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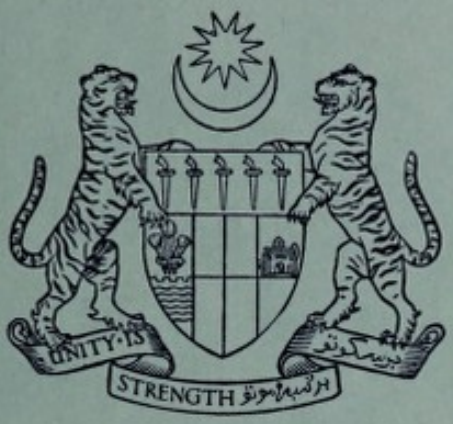
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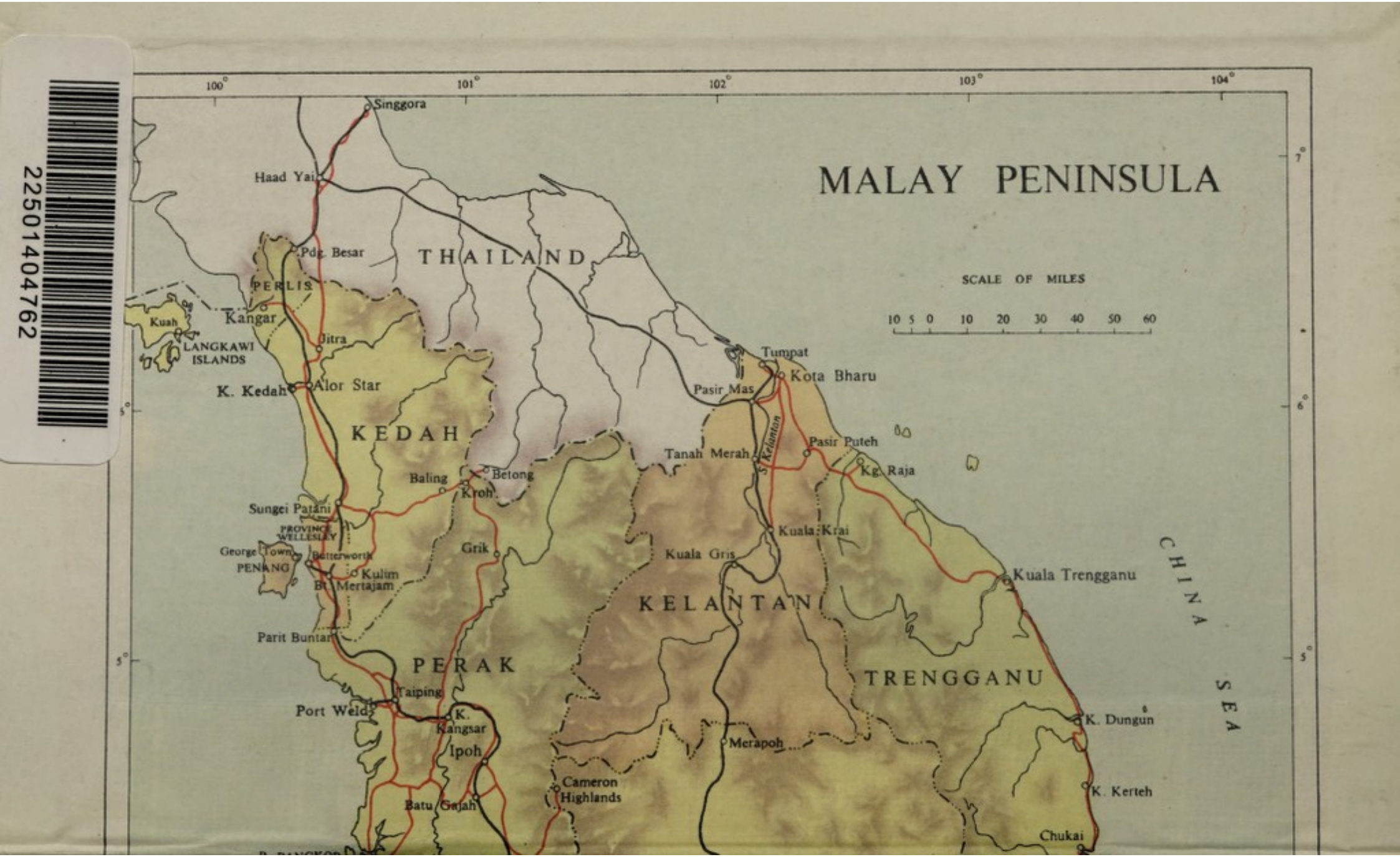


FEDERATION OF MALAYA

ANNUAL REPORT

1956

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His Royal Highness Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, being greeted on his arrival at Kuala Lumpur airport by Their Highnesses the Rulers, Ministers and Service Chiefs



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THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR THE FEDERATION OF MALAYA

His Excellency Sir Donald Charles MacGillivray, K.C.M.G., M.B.E.

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THE SULTAN OF PAHANG

His Highness Sultan Sir Abu Bakar Ri'ayatu'd-din Al-muadzam Shah ibni Al-marhum Al-mu'tasim Bi'llah Sultan Abdullah, G.C.M.G.

THE YANG DI-PERTUAN BESAR OF NEGRI SEMBILAN

His Highness Tuanku Sir Abdul Rahman ibni Al-marhum Tuanku Muhammad, K.C.M.G.

THE SULTAN OF SELANGOR

His Highness Sultan Sir Hisamuddin Alam Shah ibni Al-marhum Sultan Alaiddin Sulaiman Shah, K.C.M.G.

THE SULTAN OF KEDAH

His Highness Tunku Sir Badlishah ibni Al-marhum Sultan Abdul Hamid Halim Shah, K.C.M.G., K.B.E.

THE RAJA OF PERLIS

His Highness Syed Sir Putra ibni Al-marhum Syed Hassan Jamalullail, K.C.M.G.

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THE SULTAN OF PERAK

His Highness Paduka Sri Sultan Sir Yussuf 'Izzuddin Shah ibni Al-marhum Sultan Abdul Jalil Radziallah Hu-'an-hu, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.

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PART ONE

Chapter I

GENERAL REVIEW

Constitutional Changes and related matters

1956 proved a historic year for Malaya. Early in January a Conference was held in London at which representatives of the British Government, of their Highnesses the Rulers and of the Alliance Government were present when the pattern of future constitutional development was discussed. In the result it was agreed that Malaya should attain full independence within the Commonwealth, if possible, by August, 1957 and in the meanwhile a considerable measure of self-government would be introduced. This enabled the Alliance Government to operate more as a Cabinet Government than had been the case previously. Changes in the Federation of Malaya Agreement were made regulating the position of the High Commissioner and of the Federal Executive Council. Provision was made for the office of Chief Minister and to provide that the members of Executive Council other than the Chief Secretary and the Attorney-General should be appointed by the High Commissioner after consultation with him.

Ministers who were not officials were appointed to the portfolios of Finance, Commerce and Industry, and Internal Defence and Security to take the place of the civil servants who had previously carried the responsibility for these various subjects. The Chief Minister himself became Minister for Internal Defence and Security and in addition retained the portfolio of Home Affairs which he already held. The Chief Secretary remained responsible for matters relating to the public service; for the administrative work involved in the constitutional changes which were taking place, and for external affairs. The British Government retained responsibility for external defence and special arrangements in this respect were made to cover the interim period between the date of the Conference and Merdeka Day. It was further agreed that the British Advisers in the Malay States should be withdrawn and this process was largely completed within the year. Finally it was agreed that independent Public, Judicial and Police Service Commissions should be set up; that a Federation Armed Forces Council should be created; and that a compensation scheme should be worked out for loss of career in respect of public servants affected by the constitutional changes envisaged. On his return to Malaya from attending this

Conference in London, it is scarcely surprising that the Chief Minister was received with the greatest enthusiasm and was hailed as the architect of this new Constitution.

There were moreover further developments. One of the main results of the London Conference was the establishment of a Constitutional Commission to draft the Constitution for an independent Malaya. The membership of the Commission was as follows:

Lord Reid—Lord of Appeal in Ordinary (*Chairman*).
Sir William McKell, a former Governor-General of Australia.
Mr. Justice Abdul Hamid of the West Pakistan High Court.
Mr. Malik a former Chief Justice of the Allahabad High Court.
Sir Ivor Jennings—Master of Trinity Hall, Cambridge.

The Commission began work in June and by October had assembled all the information considered necessary; it then left for Rome where the report was to be written.

The British Government also undertook to consider whether the financial needs of the Federation would, after independence, justify special assistance towards meeting the cost of the emergency. At the turn of the year the Chief Minister and some of his senior colleagues left again for London to consider with the British Government the financial problems involved.

Discussions on the Agreement on Defence and Mutual Assistance which is to come into operation with the achievement of independence began in April. The Working Party set up for this purpose was presided over by Sir Robert Scott the Commissioner-General for South East Asia and was composed of Malayan and British delegates with observers from Australia and New Zealand: the United Kingdom delegation was led by Sir Harold Parker and the Malayan delegation which contained representatives both of their Highnesses the Rulers and of the Alliance Government was led by the Chief Minister.

The Emergency

After the abortive talks with the Communist leaders in December, 1955, and the expiration of the amnesty offer in February, 1956, the Government announced new surrender terms for the Communist terrorists in March. In an endeavour to get better terms the Malayan Communist Party appealed to the National Congress in Peking suggesting foreign mediation. The Chief Minister made it clear that such foreign intervention in the affairs of the Federation would not be tolerated.

During the year under review it was the general policy of the Malayan Communist Party to conserve its strength by avoiding contact with the Security Forces as far as possible whilst indulging in just enough

terrorism to indicate that it was still in being, and was a force to be reckoned with. There was accordingly a decrease in the number of terrorist incidents from an average of 63 a month in 1955 to 39 a month in 1956; but nevertheless a high average of eliminations was maintained. In April a major success was recorded by the Security Forces in the death of Yeong Kuo, the Deputy Secretary General of the Malayan Communist Party who was killed by a patrol of the Rifle Brigade near Semenyih.

The Emergency Operations Council which came into being in March replaced the former Director of Operations Committee and under the Chairmanship of the Minister for Internal Defence and Security became responsible for the direction of the campaign against the communist terrorists. Food denial operations continued to be the main weapon for weakening the morale of the terrorists in the jungle and a new Food Denial Organisation was established in July in order that the best use might be made of this weapon. During the year a number of new white areas were declared and these areas now cover half the area of the Federation and include nearly half the population.

But the malignant shadow of Communist terrorism was not eliminated, though it seems that perhaps the greatest danger of the future lies in attempts at subversion which may well be intensified in the days to come. Meanwhile it has been the aim of the Government to reach the position when the responsibility for defence and internal security after independence can be discharged by the Federation's own forces. A start was made with the establishment in Kuala Lumpur of a new Headquarters Federation Army separate from Headquarters, Malaya Command. Major General F. H. Brooke on secondment from the British Army was appointed General Officer Commanding.

In accordance with the terms of the London Agreement an Armed Forces Council under the chairmanship of the Minister for Internal Defence and Security, was given statutory existence on 13th September, 1956, by an amendment to the Federation of Malaya Agreement. The Council is charged with responsibility for all matters relating to the Federation Armed Forces except their operational control, and from the date of its formation to the end of the year it has been principally concerned with the expansion and re-organisation of the country's Armed Forces.

Economic Affairs and General Development

In April an Economic Committee of Executive Council under the Chairmanship of the Chief Minister and a small secretariat under the direction of the Economic Adviser was set up for the purpose of reviewing existing development projects and to prepare a comprehensive plan of development for the next five years. The first result of

the Committee's work was demonstrated in July when the Legislative Council authorised provision of over a hundred million dollars for new capital works covering a wide field. An assessment of the financial resources at the command of the Government was likewise undertaken and it was as one of the results of this enquiry that arrangements were made to discuss the question of financial assistance with the British Government.

Rubber Planting and Tin Mining continued to be the great pillars of the country's economy; but with the object of encouraging the establishment and expansion of secondary industries, a working party was set up to examine the problem to ascertain what might be achieved with either local or overseas capital; it being intended that the results of this enquiry would assist in the formulation of an industrial development policy in the future. A Committee under the Chairmanship of the Minister for Commerce and Industry was also set up to implement Government's policy of encouraging Malays to participate in commerce and industry. Measures were taken to increase fish production and to this end the activities of the Department of Co-operative Development were intensified and its staff increased. The Co-operative movement continued to gain strength in other fields, and its working capital rose from fifty to fifty-five million dollars. In the field of public health a start was made in the Rural Health Centre Scheme which was designed to bring the benefits of modern medicine and health practice to kampong and village dwellers who were beyond the effective range of the facilities offered in the towns. Finally, the unanimous adoption of the Report of the Education Committee by the Legislative Council in May laid the foundation for far reaching developments in the whole educational structure of the Federation in the future.

It is not possible in the narrow compass of this brief review to comment in detail on the work of the year, the full record of which is set out in succeeding chapters. All that is attempted is to highlight one or two salient points particularly worthy of record.

General

During the year the Federation welcomed a number of distinguished visitors foremost amongst whom was H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh who spent a few days in Malaya en route to open the 1956 Olympic Games in Melbourne. H.R.H. Prince Axel of Denmark visited the Federation in November and Parliamentary Delegations from both the United Kingdom and Australia also paid visits to this country as did Mr. Paul Martin, the Canadian Minister of Health.

During the year the post of Commissioner for Malaya in Australia was created to which Dato Nik Ahmed Kamil bin Haji Mahmood was appointed.

Chapter II

THE PEOPLE

Part I

POPULATION

The estimated population of the Federation of Malaya at mid-year 1956 was 6,251,649 of whom 3,242,578 were males and 3,009,071 were females. This represents an increase of 193,332 on the total mid-1955 figure.

The following comparative table (which takes migration into account) shows the estimated population of the Federation as a whole and by race for the mid-years 1948 to 1956 and compares it with the population enumerated at the last two census takings:

Mid-Year	Total Population	Malaysians	Chinese	Indians and Pakistanis	All Others
1931* ...	3,787,758	1,863,872	1,284,888	570,987	68,011
1947* ...	4,908,086	2,427,834	1,884,534	530,638	65,080
1948 ...	4,987,427	2,457,014	1,928,965	536,646	64,802
1949 ...	5,081,848	2,511,520	1,952,682	550,684	66,962
1950 ...	5,226,549	2,579,914	2,011,072	564,454	71,109
1951 ...	5,337,222	2,631,154	2,043,971	586,371	75,726
1952 ...	5,506,447	2,716,899	2,092,218	617,257	80,073
1953 ...	5,705,952	2,803,863	2,152,906	665,503	83,680
1954 ...	5,888,578	2,893,650	2,216,105	691,431	87,392
1955 ...	6,058,317	2,967,233	2,286,883	713,810	90,391
1956 ...	6,251,649	3,048,899	2,366,656	740,436	95,658

RATES OF INCREASE

The annual rates of increase per 1,000 of the population for the years 1948 to 1956, based on the foregoing figures, are shown in the following table. The 1948 rates have been computed on the 1947 Census figures while the rates for the years 1949 to 1956 are computed on the estimated mid-year populations for 1948 to 1955 respectively.

Year	Total Population	Malaysians	Chinese	Indians and Pakistanis	All Others
1948 ...	16.2	12.0	23.6	11.3	—4.3†
1949 ...	18.9	22.2	12.3	26.2	33.3
1950 ...	28.5	27.2	29.9	25.0	61.9
1951 ...	21.2	19.9	16.4	38.8	64.9
1952 ...	31.7	32.6	23.6	52.7	57.4
1953 ...	36.2	32.0	29.0	78.1	45.0
1954 ...	32.0	32.0	29.4	39.0	44.4
1955 ...	28.8	25.4	31.9	32.4	34.3
1956 ...	31.9	27.5	34.9	37.3	58.3

* According to Census. † Decrease.

DISTRIBUTION

The estimated population as on 30th June, 1956, was distributed by race group and territory as follows:

Territory	Malaysians	Chinese	Indians and Pakistanis	All Others	Total
Perlis	67,912	14,541	2,151	2,929	87,533
Kedah ...	470,012	146,945	71,320	14,352	702,629
Penang ...	164,368	311,156	74,819	8,348	558,691
Perak	461,083	555,625	195,239	12,373	1,224,320
Selangor ...	250,931	463,224	205,010	23,389	942,554
Negri Sembilan	147,782	147,464	56,554	7,062	358,862
Malacca ...	159,253	121,300	27,483	4,659	312,695
Johore... ...	436,605	442,366	77,980	8,188	965,139
Pahang ...	162,040	117,268	20,690	3,161	303,159
Trengganu ...	248,555	18,333	2,151	686	269,725
Kelantan ...	480,358	28,434	7,039	10,511	526,342
Total ...	3,048,899	2,366,656	740,436	95,658	6,251,649

BIRTH AND DEATH RATES: RATES OF NATURAL INCREASE

The total number of births registered during the year was 284,673 and the number of deaths 70,445 giving an excess of 214,228 births over deaths. The births were 23,907 more than in 1955 and deaths 998 more.

The number of births and deaths registered and the natural increase in each community during each half-year from 1947 to 1956 appear in Tables B, C and D.

The annual crude birth and death rates and the yearly rates of natural increase per thousand of the population for the Federation as a whole and for each of the main race groups separately are shown in the following three tables. These rates are calculated on the mid-year populations for 1947 to 1956 successively.

BIRTH RATES

(per thousand of population)

Year	Total Population	Malaysians	Chinese	Indians and Pakistanis	All Others
1947* ...	43.0 ...	41.4 ...	44.0 ...	49.1 ...	22.0
1948 ...	40.4 ...	37.1 ...	43.9 ...	45.0 ...	25.8
1949 ...	43.8 ...	43.2 ...	43.6 ...	48.9 ...	31.7
1950 ...	42.0 ...	41.9 ...	41.7 ...	44.9 ...	30.0
1951 ...	43.6 ...	44.9 ...	41.9 ...	45.5 ...	30.8
1952 ...	44.4 ...	46.1 ...	42.5 ...	45.2 ...	31.7
1953 ...	43.7 ...	45.1 ...	42.1 ...	44.2 ...	32.5
1954 ...	43.8 ...	46.2 ...	41.1 ...	44.0 ...	32.7
1955 ...	43.0 ...	45.1 ...	40.6 ...	43.9 ...	31.0
1956 ...	45.5 ...	49.3 ...	40.9 ...	46.0 ...	36.7

* Calculated on population as ascertained at Census.

DEATHS RATE

(*per thousand of population*)

Year	Total Population	Malaysians	Chinese	Indians and Pakistanis	All Others
1947*	19.4	24.3	14.3	15.8	11.8
1948	16.3	19.7	12.9	12.9	14.2
1949	14.2	16.6	11.7	12.3	14.2
1950	15.8	18.7	12.7	13.6	13.5
1951	15.3	17.3	13.4	13.3	11.3
1952	13.6	15.4	11.6	12.8	9.7
1953	12.4	14.5	10.2	10.9	9.6
1954	12.2	14.8	9.6	10.1	9.1
1955	11.5	14.0	9.0	9.5	7.4
1956	11.3	14.2	8.3	9.4	7.0

RATES OF NATURAL INCREASE

(*per thousand of population*)

Year	Total Population	Malaysians	Chinese	Indians and Pakistanis	All Others
1947*	23.6	17.1	29.7	33.3	10.3
1948	24.2	17.4	31.0	32.1	11.5
1949	29.6	26.6	31.9	36.6	17.5
1950	26.2	23.2	29.0	31.3	16.5
1951	28.3	27.6	28.5	32.2	19.5
1952	30.8	30.6	30.9	32.3	21.9
1953	31.3	30.6	31.9	33.3	22.9
1954	31.6	31.4	31.5	33.8	23.6
1955	31.6	31.1	31.6	34.4	23.6
1956	34.3	35.1	32.7	36.5	29.7

The birth rate in 1956 was 45.5 per thousand of the estimated mid-year population as against 43.0 in 1955. This showed an increase of 2.5 per thousand.

Every race recorded an increase in birth rate. The highest increase was amongst "Others" which showed a birth rate of 36.7 as against 31.0 per thousand in 1955. The Chinese group showed the lowest increase with 40.9 per thousand as against 40.6 in 1955.

The overall death rate was 11.3 per thousand which was 0.2 per thousand lower than that in 1955 and was the lowest recorded since 1947. As in previous years, since 1947, the Malaysian death rate was the highest racial death rate for the year. With 7.0 per thousand, "Others" recorded the lowest death rate for 1956, and incidentally it was the lowest racial death rate recorded since 1947.

The natural increase (i.e., the excess of births over deaths) in the population as a whole for 1956 amounted to 214,228 which was 34.3 per thousand of the estimated mid-year population thus showing an increase of 2.7 over the rate of natural increase for 1955. Every race showed an increase in the rate of natural increase. With 29.7 per thousand estimated mid-year population against 23.6 in 1955 "Others"

* Calculated on population as ascertained at Census.

showed the highest increase in the rates while the Chinese showed the lowest increase with 32.7 against 31.6 in 1955.

INFANT MORTALITY

The number of deaths of children under one year of age registered in 1956 was 21,419 as compared with 20,445 in 1955, representing an increase of 974 or 4.8 per cent. At 75 per thousand live births, the 1956 infant mortality rate was the lowest recorded since the Census in 1947.

Every race recorded a decrease in infant mortality rate. At 95 per thousand live births, the Malaysian infant mortality rate was the highest among all the communities for the year 1956.

The Chinese infant mortality rate decreased further from 53 in 1955 to 47 per thousand live births, and it was the lowest rate among all the races in 1956.

The rates of infant mortality per thousand live births for the last five years are as follows:

	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
Malaysians	101	98	100	97	95
Chinese	69	61	59	53	47
Indians and Pakistanis ...	108	92	83	78	72
All Races	90	83	83	78	75

The distribution of infant deaths and births by main racial group (with corresponding figures for 1955 shown in brackets) was as follows:

	Infant deaths (under the age of one year)			Births	
Malaysians	14,289	(12,920)	...	150,225	(133,863)
Chinese	4,565	(4,962)	...	96,902	(92,784)
Indians and Pakistanis ...	2,463	(2,432)	...	34,035	(31,318)
All Races	21,419	(20,445)	...	284,673	(260,766)

CIVIL MARRIAGES

The Civil Marriages Ordinance, 1952, was brought into operation in the Federation of Malaya with effect from the 1st January, 1955. The Ordinance was intended to enable all persons in the Federation other than Muslims to contract, if they so desired, a monogamous civil marriage whatever might have been their religion, faith or custom.

Prior to the 1st January, 1955, such legislation operated only in the Settlements of Penang and Malacca under the Civil Marriage Ordinance, 1940.

There is no doubt that this form of marriage is becoming popular especially among females who previously would have had to accept polygamy.

The total number of marriages solemnised and registered in the Federation in 1956 was 1,670.

The following table shows the distribution of the number of marriages solemnised and registered in the States and Settlements showing a comparison with the 1955 figures:

NUMBER OF MARRIAGES SOLEMNISED AND REGISTERED UNDER THE CIVIL MARRIAGE ORDINANCE, 1952, IN THE STATES AND SETTLEMENTS DURING THE YEARS 1955 AND 1956

State/Settlement	1955	1956
Perlis	2	9
Kedah...	56	143
Penang	520	627
Perak	173	345
Selangor	93	201
Negri Sembilan	18	63
Malacca	142	165
Johore	34	80
Pahang	21	27
Trengganu	1	4
Kelantan	1	6
Total ...	1,061	1,670

REGISTRATION OF MARRIAGES

The Registration of Marriages Ordinance, 1952, came into force at the same time as the Civil Marriage Ordinance, 1952, i.e., with effect from the 1st January, 1955.

Before the coming into force of this Ordinance, the marriage laws of all the States and of the Settlements provided machinery for the registration of marriages in the Federation between two Muslims. In the Settlements any marriage could be registered if it was a monogamous marriage and had been solemnised in the manner provided by law. In the States of Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan and Pahang, any marriage could be registered, except a marriage in which only one of the parties was a Muslim; in the case of a marriage to which one of the parties was a Christian it must be solemnised in the manner provided by law. In Kedah and Perlis, marriages between two Hindus could be registered while in Kelantan, Trengganu and Johore there was no provision for the registration of non-Muslim Marriages. The Registration of Marriages Ordinance, 1952, was introduced to provide, throughout the Federation, facilities for the registration of any marriage, whether solemnised within or outside the Federation, subject only to the obligation imposed by law on members of the Muslim and Christian communities to have their marriages, if solemnised within the Federation, registered in a particular manner.

The basic requirement under the Registration of Marriages Ordinance, 1952, is that the officer registering the marriage should be satisfied that a marriage was solemnised between the parties according to the religion professed by each of them, or to the law or custom

having the force of law applicable to each of them, at the time and place of its solemnisation.

