented by a Padi and Rice Marketing Board, established under the FAMA Act on 1st February, 1967.

623. It is the policy of the Board to make its trading schemes viable. However, initially the expenses of the Board excluding the expenses for the Tanjong Karang purchasing scheme, will be paid out of the funds given to it by the Government. Expenses in respect of the Tanjong Karang trading scheme would be met out of its own trading account.

624. In the early part of 1967, the Authority launched a National Padi and Rice Marketing Survey which envisages close and thorough investigation of all sections connected with the marketing of padi and rice. This would involve the holding of separate investigations of padi farmers, market intermediaries, co-operative societies, millers, wholesalers, retailers and rice consumers. In addition, studies would be made on the Government rice godowns dispersed throughout the country. It is envisaged that the comprehensive study as projected would call for no less than seven separate surveys.

625. Attention is also being given to the establishment of a Market Information Service to collect and disseminate marketing information. Information would be disseminated to farmers, traders, processors, and the public through the medium of radio, newspapers and published pamphlets. For the radio medium, this news service would probably fit in under the "Rural Programme" which is the best means of reaching the rural population.

626. The Authority, in addition, would also be looking into the possibilities of introducing marketing improvement schemes for coffee, fish, poultry, live-stock and pepper.

Economics Division

627. With greater emphasis on planning for agricultural development, it becomes necessary to collect the basic data on which these plans will be based. The Economics and Statistics Division within the Ministry has been strengthened. A very comprehensive socio-economic survey was conducted in the Muda Irrigation Project of Kedah and Perlis so that the necessary steps can be taken to prepare the farmers for the successful cultivation of two crops of padi at the completion of the Project. Similar surveys on padi cultivation were organised in Selangor and Malacca and the results should help a great deal in improving the economic status of padi farmers.