The total number of marriages registered in the year 1956 under the Registration of Marriages Ordinance, 1952, was 1,147.

The following table shows the distribution of the numbers of marriages registered in the States and Settlements in 1955 and 1956.

NUMBER OF MARRIAGES REGISTERED UNDER THE REGISTRATION OF MARRIAGES ORDINANCE, 1952, IN THE STATES AND SETTLEMENTS DURING THE YEARS 1955 AND 1956

State/Settlement	1955	1956
Perlis ...	—	—
Kedah...	26	18
Penang	11	12
Perak ...	131	62
Selangor	618	702
Negri Sembilan	155	196
Malacca	15	22
Johore...	28	68
Pahang	20	21
Trengganu	1	44
Kelantan	5	2
Total ...	1,010	1,147

ADOPTIONS

Statutory adoption in the sense of the transfer, under the sanction of a Court, to another person of parental rights and duties in respect of a child was unknown in Malaya until the Straits Settlements enacted the Adoption of Children Ordinance in 1939.

The Adoption Ordinance, 1952, which came into force on the 25th June, 1953, was introduced to make statutory provision throughout the Federation for the adoption of children. This ordinance was based upon the United Kingdom Adoption Act, 1950, and incorporated all the provisions of the Straits Settlements Ordinance of 1939.

The Adoption Ordinance, 1952, does not apply to any person who professes Islam, either so as to permit the adoption of any child by such a person, or so as to permit the adoption of a child who, according to Islamic law, is a Muslim, by any person. Islamic law does not recognize adoption in the full sense and the provisions of the Adoption Ordinance relating to the effect of an adoption order would be contrary to that law if they were made applicable to a Muslim.

NUMBER OF ADOPTIONS REGISTERED ON ORDERS FROM THE COURTS UNDER THE ADOPTIONS ORDINANCE, 1952, FROM 25-6-1953 TO 31-12-1956

State/Settlement	25-6-53 to 31-12-53	1954	1955	1956
Perlis ...	—	—	—	—
Kedah...	—	1	4	4
Penang	7	61	31	18
Perak ...	1	20	18	23

State/Settlement	25-6-53 to 31-12-53	1954	1955	1956
Selangor	8	44	30	38
Negri Sembilan	—	7	9	9
Malacca	9	20	21	20
Johore...	3	12	21	20
Pahang	—	1	—	3
Trengganu	—	2	—	—
Kelantan	—	4	4	1
Total ...	28	172	138	136

REGISTRATION OF ADOPTIONS

The Registration of Adoptions Ordinance, 1952, came into force in the Federation on the 1st January, 1955.

This ordinance provides for the registration of "de facto" adoptions. The registration of any "de facto" adoption will not make that adoption a valid, legal adoption if it was not already so; the onus, however, of proving that the adoption was not valid will be on the person who so alleges. A method of effecting legal adoption is provided by the Adoption Ordinance, 1952.

Under the Registration of Adoptions Ordinance, 1952, a Registrar is empowered to register an adoption if he is satisfied that the child has in fact been living during the two years immediately before the application as a child of the applicant and supported by him, with the consent of the child's parents or guardian. Certified copies of entries in the Registrar's Register are accepted as prima facie evidence of the adoption for all purposes.

There is no doubt that this procedure for registering adoptions is becoming more and more popular. The comparative figures below show an increase of 104% over the previous year:

NUMBER OF ADOPTIONS REGISTERED UNDER THE REGISTRATION OF ADOPTIONS ORDINANCE, 1952, IN THE STATES AND SETTLEMENTS DURING THE YEARS 1955 AND 1956

State/Settlement	1955	1956
Perlis	—	5
Kedah...	3	54
Penang	141	165
Perak	19	22
Selangor	9	31
Negri Sembilan	5	11
Malacca	30	138
Johore...	1	22
Pahang	3	—
Trengganu	10	9
Kelantan	4	3
Total ...	225	460

TABLE A
MIGRATION
INWARD MIGRATION SURPLUS

Race	1952		1953		1954		1955		1956	
	1st half year	2nd half year	1st half year	2nd half year	1st half year	2nd half year	1st half year	2nd half year	1st half year	2nd half year
Malaysians	+ 4,085	+ 3,837	− 1,669	+ 9,748	− 9,348	− 2,925	− 17,007	− 8,819	− 10,468	− 6,940
Chinese	− 4,856	− 4,932	− 1,962	− 2,691	− 2,994	− 778	+ 403	+ 1,895	+ 3,334	+ 6,168
Indians and Pakistanis	+ 5,434	+ 12,925	+ 14,125	+ 7,968	− 4,690	+ 930	− 2,304	+ 2,297	− 1,691	+ 5,374
All others	+ 1,060	+ 1,310	+ 486	+ 888	+ 853	+ 897	− 94	+ 1,948	+ 730	+ 1,012
Total ...	+ 5,723	+ 13,140	+ 10,980	+ 15,913	− 16,179	− 1,876	− 19,002	− 2,679	− 8,095	+ 5,614

TABLE B
BIRTHS

Period	Malaysians			Chinese			Indians and Pakistanis			All Others			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1st half 1947 ...	26,027	24,843	50,870	21,008	19,208	40,216	6,766	6,513	13,279	352	331	683	54,153	50,895	105,048
2nd „ 1947 ...	25,437	24,167	49,604	22,208	20,438	42,646	6,395	6,370	12,765	391	361	552	54,431	51,336	105,767
1st „ 1948 ...	21,716	20,517	42,233	20,928	19,102	40,030	5,706	5,307	11,013	375	353	728	48,725	45,279	94,004
2nd „ 1948 ...	25,007	23,925	48,932	23,350	21,352	44,702	6,707	6,424	13,131	479	464	943	55,543	52,165	107,708
1st „ 1949 ...	27,396	25,896	53,292	21,543	20,202	41,745	6,872	6,525	13,397	557	497	1,054	56,368	53,120	109,488
2nd „ 1949 ...	28,196	27,090	55,286	22,344	21,045	43,389	6,926	6,623	13,549	547	523	1,070	58,013	55,281	113,294
1st „ 1950 ...	28,969	27,660	56,629	21,216	19,683	40,899	6,489	6,390	12,879	558	563	1,121	57,232	54,296	111,528
2nd „ 1950 ...	26,062	24,482	51,544	22,427	20,504	42,931	6,289	6,201	12,490	502	517	1,019	55,280	52,704	107,984
1st „ 1951 ...	28,281	26,852	55,133	21,339	19,867	41,206	6,522	6,509	13,031	586	530	1,116	56,728	53,758	110,486
2nd „ 1951 ...	32,121	31,002	63,123	22,828	21,595	44,423	6,977	6,672	13,649	624	591	1,215	62,550	59,860	122,410
1st „ 1952 ...	31,307	29,427	60,734	21,930	20,838	42,768	6,797	6,534	13,331	628	574	1,202	60,662	57,373	118,035
2nd „ 1952 ...	32,969	31,505	64,474	23,777	22,429	46,206	7,306	7,265	14,571	685	653	1,338	64,737	61,852	126,589
1st „ 1953 ...	31,235	29,806	61,041	22,733	21,200	43,933	7,399	6,929	14,328	689	610	1,299	62,056	58,545	120,601
2nd „ 1953 ...	33,368	32,070	65,438	24,061	22,743	46,804	7,679	7,426	15,105	752	665	1,417	65,860	62,904	128,764
1st „ 1954 ...	34,057	32,461	66,518	22,703	21,279	43,982	7,472	7,163	14,635	705	644	1,349	64,937	61,547	126,484
2nd „ 1954 ...	34,186	32,887	67,073	23,924	23,090	47,014	8,002	7,763	15,765	821	687	1,508	66,933	64,427	131,360
1st „ 1955 ...	34,817	33,232	68,049	23,338	21,831	45,169	7,652	7,323	14,975	700	696	1,396	66,507	63,082	129,589
2nd „ 1955 ...	33,714	32,100	65,814	24,535	23,080	47,615	8,382	7,961	16,343	731	674	1,405	67,362	63,815	131,177
1st „ 1956 ...	39,592	37,954	77,546	24,005	22,426	46,431	8,409	8,170	16,579	991	899	1,890	72,997	69,449	142,446
2nd „ 1956 ...	37,029	35,650	72,679	25,825	24,646	50,471	8,957	8,499	17,456	851	770	1,621	72,662	69,565	142,227

TABLE C

DEATHS

Period	Malaysians			Chinese			Indians and Pakistanis			All Others			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1st half 1947 ...	15,532	14,542	30,074	8,882	5,198	14,080	2,471	1,933	4,404	197	175	372	27,082	21,848	48,930
2nd „ 1947 ...	14,872	14,083	28,955	8,109	4,779	12,888	2,188	1,790	3,978	230	164	394	25,399	20,816	46,215
1st „ 1948 ...	13,221	12,203	25,424	7,572	4,629	12,201	2,013	1,446	3,459	259	180	439	23,065	18,458	41,523+1*
2nd „ 1948 ...	12,106	10,864	22,970	8,013	4,710	12,723	1,931	1,534	3,465	308	180	488	22,358	17,288	39,646+2*
1st „ 1949 ...	11,042	10,140	21,182	7,314	4,378	11,692	1,935	1,321	3,256	288	180	468	20,579	16,019	36,598
2nd „ 1949 ...	10,732	9,897	20,629	7,079	4,115	11,194	1,974	1,532	3,506	298	187	485	20,083	15,731	35,814
1st „ 1950 ...	12,559	11,215	23,774	7,944	4,733	12,677	2,245	1,677	3,922	286	194	480	23,034	17,819	40,853
2nd „ 1950 ...	12,802	11,708	24,510	8,147	4,787	12,934	2,127	1,645	3,772	300	185	485	23,376	18,325	41,701
1st „ 1951 ...	11,520	10,544	22,064	8,512	4,944	13,456	2,144	1,693	3,837	281	144	425	22,457	17,325	39,782+1*
2nd „ 1951 ...	12,262	11,206	23,468	8,765	5,198	13,963	2,198	1,789	3,987	281	146	427	23,507	18,339	41,845+2*
1st „ 1952 ...	11,099	9,935	21,034	7,972	4,749	12,721	2,188	1,708	3,896	257	140	397	21,517§	16,532	38,049
2nd „ 1952 ...	10,816	10,107	20,923	7,241	4,373	11,614+3†	2,290	1,754	4,044	239	145	384	20,587§	16,379	36,966+5‖
1st „ 1953 ...	10,349	9,447	19,796	6,768	4,172	10,940	2,130	1,529	3,659	281	152	433	19,528	15,300	34,828+6*
2nd „ 1953 ...	10,832	10,121	20,953	6,914	4,110	11,024+1†	2,063	1,551	3,614	201	167	368	20,010	15,949	35,959+2‡
1st „ 1954 ...	11,240	10,376	21,616	6,603	4,274	10,877	1,958	1,518	3,476	261	165	426	20,062	16,333	36,395
2nd „ 1954 ...	11,019	10,158	21,177	6,423	3,966	10,389	2,021	1,512	3,533	232	135	367	19,695	15,771	35,466
1st „ 1955 ...	10,546	9,882	20,428	6,539	4,100	10,639	1,892	1,432	3,324	186	154	340	19,163	15,568	34,731
2nd „ 1955 ...	10,895	10,152	21,047	6,114	3,781	9,895	1,971	1,466	3,437	205	132	337	19,185	15,531	34,716
1st „ 1956 ...	11,023	10,339	21,362	5,909	3,703	9,612	2,035	1,432	3,467	247	119	366	19,214	15,593	34,807
2nd „ 1956 ...	11,355	10,495	21,850	6,216	3,756	9,972	2,018	1,495	3,513	189	114	303	19,778	15,860	35,638

* Race and Sex unknown. † Sex unknown. ‡ 1 Sex unknown and 1 Race and Sex unknown. § Include one unknown Race.
‖ 3 unknown and 2 unseparated twins.

TABLE D

NATURAL INCREASE-BIRTHS LESS DEATHS

Period	Malaysians			Chinese			Indians and Pakistanis			All Others			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1st half 1947 ...	10,495	10,301	20,796	12,126	14,010	26,136	4,295	4,580	8,875	155	156	311	27,071	29,047	56,188
2nd „ 1947 ...	10,565	10,084	20,649	14,099	15,659	29,758	4,207	4,580	8,787	161	197	358	29,032	30,520	59,552
1st „ 1948 ...	8,495	8,314	16,809	13,356	14,473	27,829	3,693	3,861	7,554	116	173	289	25,660	26,821	52,481—1*
2nd „ 1948 ...	12,901	13,061	25,962	15,337	16,642	31,979	4,776	4,890	9,666	171	284	455	33,185	34,877	68,062—2*
1st „ 1949 ...	16,354	15,756	32,110	14,229	15,824	30,053	4,937	5,204	10,141	269	317	586	35,789	37,101	72,890
2nd „ 1949 ...	17,464	17,193	34,657	15,265	16,930	32,195	4,952	5,091	10,043	249	336	585	37,930	39,550	77,480
1st „ 1950 ...	16,410	16,445	32,855	13,272	14,950	28,222	4,244	4,713	8,957	272	369	641	34,198	36,477	70,675
2nd „ 1950 ...	13,260	13,774	27,034	14,280	15,717	29,997	4,162	4,556	8,718	202	332	534	31,904	34,379	66,283
1st „ 1951 ...	16,761	16,308	33,069	12,827	14,923	27,750	4,378	4,816	9,194	305	386	691	34,271	36,433	70,704—1*
2nd „ 1951 ...	19,859	19,796	39,655	14,063	16,397	30,460	4,779	4,883	9,662	343	445	788	39,044	41,521	80,565—2*
1st „ 1952 ...	20,208	19,492	39,700	13,958	16,089	30,047	4,609	4,826	9,435	371	434	805	39,145†	40,841	79,986
2nd „ 1952 ...	22,153	21,398	43,551	16,536	18,056	34,592—3‡	5,016	5,511	10,527	446	508	954	44,150†	45,473	89,623—5§
1st „ 1953 ...	20,886	20,359	41,245	15,965	17,028	32,993	5,269	5,400	10,669	408	458	866	42,528	43,245	85,773—6*
2nd „ 1953 ...	22,536	21,949	44,485	17,147	18,633	35,780—1‡	5,616	5,875	11,491	551	498	1,049	45,850	46,955	92,805—2‖
1st „ 1954 ...	22,817	22,085	44,902	16,100	17,005	33,105	5,514	5,645	11,159	444	479	923	44,875	45,214	90,089
2nd „ 1954 ...	23,167	22,729	45,896	17,501	19,124	36,625	5,981	6,251	12,232	589	552	1,141	47,238	48,656	95,894
1st „ 1955 ...	24,271	23,350	47,621	16,799	17,731	34,530	5,760	5,891	11,651	514	542	1,056	47,344	47,514	94,858
2nd „ 1955 ...	22,819	21,948	44,767	18,421	19,299	37,720	6,411	6,495	12,906	526	542	1,068	48,177	48,284	96,461
1st „ 1956 ...	28,569	27,615	56,184	18,096	18,723	36,819	6,374	6,738	13,112	744	780	1,524	53,783	53,856	107,639
2nd „ 1956 ...	25,674	25,155	50,829	19,609	20,890	40,499	6,939	7,004	13,943	662	656	1,318	52,884	53,705	106,589

* Race and Sex unknown. † Minus one unknown Race. ‡ Sex unknown. § 3 Sex unknown and 2 unseparated twins.
‖ 1 Sex unknown and 1 Race and Sex unknown.

Part II

IMMIGRATION

General

The outstanding feature of 1956 in the Immigration Department was a marked increase in all sections of the work, particularly in the issue of British Passports, and in the number of applications from persons wishing to enter the country. The strain on the staff was consequently very severe, and an increase in staff was sought for 1957.

The 1957 Estimates now provide for the following additions:

Division I	One
Clerk/Interpreters	Four
Assistant Passport Officer	One
Junior Assistant Passport Officers	Two
Immigration Officers, Grade II	Eight

This staff when recruited should ease the strain in the most over-worked offices, but very soon a further expansion will have to take place and consideration will have to be given to the opening of immigration offices in places where none now exist—for example, at Tumpat, Dungun and possibly Kuantan.

The following amendments to the Immigration Ordinance were made during 1956:

G.N. 2917/56 ...	The Immigration (Amendment) Ordinance, 1956 (No. 42 of 1956), which came into force on 20th December, 1956 *vide* L.N. 422/56.
L.N. 46/56 ...	Altering the authorised point of landing at Tumpat, Kelantan, from "within port limits" to the "Customs Jetty".

The most important amendment was the Immigration (Amendment) Ordinance, 1956, *G.N.* 2917 of 20th December, 1956, which principally affected Sections 7 and 14 of the Ordinance of 1952. The amendment to Section 7 empowers Government to refuse entry to Federal Citizens and British Subjects born in Penang or Malacca of dual nationality who by virtue of the amendment lose their right of entry if they had previously left the Federation without valid travel documents, or who wish to return after their travel documents or re-entry endorsements have expired, or if they have visited countries for which their passports were not valid. This legislation was aimed mainly at preventing the return of students and man-power call-up evaders who left this country without re-entry facilities. Whereas hitherto a Federal Citizen or a

British Subject born in Penang or Malacca had a right of return and could not be prevented from returning, now under the amended law, he loses his right of entry and can, therefore, be excluded.

Section 14 of the Ordinance was amended by repealing the original section and substituting a new section which included a new sub-section under which the Controller is empowered to declare the presence of a person unlawful if within two years of his entry it is discovered that the permit was obtained by false or misleading statements made in connection with the application, or that the person is a prohibited immigrant. Prior to this amendment, an Entry Permit or Re-entry Permit could only be cancelled if it was discovered before or on the arrival of the holder that it had been obtained by false representation.

The Immigration (Prohibition of Entry) Order, 1953 remained unchanged and continued to be the key to control of entry for permanent stay in the Federation. The number of persons under the various Categories allowed unrestricted entry is set out in Table A. Comparative figures for 1955 and 1956 of the more important categories (from a numerical as well as an economic point of view) are as follows:

Category	1955	1956	Excess or deficit 1956 compared to 1955
Alien Professionals	17	27	+ 10
Non-Alien Professionals	32	23	— 9
*Aliens category B	30	28	— 2
*Non-Aliens category B	321	285	— 36
Compassionate	2,048	2,986	+ 938
Wives	5,032	6,200	+ 1,168
Children	6,318	8,384	+ 2,066
Persons entering of own right	1,942	2,141	+ 199

The most marked increase again occurred in the number of children entering; 2,066 more children of all categories entered in 1956 than in 1955. This 2,066 was made up of:

Alien children on compassionate grounds	47	more than in 1955
Alien children (under 12) of residents	303	„ 1955
Alien children deriving right of entry from parents	1,013	„ 1955
Non-Alien children (under 18 years) of residents	703	„ 1955
	2,066	

Non-alien children.

As stated above, 703 more non-alien children entered during 1956 than in the previous year; and the total number entering (3,434) formed the largest single category of immigrant in 1956. In the 1955 Annual Report, attention was drawn to this class of immigrant, who are mostly Indians.

* These are persons defined in category B in the Schedule to the Immigration (Prohibition of Entry) Order 1953, earning $500 or more per month.

There has been a marked and steady increase in the number of non-alien children entering the Federation in the last three years, as will be seen from the following figures:

1954	1,602
1955	2,725
1956	3,434

The increase is thought to be attributable to the same causes as those given in the Annual Report last year, namely, a desire on the part of Indian fathers, resident in this country, to bring in their sons while they can. There is also a vague fear among all communities that Immigration control will be made still stricter when this country becomes independent.

Wives and children were by far the largest categories of immigrants in 1956, the figures being:

Children	8,384
Wives	6,200

The next largest categories were:

Compassionate entries	2,772
and, Persons entering as of right ...	2,141

Other Categories were insignificant.

Applications for Entry of Wives from China

The total number of applications received in 1956 for entry of newcomer wives and children from China was the highest for the last six years, the number of such applications received in 1956 being 3,262 for wives and 3,227 for children. Comparative figures for previous years are as follows:

Year	Wives	Children
1951	1,992 ...	1,296
1952	2,000 ...	1,385
1953	2,975 ...	2,419
1954	2,166 ...	1,758
1955	3,043 ...	2,746
1956	3,262 ...	3,227

Since the entry of wives has been unrestricted since the war, it is surprising, at first sight, that the number of applications has shown no decline in the last six years. The reason may be that locally resident Chinese are more inclined now to look upon Malaya as their home, and are calling their wives here with the intention of settling down in this country for good.

Entry of Indians

In 1956 more Indians entered Malaya by sea at Penang than in any year since 1953, when a great influx of Indians took place just before the introduction of the new Immigration Ordinance, which, for the

first time, controlled their entry into Malaya. A total of 43,354 Indians were landed at Penang in 1956—comparative figures of previous years are as follows:

Year	Males	Females	Children	Total
1953 ...	39,040 ...	4,692 ...	4,020 ...	47,752
1954 ...	20,413 ...	3,662 ...	3,304 ...	27,379
1955 ...	27,111 ...	4,063 ...	3,973 ...	35,147
1956 ...	33,483 ...	4,887 ...	4,984 ...	43,354

These figures include returning residents as well as newcomers and visitors.

The landing of this large number of Indian passengers, mostly deck class, throws a considerable strain on the Penang Immigration staff. When the big passenger carrying ships, such as the "RAJULA", "STATE OF MADRAS", etc. are in port, it is a question of "all hands to the pumps", and the office is denuded while the ships are being cleared. Unlike most big ports, Penang has no large Immigration examination shed ashore, and all passengers have to be examined and cleared aboard ship.

Travel to China

Although control of travel to China remained unchanged in 1956, a great increase in the number of persons who travelled to China for visits took place. Whereas in 1955 a total of 3,769 re-entry permits and passport endorsements for Hongkong were granted, in 1956 the figures rose to 6,099.

Comparative figures for the past four years are as follows:

1953	578
1954	2,170
1955	3,769
1956	6,099

The increase in 1956 above 1955 is just over 60%.

This increased traffic was probably due to the fact that conditions for overseas Chinese visiting China have been good in recent years, it being the policy of the Chinese Peoples Government to encourage the visits of overseas Chinese and to make things easy for them when visiting China.

The length of time spent in China by these visitors was short, the maximum validity of Re-entry Permits being 6 months, and only 4 months being granted in the great majority of cases to Aliens. Federal Citizens who travel on British Passports were normally granted 6 months endorsements for Hongkong.

Arrivals of Small Craft

Details are given in Table C.

There was a marked increase in small craft traffic at Penang, Malacca, and Batu Pahat. Considerable difficulties were encountered at Penang with seamen on small craft from Acheh in N. Sumatra. A number of persons, who were not genuine seamen, arrived as crew members of small craft from Acheh ports, but when discovered were sent back as soon as possible.

In other ports, the usual quota of petty merchants masquerading as crew members were detected and not allowed to land.

Border Passes

A total of 44,781 Border Passes were issued in 1956, an increase of some 727 over 1955. Comparative figures for the last three years are as follows:

1954	33,435
1955	44,054
1956	44,781

The majority of these passes were issued in Kelantan, and a lesser number in Kedah, Perlis and Upper Perak (Kroh).

The respective figures in 1956 were:

Kelantan	37,575
Kedah/Perlis/Upper Perak Frontier ...	7,206

With effect from 1st December, 1956, the fee of 50 cents per pass, which has been collected only in Kelantan, was imposed in Kedah, Perlis and Kroh district of Upper Perak.

Repatriation

During 1956 a total of 90 destitute persons were repatriated to their country of birth or Citizenship. A breakdown of nationalities is as follows:

Chinese	53
Indonesian	2
British (to United Kingdom)	6
Indian	29
	90

The total cost to Government was $23,943.40.

Prosecutions

Action was taken in 533 individual cases, in respect of illegal entry. 146 persons were prosecuted, and fines amounting to $6,455 were paid.

86 persons were refused entry at frontier posts, and about 200 persons were refused permission to land from small craft. During the year, some 471 Malays claiming local birth, applied at border posts for entry, since they were not in possession of travel documents. These cases occur most frequently in Kelantan where intermarriage on either side of the border is common and where innocuous coming and going across the boundary is frequent. As a result of individual investigations, 423 persons were allowed to stay, having satisfied this department of their local birth or other right of entry, 32 were refused entry and sent back, 7 returned of their own accord and 9 cases were still under investigation at the end of the year.

Orders of Removal were issued in respect of 8 persons who had entered the country illegally: 5 Chinese, 1 Indian, 1 Pakistani, and 1 Thai Malay.

Appeals

On an average, about 70 appeals per month were received against decisions of the department: of these about 12% were addressed to the Minister or to the High Commissioner, and the remainder to the Controller of Immigration. These appeals take up much time and in most cases are instigated by petition writers and have little merit in them: all, however, are considered in detail. Very few appeals succeeded for the good reason that initial investigations were thorough and the decisions originally made were reached only after careful consideration of the case.

Control of Air-traffic

With effect from 1st October, 1956, the Penang Airport at Bayan Lepas was closed down for repairs, and traffic was diverted to the R.A.F. Station at Mata Kuching, Butterworth. This necessitated sending Immigration Officers from Penang to Butterworth to clear the planes from Bangkok, Rangoon and Medan, which entailed a good deal of inconvenience and meant the clearing officer was away from the office for longer periods.

From August, B.O.A.C. planes started landing in Kuala Lumpur, and this department provided immigration facilities and since the inception of the service, has been dealing with all passengers on these planes whether disembarking in the Federation or in Singapore. Although this work has been carried out without any increase in the establishment of the department so far, an increase of staff to deal with a greater number of air-craft expected to land at Kuala Lumpur in 1957 will be necessary.

Launches

Three launches, two at Penang and one at Port Swettenham, were maintained throughout the year.

Revenue

The revenue collected by the department in 1956 was the highest ever, and amounted to $869,407.78, an increase of some 42% over 1955. Figures for 1956 and previous years are as follows:

	$
1953	334,962
1954	462,417
1955	632,328
1956	869,408

The Revenue and Expenditure over the last three years is as follows:

	Revenue	Expenditure	Excess of expenditure over revenue
	$	$	$
1954 ...	462,417 ...	829,532 ...	367,115
1955 ...	632,328 ...	856,606 ...	233,278
1956 ...	869,408 ...	888,761 ...	19,353

Passport Section

Besides Immigration work, the Immigration Department is responsible for Passport and visa work. The work of this section has increased steadily in recent years and has now reached the point where the present staff is inadequate to deal as efficiently as it should with the work. An increase in the Passport Staff has, however, been approved for 1957.

In 1956 a total of 12,465 British Passports were issued in the Federation. Comparative figures of previous years are as follows:

1952	6,403
1953	5,466
1954	6,839
1955	9,872
1956	12,465

Passports are only issued in Penang and Kuala Lumpur: applications for new passports are received in passport offices throughout the Federation and are sent to Penang or Kuala Lumpur for issue. In addition to issuing new passports, expired passports are renewed, and endorsements made (e.g., addition of names of children, additional countries, etc.). The fee for a British Passport was raised from $12 to $15 in November.

Besides the issue, renewal and endorsement of Passports, the Passport section issues travel documents to Aliens who cannot obtain national passports, for example, Alien Chinese (non-Federal Citizens) who

visit Hongkong/China. Emergency Certificates are also issued to British Subjects, who, for some reason, cannot or need not be issued with a passport.

Certificates of Identity and Emergency Certificates are issued at Penang, Kuala Lumpur, Ipoh, Johore Bahru and Kota Bharu. The total number of Certificates of Identity issued throughout the Federation in 1956 was 5,064. Emergency Certificates issued amounted to 1,153, a considerable number of which were issued to members of H.M. Forces returning to the United Kingdom by air by Civil Airlines, as a result of the Suez crisis.

The total number of persons granted permanent entry to Malaya in 1956 was 19,862. Comparative figures for previous years are:

1953	10,857
1954	12,670
1955	15,567
1956	19,862

Table A

CATEGORIES OF PERSONS GRANTED DOCUMENTS OF ENTRY FOR PERMANENT RESIDENCE IN THE FEDERATION DURING 1956

Alien Professionals	27
Non-alien Professionals	23
Alien Cat. B ($500 per month)	28
Non-alien Cat. B ($500 per month)	285
Alien Skilled Artisans	1
Non-alien Skilled Artisans	—
Alien Cat. D (Economic Interest)	—
Non-Alien Cat. D (Economic Interest)	1
Alien males on compassionate grounds	559
Alien females on compassionate grounds	2,025
Alien children on compassionate grounds	193
Non-alien males on compassionate grounds	104
Non-alien females on compassionate grounds	84
Non-alien children on compassionate grounds	21
Alien wives of residents	2,272
Non-alien wives of residents	1,727
Alien children (under 12) of residents	1,831
Persons entitled to enter of own right	2,141
Alien wife deriving right of entry from husband	1,633
Alien children deriving right of entry from parents... ...	2,331
Non-alien wife deriving right of entry from husband ...	568
Non-alien children deriving right of entry from parents ...	574
Non-alien children (under 18) of residents	3,434
Total ...	19,862

TABLE B

DOCUMENTS ISSUED DURING 1956

Particulars of Documents	No. of documents issued
1. Entry Permits (1) (issued to persons from China/Hongkong) ...	4,921
2. Entry Permits (issued to persons from India/Pakistan/Ceylon) ...	4,411
3. Entry Permits, Others	1,816
4. Certificates under Reg. 3 (2) (issued to persons from China/ Hongkong)	3,190
5. Certificates under Reg. 3 (issued to persons from India/Pakistan/ Ceylon)	1,662
6. Certificates under Reg. 3, Others	298
7. Certificates under Reg. 3, in the form of endorsements on passports (3)	14,372
8. Re-entry Permits (4) (issued to persons wishing to go to India or Pakistan and to return)	12,717
9. Re-entry Permits (issued to persons wishing to go to India/ Pakistan/Ceylon and to return)	10,946
10. Re-entry Permits (issued to Aliens wishing to go to China/Hongkong and to return)	3,984
11. Re-entry Permits (issued to Aliens other than those returning from China/Hongkong)	1,992
12. Re-entry Permits, Others	1,594
13. Re-entry Permits (Non-Aliens)	23
14. Re-entry Permits (Aliens)	21
15. Continuous Re-entry Permits	372
16. Border Passes for travel between Thailand and the Federation ...	44,781
17. Certificates of Identity (5)	5,064
18. Emergency Certificates (6)	1,153
19. Consular Visas (7)	1,505
20. British Passports	12,465
21. Visit Passes (issued on or before arrival)	2,802
22. Special Six months endorsements (on British Passports) for Hongkong	2,115

NOTES—

(1) Entry Permits are documents issued for permanent stay in the Federation to persons qualified to enter under the Immigration (Prohibition of Entry) Order, 1953.

(2) Certificates are documents issued under Regulation 3 of the Immigration Regulations, 1953 to persons outside the Federation, as evidence of their entitlement to enter the Federation.

(3) These certificates are endorsements on passports the holders of which are resident in the Federation.

(4) Re-entry permits are issued to persons who leave the country and wish to return within 1 year. Re-entry permits 8, 13 and 14 are issued in the form of documents: 9, 10, 11, 12 and 15 are endorsements on passports.

(5) Certificates of Identity are issued to Aliens who, owing to there being no representative of their country in the Federation, are unable to obtain a national passport.

(6) Emergency certificates are temporary travel documents issued to British subjects who have no British passport.

(7) These are approved applications for visas for the Federation made through Her Majesty's Consuls abroad.

TABLE C

SHIPPING STATISTICS, 1956

1. Number of Incoming Vessels (including small-craft) checked/boarded on arrival	13,285
2. Number of Passengers "landed" including passengers for Singapore cleared for immigration purposes in the Federation	52,892
3. Number of Transit and Through (Ship's stay in Port) passengers landed	7,071
4. Number of Persons (including Crew and Passengers) not allowed to land (NOTE I)	2,367
5. Number of vessels (including small-craft) checked out (NOTE II)	9,250
6. Number of Passengers checked out	4,136

7. *Small Craft arrivals:*

	K. Perlis	Penang	Port Swettenham	Malacca	Batu Pahat	Tumpat (Kelantan)
Average monthly arrivals	361	199	58	77	46	7

NOTE I—

The number of persons including crew and passengers not allowed to land comprises among others:

(1) Alien deck passengers, mostly Chinese, in transit from India and Burma to China, who have no transit visa.

(2) Alien seamen mostly Chinese travelling as passengers back to China/Hongkong after having been signed off ships in ports outside Malaya.

(3) Persons arriving in small craft, mostly petty merchants from Indonesia, who try and pass themselves off as crew members, whereas they are not and do not possess travel documents.

NOTE II—

The discrepancy between the number of incoming vessels checked (item I) and the number of vessels checked out on departure (item 5) is accounted for by the fact that vessels carrying a crew all of whom are locally signed on are checked on arrival but not on departure. All Asian Alien seamen are checked both on arrival and on departure.

TABLE D

AIR-CRAFT STATISTICS, 1956

PENANG AIR-PORT

Total number of planes cleared	436
Total number of passengers cleared	5,822
Total number of passengers checked out	421
Total number of transit passengers checked out	584

KUALA LUMPUR AIR-PORT

(From August to December 1956)

Total number of planes on international flights cleared	48
Total number of passengers dealt with	1,803

Part III

CITIZENSHIP OF THE FEDERATION

During 1956 there was a substantial increase over the previous year in the number of citizens who applied for Certificates, and in the number of persons who applied to be naturalised as citizens of the Federation of Malaya. The increase is thought to be mainly due to the concerted effort on the part of the various community associations to stimulate interest among their members in acquiring citizenship.

10,852 persons were granted Certificates of Citizenship during 1956 by operation of law under Clause 125 of the Federation of Malaya Agreement, 1948. State and Settlement figures by race are given in Table "A".

The number of persons granted Certificates of citizenship by registration under Clauses 126, 127 and 129 of the Federation of Malaya Agreement, 1948, and by naturalisation under Clause 131 of the Federation of Malaya Agreement, 1948, was 240 and 633 respectively. State and Settlement figures by race are given in Tables "B" and "C".

The number of persons granted Certificates as subjects of Their Highnesses the Rulers by registration and naturalisation increased substantially. The percentage increases compared with the 1955 figures are as follows:

By registration	84.8
By naturalisation	64.3

These substantial increases are probably due to the same reasons mentioned above, coupled with the fact that during the year the State Governments concerned introduced a more uniform and efficient procedure for dealing with applications for State Nationality thereby eliminating many of the delays previously encountered.

TABLE A

NUMBER OF PERSONS GRANTED CERTIFICATES OF CITIZENSHIP BY OPERATION OF LAW UNDER CLAUSE 125 OF THE FEDERATION OF MALAYA AGREEMENT, 1948, DURING 1956

States and Settlements	Malaysians	Chinese	Indians including Pakistanis and Ceylonese	Others	Total
Kedah	31	573	34	3	641
Perlis	—	—	—	—	—
Penang and Province Wellesley ...	122	3,204	231	115	3,672
Perak	17	2,198	97	16	2,328
Selangor and Headquarters	97	951	286	51	1,385
Negri Sembilan ...	6	500	93	14	613
Malacca	114	1,158	89	35	1,396
Johore	25	483	18	1	527

States and Settlements	Malaysians	Chinese	Indians including Pakistanis and Ceylonese	Others	Total
Kelantan	3	71	4	—	78
Trengganu ...	9	4	1	2	16
Pahang	15	166	14	1	196
Total ...	439	9,308	867	238	10,852

Table B

NUMBER OF PERSONS GRANTED CERTIFICATES OF CITIZENSHIP BY REGISTRATION UNDER CLAUSES 126, 127 AND 129 OF THE FEDERATION OF MALAYA AGREEMENT, 1948, DURING 1956

States and Settlements	Malaysians	Chinese	Indians including Pakistanis and Ceylonese	Others	Total
Kedah	—	—	—	—	—
Perlis	—	—	—	—	—
Penang and Province Wellesley ...	—	30	7	8	45
Perak	—	—	1	—	1
Selangor and Headquarters	—	2	—	—	2
Negri Sembilan ...	—	1	15	1	17
Malacca	18	108	26	12	164
Johore	—	—	—	—	—
Kelantan	—	3	1	—	4
Trengganu ...	—	—	—	—	—
Pahang	1	1	5	—	7
Total ...	19	145	55	21	240

Table C

NUMBER OF PERSONS GRANTED CERTIFICATES OF CITIZENSHIP BY NATURALISATION UNDER CLAUSE 131 OF THE FEDERATION OF MALAYA AGREEMENT, 1948, DURING 1956

States and Settlements	Malaysians	Chinese	Indians including Pakistanis and Ceylonese	Others	Total
Kedah	—	5	5	—	10
Perlis	—	—	—	—	—
Penang and Province Wellesley ...	1	51	105	9	166
Perak	—	3	52	2	57
Selangor and Headquarters	3	22	84	12	121
Negri Sembilan ...	—	10	24	7	41
Malacca	—	37	143	8	188
Johore	—	6	13	3	22
Kelantan	—	—	1	—	1
Trengganu ...	—	1	1	—	2
Pahang	—	—	23	2	25
Total ...	4	135	451	43	633

TABLE D

NUMBER OF PERSONS GRANTED CERTIFICATES AS SUBJECTS (STATE NATIONALS) OF THEIR HIGHNESSES THE RULERS BY REGISTRATION UNDER THE STATE NATIONALITY ENACTMENTS, 1952, DURING 1956

States	Malaysians	Chinese	Indians including Pakistanis and Ceylonese	Others	Total
Kedah	6	2,166	74	18	2,264
Perlis	3	63	—	—	66
Perak	19	2,223	361	21	2,624
Selangor	35	2,391	738	98	3,262
Negri Sembilan ...	—	938	170	14	1,122
Johore	101	3,825	189	3	4,118
Kelantan	33	131	11	3	178
Trengganu ...	—	105	3	—	108
Pahang	1	395	48	2	446
Total ...	198	12,237	1,594	159	14,188

TABLE E

NUMBER OF PERSONS GRANTED CERTIFICATES AS SUBJECTS (STATE NATIONALS) OF THEIR HIGHNESSES THE RULERS BY NATURALISATION UNDER THE STATE NATIONALITY ENACTMENTS, 1952, DURING 1956

States	Malaysians	Chinese	Indians including Pakistanis and Ceylonese	Others	Total
Kedah	72	5,078	522	36	5,708
Perlis	15	1,074	24	1	1,114
Perak	527	13,830	4,106	36	18,499
Selangor	1,433	8,449	2,235	21	12,138
Negri Sembilan ...	354	4,645	1,199	9	6,207
Johore	148	6,588	984	5	7,725
Kelantan	16	699	74	17	806
Trengganu ...	25	669	100	6	800
Pahang	141	1,490	243	3	1,877
Total ...	2,731	42,522	9,487	134	54,874

Part IV

REGISTRATION OF RESIDENTS

During 1956 the system of registering residents continued to operate quite smoothly and no major changes were introduced.

The comparative tables show an increase (due mainly to more children attaining the age of 12 years) of 9,111 in the number of new identity cards issued during the year. On the other hand, there was an overall decrease of 13,041 in the number of replacements, attributable

to the fact that during the past few years identity card holders have been less frequently called upon to produce their cards with the result that the cards have had a slightly longer life.

The number of persons who applied for a change of address on their identity cards decreased by 14,022. Here again the decrease can be assumed to be the result of neglect on the part of the public in reporting changes of address that should have been reported. When police action or action taken under the Emergency (Tenants Registration) Regulations occurs the registration office in that area is inundated with applications for changes of addresses to be recorded.

REGISTRATION OF RESIDENTS NEW ISSUES

Year	Children attaining age of 12 years	New Arrivals in the Federation	Exchange of Singapore Cards	Discharged from the Armed Forces, Police and Institutions, etc.	Total
1950	118,884	19,546	13,112	4,125	155,667
1951	119,792	17,262	13,833	4,455	155,342
1952	108,891	22,570	10,631	2,048	144,140
1953	121,485	24,608	12,328	3,902	162,323
1954	119,019	10,637	8,319	2,672	140,647
1955	125,233	11,861	6,803	2,466	146,363
1956	133,161	14,589	5,977	1,747	155,474

REPLACEMENTS

Year	Damaged Cards	Cards taken or destroyed by bandits	Lost Cards	Full Cards (Change of address)	Other reasons	Total
1950	115,838	86,538	24,077	—	—	226,453
1951	159,585	64,912	32,020	10,637	—	267,154
1952	236,165	5,853	32,982	9,485	—	284,485
1953	203,319	349	31,402	8,849	13,367	257,286
1954	220,130	139	34,110	9,812	21,639	285,830
1955	206,688	55	35,553	9,403	22,150	273,849
1956	189,014	24	36,218	6,809	28,743	260,808

CANCELLATIONS

Year	Death of holder	Removal out of the Federation	Other reasons	Total
1950	30,472	13,697	3,919	48,088
1951	30,802	18,371	12,761	61,934
1952	41,218	22,841	6,221	70,280
1953	32,649	23,993	5,797	62,439
1954	34,762	24,845	4,105	63,712
1955	34,970	22,312	4,629	61,911
1956	35,758	20,735	2,930	59,423

ENDORSEMENT OF CHANGES OF ADDRESS ON IDENTITY CARDS

Year	By Registration Offices	By Registration Agents	Total
1953	154,677	339,440	494,117
1954	180,253	378,668	558,921
1955	120,326	303,734	424,060
1956	138,008	272,030	410,038

PROSECUTIONS

Year	Failure to register children within the prescribed period	Failure to comply with the Regulations	Unauthorised alterations on identity cards	Possession of more than one identity card	Using an identity card issued to another person	Total
1956	101	86	47	2	1	237

Part V

PILGRIMAGE CONTROL

For the 1956 pilgrimage season (from mid-April to late October), 4,288 pilgrims from the Federation, the Colony of Singapore, the Borneo territories and Thailand sailed for Mecca; of these 2,520 embarked at Singapore and 1,768 at Penang.

The pilgrims left for Mecca in two ships, the mv. "Anking" and the mv. "Anshun", both owned by the China Navigation Company Ltd., of Hongkong. There were four sailings.

An added amenity this year on board the mv. "Anking" was a library which the Information Department and the United States Information Services supplied free of charge with a number of books, magazines and periodicals.

Three deaths occurred during the outward voyages and 14 on the return voyages. According to the Medical Officer's report, the total number of deaths in the Hedjaz of pilgrims from Malaya, the Borneo territories and Thailand was 170.

While in the Hedjaz, the welfare and interests of the pilgrims were, as in the past, looked after by the Malayan Pilgrimage Commissioner and the Malayan Medical Mission, which comprised a Medical Officer, 2 Hospital Assistants, 1 Nurse and 2 Hospital Attendants. The Malayan Pilgrimage Commissioner also worked in close co-operation with officials of Her Majesty's Embassy at Jeddah, with whom close and cordial relations were established. The Embassy never failed to render whatever assistance was necessary from time to time.

The Pilgrimage Advisory Committee at its meeting held in Penang on 1st December, 1956, discussed and agreed, amongst other items, to a proposal to establish a Pilgrimage Statutory Board with financial autonomy in place of the present Pilgrimage Department.

[*Opposite:* The High Commissioner (Sir Donald MacGillivray, K.C.M.G.) and the Chief Minister (Tunku Abdul Rahman Putra)





The Art Room in the Teachers' Training College, Kota Bahru

Chapter III

EMPLOYMENT, WAGES AND LABOUR ORGANISATION

Part I

EMPLOYMENT

Employment in the Federation of Malaya is largely influenced by the price of the country's two principal exports, tin and rubber. The price of these commodities remained relatively stable throughout 1956 and there was little apparent change in the number of persons employed.

In 1956, employment statistics were obtained from the estate and mining industries, selected secondary industries and government and quasi government establishments. These statistics can be found in Tables 1 and 2 on pages 34 and 35.

WAGES AND CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT

Wages in the Federation are almost without exception paid monthly, although half monthly advances are given by many employers of manual labour. Except for piece rated workers, employees are either daily or monthly rated, hourly or weekly rates being very rare. In June, 1956 a revised wage agreement providing for higher earnings and wage rates was negotiated between the Malayan Planting Industries Employers Association and National Union of Plantation Workers for the larger part of the rubber estate industry. This agreement continued the practice of tying earnings and wage rates to the average selling price of rubber.

In the European owned section of the tin mining industry the major part of the Supplementary Allowance paid to workers of either $26 or $31 per month was consolidated into the daily wage rates. The unconsolidated balance of $5 is paid as an Attendance Allowance.

Increased wage rates were negotiated between Government and its daily rated employees in March. The wage increases given ranged from 72 cents to 24 cents for the lowest paid categories of workers, i.e. those earning between $2.28 and $4.16 per day, and an overall increase of 20 cents in the middle grades—those earning between $4.24 and $9.20 per day.

There were wage increases in many other industries, notably in coal mining, road transport, rubber packing, manufacturing and banking.

Details of average wage rates, earnings, hours of work and amenities in various industries are given in Tables 3 to 8.

TABLE 1

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES BY SEX AND RACE, AS AT 31ST JULY, 1956.

Industry	Total No. of Employees	Sex				Race			
		Adults		Young Persons					
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Malays	Chinese	Indians	Others
Estates (1):									
Rubber (2) ...	280,210	146,280	117,470	8,900	7,560	51,920	83,330	143,870	1,090
Coconut (3) ...	7,880	4,580	2,690	280	330	510	170	7,120	80
Oil Palm	13,060	7,880	4,320	470	390	1,900	3,190	7,490	480
Tea	4,010	1,670	1,770	270	300	720	620	2,640	30
Pineapple ...	4,180	3,010	1,040	70	60	470	3,210	490	10
Mining:									
Tin	40,160	35,430	4,700	30	—	6,510	27,450	5,590	610
Coal	1,070	1,010	50	10	—	30	400	620	20
Iron	2,710	2,620	90	—	—	1,820	430	390	70
Gold	810	720	90	—	—	140	500	150	20
Other Minerals ...	400	380	20	—	—	140	220	30	10
Quarrying	4,620	4,060	560	—	—	1,110	2,390	1,080	40
Manufacturing:									
Aerated Water ...	1,660	1,200	450	*	10	300	1,130	220	10
Tobacco	3,830	1,590	1,930	50	260	100	2,870	860	*
Engineering ...	4,890	4,730	80	80	*	230	4,230	390	40
Sawmilling ...	7,320	7,170	150	—	—	990	6,180	140	10
Oil Milling ...	1,310	1,250	60	*	—	60	1,010	240	—
Rice Milling ...	1,760	1,750	10	*	—	330	1,190	220	20
Rubber Milling ...	4,650	3,700	930	20	*	460	3,930	260	*
Printing	2,440	2,160	220	60	*	240	1,650	520	30
Transport:									
Railways	14,350	14,090	240	20	—	4,660	1,170	7,920	600
Road Haulage ...	3,970	3,910	40	20	—	250	2,900	820	*
Bus Transport ...	6,720	6,660	50	10	—	1,650	4,130	920	20
Govt. and Quasi-Govt.:									
Government Departments ...	106,600	94,850	11,750	*	*	60,800	13,100	28,800	3,900
Police Force ...	46,000	45,120	880	—	—	†	†	†	†
Municipalities ...	6,630	6,260	310	60	*	1,810	1,030	3,540	250
W.D. & R.A.F. (4)	11,400	9,100	2,250	50	*	3,630	3,780	3,640	350

NOTES.—Young Persons are workers under 16 years of age.

— = Nil.
* = Less than 10 employees.
† = Not available.
(1) = 25 acres and above except for rubber estates—*See* (2).
(2) = 100 acres and over.
(3) = Workers on coconut sections of rubber and other estates are not included.
(4) = Civilian employees.

TABLE 2

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES BY MAIN OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS AS AT 31ST JULY, 1956.

Industry	Number of Establishments	Total Number of Employees	Occupational Groups							
			Tappers/ Harvesters/ Pluckers		Weeders		Factory Workers		Others	
			No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Estates:										
Rubber	2,540	280,210	179,270	64	64,170	23	12,650	4	24,120	9
Coconut	109	7,880	1,530	19	2,660	34	1,480	19	2,210	28
Oil Palm... ...	52	13,060	3,210	25	5,240	40	1,260	10	3,350	25
Tea	29	4,010	1,670	42	1,170	29	450	11	720	18
Pineapple ...	10	4,180	*	—	*	—	*	—	*	—
			Managerial/ Supervisory		Clerical		Skilled Artisans		Others	
			No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Mining:										
Tin	795	40,160	2,330	6	1,450	4	7.150	17	29,230	73
Coal	1	1,070	30	3	70	7	390	36	580	54
Iron	4	2,710	70	2	180	7	780	29	1,680	62
Gold	5	810	30	4	30	4	300	37	450	55
Other Minerals ...	6	400	10	3	20	5	150	37	220	55
			Managerial/ Supervisory		Clerical		Skilled and S/Skilled Artisans		Others (1)	
			No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Quarrying	245	4,620	200	4	50	1	400	9	3,970	86
Manufacturing:										
Aerated Water ...	57	1,660	80	5	250	15	70	4	1,260	76
Tobacco	210	3,830	140	4	210	5	190	5	3,290	86
Engineering ...	345	4,890	410	8	330	7	2,740	56	1,410	29
Sawmilling ...	345	7,320	460	6	570	8	850	12	5,440	74
Oil Milling... ...	97	1,310	90	7	110	8	90	7	1,020	78
Rice Milling ...	77	1,760	130	7	170	10	140	8	1,320	75
Rubber Milling	57	4,650	130	3	320	7	450	10	3,750	80
Printing	149	2,440	190	8	240	10	1,400	57	610	25
Transport:										
Railways ...	—	14,350	130	1	1,630	11	(2) 2,400	17	10,190	71
Road Haulage ...	668	3,970	340	8	240	6	100	3	3,290	83
Bus Companies	118	6,720	430	6	430	6	520	8	5,340	79
			Administrative, Executive and Enforcement		Clerical		Skilled Artisans		Others	
			No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Govt. and Quasi-Government:										
Govt. Departments	—	106,600	5,500	5	34,800	33	3,900	4	62,400	58
Police Force ...	—	46,000	*	—	*	—	*	—	*	—
Municipalities ...	—	6,630	120	2	270	4	1,170	18	5,070	76
W.D. & R.A.F. (3)	—	11,400	140	1	930	8	2,240	20	8,090	71

NOTES. * = Information not available. (In respect of Pineapple Estates information was collected but could not be analysed reliably

(1) Includes operative staff defined as "Workers who attend and feed machines, and their equivalents who do the same type of work by hand. Included are bus drivers, conductors, time-keepers, ticket inspectors, lorry drivers, van drivers, loading supervisors, taxi drivers, packers and sorters (rubber milling), millers, rice bag stitchers and padi sorters (rice milling), sawyers, asst. sawyers, cigar and cheroot rollers, tobacco selectors/sorters, cigarette/cigar packers". The percentages of operative staff were: Quarrying 23%, Aerated water 32%, Tobacco 68%, Engineering 3%, Sawmilling 40%, Oil Milling 47%, Rice Milling 18%, Rubber Milling 60%, Printing 10%, Road Haulage 51% and Bus Companies 72%.

(2) Skilled employees only. Semi-skilled and operative grades are included under others.

(3) Civilian Employees.

TABLE 3

RUBBER ESTATES (1)

AVERAGE WAGE RATES, DAYS WORKED AND EARNINGS: JULY, 1956. (2)

Occupation	Employed direct or through contractors	Percentage paid daily, monthly or piece rates			Average Rate of pay		Average days worked	Average monthly earnings
		Daily Rates	Monthly Rates	Piece Rates	Daily Rate	Monthly Rate		
					$ c.	$ c.		$ c.
Foremen	D	69	26	5	3 45	126 00	27	107 00
	C	9	87	4	3 65	145 00	28	143 00
	All	60	35	5	3 45	133 00	27	113 00
Tappers (3):								
Indian	D	19	—	81	2 80	—	25	77 00
"	C	1	—	99	*	—	25½	81 00
Chinese	D	—	—	100	—	—	24	90 00
"	C	2	—	98	*	—	21½	88 00
Malaysians ...	D	—	—	100	—	—	21	61 00
" ...	C	—	—	100	—	—	21½	67 00
All "directly employed ...	D	14	—	86	2 80	—	24	75 00
All employed by contractors ...	C	2	—	98	3 50	—	22	84 00
All	All	10	—	90	2 85	—	23	78 00
Weeders (4):								
Men	D	99	—	1	2 80	—	23	66 00
"	C	34	—	66	2 95	—	24	78 00
Women	D	99	—	1	2 20	—	23	50 00
"	C	63	—	37	2 55	—	21½	58 00
Young Persons ...	D	100	—	—	1 70	—	22	39 00
All directly employed ...	D	99	—	1	2 40	—	23	56 00
All employed by contractors (5)	C	48	—	52	2 65	—	22½	67 00
All	All	95	—	5	2 40	—	23	57 00
Arsenite Sprayers ...	D	76	—	24	3 20	—	21½	81 00
	C	29	—	71	4 20	—	22½	105 00
	All	52	—	48	3 45	—	22	93 00
Factory Workers (6):								
Artisans	D	37	57	6	3 35	149 00	28½	128 00
Others—Men ...	D	90	4	6	3 20	111 00	27	92 00
" ...	C	52	7	40	3 45	*	25½	113 00
Others—Women	D	95	—	5	2 40	—	25½	63 00
All (7) ...	All	88	4	8	3 05	109 00	26½	89 00

NOTES. — = Nil. * = Sample too small to obtain a reasonable average. $1 = 2s. 4d.

Young persons are workers under 16 years of age.

The normal hours of work on rubber estates vary between 6½ and 8 hours per day.

(1) Over 100 acres. The estimated number of persons employed on 31st July, 1956 was 280,200. Approximately 3.5% were foremen, 64% tappers, 23% weeders, .5% arsenite sprayers, 4.5% factory workers and 4.5% other workers not included in this Table.

(2) In respect of workers who were employed twelve days or more during the month. Workers who were employed for less than twelve days were excluded from the enquiry.

(3) Rates paid to piece rate tappers are usually fixed irrespective of race or sex, the interesting feature about their earnings is that they differ considerably according to the race of the tapper but not according to the sex. Of the directly employed piece rate tappers the monthly average earnings for Indians was $77 for 24½ days worked, for Chinese $90 for 24 days worked and for Malaysians $61 for 21 days worked. Uniform rates irrespective of race or sex are also usually paid to daily rated tappers though some employers who are not members of the employers' association do pay lower rates to women. The great majority of daily rated tappers are Indians.

(4) Weeders who are employed directly by estate are almost entirely on daily rates. They are in permanent weeding gangs usually composed of women, young persons and older men, the women and young persons receiving 4/5 of the men's rates. Contractors employed by estates are often required to do a particular job for a fixed payment and in order to ensure a maximum profit they employ a more efficient labour force paid on piece rates.

(5) Includes young persons for whom separate figures have not been shown because of the comparatively small number of workers involved.

(6) The great majority of factory workers are directly employed.

(7) Includes workers employed by contractors for whom separate figures have not been shown because of the comparatively small number of workers involved.

RUBBER ESTATES

Amenities

The following summary of amenities available to labourers on rubber estates of over 100 acres was derived from questionnaires completed in respect of the same sample of estates from which employment, wage and earnings statistics were obtained.

Of the total labour force, 79 per cent. of the labourers lived on the estates in accommodation provided free by the employers.

Of the resident labourers:

85 per cent. had free piped water supply.
26 per cent. had free electric light in their quarters.
20 per cent. had a reading room/canteen.
59 per cent. had a public wireless set.
73 per cent. had free cinema shows on the property.
8 per cent. had a co-operative shop.

Of the total labour force:

88 per cent. were able to receive free medical attention from a doctor who regularly visited the estate.

59 per cent. were able to obtain free treatment at a hospital either on the property or on a nearby estate.

68 per cent. were attended to by a qualified medical dresser employed by the estate.

74 per cent. were eligible for paid sick leave. 90 per cent. of those eligible were able to receive a maximum of 14 days annual paid sick leave.

97 per cent. were paid their wages monthly, of whom 91 per cent. were given advances once a month and 7 per cent. twice a month.

86 per cent. were entitled to paid holidays each year. 36 per cent. of the workers given paid holidays received 3 days and 35 per cent. 6 days.

56 per cent. were on estates which had football pitches and 46 per cent. had other sports facilities available.

41 per cent. were on estates which had toddy shops.

Of the total number of estates:

38 per cent. employing 86 per cent. of the labour force had creches. 40,850 infants (79 per cent.) were given free milk in the creches, and a further 5,920 (11 per cent.) were given free meal in addition.

26 per cent. had schools on the property which were attended by 56,600 children (80 per cent.) of all races. A further 9,800 children (14 per cent.) on 8 per cent. of the estates were helped by the employer to attend schools off the estates.

10 per cent. employing 33 per cent. of the directly employed labour had Works Committees.

All workers were covered by the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance and the Employees Provident Fund Ordinance.

All women workers were eligible for maternity allowance.

An average of approximately 5 acres of land per 100 resident labourers were cultivated by the labourers for their own use.

TABLE 4

OIL PALM ESTATES

AVERAGE WAGE RATES, DAYS WORKED AND EARNINGS: JULY, 1956. (1)

Occupation	Employed direct or through contractors	Percentage paid daily, monthly or piece rates			Average rate of pay		Average days worked	Average monthly earnings
		Daily Rates	Monthly Rates	Piece Rates	Daily Rate	Monthly Rate		
					$ c.	$ c.		$ c.
Foremen ...	D	94	6	—	3 55	*	25½	97 00
	C	13	84	3	*	144 00	25½	139 00
	All	81	18	1	3 55	144 00	25½	104 00
Harvesters ...	D	9	—	91	2 95	—	21	85 00
	C	4	—	96	*	—	22	120 00
	All	8	—	92	2 95	—	21	95 00
Weeders (2):								
Men	D	100	—	—	2 80	—	24½	73 00
,, ...	C	24	—	76	3 05	—	20	70 00
Women	D	86	—	14	2 20	—	22½	51 00
,, ...	C	35	—	65	2 60	—	20	55 00
Young Persons ...	D	86	—	14	1 75	—	22½	39 00
,, ...	C	17	—	83	*	—	20	42 00
All directly employed ...	D	89	—	11	2 30	—	23	53 00
All employed by contractors ...	C	30	—	70	2 75	—	20	60 00
All	All	72	—	28	2 35	—	22	55 00
Arsenite Sprayers (3)	C	14	—	86	*	—	21	99 00
Transporters (4):								
Men	D	48	2	50	2 90	*	23½	84 00
Women	D	32	—	68	2 40	—	24	72 00
,, ...	C	77	—	23	3 30	—	22	77 00
All directly employed ...	D	41	1	58	2 75	*	24	79 00
All employed by contractors (5)	C	72	—	28	3 50	—	22	87 00
All	All	47	1	52	3 00	*	23	81 00
Factory Workers:								
Artisans	D	73	27	—	4 95	144 00	27	149 00
Others—Men ...	D	100	—	—	3 45	—	24½	111 00
Women	D	100	—	—	2 50	—	24	76 00

NOTES. — = Nil. * = Sample too small to obtain a reasonable average. $1 = 2s. 4d.

Young Persons are under 16 years of age.

Normal hours of work on oil palm estates vary between 6½ and 8 hours per day.

The estimated number of persons employed on oil palm estates on 31st July, 1956, was 13,060. Of the labour force approximately 4% were foremen, 25% harvesters, 40% weeders, 1% arsenite sprayers, 8% transporters, 10% factory workers and 12% other workers not included in this Table.

(1) In respect of workers who were employed twelve days or more during the month. Workers who were employed for less than twelve days were excluded from the enquiry.

(2) *See* the note on weeders in Table 3 for Rubber Estates.

(3) The arsenite sprayers employed direct by estates were too few to warrant inclusion. They were mainly paid daily rates.

(4) Excludes lorry drivers. Includes carriers and collectors.

(5) Includes male workers for whom separate figures have not been shown because of the comparatively few numbers employed.

OIL PALM ESTATES

Amenities

The following summary of amenities available to labourers on estates was derived from questionnaires completed in respect of the same sample of estates from which employment, wage and earnings statistics were obtained.

Of the total labour force, 85 per cent. of the labourers lived on the estates in accommodation provided free by the employers.

Of the resident labourers:

94 per cent. had free piped water supply.
37 per cent. had free electric light in their quarters.
31 per cent. had a reading room/canteen.
87 per cent. had a public wireless set.
84 per cent. had free cinema shows on the property.
16 per cent. had a co-operative shop.

Of the total labour force:

99 per cent. were able to receive free medical attention from a doctor who regularly visited the estate.

86 per cent. were able to obtain free treatment at a hospital on the property or on a nearby estate.

95 per cent. were attended to by a qualified medical dresser employed by the estate.

81 per cent. were eligible for paid sick leave. 81 per cent. of whom were able to receive a maximum of 14 days paid sick leave per year.

91 per cent. were paid their wages monthly, of whom 60 per cent. were given advances once a month and 19 per cent. twice a month.

87 per cent. were entitled to paid holidays each year. 45 per cent. of the workers given paid holidays received 6 days and 23 per cent. between 8 to 14 days.

84 per cent. were on estates which had football pitches and 72 per cent. had other sports facilities available.

57 per cent. were on estates which had toddy shops.

Of the total number of estates:

87 per cent. employing 98 per cent. of the labour force had creches. 2,190 infants (82 per cent.) were given free milk in the creches, and a further 395 children (15 per cent.) were given a free meal in addition.

87 per cent. had schools on the property which were attended by 3,730 children (97 per cent.) of all races.
A further 82 children on another estate were helped by the employer to attend school off the estate.

19 per cent. employing 28 per cent. of the directly employed labour had Works Committees.

All workers were covered by the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance and the Employees Provident Fund Ordinance.

All women workers were eligible for maternity allowance.

An average of approximately 4 acres of land per 100 resident labourers were cultivated by the labourers for their own use.

TABLE 5

TIN DREDGES

AVERAGE WAGE RATES, HOURS AND DAYS WORKED AND EARNINGS: JULY, 1956. (1)

Occupation	Employed direct or through contractors (2)	Percentage paid daily or monthly rates		Average rate of pay		Average hours worked	Average days worked	Average monthly earnings
		Daily Rates	Monthly Rates	Daily Rate	Monthly Rate			
				$ c.	$ c.			$ c.
Foremen (3) ..	D	7	93	*	335 00	8	25½	330 00
Kepalas (4) ..	D	86	14	5 45	193 00	8½	24	153 00
Workshop Employees:								
Skilled (5) ...	D	90	10	6 85	225 00	8½	24	184 00
Semi-Skilled (6)	D	100	—	5 25	—	8½	24	146 00
Unskilled ...	D	98	2	3 95	*	8½	24	106 00
Outside Workers:								
Drivers (7) ...	D	66	34	5 60	181 00	8	24½	161 00
Unskilled Men	D	99	1	3 95	*	8	24½	109 00
Unskilled Women (8)	D	100	—	3 40	—	8	22	79 00
Dredge Crew:								
Skilled (9) ...	D	70	30	6 35	204 00	8	24½	185 00
Semi-Skilled (10) ..	D	97	3	5 15	*	8	24	138 00
Unskilled ...	D	99	1	4 05	*	8	23	100 00
Apprentices ...	D	99	1	4 60	*	9	24	129 00
Lorry Drivers ...	D	40	60	4 80	133 00	8	25	143 00
Tin-ore Washers (11):								
Men	D	95	5	4 60	*	8½	25½	136 00
,, ...	C	99	1	4 95	*	8	25	134 00
Women ..	C	98	2	3 85	*	8	25	106 00

NOTES. — = Nil. * = Sample too small to obtain a reasonable average. $1 = 2s. 4d.

The estimated number of persons employed on 31st July, 1956, was 13,920. Approximately 2% were foremen, 4.5% were kepalas, 13.5% workshop employees, 25.5% outside workers, 46% dredge crew and 8% others including apprentices, lorry drivers, tin-ore washers and workers not included in this Table.

(1) In respect of workers who were employed twelve days or more during the month. Workers who were employed for less than twelve days were excluded from the enquiry.

(2) The only work commonly let out to contractors is the erection of dredges, tin-ore washing and the transport of ore from the dredge to the washing sheds. Blukar clearance is also sometimes done by contract labourers.

(3) Includes dredge, workshop, bull-dozer and excavator foremen.

(4) Includes jig, shift, deck and shore gang kepalas.

(5) Includes blacksmiths, fitters, turners, carpenters, welders, electricians, moulders, pattern makers, boilermakers and chargemen.

(6) Includes strikers, hammermen, oil engine drivers and assistants to workers shown in note 5, i.e. asst. fitter, asst. turner, etc.

(7) Includes excavator, bull-dozer, crane and loco drivers.

(8) Only 6 to 7% of the labour force in the dredging section of the tin mining industry are women. Except for those employed as tin-ore washers, the remainder (78%) do miscellaneous unskilled jobs on the dredging company's property such as grass cutting, cleaning, etc.

(9) Includes chargemen, wiremen, winchmen No. 1, welders, boilermakers and fitters.

(10) Includes winchmen No. 2, steam engine drivers and firemen.

(11) Includes samplers, tin-ore washers and tin-ore dressers.

TIN DREDGES

Amenities

The following summary of amenities available to labourers on Tin Dredges was derived from questionnaires completed in respect of the same sample of dredges from which employment, wage and earnings statistics were obtained.

Of the total labour force, 63 per cent. of the labourers lived in accommodation on the dredge property provided free by the employers.

Of the resident labourers:

86 per cent. had free piped water supply.
86 per cent. had free electric light in their quarters.
17 per cent. had a reading room/canteen.
73 per cent. had free cinema shows on the property.
43 per cent. had a co-operative shop.

Of the total labour force:

61 per cent. were able to receive free medical attention from a doctor who regularly visited the dredge.

36 per cent. were able to obtain free treatment at a hospital either on or near the property.

62 per cent. were attended to by a qualified medical dresser employed by the dredge.

46 per cent. were eligible for paid sick leave. 16 per cent. of those eligible were able to receive a maximum of 14 days annual paid sick leave and 67 per cent. a maximum of 28 days.

38 per cent. were paid their wages monthly and 62 per cent. had two pay days each month. 50 per cent. were given advances once a month.

95 per cent. were entitled to paid holidays each year. 42 per cent. of the workers given paid holidays received 10 days and 53 per cent. an average of 6 days.

57 per cent. were on properties which had football pitches and 60 per cent. had other sports facilities available.

Of the total number of dredges:

22 per cent. had schools on the property which were attended by 2,584 children (34 per cent.) of all races. A further 1,882 children (25 per cent.) on 22 per cent. of the dredges were helped by the employer to attend schools off the properties.

36 per cent. employing 35 per cent. of the directly employed labour had Works Committees.

All workers were covered by the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance and the Employees Provident Fund Ordinance.

All women workers were eligible for maternity allowance.

An average of approximately 10½ acres of land per 100 resident labourers were cultivated by the labourers for their own use.

TABLE 6

CHINESE TIN MINES

AVERAGE WAGE RATES, DAYS WORKED AND EARNINGS: JULY 1956 (1)

Occupation	Employed direct or through contractors	Percentage paid daily or monthly rates		Average rate of pay		Average hours worked (2)	Average days worked	Average monthly earnings (3)
		Daily Rates	Monthly Rates	Daily Rate	Monthly Rate			
				$ c.	$ c.			$ c.
Kepalas	D	2	98	*	202 00	—	—	217 00
Asst. Kepalas ...	D	12	88	*	141 00	—	—	158 00
Clerks	D	—	100	—	140 00	—	—	151 00
Cooks	D	—	100	—	83 00	—	—	90 00
Watchmen ...	D	—	100	—	77 00	—	—	81 00
Engine Drivers:								
1st class Cert.	D	—	100	—	162 00	8	30	179 00
	C	—	100	—	150 00	8	30½	161 00
2nd class Cert.	D	—	100	—	100 00	8	30	107 00
	C	—	100	—	99 00	7½	30½	105 00
Without Cert....	D	—	100	—	77 00	8½	29	81 00
	C	—	100	—	72 00	7½	29	76 00
Chargemen:								
With Cert. ...	D	—	100	*	144 00	8	30	157 00
	C	—	100	—	162 00	6½	30½	174 00
Without Cert.	D	—	100	—	66 00	8	31	75 00
	C	8	92	*	78 00	8	30	86 00
Excavator and Bulldozer Drivers ...	D	3	97	*	125 00	8½	27	157 00
	C	—	100	—	133 00	6½	31	135 00
Labourers (4):								
Pong Sau (5) ...	D	98	2	1 80	*	10½	27	115 00
Chap Kung, Kongsi Kung (6)	D	99	1	1 70	*	10½	27½	98 00
Female Chinese	D	98	2	1 65	*	10½	26½	77 00
Male Indian (7)	D	95	5	2 00	*	8	26½	91 00
Pok Chau Workers (8):								
Males (Chinese)	D	89	11	2 80	*	10½	27½	123 00
Females (Chinese) ...	D	91	9	2 05	*	10½	28	72 00

NOTES. — = Nil. * = Sample too small to obtain a reasonable average. $1 = 2s. 4d.

77% of the labour force receive free food which costs the employer an average of $37 per month per person.

The estimated number of persons employed on 31st July, 1956 was 26,240.

(1) In respect of workers who were employed twelve days or more during the month. Workers who were employed less than twelve days were excluded from the enquiry.

(2) Average hours worked per day do not relate to July, 1956. Each mine included in the sample from which the above statistics were obtained was visited during the period August to October, 1956 by a Labour Department officer who obtained details of the hours worked by the labour force on the day preceding his visit.

(3) In addition to overtime payments, includes a Tin Price Bonus which for July, 1956 was paid by the Malayan Mining Employers' Association at 16% of the basic rate. Although many Chinese owned mines are not members of the MMEA, nearly all of them pay the bonus either as a separate payment or consolidated in the basic rate.

(4) 51% of the labour employed comes within this category.

(5) These workers are more experienced in mining operations than the Chap Kung and Kongsi Kung labourers. Each mine usually has one or two Pong Sau labourers and they act as general all-round assistants adaptable to any manual mining operation required. They are usually classified as semi-skilled.

(6) Chap Kung and Kongsi Kung labourers are unskilled. Chap Kung labourers usually perform the more permanent work, and Kongsi Kung labourers the miscellaneous jobs. The earnings of these workers include payments for special or emergency work done outside normal working hours for which high job rates are paid.

(7) As a general rule non-Chinese workers and Pok Chau labourers do not receive free food.

(8) The Pok Chau system of working a mine may be freely translated as "co-operative mine sharing". A mine owner instead of employing labour directly allows a group of labourers to work his mine in exchange for an agreed percentage of the ore mined, the labourers sharing the balance amongst themselves.

TIN MINES

Amenities

The following summary of amenities available to workers on Chinese Tin Mines was derived from questionnaires completed in respect of the same sample of mines from which wage and earnings statistics were obtained:

Of the total labour force 79 per cent. were provided with accommodation free by the employers.

Of the resident labourers:

49 per cent. had free piped water supply.

89 per cent. had free electric light in their quarters.

97 per cent. had newspaper or periodicals provided.

50 per cent. had a public wireless or rediffusion set on the mine.

Of the total labour force:

40 per cent. were eligible for three weeks paid sick leave on half pay.

86 per cent. were paid their wages monthly and 12 per cent. twice a month.

84 per cent. were given advances of whom 82 per cent. were given advances once a month.

69 per cent. received double pay or paid holidays on certain festival days during the year which varied upto a maximum of ten days.

9 per cent. were given recreational facilities on the mine property.

77 per cent. received free food: 79 per cent. of the men and 64 per cent. of the women. The average cost to the employer for feeding one male labourer was estimated at $37 per month.

All workers except those working on Pok Chau agreements were covered by the provision of the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance and the Employees Provident Fund Ordinance.

All women workers except those working on Pok Chau agreements were eligible for maternity allowance.

TABLE 7

ROAD TRANSPORT

AVERAGE WAGE RATES, HOURS AND DAYS WORKED AND EARNINGS: JULY, 1956. (1)

Occupation	Percentage paid daily, monthly or piece rates			Average rate of pay		Average daily hours worked	Average days worked	Average (2) monthly earnings
	Daily Rates	Monthly Rates	Piece Rates	Daily Rate	Monthly Rate			
				$ c.	$ c.			$ c.
Road Haulage:								
Lorry Drivers ...	26	64	10	4 65	160 00	9	27	192 00
Lorry Attendants ...	28	60	12	3 60	120 00	9	26½	140 00
Clerks/Storekeepers	9	91	—	*	224 00	8	26½	219 00
General Labourers	54	39	7	4 15	102 00	9	27½	122 00
Bus Companies:								
Bus Drivers ...	87	8	5	6 10	202 00	9	28½	210 00
Bus Conductors ...	88	6	6	4 60	162 00	9½	27½	172 00
Station Masters ...	68	32	—	5 60	206 00	9½	29½	216 00
Ticket Inspectors ...	57	43	—	5 70	187 00	9½	28	207 00
Clerks/Storekeepers	4	96	—	*	227 00	8	28	238 00
Workshop Staff—								
Skilled (3) ...	70	30	—	5 65	220 00	9	28	196 00
Semi-Skilled (4)	65	35	—	3 35	119 00	8½	27	112 00
General Labourers	63	37	—	3 70	110 00	8	28	115 00

NOTES. — = Nil.

* = Sample too small to obtain a reasonable average.

$1 = 2*s.* 4*d.*

(1) In respect of workers who were employed twelve days or more during the month. Workers who were employed for less than twelve days were excluded from the enquiry.

(2) Includes overtime, bonus, commission, etc.

(3) Includes all those skilled workers engaged on maintenance and repair work, e.g., workshop foremen, wiremen, electricians, fitters, mechanics, blacksmiths, painters, carpenters, upholsters, etc., who have at least 5 years experience as skilled tradesmen after their apprenticeship/learning period.

(4) Includes all types of workers shown in note (3) over 21 years, who have completed their apprenticeship/learning period in the trade but who have had less than 5 years trade experience.

ROAD HAULAGE

Amenities

The following analysis of amenities available to workers was derived from questionnaires completed in respect of the same sample of firms from which employment, wages and earnings statistics were obtained.

Of the total labour force:

10 per cent. received free housing.

53 per cent. were able to receive free medical attention.

68 per cent. were eligible for paid sick leave.

46 per cent. of those eligible were able to receive a maximum of 30 days annual paid sick leave.

67 per cent. were paid their wages monthly and 16 per cent. twice a month.

38 per cent. were eligible for a weekly paid holiday.

63 per cent. were entitled to paid holidays each year.

59 per cent. of the workers given paid holidays received a maximum of between 3 and 5 days and 10 per cent. ten days.

9 per cent. received free meals at an average cost to the employer of $48.50 per person per month.

40 per cent. received an annual bonus.

Of the firms:

9 per cent. had a first aid box on the premises.

51 per cent. provided washing facilities with piped water.

1 per cent. recognised trade unions. None had a Works Committee.

BUS COMPANIES

The following analysis of amenities available to workers was derived from questionnaires completed in respect of the same sample of firms from which employment, wages and earnings statistics were obtained.

Of the total labour force:

5 per cent. received free housing.

82 per cent. were able to receive free medical attention.

83 per cent. were eligible for paid sick leave.

17 per cent. of those eligible were able to receive a maximum of 14 days paid sick leave per year and 45 per cent. a maximum of 30 days.

39 per cent. were paid their wages monthly, 20 per cent. paid twice a month and 32 per cent. three times a month.

71 per cent. were eligible for a weekly paid holiday.

47 per cent. were entitled to paid holidays each year.

63 per cent. of the workers given paid holidays received a maximum of between 1 and 4 days and 37 per cent. between 5 and 10 days.

76 per cent. received an annual bonus.

Of the firms:

74 per cent. had a first aid box on the premises.

64 per cent. provided washing facilities with piped water.

2 per cent. had a Works Committee.

25 per cent. recognised trade unions.

TABLE 8

ENGINEERING

AVERAGE WAGE RATES, HOURS AND DAYS WORKED AND EARNINGS: JULY, 1956. (1)

Occupation	Percentage paid daily, monthly or piece rates			Average rate of pay		Average daily hours worked	Average days worked	Average (2) monthly earnings
	Daily Rates	Monthly Rates	Piece Rates	Daily Rate	Monthly Rate			
				$ c.	$ c.			$ c.
Fitters (*a*) (3) ...	91	9	—	6 30	194 00	9	26	197 00
„ (*b*) (4) ...	95	5	—	4 80	*	8½	25	128 00
Turners (*a*) (3) ...	98	2	—	6 50	*	8½	23½	175 00
„ (*b*) (4) ...	80	2	18	4 60	*	8	21½	114 00
Moulders (*a*) (3) ...	92	1	7	6 45	*	8	23½	174 00
Apprentices/Learners	92	7	1	2 00	42 00	8½	25	54 00
Clerks/Storekeepers ...	2	98	—	*	213 00	8	26	230 00
General Labourers ...	79	20	1	3 20	89 00	8½	24	91 00

NOTES. — = Nil.

* = Sample too small to obtain a reasonable average.

$1 = 2*s.* 4*d.*

(1) In respect of workers who were employed twelve days or more during the month. Workers who were employed for less than twelve days were excluded from the enquiry.

(2) Includes overtime, bonus, commission, etc.

(3) Includes workers who have at least 5 years experience as skilled tradesmen after their apprenticeship/learning period.

(4) Includes all workers over 21 years who have completed their apprenticeship/learning period in the trade, but who have had less than 5 years trade experience.

Amenities

The following analysis of amenities available to workers was derived from questionnaires completed in respect of the same sample of firms from which employment, wages and earnings statistics were obtained.

Of the total labour force:

8 per cent. received free housing.

31 per cent. were able to receive free medical attention.

29 per cent. were eligible for paid sick leave.

15 per cent. of those eligible were able to receive a maximum of 30 days paid sick leave per year and for 45 per cent. it was unfixed.

27 per cent. were paid their wages monthly and 53 per cent. twice a month.

27 per cent. were entitled to paid holidays each year.

64 per cent. of the workers given paid holidays received a maximum of between 5 and 9 days and 22 per cent. between 10 and 13 days.

6 per cent. received free meals at an average cost to the employer of $36 per person per month.

17 per cent. received an annual bonus.

22 per cent. were eligible for a weekly paid holiday.

Of the firms:

74 per cent. had a first aid box on the premises.

79 per cent. provided washing facilities with piped water.

1 per cent. had a works committee.

43 per cent. recognised trade unions.

Part II

THE LABOUR DEPARTMENT

ORGANISATION AND DUTIES

The Labour Department, a Federal Department, is in the portfolio of the Minister of Labour, the other Departments in the Ministry being the Machinery Department, the Trade Union Adviser's Department, the Registrar of Trade Unions and the Comptroller of Manpower. All the Departments in the Ministry have a separate organisation and different duties, and their Heads report directly to the Minister.

The Commissioner for Labour has his Headquarters in Kuala Lumpur and there are branch offices in Alor Star, Sungei Patani, Kulim, Penang, Taiping, Tapah, Teluk Anson, Ipoh, Kuala Lumpur, Klang, Seremban, Malacca, Muar, Kluang, Segamat, Johore Bahru, Bentong, Kuala Lipis, Temerloh, Kuantan and Kuala Krai. These branch offices are grouped on a State/Settlement basis under Deputy Commissioners for Labour.

The Division I officers of the Department are in part locally recruited Departmental officers and in part officers drawn from the Malayan Civil Service who have specialised in labour matters. The number of

Malayan Civil Service officers in the Department is declining and M.C.S. posts are being taken over by Departmental officers. The Division II officers are all locally recruited Departmental officers. As the majority of workers in the country are Indian or Chinese the majority of the Officers of the Department including European officers are required to have a knowledge of Indian or Chinese languages.

During 1956 4 Assistant Commissioners for Labour and Labour Officers were sent to the United Kingdom to attend Ministry of Labour Training Courses for Labour Officers. To date 27 locally recruited officers and 5 Officers of the Malayan Civil Service now serving in the Department have attended these Courses.

The functions of the Labour Department include the following:

Advisory

(*a*) To advise the Minister on labour matters and legislation and to prepare reports.

(*b*) To advise employers, trade unions, employed persons and others on labour conditions generally.

Industrial Relations

(*a*) To assist the Trade Union Adviser's Department by encouraging the development and recognition of trade unions.

(*b*) To assist the Trade Union Adviser's Department by encouraging the formation of Works Committees and other Industrial Relations Machinery.

(*c*) To endeavour to prevent industrial disputes arising and when they do arise to endeavour to settle them by conciliation.

(*d*) To administer the Industrial Court Ordinance regarding the reference of disputes to arbitration and the setting up of Courts of Inquiry.

Judicial

(*a*) To settle claims for Workmen's Compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance or if amicable settlement is not possible to bring such claims before the Arbitrator.

(*b*) To hear and decide claims by labourers against their employers for unpaid wages, wages in lieu of notice, Maternity Allowances, etc., irrespective of the amount claimed, and to enforce the Order when made.

(*c*) To prepare labour legislation.

Enforcement

(*a*) To administer the Labour Code.

(*b*) To inspect all places where manual workers are employed.

(*c*) To obtain improved housing conditions on places of employment.

(*d*) To administer the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance.

(*e*) To enforce the Weekly Holidays Ordinance.

(*f*) To administer and enforce the provisions of the Children and Young Persons Ordinance regarding employment in labour and employment in public entertainment.

(*g*) To enforce the Employees Provident Fund Ordinance.

(*h*) To administer and enforce any Wage Regulation Orders made under the Wages Council Ordinance. (This machinery has not yet been used in the Federation).

(*i*) To assist the police in enforcing the Emergency (Registration of Labour) Regulations, 1950.

(*j*) To administer and enforce through certain Deputy Commissioners for Labour who are Competent Authorities the Emergency Regulations which relate to regrouped areas.

Employment and training

(*a*) To maintain an Employment Exchange Service.

(*b*) To collect information regarding conditions of employment in the various industries.

(*c*) To investigate existing Vocational Training to make recommendations regarding possible improvements.

Provision of Information

(*a*) To prepare statistics showing the number of persons in employment, wage rates, hours of work, etc.

(*b*) To prepare figures giving information about working conditions.

(*c*) To prepare reports for the International Labour Office and other bodies.

Miscellaneous

To repatriate to India South Indian labourers entitled to free passages under the Labour Code.

The staff of the Department is dispersed as far as possible over the country in order to bring its services as near as possible to all members of the public; and this means that in most offices there are only a few officers and that these have to deal with all types of work. Even in the larger offices, specialisation is difficult.

The Labour Department is not concerned with the following duties:

(1) Safety and health measures in Factories (Machinery Department).

(2) The registration of trade unions. (Registrar of Trade Unions).

(3) Assisting in the formation of trade unions. (Trade Union Adviser).

(4) Welfare work in relation to the general public (Social Welfare Department).

(5) Housing conditions in urban areas (Local Authorities).

(6) Immigration. (Immigration Department).

Employment Exchange Service

There has been no further expansion of the Employment Exchange Service during the year. Employment Exchanges are established at Penang, Ipoh, Kuala Lumpur, Klang, Seremban, Malacca and Johore Bahru but Labour Offices elsewhere also act as unofficial Exchanges when called upon.

The Employment Exchanges cater for both men and women seeking employment, and deal with all types of vacancies.

23,094 persons, 18,932 men and 4,162 women registered for the first time at the Exchanges during the year. Of the men 9,525 were Malays, 3,567 were Chinese, 5,391 were Indians and 449 other races; of the women 1,073 were Malays, 2,474 Chinese, 484 Indians and 131 others.

8,394 vacancies were filled during the year.

It was disappointing to note that many Government Departments did not make use of the Employment Exchange to recruit their temporary and daily-rated staff.

The Department continued to assist in finding work for discharged Special Constables and discharged Servicemen from the Federation Armed Forces. The Department's efforts to assist these men were handicapped, however, owing to the limited type of vacancies which ex-Special Constables and ex-Servicemen were prepared to tackle. During the year the Department was successful in finding suitable employment for a number of detainees, approved employment being a condition of their release.

Local Advisory Committees attached to the three major Employment Exchanges at Penang, Ipoh and Kuala Lumpur met during the year. These Committees are appointed by the Minister for Labour to:

(*a*) Advise and assist the Minister on the local aspects of employment questions.

(*b*) Review and advise on matters arising out of the work of Employment Exchanges.

(*c*) Develop measures for encouraging the local community to make the fullest use of the Employment Exchange Service.

Each Committee consists of three sections, an employers' panel, a workers' panel and an additional members panel. The two industrial panels are composed of equal numbers of representatives of employers and workers, and the additional members panel, which must not exceed one-third of the total membership of the Committee, consists of persons with special knowledge or experience not directly connected with industry.

Plans for introducing a vocational guidance service were agreed and arrangements for an officer to receive overseas training in this work under the auspices of the UNESCO technical programme were initiated.

Details of the work of the Employment Exchanges during 1956 are given below:

Name of Office	No. of job-seekers registering for the first time			No. of vacancies notified	No. of vacancies filled
	Men	Women	Total		
Penang	3,646	963	4,609	1,056	816
Ipoh	2,291	638	2,929	650	586
Kuala Lumpur ...	5,930	1,406	7,336	3,079	2,939
Klang	1,283	115	1,398	2,857	2,843
Seremban	1,285	187	1,472	347	195
Malacca	2,273	177	2,450	220	195
Johore Bahru ...	2,224	676	2,900	650	496
Other Offices ...	—	—	—	324	324
	18,932	4,162	23,094	9,183	8,394

Employees' Provident Fund

The Employees' Provident Fund Ordinance provides that all employees earning less than $400 per month unless specifically excluded by the Schedule to the Ordinance must contribute monthly to the Fund in accordance with a sliding scale based upon the amount of their earnings. The employer contributes an equal amount and compound interest at 2½ per cent. is guaranteed by Government.

The Labour Department is responsible for the enforcement of the E.P.F. Ordinance and also acts as Field Agent for the E.P.F. Board in other matters.

During 1956 approximately $1,100,000 was recovered by the Department from defaulting employers, and 179 successful prosecutions of employers for failing to remit contributions were conducted.

The number of employers registered with the Fund increased by 928 during the year to 14,055; the number of employees contributing to the fund at the end of the year was approximately 498,000 as compared with approximately 487,000 at the end of 1955.

Children and Young Persons

The Department is only concerned with safe-guarding conditions of employment of children and young persons who are either engaged in manual work or who are employed in theatrical performances.

The employment of children under the age of 14 years in any work which is likely to be injurious to the health of the child is forbidden, as is also the carrying of heavy weights. Children and young persons under the age of 17 years may only be employed in entertainment provided that they obtain licences from the Department and provided that certain rules are adhered to. Children under the age of 12 years may not take part in any entertainment performed for the profit of the promoter or the performers. Close liaison is maintained with the Singapore Labour Department because many travelling troupes performing in the Federation have their headquarters in Singapore or enter the Federation from the Colony.

The Labour Code prohibits the employment of young persons under the age of 18 years during the hours of night, and the mining laws forbid their employment in underground work.

There are also restrictions on the employment of young persons in or near electrical installations and machinery and no child under the age of 14 may be employed in any small craft or ship except when the vessel is under the personal charge of his parents or guardian.

During the year there were no prosecutions for allowing children to work at night but four persons were prosecuted for employing children or young persons without licences in public entertainment. There were also 16 prosecutions for other infringements of the Children and Young Persons Ordinance.

The problem of the employment of children (as manual workers) is not a large one.

Labour Court

Under section 93 of the Labour Code, officers of the Labour Department are empowered to hear and decide claims arising out of contracts of service between employers and labourers, relating to conditions or period of employment, advances, wages, maternity allowances, etc., irrespective of the amount claimed. The orders they issue are enforceable in a Court of Law and can only be reversed or revoked by the High Court on appeal. The advantages of the Labour Code to both the employer and the labourer are that no fees are required, no forms have to be filled in and the cases are speedily heard by officers with special knowledge of conditions of local employment gained by experience and training. The parties to the dispute may appeal against a decision by a Labour Officer, and during the year there were eight such appeals; in five cases the decisions were upheld and in three cases the hearing was still pending at the end of the year.

The use of the Labour Court is optional and the complainants may go to the ordinary Court if they so desire.

During 1956, 1,704 Labour Cases involving 5,534 workers were dealt with by the Labour Court. Sums totalling $447,855 were ordered to be paid and $314,074 is known to have been paid by the end of the year. The reason for the difference between these two figures is that it is not always possible, by reason of bankruptcy or total disappearance of the employer, to recover the full amount ordered. Also it sometimes happens that an employer where summoned, on the complaint of a labourer, to appear before the Court, settles the matter direct with the complainant and the sum paid is not disclosed.

Weekly Holidays Ordinance

The Weekly Holidays Ordinance, 1950, continued to be enforced by the Labour Department by means of check visits to shops during the year, with a considerable measure of success. The law requires every shop (with certain exceptions) in which assistants are employed to remain completely closed either on Friday or Sunday of each week, and could be enforced still more effectively if the shop assistants, whom it is designed to benefit, would co-operate more closely with the Department. However, although most employees are still afraid to report breaches of the law directly to the Department for fear of reprisal by the employers, many anonymous letters and telephone messages are received weekly, often from shopkeepers reporting rivals who, ignoring the law, are "stealing" the local trade.

There is in the Ordinance provision for the High Commissioner to require that shops be closed on one afternoon each week in addition to

the Friday or Sunday; but it has not yet been felt necessary to bring this provision into force.

During the year 406 persons were prosecuted for offences under the Weekly Holidays Ordinance.

Inspections

The work of the Labour Department is based on the inspections which its officers carry out each month. During these inspections Labour Department officers ensure that the labour laws of the country are effectively enforced. The Department has 21 offices sited at strategic places throughout the country. From these offices the whole of the Federation of Malaya is covered, thus ensuring that places of employment in remote areas receive the same attention as do places of employment in large centres of population.

The number of places of employment known to the Department in 1956 totalled 9,071. Of these 79.4 per cent. or 7,202 were inspected during the year. In 1955 when only 8,544 places of employment were known to the Department 77.7 per cent. were inspected. Since the introduction of the Weekly Holidays Ordinance and the Employees' Provident Fund Ordinance, which brought new places of employment within the purview of the Labour Department, the total number of places of employment has risen.

The 7,202 inspections made in 1956, were followed up by 7,971 check visits to see that the recommendations and orders which had been made in respect of conditions of labour had been complied with.

The 9,071 places of employment consist mainly of estates of 25 acres or more in area, mines and other places of employment where more than 10 people are employed. Included in the figure of 9,071 are some shops and places where five or more people are employed. These places are mainly inspected to ensure that the Weekly Holidays Ordinance and Employees' Provident Fund Ordinance are being obeyed.

There is a growing awareness amongst trade unions in the country of workers' rights under the labour legislation which exists. As a result unions have been able to bring to the notice of the Department infractions of the law and the Department's work has thus been made easier. This was commented on for the first time last year and it is pleasant to record that co-operation between Trade Union officials and the Labour Department has increased.

Labour Legislation

(i) It has not been found possible to bring into force the Employment Ordinance, which was enacted in 1955. There were in the original

enactment several anomalies which have been corrected by an Amending Ordinance, the Employment (Amendment) Ordinance, 1956, which was passed by the Legislative Council in November.

The principal changes which were introduced by the Original and Amending Ordinance are as follows:

(*a*) Changes relating to advances of wages and to deductions from wages.

(*b*) Principals have now been made responsible, under certain conditions, for the payment of wages owed by their contractors to labourers who have worked on work performed for the principal. The liability of the principal is limited to one month's wages and the claim against the principal must be made within one month of the wages becoming due by the contractor.

(*c*) The provisions relating to Maternity Allowances have been simplified, and the allowance will, once the Ordinance is brought into force, be a fixed sum for every day on which the woman abstains from work, including holidays and Sundays subject to a maximum of 30 days prior to and after her confinement. The allowance is payable to all women labourers irrespective of race or residential qualification.

(*d*) Employers are to be required by Regulation to keep proper check rolls and to preserve these records for a definite period of time.

(*e*) Employers are also required to make the records relating to earnings available for inspection by the labourers to whose earnings the records relate.

(*f*) Estates which employ labourers on daily rates for agricultural work will still be required to guarantee to such labourers either 24 days work, or 24 days pay each month.

(*g*) Where the contract of service of a married labourer is terminated the contract of the spouse of such labourer will also be considered to be terminated, but if the spouse wishes to continue working he or she may do so by notifying the employer of the wish to do so.

The Ordinance does not yet apply to persons other than manual labourers (skilled or unskilled), transport workers, and persons who are employed to supervise such labourers; but consideration is being given to extending the provisions to cover other types of workers.

It is hoped that the Ordinance will be brought into force early in 1957.

(ii) A Bill to amend the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance, 1952, was presented to and passed by the Legislative Council in November, 1956.

While the amending Ordinance did not affect any of the main principles of the law, it provides that—

(*a*) the maximum half monthly payments made to a temporarily disabled workman during his disablement should be increased from $50 to $60;

(*b*) a workman between the ages of sixteen and eighteen years who is permanently and totally disabled should receive lump sum compensation at the rate of seventy-two months earnings or $9,600, whichever is the less. Formerly a distinction was made only between minors and adults. An adult, i.e. a workman of sixteen years and over, formerly received a lump sum of forty-eight months earnings or $9,600, whichever was the less; and a minor received, as at present, a lump sum of ninety-six months earnings or $9,600, whichever is the less;

(*c*) the monthly earnings of a workman should be assessed upon his average earnings during the six months preceding the accident in the grade in which he was working at the time of the accident, or if he was not continuously employed in that grade by the employer during the period, upon the average monthly earnings attaching to any employment in that grade. This now enables the workman to benefit fully, as he did not formerly, from any promotion to a higher grade which he may have been given during the six months preceding the accident;

(*d*) tuberculosis and leprosy should be recognised as occupational diseases in addition to the occupational diseases previously scheduled in the Ordinance. There was so great a doubt as to the existence of silicosis in Malaya that though it was intended that this disease should be included, it was withdrawn from the Bill before its presentation to the Legislative Council.

(iii) A Bill to amend the Trade Disputes Ordinance was passed by the Legislative Council also at the November Meeting.

Under the provisions of the amending Ordinance public fire services, public ferry services and petroleum undertakings are now designated

as Public Utility Services by definition in the Trade Disputes Ordinance. Formerly these services had been regularly declared by the High Commissioner in Council to be public services for a period of six months at a time. Passenger transport services are also now included in the definition. The doubt about the interpretation of a "workman" has now been fully resolved by stating in the Ordinance that a Government or Municipal employee is a workman.

(iv) The Wages Council Ordinance was amended by a Bill passed by Legislative Council in November. The most important amendment was to Section 15 of the original Ordinance, which deals with the computation of wages. If a Wages Council lays down a minimum wage, it is clearly essential that an employer should not be able to get round the legislation by paying that minimum wage and then overcharging the worker for benefits provided to him. The amending section corrects an error in the original Ordinance and now prevents such a practice.

No Wage Regulation Orders have yet been made by the High Commissioner in Council under the Wages Councils Ordinance, 1947.

Workmen's Compensation

The Workmen's Compensation Ordinance continued to be administered by officers of the Department throughout the year. This Ordinance incorporates as many of the relevant Conventions and Recommendations of the International Labour Organisation as are applicable to the Federation of Malaya. All accidents are reported to the Department and every accident so reported, no matter how trivial it may appear to be, is investigated in order to ensure that the proper amount of compensation is paid. Labour Officers are empowered by the Ordinance to negotiate and finalise any matter of workmen's compensation in which an agreement is secured between the employer and the workman. Such an Agreement is registered and can thereafter be enforced as if it were a Court Order. Should agreement between the parties prove impossible the claim is referred to the Arbitrator whose award is final.

Included in the definition of "Workman" in the Ordinance are practically all persons earning $400 per month or under.

In all 9,639 workmen's compensation cases were completed during 1956, resulting in approximately $2,295,977 being paid to injured workmen or their dependants. These figures cover all types of accidents. At the end of the year a further 2,605 cases were pending.

Details of the cases handled during the year can be found in the following tables:

NUMBER OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS, MAN-DAYS LOST AND COMPENSATION PAID BY INDUSTRY, 1956 (1)

Industry	No. of Accidents	No. of Man-days Lost	Amount of Compensation Paid $
1. *Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing—*			
Rubber Estates	3,300	80,352	486,388
Coconut Estates	203	3,845	14,024
Oil Palm Estates	529	14,029	59,936
Tea Estates	42	973	5,231
Pineapple Estates	137	2,390	49,808
Toddy Tapping	19	1,051	20,696
Logging	273	11,631	157,298
Other Agricultural and Forest Industries	9	192	3,376
Fishing	19	502	3,354
Total	4,531	124,965	800,111
2. *Mining and Quarrying—*			
Iron Mining	171	2,828	20,224
Tin Dredging	435	8,299	78,679
Tin Mining	453	12,522	116,393
Gold Mining	74	2,031	8,381
Stone Quarrying	142	4,534	69,131
Other Mining	6	221	1,486
Total	1,281	31,435	294,294
3. *Manufacturing and Processing—*			
Food and Drink Manufacture	69	2,582	24,258
Sawmills	593	23,599	226,588
Timber Yards	127	4,888	93,178
Manufacture of Furniture and other Wooden Articles	82	1,962	18,749
Printing and Publishing	15	616	8,967
Processing of Rubber (off estates) and Manufacture of Rubber Goods	172	5,349	25,425
Manufacture of Non-Metallic Mineral Products	78	2,222	20,424
Basic Metal Industries	46	536	2,553
Manufacture of Metal Products	54	1,338	13,076
Manufacture and Repair of Machinery	46	987	4,042
Manufacture and Repair of Transport Equipment	113	2,355	11,959
Other Manufacturing Industries	19	522	8,901
Total	1,414	46,956	458,120

NOTES.—

(1) The number of industrial accidents refers to workmen's compensation cases completed during 1956. It does not represent all accidents which have occurred during this period.

Industry	No. of Accidents	No. of Man-days Lost	Amount of Compensation Paid $
4. *Construction*—			
Building and Civil Engineering (2)	767	25,216	280,008
Electrical Contracting ...	9	301	2,583
Total ...	776	25,517	282,591
5. *Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary Services*—			
Electric, Light and Power ...	43	1,685	22,843
Water Supply	6	115	6,444
Sanitary Services	13	384	1,546
Total ...	62	2,184	30,833
6. *Commerce*—			
Agencies, Import and Export	46	1,626	29,393
Wholesale Trade	35	2,099	21,321
Retail Trade	59	1,939	22,390
Total ...	140	5,664	73,104
7. *Transport, Storage and Communication*—			
Railways	235	4,834	59,204
Omnibus and other Road Passenger Transport	43	1,431	15,744
Road Freight Transport ...	163	6,238	110,759
Water Transport, including Loading and Discharging of Vessels	646	16,050	76,215
Other Transport	20	676	7,362
Storage and Warehousing ...	21	401	9,146
Postal Service and Telecommunications	67	1,573	7,326
Total ...	1,195	31,203	285,756
8. *Services*—			
Government Services (excluding P.W.D. and D.I.D.) ...	162	3,623	49,674
Military Establishments (3) ...	61	2,471	14,651
Community and Business Services	17	770	6,843
Total ...	240	6,864	71,168
Grand Total ...	9,639	274,788	2,295,977

NOTES.—
(2) Includes the Public Works Department and the Drainage and Irrigation Department.
(3) Civilian Labour only.

NUMBER OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS BY INDUSTRY AND CAUSE, 1956

Cause of Accident	Industry																								Total
	Rubber Estates	Coconut Estates	Oil Palm Estates	Tea Estates	Pineapple Estates	Logging	Other Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	Iron Mining	Tin Dredging	Tin Mining	Gold Mining	Other Mining	Quarrying	Sawmills	Timber Yards	Manufacturing	Construction	Public Utilities	Commerce	Railways	Road Transport	Water Transport	Other Transport	Services	
Prime Movers	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	4
Transmission Machinery	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	5	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	17
Lifting Machinery ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	5	—	—	9
Working Machinery ...	39	—	4	3	—	—	—	1	5	4	1	—	—	29	—	55	14	2	—	2	—	1	5	1	166
Railways	4	—	2	1	—	—	—	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	27
Ships	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
Vehicles	192	6	19	—	5	23	7	4	14	14	2	—	—	22	9	26	63	11	30	1	95	2	13	27	585
Explosion, Fire ...	14	—	3	—	—	1	—	1	3	5	3	—	7	4	—	9	6	3	2	4	5	—	—	7	77
Poisonous, Hot or Corosive Substances ...	80	1	6	—	1	2	1	5	3	3	3	—	1	2	—	27	49	4	3	3	1	9	1	10	215
Electricity	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	11
Fall of Persons... ...	1,098	36	114	5	18	28	18	33	91	110	7	—	21	32	11	69	190	13	33	45	19	72	19	42	2,124
Stepping on or Striking against Object ...	455	35	151	18	27	17	1	48	122	91	18	2	17	79	14	146	106	9	21	76	27	171	22	57	1,730
Falling Objects ...	710	49	143	6	16	133	9	52	144	156	36	4	86	353	70	255	248	8	45	73	55	355	42	66	3,114
Falls of Ground ...	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18
Handling without Machinery	5	—	3	—	—	—	1	2	6	2	—	—	2	4	1	9	5	—	1	1	—	5	—	2	48
Hand Tools	534	75	77	7	67	67	11	18	38	51	3	—	7	62	22	89	80	11	3	15	1	20	6	20	1,284
Animals	133	1	6	2	2	2	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	4	—	—	1	—	1	—	5	161
Miscellaneous	26	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	—	1	—	2	2	—	1	47
Total ...	3,300	203	529	42	137	273	47	171	435	453	74	6	142	593	127	694	776	62	140	235	206	646	108	240	9,639

Workers' Accommodation

One of the most important duties of the Department in connection with employment of workers on estates and mines is to ensure that the accommodation provided by employers for their workers is satisfactory. The law does not require an employer to provide accommodation; but where accommodation is provided it must conform, initially, to certain standards. Any employer who wishes to erect accommodation for his workers is required to submit a plan in advance to the Department for approval and the Department lays down certain standards to which such plans must conform. Once accommodation has been erected, the Department has no power to order its demolition or alteration unless the Health Department certifies that the accommodation is a danger to the health of the workers living in it or to other persons. But encouragement is given to employers to improve accommodation, particularly that which was erected before the war. In 1956 approval was given for the erection of 7,950 new units of standard accommodation and approval was given for the conversion of old accommodation which would provide a further 3,602 units. At a conservative estimate, a new unit costs $1,400 and a conversion costs $400. Therefore the cost of erecting the accommodation mentioned above will be about $12½ million.

For some years the Department has been conducting a drive to persuade or compel employers to replace unsatisfactory accommodation which has been in existence for 30 or more years and which consists of barracks with rooms 10′×10′ or 12′×12′ placed back-to-back. It is pleasant to report that a considerable number of these barracks have now been demolished, but less pleasant to report that 13.6 per cent. of the present accommodation on estates is still of this type.

The standards of accommodation required by the Department have been under discussion for some time. Representations and advice have been received from a number of interested organisations and persons, and it is hoped that these views will eventually be amalgamated, and that new standards can be published so that all employers will know where they stand. The new standards will not differ greatly from those which have been insisted upon over the last six or seven years but it is likely that they will be framed in such a way that employers erecting accommodation will have greater freedom of design.

Unemployment

There continues to be no system of measuring the extent of unemployment or under-employment in the Federation. There was however no indication of any large scale increase in unemployment during the year.

The Federal Labour Advisory Board discussed at length during the year the feasibility of introducing a contributory unemployment scheme and recommended to the Minister for Labour that such a scheme should be introduced.

Apprenticeship

An International Labour Office Adviser on apprenticeship was attached to the Department during the whole of 1956.

The Adviser's initial survey of the existing situation confirmed that current training practices were inadequate. Recommendations for the introduction of a systematic apprenticeship scheme on a national basis were subsequently submitted to Government and accepted. These recommendations also received the approval and backing of industry. By the end of the year a Central Apprenticeship Board had been appointed to advise the Minister for Labour on the organisation and development of the Apprenticeship scheme and plans had been completed for the introduction of a pilot scheme to commence on the 1st January, 1957, for selected trades in the engineering and electrical field in the State of Selangor.

Part III

THE MACHINERY DEPARTMENT

The Machinery Department is in the portfolio of the Minister for Labour. It is concerned only with those premises in which is installed power-driven machinery. The premises may not necessarily be factories in the commonly accepted sense of the term e.g. such machinery in mines, estates and quarries comes within the scope of the Department's activities.

The Machinery Ordinance (No. 18 of 1953) applies to all States and Settlements in the Federation, and relates to "the construction, installation, operation and inspection of machinery and the regulation of the control and working thereof so as to ensure the safety, health and welfare of workers thereon". It is obligatory for any machinery in operation to carry a certificate of fitness. As certificates are issued for a period of twelve months, an Inspector must make an annual inspection. If he feels unable to issue a certificate because of certain defects the owner must comply with his requirements in order to receive one and so operate his plant. Inspectors have powers to cancel existing certificates of competency where dangerous defects appear.

Technical Rules embrace subjects such as the construction of steam boilers, unfired pressure vessels, internal combustion engines, electric passenger and goods lifts, cranes and hoisting apparatus, the safety

appliances to be fitted to such machinery and to transmission and driven machinery, the persons to be in charge of machinery and the qualifications they must hold. Many of these Rules were made in 1933 under a previous Enactment and have since been superseded by new ones. The old Lift Rules were replaced in 1955 by the Machinery (Electric Passenger and Goods Lifts) Regulations, 1955 which came into force on January 1st, 1956. They will ensure that in the future only electric lifts conforming to good modern practice are installed. They also enabled the Department to effect certain necessary improvements to various lift installations which had hitherto been the cause of some concern.

On June 12th, 1956, the Machinery (Safety, Health and Welfare) Regulations were approved by the High Commissioner in Council. These cover the technical measures proposed by the International Labour Office during its 36th Session in 1953 at Geneva. Many of the Regulations do not come into force until 1957 and in one case not until 1958. Some of them do not apply to existing installations.

The Regulations are concerned with the following matters:

(a) *Installation of Machinery in unsuitable premises*

Machinery will now not normally be permitted to be installed in shop-houses or living premises.

(b) *Floors, platforms, stair ways, ladders and means of access to machinery*

Factory floors must be kept drained and maintained in a safe condition. Pits and openings in floors must be fenced off. Where any person works at a height greater than 10 feet suitable platforms are to be provided. A ladder is to be available for servicing any overhead transmission machinery. Where persons are employed on machinery installed in a storey above the ground floor a suitable stairway must be provided. Factory installations must be kept clean.

(c) *Work-rooms*

Future work-rooms must be at least 10 feet high. There must be at least 25 square feet of clear floor space per person employed. Adequate ventilation and lighting must be provided. Two exits must be provided from every factory floor and the Inspector may require the provision of fire extinguishing apparatus.

(d) *Protection against fumes, etc.*

Where spray-painting is carried on in any building, the fumes must be extracted. Where a workman has to enter any tank or confined space in which there is a danger of fumes or asphyxiation, arrangements are to be made to remove such fumes or equip the workman with suitable

breathing apparatus. Where any process gives off noxious fumes or dust, suitable means are to be provided to extract such dust or fumes. In certain wet or dangerous processes suitable protective clothing and appliances must be provided.

(e) *Health and Sanitation*

A scale of first aid equipment is prescribed. A supply of drinking water, washing facilities and sanitary conveniences must be available. Provision is made for liaison between Inspectors and the Health Authorities where there is suspicion that any process is unhealthy. Health Officers have the powers of an Inspector for such purposes. The Minister has power to control or prohibit any such process.

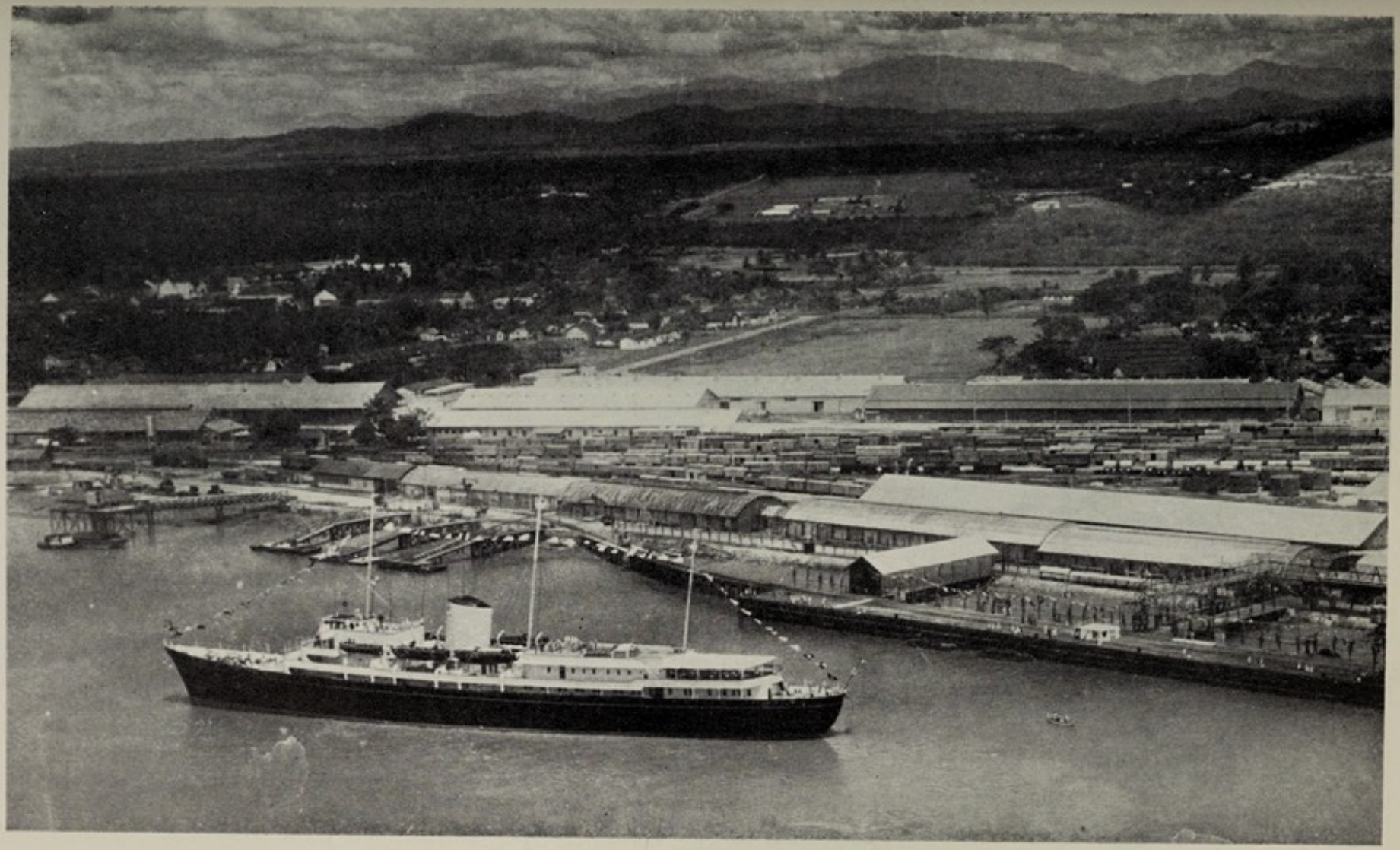
These Regulations thus mark an important stage in the development of industrial legislation in the Federation.

The Machinery Ordinance prescribes that certain categories of machinery shall be thoroughly inspected annually, and as shown in the following table, during 1956, 13,113 such inspections were made. This compares with 12,639 in 1955. Inspectors also carried out 1,828 other inspections and tests. All these entailed 7,899 visits to factories, mines, estates, etc., and Inspectors travelled 86,445 miles by road alone for this purpose.

Annual Inspections		Other inspections and tests	
Steam Boilers	607	Steaming Inspections ...	241
Prime Movers	4,841	Extra Visits	169
Unfired Pressure Vessels	2,130	Surprise Visits	1,272
Installations	5,209	Hydraulic Tests ...	146
Hoisting Machines ...	326		
Totals ...	13,113		1,828

Compared with 12,700 annual inspections and 1,532 "other" inspections in 1955, there is an increase of 5 per cent. in the total number. There was a number of inspections, particularly in Kedah and Selangor, which were not carried out due to shortage of staff. The certificates of fitness of such plant were accordingly extended. Lifts, cranes, excavators and similar apparatus which had hitherto been classified as "installations" were reclassified under their proper designation of "hoisting machines," and appear under this heading for the first time. New draft Regulations relating to inspections and certificates of fitness were finalised by the Attorney-General towards the end of the year and it is anticipated will be submitted to Executive Council in 1957.

The Board of Examiners constituted under Section 4 of the Ordinance (of which all Inspectors are Members, with the Chief Inspector



The Royal Yacht "Britannia" at Port Swettenham



as Chairman) granted a total of 1,024 certificates of competency in respect of steam and internal combustion engine plant and dredges. Of these 27 certificates were in respect of engineers and 25 in respect of dredgemasters. 38 of these 52 certificates were issued after examination, 11 (all engineers) were issued to holders of equivalent certificates or qualifications under the provisions of Rule 26, and the remaining three (all engineers) were duplicate certificates to replace those lost. The Board held 38 written examinations in various centres for the engineer and dredgemaster candidates, the papers being set and marked in Headquarters Office.

In respect of engine-drivers, 893 certificates of competency were issued after oral examination to successful candidates. 51 duplicate certificates were issued to persons who had lost their original certificates or whose certificates had been defaced due to wear and tear. 28 certificates were granted under the provisions of Rule 26 in respect of equivalent certificates. Members of the Board held 133 meetings for engine-drivers in various centres during the year.

By the grant of these certificates the Department exercises some control over the quality of operation of such machinery. This has a beneficial effect both from a safety and an economic aspect. All certificates are valid for the life of the holder. The existing Rules relating to qualifications for examination were enacted 24 years ago, and new Draft Regulations to replace them were in the course of preparation at the end of 1956. This was also the case with new draft Regulations relating to machinery which is required to be under the control of persons holding certificates of competency.

Serious defects were discovered in machinery in 188 cases in which there was a current certificate of fitness. In all cases the certificate was suspended under the provisions of either Section 14 or 15 of the Ordinance, and further operation of the plant prohibited until appropriate repairs had been effected. The number of such cases of serious defects discovered shows a considerable increase over previous years, which increase is to be accounted for by the greater number of surprise visits carried out during 1956, rather than by any increased laxness on the part of machinery owners. The increase in the number of suspensions of certificates has resulted in a reduction in the number of complaints laid before the Courts. As the financial loss incurred by a stoppage in production is usually far greater than the fine imposed by a court, suspension is, in fact, often more efficacious than a prosecution.

Thirty-five charges were brought against 20 persons in respect of breaches of the Ordinance or Regulations, all of them being successful. A total of $4,895 in fines was imposed by the Courts and in all cases

Opposite: A Batik factory in Kelantan]

officers of the Department prosecuted. Ten of the complaints were in respect of unguarded machinery [Rule 30 (i)], and 13 were in respect of operating plant without a certificate of fitness (Section 6).

Six enquiries were held by the Senior Inspector under the provisions of Section 17 (3) which prescribe that where it appears that an accident may have been due to failure to comply with the provisions of the Ordinance or Regulations or that it may have been prevented if proper precautions had been observed, the Senior Inspector shall hold an enquiry into the circumstances thereof. For this purpose the Senior Inspector has the powers of a First Class Magistrate.

Four hundred and twenty-four new compression-ignition oil engines were installed during the year, 280 of them of British make (aggregate of 16,366 H.P.). The remaining 144 of 22,166 H.P. were mainly of U.S.A. or German manufacture. The European estate and dredging industries continued to rely on British engines while the Chinese mining industry favours American and Continental engines. No doubt the terms of sale and after-sales service influence the purchaser in his choice. In respect of design, the higher speed and more portable type of engine is now firmly established in the mining industry.

One hundred and ninety-five new unfired pressure vessels were installed during the year, of which 173 were of British or Malayan make (capacity 21,083 cu.ft.) and 22 were of American or Continental origin (1,381 cu.ft. capacity). Most of the Malayan made vessels were for latex pumping plants. 22 designs of locally made vessels were submitted to Headquarters for approval prior to construction. In many cases the design of the end plates had to be strengthened before approval could be given. Two unfired pressure vessels were condemned because of general deterioration, and in five other cases the allowable maximum working pressure was reduced.

Thirty-two new steam boilers were installed during the year, of which 25 were of British manufacture. The others were all made in the U.S.A. Two events of importance were the commissioning of the last two B. and W. boilers at the C.E.B. Connaught Bridge Thermal Power Station, Klang and the commissioning of the first of two Foster Wheeler boilers at the Georgetown Municipality's new thermal power station. The first "packaged" boiler was installed during the year. This is an American design and fully automatically controlled. New steam boilers are now usually oil-fired, which causes more work for the Department due to the inherent dangers in the use of oil fuel. No steam boilers were condemned but the allowable maximum working pressure was reduced in 11 cases. Steam boiler deterioration is usually due either to bad feed water or bad management or to both these causes. Instances of both came to light during the year.

The existing steam boiler and pressure vessel rules are considerably out of date. New draft Regulations were however nearing completion at the end of the year, and it is anticipated will be submitted for Executive Council approval in 1957.

All accidents which result in the injured person being unable to pursue his normal duties for four days or more and which occur in establishments covered by the provisions of the Ordinance, must be reported to the Department. The more serious or technically important of these cases are formally investigated by an Inspector, mainly with a view to obtaining information which may be of use in formulating new policies and designing new methods to combat machinery hazards.

A total of 379 machinery accidents were reported, 94 of which were formally investigated. Comparative details with 1955 are as follows:

	1955	1956
Total number accidents reported	377 ...	379
Number involving death	14 ...	9
Number involving permanent disability	55 ...	42
Number involving contact with moving machinery	191 ...	168
Number investigated	111 ...	94

While the total number of accidents reported is almost the same as in 1955, there was an encouraging decrease of 12 per cent. in the number which involved contact with moving machinery. Although the number of fatal accidents was lower this is of no real significance because when an accident occurs the seriousness of the injuries and the number of persons involved is often a matter of chance.

Details of the accidents which involved contact with moving machinery are as follows:

Description of Machinery	Fatal	Non-Fatal	Total 1956	Total 1955
Prime movers	—	1	1	4
Transmission machinery	1	9	10	16
Hoisting machines and tackle	1	9	10	19
Rolls—Creping	—	14	14	12
Rolls—Sheeting	—	20	20	7
Rolls—Other	—	11	11	12
Woodworking—Circular saws	1	23	24	25
Woodworking—Band saws	—	8	8	15
Woodworking—Miscellaneous machines	—	14	14	16
Machines—Reciprocating motion ...	—	20	20	23
Machines—Rotary motion	—	27	27	28
Other machines	1	8	9	14
Totals ...	4	164	168	191

The other accidents did not involve contact with moving machinery and the injuries incurred were due to the following causes:

Description	Fatal	Non-Fatal	Total 1956	Total 1955
Explosions and scalds	—	10	10	17
Chemical burns and gassing	—	1	1	6
Persons falling	1	49	50	37
Fall of materials	2	56	58	38
Handling goods	1	54	55	74
Hand tools	—	14	14	16
Miscellaneous	1	22	23	8
Totals ...	5	206	211	196

The above figures are in respect of both occurrences and persons, i.e., in every case only one person was injured.

There was a further decrease in the number of accidents which involved transmission machinery, which is an indication that the standard of construction and maintenance of the normal guards and fences of transmission machinery has improved. It might also indicate an improvement in safe working practices in industry, but there is no evidence of this and it would be unwise to accept it as such.

Similarly, the number of accidents involving hoisting machines was just over half that in 1955. Furthermore, whereas such accidents usually give rise to serious injuries, last year there was only one fatal case.

There were about the same number of creping rolls accidents as in 1955 but more occurred in Chinese remilling factories. Previously almost all such accident reports were from estate factories. Since the platform type of guard was introduced some years ago in estate factories there has been a great reduction in the number and severity of these accidents. Of the three accidents investigated in estate factories, one occurred because no platform guard was fitted; one because the guard fitted was not the correct size; and the third in spite of a proper guard being fitted. This latter is the only case reported where an accident has occurred under such circumstances. It is not obligatory to fit such a guard in Chinese remilling factories, because of the different techniques required to mill the scrap rubber processed there. In order to reduce the hazard inherent in operating the first machine (macerator) however, the Department insists upon the use of a special feeding device, which has improved the safety as well as the productivity of that machine.

There was a large increase in the number of estate sheeting battery accidents reported. In some cases the accident occurred because the tunnel guard on the first set of rolls had been removed for some reason

or other, and not replaced. In several cases the injuries were incurred at sets of rolls subsequent to the first. It is proposed that where practicable all sets of rolls should in future be fitted with the tunnel type of guard.

Two accidents occurred on horizontal two-roll mills employed in rubber goods factories. During the year many of these machines were fitted with the barrier type of guard, although only after a great deal of opposition from the operators. Although far from foolproof they are much better than no guard at all, and it is proposed that all such machines shall be so fitted.

As a result of action taken in 1955, to remove the hazards at conveyor belts there has been a decrease in such accidents.

The position reported last year in respect of circular saws has not changed. There has been a welcome decrease in the number of fatal accidents and those causing serious injuries. While this is doubtless partly due to the increasing tendency to instal bandsaws rather than circular saws, it is thought that the exhortations of Inspectors to owners and operators alike over the years has had some effect. There was only one accident caused by the practice of "packing" the saw while running, which indicates that efforts to stamp out this highly dangerous practice have been successful. In two cases the cause of the accident was the poor construction of the hook which is used on the saw bench power feed mechanism. In spite of several attempts by Inspectors to have an improved and safer design of hook adopted, no progress in this direction has been made.

The number of bandsaw accidents in 1956, has decreased considerably, in spite of the fact that this type of saw is increasing in number. In two fatal cases a log being fed to or removed from the saw bench fell from the supporting trolley and pinned one of the sawyers underneath it. In two other instances the injuries were caused by failure of a part of the bandsaw.

So far as is known, there are no power presses in the Federation which are operated without some form of press guard. While the static fixed guard is the best, as the height of the press dies used varies enormously, many owners prefer to fit an interlocking guard. In this construction, the guard must be closed before the machine can be operated. Although several press accidents occurred, individual circumstances surrounded each case and no improvements which were of general application could be made.

No accidents on mee hoon presses were reported.

Previous reports have referred to efforts to produce a suitable guard for the suction inlet of a vertical gravel pump as used in Chinese mines,

to prevent a recurrence of several fatalities where a person has either been drawn into the pump or drowned by the suction. A design which was successful on one mine was tried out on other properties during 1956, in order that there could be no doubt about its efficiency. Unfortunately these other trials were not so successful, and further trials with a modified guard will be necessary.

Further accidents occurred on hand operated crab winches due to the tendency to overload these machines thus causing the operators to lose control. It is then virtually impossible to escape injury from the revolving crank handles. The Chief Inspector used his powers under Rule 30 (iv) to order that all such handles be replaced by suitable handwheels and it is thought that this modification will reduce the danger of accident.

There were 13 reported serious breakdowns of machinery which were investigated under the provisions of Section 17 of the Ordinance. Four of them were in respect of oil engine crankshaft failures, three cases due to failure of bearing metal causing malalignment and the fourth caused by excessive rotational vibration due to the presence of a critical speed in the operating range.

Another oil engine failure was due to persistent overtightening by drivers and fitters of the con rod bottom end bolts eventually resulting in a wrecked engine. A similar wreckage was due to the omission of split pins from the bottom end bolts after overhaul. This occurred twice at the same sawmill. The most serious breakdowns however were on two 1,800 B.H.P. oil engines in a power station. There was a reoccurrence of 1955 failures whereby several cast iron pistons fractured during operation. At the close of the year the material from one of the fractured pistons was being investigated for metallurgical faults and the engine makers were proposing to send out a representative to investigate.

Two successive extension shafts fractured on an oil engine. On investigation the design and construction of the shaft was found to be faulty in that an abrupt change of section induced "stress-raisers". A new shaft properly designed has proved satisfactory.

A fire at an engine house was thought to have been caused by exhaust sparks setting the attap roof alight during a particularly dry spell of weather. Extensive damage was done, as was also the case when an oil palm factory caught fire. The cause of this outbreak was not discovered.

A boiler stop valve failed due to water hammer, an unusual occurrence in this country. The layout of the drainage system was defective and caused the failure. The Department was asked to investigate the

explosion of a home-made water heater on an estate manager's bungalow. Defective design was the cause of the trouble, in that it allowed the generation of steam inside the drum from which the heater was made. It thus technically became a boiler and went off like the proverbial rocket, fortunately only killing a cat.

The number of factories, estates, workshops, etc., in the Federation which were visited by Inspectors in the course of their duties are as follows. Mines are not included:

Aerated water factories	67
Aluminium products factories	5
Biscuit factories and bakeries	77
Brickworks	42
Brush-making factories	8
Boat-building yards	4
Concrete products works	8
Distilleries	6
Electro-plating shops	13
Engineering and vehicle workshops and smithies	532
Fertilizer factories	4
Food canning factories	3
Mirror and Glass polishing shops	23
Goldsmiths	12
Hat factories	2
Ice and cold storage plants	98
Latex bulking plants	31
Latex knife factories	2
Laundries	7
Match factories	3
Mills—Rice	448
Rice products	106
Coffee	157
Flour	84
Oil	107
Sago	72
Miscellaneous	205
Optical lenses grinding shops	6
Oxygen and acetylene works	2
Palm oil factories	36
Paper mills	5
Plastic goods factories	3
Potteries	7
Printing works	157
Pineapple canning factories	3
Quarries	156
Rubber factories estate	802
Rubber shoes and goods factories	38
Rubber mills	80
Salt grinding works	3
Sawmills	370

Sauce factories	16
Tobacco factories	64
Tanneries	2
Tea estate factories	7
Tin can and drum factories	11
Tyre retreading shops	86
Wire fencing works	3
Woodworking shops	230
Miscellaneous	138
Grand Total ...	4,351

In addition to the above, visits were made to the only bicycle rim factory, carborundum factory, cement works, cloth weaving factory, fibre factory, gutta percha factory, Jelutong factory, leather shoe factory, pewter ware factory, plywood factory, rotan goods factory, soap factory and sugar mill in the Federation.

Part IV

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

GENERAL

The work of maintaining and improving good industrial relations in industry is divided between the Trade Union Adviser's Department and the Labour Department. The Trade Union Adviser's Department is responsible for giving advice and encouragement to trade unions, whether of employers or workers, and is also responsible for encouraging industry to establish its own industrial relations machinery for the settlement of disputes. When, however, the industrial relations machinery breaks down, or when no such machinery exists, the Labour Department has the duty of acting as conciliator between the parties. There is a standing Industrial Court to which disputes can be referred by the Commissioner for Labour provided both parties agree and there is also provision for the setting up of Arbitration Boards and Courts of Inquiry. The general system adopted follows closely that in use in the United Kingdom, and is based on voluntary principles. There is therefore no compulsory arbitration and the only restrictive legislation is the Trades Disputes Ordinance which provides for a 14 day "cooling off period" before strikes can be called in public utility services.

TRADE UNIONISM

1956 was a record year for the growth of Trade Union membership. At the end of the year the paid up membership of registered unions was 232,924 and the membership of unions pending registration was 4,466, giving a total membership of unions registered and pending

registration of 237,390—an increase of 86,910 over the figure at the end of 1955. The peak was reached during the month of September when the total was 238,102—the highest recorded membership figure since the beginning of the trade union movement. It is of interest to note that this figure far exceeded even the very doubtful membership figures once claimed by the Pan Malayan Federation of Trade Unions at the time when Malayan trade unions were to a considerable extent controlled and dominated by the Malayan Communist Party.

Apart from this marked success in considerably increasing its membership figure, there have been signs during the year, of further progress in the efforts of the trade union movement to consolidate its strength through better and more effective organisational methods.

Of the 26 trade unions that were registered during 1956, two were amalgamated unions—the National Union of Railwaymen and the All Malayan Estates Staff Union—each of which was formed by the amalgamation of the various unions in the respective groups previously functioning as separate units. Three other unions—the National Union of Transport Workers, the National Union of Printing Workers and the All Malayan Mining Staff Union—were organised on a national basis covering either all or a specific grade of workers in the respective industries. Among the unions registered during 1956 were also two Federations of employees' unions—the Federation of Malay Teachers' Unions, Federation of Malaya and the Pan-Malayan Federation of Chinese Engineering Employees Unions.

Among the 27 unions that were removed from the Register during the year, three unions catering for Railway employees surrendered their certificates after amalgamating into a national union. The Federation of All Malayan Estates Staff Unions allowed its certificate to be cancelled after all its affiliates had amalgamated and formed a single union catering for all the Estate Staff. The certificates of 11 other unions were cancelled when their membership was transferred to other larger organisations catering for similar trades or occupations.

Of the 241 registered trade unions at the end of 1956, six were employers' organisations with a membership of 750. This membership figure was composed of companies and/or individuals in accordance with the constitution of each organisation. During the year other groups of employers in the printing industry, timber trade, stevedoring business and rubber factories decided to organise themselves into trade unions. There was also some indication of efforts made to form a Pan-Malayan Confederation of Employers, a central body to represent the industrial and commercial employers' interests in the country, but though this matter was known to be under discussion for some considerable time, the year closed without any definite decision being taken.

Malayan Trade Union Council

The Malayan Trade Union Council was formally inaugurated in 1950. It is neither a trade union nor a federation of trade unions; it has no executive powers but acts as an advisory and co-ordinating body for all the registered trade unions in the country. It is consulted by Government on all matters affecting labour and trade union policy and nominates members to the Federal Legislative Council and to all other public bodies in which representation is accorded to labour.

The Sixth Annual Delegates Conference of the Malayan Trade Union Council was held at Kuala Lumpur on the 26th, 27th and 28th October, 1956. The three-day Conference was attended by 109 delegates and 22 observers representing 32 affiliated trade unions.

The Conference was declared open by the Federation Government Minister for Labour. Messages of fraternal greetings and good wishes were received from the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions and several trade union central bodies in other countries including Great Britain, India, Japan, Thailand and Singapore.

The Conference elected the main office bearers and members of the Malayan Trade Union Council Central Committee for 1956-1957. Mr. Tan Chong Bee of the National Union of Teachers was elected President and Mr. K. V. Thaver also of the National Union of Teachers was re-elected General Secretary.

Over 80 resolutions were submitted to the Conference and of these some were discussed at the Conference and adopted while some were remitted to the Malayan Trade Union Council Central Committee for consideration and appropriate action. The Conference recommended that all resolutions specifically affecting Government daily-rated employees should be referred to the National Whitley Council for Government daily-rated employees for necessary action. A number of resolutions submitted to the Conference were rejected.

The proceedings of the Conference on the second day were interrupted to adopt a special resolution on the prevailing emergency position in Singapore at that particular time.

The Conference also approved the Draft Malayan Trade Union Council Constitution subject to certain amendments. The main features of the new Malayan Trade Union Council Constitution are an enlarged general council in the place of the present Central Committee, a revised graduated scale of affiliation fees and a new basis of representation at Annual Delegates Conferences. Under the new Constitution the word "Council" in the name of the Malayan Trade Union Council is changed to "Congress".

The first issue of "Suara Buroh" (Voice of the workers) was published on 1st August, 1956, as the official organ of the Malayan Trade Union

Council and has since continued to be issued regularly every month. The journal is at present cyclostyled and produced only in the English language and issued to member bodies free of charge.

The Malayan Trade Union Council is affiliated to the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, an international trade union organisation which claims a total membership of 54 millions from 117 affiliated organisations in 83 countries and territories throughout the free world. The Malayan Trade Union Council continued to maintain its direct association with the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. During 1956 Malayan trade union representatives attended the following Oversea Conferences:

(i) I.L.O. General Conference—39th Session at Geneva.
(ii) H.R.H. The Duke of Edinburgh's Study Conference at Oxford.
(iii) E.C.A.F.E. Working Party on Economic Development and Planning at Bangkok (on behalf of the I.C.F.T.U.).

Trade Union Education

The Training and Publications Section of the Trade Union Adviser's Department was established in 1953 for the specific purpose of providing organised trade union educational facilities. Apart from carrying out its regular programme of training courses, the section has been advising and encouraging individual unions to plan and undertake their own educational schemes for the benefit of their members. During 1956 there were positive signs that many of the unions were beginning to give due consideration to the acceptance of this advice.

The lead came from the National Union of Plantation Workers which at the early part of the year planned a series of educational meetings for its Estate Committee Secretaries. The main purpose of these meetings was to give the Secretaries—the union's key-men on the estates—an opportunity to acquire a better knowledge and understanding of the structure of the union, particularly at estate level and also of the objects and functions of Estate Joint Committees. The formation of Estate Committees on estates throughout the country has continued to expand throughout the year. These Committees are performing an extremely useful function in dealing with and in most cases resolving problems arising at estate level. Twelve meetings were organised in this series and were held in various centres covering the area of the Union Branches in Kedah, Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan, Malacca and Johore. Officers of the Trade Union Adviser's Department were invited to address these meetings in Malay, Chinese and Tamil.

Encouraged by the success of these educational meetings, the National Union of Plantation Workers decided in July, 1956, to launch

a regular and continued scheme of training for its members and appointed an Educational Director for the union with special responsibility to organise and carry out the union's educational activities.

The newly appointed Educational Director of the National Union of Plantation Workers in conjunction with the Training Section of the Trade Union Adviser's Department planned a series of 2-day Trade Union Training Courses in selected centres. Arrangements were made for 35-40 "students" drawn from a number of estates in the respective areas to participate in these courses. In accordance with the union's agreement with the Malayan Planting Industries Employers Association, the workers selected for the course were granted leave with pay and the union provided transport, lodging and boarding expenses.

The first of these 2-day Training Courses was held in August at Kuala Krai in Malay. Before the end of the year similar courses were organised at four more centres—at Ipoh, Seremban and Malacca in Chinese and at Johore Bahru in Malay.

Other trade unions which invited the Training Section of the Trade Union Adviser's Department to assist in conducting their own training courses or educational meetings during the year were:

(i) The East Coast Mining and Industrial Workers Union.
(ii) Shop and Industrial Workers Union, South Malaya.
(iii) Central Malaya Timber Industry Workers Union.
(iv) Malayan Mining Employees Union.
(v) Johore Clerical Union.

The International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, Asian Trade Union College in Calcutta, established in 1952, held its ninth and tenth 12-week training courses during 1956. Twelve trade unionists from the Federation of Malaya, selected by the Malayan Trade Union Council, attended these two courses.

During the year the Chinese, Tamil and Malay versions of the booklet "Industrial Relations—Principles and Practices" were prepared and published. This booklet which is No. 3 in the "Trade Union Education" series of Departmental publications was first issued in English in December, 1955.

The following is the list of publications prepared and issued by the Trade Union Adviser's Department for the use of the Malayan trade unions:

"Trade Union Education" Series

No. 1 I am a Trade Unionist.
No. 2 Economics for Trade Unionists.
No. 3 Industrial Relations—Principles and Practices.

"Trade Union and Labour Legislation" Series

No. 1 Notes on Trade Union Law.

No. 2 Notes on Wages Councils Ordinance.

Guide

Guide for Keeping Trade Union Membership Register and Accounts.

Requests for the above publications from territories outside Malaya continued to be received by the Trade Union Adviser's Department during the year. Special reference to the "Guide for Keeping Trade Union Membership Register and Accounts" was made at the Labour Administration Conference held at Oxford in July, 1956.

Industrial Relations Machinery

Joint Industrial Councils and other forms of industrial relations machinery established in 1956 with the assistance of the Trade Union Adviser's Department included the following:

Malacca Municipality Joint Council—(for daily-rated employees)

The Memorandum of Agreement between the Malacca Municipal Authorities and the Malacca Municipal Workers Trade Union, establishing the Malacca Municipality Joint Council for the daily-rated employees, was signed on the 3rd February, 1956. The first meeting of this Joint Council was held on the 9th April.

Malacca Municipality Joint Council—(for monthly paid staff)

At a joint meeting between the Malacca Municipal Authorities and the representatives of the Malacca Municipal Services Union held on the 19th March, 1956, agreement was reached on the revised constitution of the above Joint Council which had previously been operating for the monthly paid staff of the Malacca Municipality. The revised draft included a number of new clauses suggested by the Department which had also drafted the original constitution.

Joo Seng Rubber Company Limited Joint Council—Kuala Kangsar

A Memorandum of Agreement establishing a Joint Council for purposes of negotiation and consultation between the Joo Seng Rubber Company at Kuala Kangsar and the National Union of Factory and General Workers representing the industrial workers employed by this Company was signed on the 15th September, 1956.

Penang Hospital Joint Committee—(for junior employees)

Pending the formation of a fully constituted Departmental Whitley Council, the above *ad hoc* joint machinery was established in August, 1956, as a result of agreement between the Chief Medical Officer, Penang,

and the Government Hospital Junior Employees' Union, Penang and Province Wellesley. The first joint meeting under the constitution of the machinery drafted by this Department was held on the 4th September.

During the year the Trade Union Adviser's Department prepared at the request of the parties concerned draft constitutions for the setting up of joint machinery in the following industries and undertakings: Tin Mining Industry, Gold Mining Company at Raub, Petaling Jaya Authority, Rubber Research Institute, Straits Trading Company, Lighter Transport Service at Penang and Public Works Department, Negri Sembilan.

The formal employer-employee machinery established during the past few years, both in the Public Service and industrial and commercial concerns, continued to function successfully. A number of agreements on wage increases and improved conditions for workers were reached and other common problems settled during the year through mutual discussions either under the established joint machinery procedures or at *ad hoc* joint meetings between the employers and trade union representatives.

The principal aim of Government's policy is to foster in the country a system of industrial relations whereby workers and employers will deal with wages and conditions of employment and settle other mutual problems within their particular industry or establishment through joint negotiation and consultation. It has been recognised that the desire of both sides of industry voluntarily to provide for and to operate an effective system of joint machinery for this purpose is a stronger guarantee of industrial peace and of the smooth functioning of employer-employee relations than any action legislators or courts or enforcement officers can ever hope to undertake. Accordingly the main part of the work of the Trade Union Adviser's Department from its inception, apart from rendering all possible encouragement and assistance in the establishment of trade unions both for employers and employees, has also been directed towards this aim of stressing the need for and assisting in the building up of proper industrial relations machinery wherever possible and guiding industry to manage its employer-employee problems through its own joint machinery.

It is gratifying to note that there is now a proper understanding and a better appreciation generally of what the Trade Union Adviser's Department has been endeavouring to achieve in this field over the past years. The High Commissioner in his address to the Budget meeting of the Federal Legislative Council on the 7th November 1956 referring to the relations between employer and employee said, "Looking back over the past year there is ground for satisfaction that in spite of the apparent

increase in industrial disputes, joint voluntary machinery has made such a useful and effective contribution to general stability in industrial relations in the country as a whole".

Towards the close of the year it was decided to establish a National Joint Labour Advisory Council in place of the Federal Labour Advisory Board which has been in operation since 1947. The National Joint Labour Advisory Council which is to include representatives from both sides of the principal industries and services in the Federation of Malaya should bring together a pool of experience which should greatly assist both the employers and workers on matters affecting their mutual relationships and well-being of industry as a whole.

Industries and establishments which it is anticipated will take part in the National Joint Labour Advisory Council include the Rubber, Oil Palm, Tea, Copra and Pineapple Industries, Tin, Iron and Coal Mining, Docks, Railways, Government and Municipalities, Electricity, Lorry and Motor Transport, Petroleum Distributors, Finance and Commerce, Engineering Industry, Logging and Sawmilling and the Armed Services (Civilian Staff).

STRIKES AND DISPUTES

The year has seen more industrial disputes and strikes than in any year since 1947. Whereas in 1955 only 79,931 man-days were lost in 72 strikes (i.e. about 80 man-days per 1,000 workers employed), in 1956 the figure was 562,125 man-days in 213 strikes (i.e. about 560 man-days per 1,000 workers). The number of strikes showed a steady increase month by month until June, and then a steady decrease until October, followed by an increase again in the last two months of the year.

Comparative figures for previous years are:

	No. of Strikes	Men Involved	Man-days Lost
1947 ...	291 ...	69,217 ...	696,036
1948 ...	181 ...	34,037 ...	370,464
1949 ...	29 ...	2,292 ...	5,390
1950 ...	48 ...	4,925 ...	37,067
1951 ...	58 ...	7,454 ...	41,365
1952 ...	98 ...	12,801 ...	44,489
1953 ...	47 ...	7,524 ...	38,957
1954 ...	77 ...	10,011 ...	50,831
1955 ...	72 ...	15,386 ...	79,931
1956 ...	213 ...	48,677 ...	562,125

The background of the industrial unrest in 1956 was the continued moderate prosperity of the major industries of the country, with comparatively full employment; a background which inevitably leads to demands for increased wages. With this went the general spirit of change and political activity which has arisen with the imminence of Independence, and the political and labour activity in Singapore, culminating in the riots which took place in October.

The year began with the complete failure of the strike at the Fung Keong Rubber works. The Court of Inquiry into the dispute found that the Employer had refused to recognise the Union and laid much of the blame for the dispute on his shoulders. However the employer decided to close this factory, and it remained closed throughout the year; and the 1,000 employees had to find work elsewhere. The year also began with a demand for an $8 a day minimum wage sponsored partly by political leaders and partly by trade union leaders, and by the threat of a strike by the daily rated employees of Government for a minimum wage of $4.00 a day. The sponsors of the $8 a day movement slowly realised that this was at the present time an impossible demand, and when eventually the Government daily rated workers accepted a minimum wage of $3.00 a day, the demand for $8 a day gradually disappeared. However the fact that the Government daily rated employees had obtained a 30 per cent. increase in wages encouraged the National Union of Plantation Workers to demand similar increases. Under the system whereby wages rise and fall with the price of rubber, a reduction in wages took place on estates on January 1st and a further reduction on April 1st. There was considerable resistance to this latter reduction, and demands were made by the Union at national level for a new agreement. A number of go-slow strikes took place throughout the country before a new agreement was finally reached, partly as a result of this pressure, whereby all workers, but particularly field workers, received increases in their rates. Unfortunately, however, this did not finally settle the matter, as many employers began to tighten up discipline, to demand extra output to compensate for higher wages and to equate daily rates of pay with 8 hours work. For these reasons, there were a number of small disputes on estates, leading to strikes. These were often not called by the Union, or even by the Union branches, but were spontaneous strikes by the workers. Many of them were, however, settled by the Union acting in the role of conciliator. As the year went on, these disputes declined, and an increase in the price of rubber led to substantial increases in rates during the last Quarter, and this further eased tension. During the year there were 131 strikes on rubber estates involving 28,425 workers and causing a loss of 260,839 working days. Only 19 of these strikes lasted more than one week and 53 of them lasted only one day. (Go-slow strikes are not included in these figures).

In the mining industry the high hopes entertained at the end of 1955 that a satisfactory form of industrial relations machinery would be built up within the industry were not realised during 1956. In February a dispute arose in Selangor when the labour forces from a number of dredges took time off to attend a rally in Kuala Lumpur. This resulted in the employers retaliating by refusing to pay the Supplementary

Allowance which was based on good attendance. In March, however, an agreement was signed between the Malayan Mining Employees Union and the Malayan Mining Employers' Association settling all matters in dispute between them with one exception. This exception was the question whether or not the workers should be given Sunday pay retrospectively back to 1954, and it was agreed that this matter should be referred to the Industrial Court for settlement. But suspicion and mistrust continued. For various reasons there was a delay in the case being placed before the Industrial Court, and meanwhile, a rival Union, The National Union of Mining Workers, had been formed and registered, and this Union had started negotiations with certain individual mines who were at the time in membership with the M.M.E.A. The M.M.E.A. justified the action of their members by pointing out that the workers on these mines had joined the N.U.M.W., and that therefore they had no alternative but to recognise that Union. Matters came to a climax in July, when the M.M.E.U. went back on its agreement that the question of Sunday pay should be decided by the Industrial Court, started to organise Sunday strikes, and even withdrew recognition of the Employer's Association, on the grounds that the Employers' Association had recognised a rival Union. Eventually, however, through the efforts of various conciliators, the position improved and the Industrial Court sat and heard the claim. Although the claim was rejected, relations continued to improve slightly and the non-recognition of the Employers' Association by the Union was withdrawn. But relations at the end of the year were still far from satisfactory.

Two other Unions were very active, and between them were responsible for, or sponsored, at least 39 strikes. The first of these Unions was the National Union of Factory and General Workers in whose 24 strikes 138,534 man-days were lost. This Union, undeterred by the failure of its strike at the Fung Keong Rubber Works, mentioned above, continued its policy of sending in demands to employers and backing those demands by strike threats. This policy was in many cases successful, and improvements in wages and conditions of employment were obtained after negotiations, but in some cases the strike came quickly on the heels of the demands. Some of these strikes were successful, others were not. Little or no attempt was made to build up industrial relations machinery; and as soon as one strike finished, another set of demands was put in elsewhere. The Employers made little effort to combine in the face of this threat and almost always individual employers were content to settle their own disputes without reference to other employers in the same trade.

The second Union was the National Union of Transport Workers which was formed during the year and which almost immediately

began a series of strikes particularly in the Bus Companies. Again the individual companies made no attempt to combine to meet the Union on level terms, and each separate company eventually made its own settlement with the Union.

The year finally ended with two strikes, one in a Pineapple Factory in Johore, and one at the Raub Australian Gold Mine, in Pahang. These two strikes appeared to be likely to last for a considerable time.

In the plantation industry the National Union of Plantation Workers further consolidated its position, and the situation in that industry was beginning to resemble the situation which exists in the better organised industries in Britain. In other industries, including mining industry, there was still much room for progress.

In reviewing the industrial unrest during 1956, it is of interest to note that, out of 213 strikes, only 61 were primarily strikes for wage increases and only in a further 25 were demands for wage increases of importance. In comparison, 67 disputes were primarily over the dismissal of employees and 14 more were partly on account of such dismissal. Very few of these latter disputes were strictly over the question of "victimisation", the great majority being attempts to restrict managerial rights to "hire and fire". It is estimated that 42 strikes were entirely successful and 56 of the strikes were entirely unsuccessful. The Labour Department assisted in the settlement of some 91 of the strikes, including most of the major strikes. The Department also assisted in the settlement of a large number of other disputes which did not develop into strikes.

REGISTRATION OF TRADE UNIONS

General

The year 1956 saw the end of the first ten years of the operation of the Trade Unions Enactment, 1940 since it was extended and enforced throughout the Federation of Malaya by the Trade Unions Ordinance, 1946 on 1st July, 1946.

Whilst the process of establishing National Unions representing a trade, industry or occupation still continues, Unions are still being formed (either at National, Regional or State levels) which cater for workers in multiple trades, industries or occupations.

On 31st December, 1956, there were 241 registered trade unions of which 6 were employers' and 235 employees' unions; this included 6 Federations of Trade Unions. During the year 27 unions were removed from the Register for various causes and 26 new unions were registered during the same period.

The total paid-up membership of all registered Trade Unions as at 31st December, 1956 was 232,924,—86,329 more than on 31st December, 1955. The paid-up membership of employees Unions on 31st December, 1956 was 232,174, which is 86,425 more than on 31st December, 1955. The paid-up membership of employers' Unions on 31st December, 1956 was 750, a decrease of 96 in comparison with the figure on 31st December, 1955.

There were 135 Government employees' unions with a paid-up membership of 67,301 on 31st December, 1956. This was 15,240 more than the figure on 31st December, 1955.

The 100 industrial Unions had a total paid-up membership of 164,873 on 31st December, 1956 which represented an increase of 71,185 over the figure of 31st December, 1955.

Of the 48 trade unions in the register established on a national basis, 34 were government employees' unions and the remaining 14 were industrial Unions.

Out of the 235 employees' unions in the register on 31st December, 1956, 111 were affiliated to the Malayan Trade Union Council. The affiliated Unions had a total membership of 185,195.

Legislation

The Trade Unions Enactment No. 11 of 1940, as amended up to 1955 and further amended by the Trade Unions (Amendment) Ordinance No. 8 of 1956 on 7th April, 1956, constituted the principal legislation governing the registration of Trade Unions.

The amending Ordinance No. 8 of 1956 precluded pupils as defined in the Education Ordinance, 1952 from being members of a Trade Union unless such pupils were *bona fide* employees and were over 18 years of age.

Subsidiary legislation [the Trade Unions (Amendment) Regulations, 1956] was made under the Trade Unions Enactment during the year and came into force on 25th October, 1956. This legislation sought:

(*a*) to limit the inspection of documents in the possession of the Registrar relating to political funds to the subscribers to such funds;

(*b*) to ensure that the disposal and custody of political funds should not be administered by the Committee of Management of the Trade Union, but by those authorised under the rules governing the political fund; and

(*c*) to ensure that no political fund should be created unless rules governing the creation, administration, protection, control and disposal of such fund and governing all matters connected therewith shall have been approved and registered with the Registrar.

By Legal Notification 383 dated 29th November, 1956, the High Commissioner declared the erection of buildings for the purpose of the business of the Union to be an object for which the funds of a Trade Union might be lawfully expended.

Membership

The membership of Employees' Unions on 31st December, 1956, exceeded the figure on 31st December, 1955 by 86,425. An approximate breakdown of Employees' Unions as at 31st December, 1956, by races and sexes is set out below:

	Male	Female	Total	Percentage
Indians	100,202	42,846	143,048	62
Chinese	32,309	4,828	37,137	16
Malays	43,824	5,681	49,505	21
Others	2,276	208	2,484	1
Total ...	178,611	53,563	232,174	100

Membership of Employees' Unions increased by 59.3 per cent. over the 1955 figure.

Finances

The total income for the financial year ending 31st March, 1956, in respect of 228 Employees' Unions was $2,240,976. The following table shows the amount received and spent by the unions on various items in terms of a percentage of this total income.

SOURCES OF INCOME	1954/55 %	1955/56 %
Entrance fees	3.3	5.8
Subscriptions	79.8	77.4
Levies	—	0.5
Sales of Rules, etc. ...	3.1	0.3
Donations	1.4	2.0
Other Income	12.4	14.0

ITEMS OF EXPENDITURE	1954/55 %	1955/56 %
Establishment expenditure	11.1	13.9
Salaries, Allowances and Wages	35.9	28.1
Rents, Rates and Taxes ...	5.9	4.6
Stationery, Printing and Postages	8.9	7.7
Compensation in Trade Disputes	0.6	0.6
Benevolent, Educational, Social and Religious activities	11.9	10.0
Affiliation Fees to Federation of Trade Unions	1.8	1.9
Other Expenses	17.3	17.0
Excess of Income over Expenditure	6.6	16.2

The table below shows the Annual Contributions per Employee member towards the various heads of income and how these sums were expended during the financial year ended 31st March, 1956. The total paid-up membership on 31st March, 1956, was 208,642.

INCOME	1954/55	1955/56	EXPENDITURE	1954/55	1955/56
Entrance fees	0.41	0.62	Establishment Expenses	1.38	1.49
Subscriptions	9.93	8.31	Salaries, Allowances and Wages	4.47	3.02
Levies	—	0.05	Rents, Rates and Taxes ...	0.74	0.50
Sales of Rules, etc. ...	0.39	0.04	Stationery, Printing and Postages	1.10	0.82
Donations	0.17	0.22	Compensation in Trade Disputes	0.07	0.06
Other Income	1.55	1.51	Benevolent, Educational, Social and Religious activities	1.48	0.41
			Affiliation Fees to Federations of Trade Unions	0.23	0.20
			Other Expenditure ...	2.16	1.82
			Savings	0.82	2.43
	12.45	10.75		12.45	10.75

An extract from the Annual Returns as at 31st March, 1956, showing the total number of all unions with membership grouped under occupation, trade or industry is set out below:

EMPLOYEES UNIONS

Civil Servants Unions

Occupation, Trade or Industry	No. of Unions	Paid-up Membership
Clerical Workers	11 ...	2,144
Education (i) Administrative	1* ...	—
(ii) English School Teachers ...	3 ...	238
(iii) Indian School Teachers... ...	8 ...	472
(iv) Malay School Teachers	10 ...	8,258
(v) Chinese School Teachers ...	1 ...	66
Electrical	2 ...	2,267
General Labour	16 ...	13,204
Harbour or Port Employees	3 ...	1,400
Information and Broadcasting	2 ...	227
Junior Staffs	5 ...	194
Medical	25 ...	5,571
Miscellaneous	18 ...	1,823
Municipal...	9 ...	7,908
Postal and Telecommunications	6 ...	3,665
P.W.D.	4 ...	5,801
Railways	6 ...	2,434
Technicians	3 ...	1,490
	133 ...	57,162

* Cancelled on 1st May, 1956.

Industrial Unions

Occupation, Trade or Industry	No. of Unions	Paid-up Membership
Building Employees	3	1,162
Clerical Workers	5	4,279
Factory Workers	3	329
Gold and Silver Smiths	3	1,638
Harbour or Port Employees	5	2,513
Mechanics	8	3,315
Medical	2	97
Mining (i) Coal Mining	2	404
(ii) Tin Mining	9	11,011
Miscellaneous	19	7,981
Rubber Estate Employees	5	111,094
Rubber Estate Staffs	11	2,033
Teachers (i) Chinese Schools	2	592
Timber and Firewood	4	849
Tobacco Employees	5	238
Transport (i) Road Transport	5	3,494
(ii) Water Transport	4	451
	95	151,480

EMPLOYER'S UNIONS

Trade or Industry	No. of Unions	Paid-up Membership
*Miners	1	170
*Planters	1	448
*General	1	64
*Bus Owners	1	17
*Lighter Owners	1	34
Cattle Owners	—	—
*Bakery Owners	1	5
	7	738

* Mixed membership by companies and individuals.

Chapter IV

FINANCE AND TAXATION

Part I

PUBLIC FINANCE

The budgetary system of the Federation of Malaya follows the arrangements laid down in the Federation of Malaya Agreement. By amendment to the Agreement States and Settlements were given, with effect from 1st January, 1956, a measure of financial autonomy in that they were permitted to retain any surplus of revenue instead of this reverting to the Federal Government at the end of the financial year as formerly. From 1st January, 1956 the Federal Government instead of granting an amount to cover the Budget deficits, gave specific grants to meet expenditure by the Education and Medical Departments and for Drainage and Irrigation Capital Works; in addition State and Settlement Governments are given a capitation grant in respect of each adult (an adult being defined as a person who has attained the age of 20 years) and a share in the Customs duty on petrol. Certain States are also given a special development grant and in the event of any State not being able to pay its way, a special transitional grant may be made.

FEDERAL FINANCES

The Treasury accounts for 1956 have not yet been completed and therefore figures for 1956 are provisional throughout this report. A comparative table of Federal revenue is as follows:

FEDERAL REVENUE

Heads of Revenue	1954 Actual	1955 Actual	1956 Provisional
	$	$	$
CLASS I—			
1. Customs	318,133,445	486,300,204	487,528,636
2. Excise	5,978,945	7,084,669	7,215,710
3. Licences	28,035,304	30,267,892	34,313,914
4. Inland Revenue	140,127,962	122,412,752	147,265,107
5. Business Registration	5,007,780	5,027,172	5,070,895
CLASS II—			
6. Fees of Court or Office, Payments for Specific Services and Reimbursements-in-aid	14,950,756	20,636,469	23,925,101
CLASS III—			
7. Posts	10,664,610	12,025,161	13,048,480
8. Telecommunications	19,515,339	22,538,713	26,105,049
CLASS IV—			
9. Rents on Government Property ...	323,423	420,337	455,650
10. Interest	11,653,248	14,244,711	20,598,773

Heads of Revenue	1954 Actual	1955 Actual	1956 Provisional
	$	$	$
CLASS V—			
11. Miscellaneous	62,842,944	70,762,544	11,449,995
CLASS VI—			
12. Colonial Development and Welfare Fund	4,938,508	5,531,702	7,121,580
	622,172,264	797,252,326	784,098,890

More detailed comments on heads of revenue under Class I of the above table are made in Part II of this Chapter. The provisional total revenue for the year 1956 of $784.1 million exceeds the estimate by $39.9 million. This is largely due to increased receipts from Customs import duties which totalled $276,977,777 against an estimate of $235,847,000 an increase of $41,130,777. The total revenue includes contributions by Her Majesty's Government of $3.3 million towards the cost of initial equipment and camps for new units of the Federation Military Forces and $7.1 million for Colonial Development and Welfare Schemes [as against a total of $67,252,266.90 contributed in 1956 towards War Damage Fund Loans ($59.7 million), Federation Military Forces ($1.9 million), and C.D. and W. Schemes ($5.5 million)].

Comparative figures for 1954, 1955 and 1956 showing Federal expenditure met from Federal revenue and general revenue balances are given in the table below; with Departments grouped in portfolios as on the 31st December, 1956. State and Settlement expenditure on such services as Agriculture, Drainage and Irrigation, Education, Forestry, Game, Medical and Health, Public Works and Veterinary, is not included in this table.

FEDERAL EXPENDITURE BY PORTFOLIOS

Portfolio (subjects being grouped as at 31st December, 1956)	1954 Actual	1955 Actual	1956 Provisional
	$	$	$
High Commissioner	371,649	286,961	382,230
Agriculture	5,389,038	5,440,021	8,107,419
Chief Secretary	12,269,197	19,280,993	23,005,657
Defence and Internal Security	88,631,307	89,378,139	200,291,318
Education*	10,815,342	13,906,425	20,544,632
Treasury...	159,972,965	181,345,512	128,218,300
Health and Social Welfare* ...	17,662,665	18,526,854	19,431,915
Home Affairs	16,315,809	14,125,568	13,661,147
Labour	2,112,266	2,218,022	2,323,435
Legal Secretary	5,269,320	5,362,691	5,627,366
Local Government	278,202	355,581	5,303,503
Natural Resources	10,321,520	10,977,291	16,847,439
Posts and Telecommunications	28,268,771	25,887,723	28,276,317

* A sum of $5,442,450 was spent from the Education Development Fund in 1956. The State and Settlement Governments spent $36,690,284 on Health and $83,344,193 on Education in all during 1956.

Portfolio (subjects being grouped as at 31st December, 1956)	1954 Actual $	1955 Actual $		1956 Provisional $
Transport	6,662,122	6,498,562		7,223,520
Works	47,354,479	48,639,389		54,200,580
Emergency	146,572,203	122,236,784	(a)	— *
Total ...	558,266,855	564,466,516		533,444,778
Total allocations to States and Settlements to augment their revenues	155,750,998	147,967,672	(b)	195,252,383†
Total expenditure met from Federal revenue and general revenue balance	714,017,853	712,434,188		728,697,161

*(a) Emergency expenditure in 1956, is provided under the respective portfolios instead of under a separate Head of Expenditure as in previous years.

†(b) In preparing this statement the Federal Allocations and Grants to States and Settlements for 1956, have been taken from the portfolio estimates and shewn separately for purpose of comparison with previous years. The amount is made up as follows:

Allocations in respect of—	$
State/Settlement Services	43,194,397
Revotes of 1955, Non-Recurrent Expenditure ...	14,973,648
Grants in respect of—	
Initial Reserves	4,981,288
Educational Services...	86,426,670
Medical and Health Services	42,881,434
Drainage and Irrigation Non-Recurrent Services	2,754,946
Total ...	195,252,383

The total provisional Federal revenue of $784.1 million exceeds the total provisional expenditure of $728.7 million by $55.4 million. The actual surplus for the year, after the completion of the 1956 accounts, will be transferred to the General Revenue Balance.

PUBLIC DEBT

(I) The Loan (State of Brunei) Ordinance No. 27/55 authorised the raising of a loan by this Government of $40,000,000. The loan was raised in London in March, 1956 and bears, up till 31st March, 1966 interest at 3 per cent. per annum. The loan is repayable by the Federation of Malaya Government on giving three months notice on or after 31st March, 1971 but it must be redeemed by 31st March, 1976. Interest for the term subsequent to 31st March, 1966 is to be the subject of negotiation between the two Governments at a later date.

(II) The $12,500,000 Malayan Union 2½ per cent. Loan 1954/56 raised under the M.U. Loan Ordinance 10/46 was redeemed on 16th July, 1956 at par.

The Public Debt of the Federation of Malaya is as follows:

Issue	Date of Final Maturity	Interest payable on	Outstanding
External—			
(1) 3 per cent. 1935 ...	1970	June and December 15 ...	£ 4,000,000
3 per cent. 1954 ...	1970	June and December 15 ...	2,900,000
(2) 3 per cent. 1949 ...	1976	May and November 15 ...	8,050,000
3 per cent. 1954 ...	1976	May and November 15 ...	1,895,000
(3) 3 per cent. 1956 ...	1976	March 31 and September 30	4,666,667
			£ 21,511,667
			=$184,385,715
Internal—			
(4) 4½ per cent. 1931 ...	1959	January and July 1 ...	$ 16,000,000
(5) 3 per cent. 1936 ...	1966	June and December 15 ...	15,000,000
(6) 3 per cent. 1940 ...	1959	April and October 1 ...	20,000,000
(7) 3 per cent. 1941 ...	1960	January and July 15 ...	10,000,000
(8) 3 per cent. 1946 ...	1966	January and July 15 ...	54,000,000
(9) 3¾ per cent. 1951 ...	1971	May 31 and November 30...	24,825,200
(10) 5 per cent. 1951 ...	1972	June and December 15 ...	7,500,000
(11) 5 per cent. 1952 ...	1972	April 30 and October 31 ...	50,000,000
(12) 5 per cent. 1953 ...	1972	June and December 15 ...	10,000,000
(13) 4¾ per cent. 1953 ...	1973	January and July 6 ...	40,000,000
(14) 4¾ per cent. 1954 ...	1974	January and July 31 ...	60,000,000
(15) 4 per cent. 1955 ...	1975	March and September 1 ...	41,250,000
(16) Premium Bonds ...	1961	March and September 1 ...	1,165,880
			$349,741,080
		Grand Total ...	$534,126,795

The accumulated Sinking Funds in respect of the above loans on 31st December, 1956 amounted to $120,723,000.

Other liabilities not included in the loans given above are:

Loan from the Government of Singapore, interest free for ten years	$ 30,000,000
Interest free loan from Her Majesty's Government to the War Damage Fund amounted to $138,857,142.86 which was reduced to $133,171,428.57 by refunding to Her Majesty's Government the unexpended balance of $5,685,714.29. The repayment of the balance of $133,171,428.57 commenced in 1956, by payment of (F.M. $4,958,569 and Singapore $1,700,000) $6,658,569. Balance outstanding on 31st December, 1956 was ... (This has to be apportioned between the Governments of the Federation and Singapore in ratios which have not yet been determined).	$126,512,860
Federation of Malaya's share of the Straits Settlements funded debt—34 per cent. of $35,000,000 (in respect of which the Federation of Malaya's share of the accumulated Sinking Fund on 31st December, 1956, was approximately $9,981,140)	$ 11,900,000

Local Treasury Bills unexpired on 31st December, 1956 of 3 to 6 months tenure amounted to $87,500,000; the issue of these Treasury Bills is authorised by Treasury Bills (Local) Ordinance, 1946. The Treasury Deposit Receipts Ordinance, 1952 authorises the Minister of Finance to accept Treasury Deposits up to a maximum of $200,000,000 for periods of 3, 4 or 5 years at rates prescribed by the High Commissioner in Council. The Treasury Deposits accepted up to 31st December, 1956 amounted to $144,400,000.

Development Expenditure on Loan Account—

While Federal expenditure shown in the table earlier in this Chapter includes considerable non-recurrent expenditure on Public Works and Colonial Development and Welfare Schemes, non-recurrent expenditure on major development or rehabilitation schemes of an economic nature charged separately to a loan account was specifically excluded. A comparative table showing such expenditure on loan account by departments or independent authorities for the three years 1954, 1955 and 1956 is set out below.

Department or Authority	1954 Actual	1955 Actual	1956 Provisional
	$	$	$
Drainage and Irrigation	5,241,788	4,336,186	4,957,761
Central Electricity Board	6,000,000	—	14,000,000
Malayan Railway	10,077,022	4,091,053	11,000,000
Public Works	16,411,281	19,208,085	26,906,901
Telecommunications...	8,188,302	8,844,162	5,701,880
Housing	10,449,364	7,841,740	8,500,000
Rural and Industrial Development Authority	1,600,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Municipalities	6,100,000	4,700,000	20,800,000
New Town Development	3,045,923	738,644	—
Survey	804,172	968,976	1,086,036
Marine	249,952	12,419	—
Forest	418,193	214,914	342,583
Veterinary	27,930	39,041	57,397
Treasury	—	—	12,348,007
Agriculture	—	—	97,231
Education	—	—	152,371
Home Affairs	—	—	172,543
Information	—	—	134,378
Natural Resources and Local Government	—	—	1,005,977
Geological Survey	—	—	75,000
Postal Services	—	—	2,166
Total Loan Expenditure ...	68,613,927	51,995,220	108,340,231

FEDERAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

The statement on pages 104 and 105 shows the actual assets and liabilities of the Federation of Malaya on the 31st December, 1955, and the provisional assets and liabilities on the 31st December, 1956.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE ACTUAL ASSETS AND AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1955 AND THE PROVISIONAL

Liabilities	Actual 31st December, 1955		Provisional 31st December, 1956	
	$	$	$	$
Loans:				
Unexpended Balances—				
Malayan Union, 1946	222,632		222,632	
Federation of Malaya, 1949 ...	3,616,136		2,481,911	
Federation of Malaya, 1951 ...	26,889,070		12,325,170	
Federation of Malaya, 1953 ...	15,691,416		—	
Federation of Malaya (Brunei), 1955	—		19,510,304	
		46,419,254		34,540,017
Special Development Reserve:				
Premium Bonds		1,153,550	...	1,165,880
Treasury Deposits		99,300,000	...	144,295,000
Treasury Bills		10,185,374	...	85,403,523
Due to other Governments		44,479	...	521,793
Sundry Funds:				
Rubber Industry Replanting Fund ...	4,787,454		1,960,280	
Rubber Industry Anti-Inflationary Cess	48,291,177		52,099,566	
State/Settlement Treasurers ...	1,589,312		—	
Others	3,276,230		4,844,925	
		57,944,173		58,904,771
Deposits:				
Custodian of Enemy Property ...	4,973,799		3,031,601	
Education Development Fund Board	3,000,000		—	
State/Settlement Treasurers ...	20,480,590		—	
Others	15,561,616		12,596,286	
		44,016,005		15,627,887
Sundry Accounts:				
State/Settlement Treasurers ...	150,415		—	
Inter Treasury	...		8,586,811	
Miscellaneous	4,046,770		3,843,444	
		4,197,185		12,430,255
Reserve Fund:				
Recoverable Advances from Loan Funds	...	87,655,327	...	144,660,753
General Revenue Surplus:				
As at 31st December, 1955	...	441,130,105	441,130,105	
Add Provisional Surplus for year 1956	...	...	54,500,000	
				495,630,105
		792,045,452		993,179,984

LIABILITIES OF THE FEDERATION OF MALAYA ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1956

Assets	Actual 31st December, 1955		Provisional 31st December, 1956	
	$	$	$	$
Cash:				
In Treasuries and Banks	72,208,927		98,939,590	
(Federal State/Settlement Treasurers)	16,040,933		—	
Imprests	740,654		482,634	
In Transit	741,546		4,734,322	
In Agencies	46,995		18,263	
Fixed Deposits—Security	657,174		—	
Joint Consolidated Fund	71,614,285	162,050,514	76,337,142	180,511,951
Investments:				
General Revenue Surplus (excluding Central Electricity Board) ...	310,190,030		350,359,833	
General Revenue Surplus—Central Electricity Board	38,319,000		38,319,000	
Specific Funds and Miscellaneous ...	43,506,654	392,015,684	49,655,650	438,334,483
Recoverable Advances from Loan Funds	...	89,956,204	...	148,916,356
Advances:				
Due by other Governments	734,743		3,766,645	
Food Supplies	12,422,250		16,569,659	
Loan Works	71,693,773		134,097,150	
State/Settlement Treasurers ...	7,464,995		—	
Unallocated Stores	25,967,698		28,001,545	
Others	15,269,222	133,552,681	30,688,106	213,123,105
Loans:				
Rehabilitation Loans—Tin Mines	2,445,299		1,356,253	
Loans to Municipalities	7,348,868		7,315,842	
State/Settlement Treasurers ...	794,426		—	
Others	3,881,776	14,470,369	3,621,994	12,294,089
		792,045,452		993,179,984

STATE AND SETTLEMENT FINANCES

The sources of revenue of the Governments of the Malay States and of the Settlements are set out in the Federation of Malaya Agreement, 1948. These sources are as follows:

1. Toddy Shops.
2. Lands, Mines and Forests.
3. Licences: other than those connected with mechanically propelled vehicles, electrical installations and registration of businesses.
4. Entertainments Duty.
5. Fees in Courts, other than the Supreme Court, District or Sessions Courts, and Courts of First Class Magistrates.
6. Fees and Receipts in respect of specific services rendered by departments of State or Settlement Governments for which charges are made.
7. Town Boards, Town Councils, Rural Boards, Local Councils and similar local authorities other than—
   (*a*) Municipalities established under any Municipal Ordinance; and
   (*b*) those Town Boards, Town Councils, Rural Boards, Local Councils and similar local authorities upon which there shall be conferred power under any written law to retain their revenues and control the spending thereof.
8. Receipts in respect of Water Supplies including Water Rates.
9. Rents on State and Settlement property.
10. Interest on State and Settlement Balances.
11. Receipts from Land Sales and Sales of State and Settlement Property.
12. Fines and Forfeitures in Courts other than the Supreme Court, District or Sessions Courts, and Courts of First Class Magistrates.
13. Share in the Malaya and British Borneo Currency Surplus Fund.
14. Receipts in respect of any Education Rate imposed under any written law, to the extent to which such rate, if expressed as a percentage of the value of any property as calculated in accordance with the provisions of such written law, exceeds a rate of two per centum per annum.

The heads of expenditure which are the responsibility of State and Settlement Governments are as follows:

1. Agriculture (excluding Headquarters, Federal Institutions and Research).
2. British Advisers and Resident Commissioners.
2A. Chinese Affairs (excluding Headquarters).
3. Civil Service (State and Settlement Posts).
4. Clerical Service (State and Settlement Posts).
5. District and Land Offices and Registrars of Titles.
6. Drainage and Irrigation (Staff and Works in States or Settlements).
7. Education (excluding Headquarters and Federal Institutions). (This is the subject of a special grant).
8. Forests (excluding Headquarters and Research).
9. Game (excluding Headquarters and National Park).
10. Government Gardens and Plantations.
11. Judicial (Subordinate Courts other than Supreme Court, District or Sessions Courts, and Courts of First Class Magistrates).
12. (Deleted).
13. Medical and Health (excluding Headquarters, Research, Federal Institutions, Federal Public Health, Quarantine). (This is the subject of a special grant).
14. Mentri Besar and State Secretariats; Settlement Secretariats.
15. Mines (State and Settlement Services).
16. Miscellaneous (States and Settlements).
17. Political Pensions and Compassionate Allowances.
18. Public Works (excluding Headquarters, Federal Institutions and Federal Works).
19. Purchase of Land for State or Settlement purposes.
20. Religious Affairs and Courts.
21. Rulers and Chiefs.
21A. Social Welfare (Excluding Headquarters).
22. State and Settlement Treasuries.
23. Town Boards.
24. Veterinary (excluding Headquarters, Federal Institutions and Research).
25. Any other Department, staff, institution, research or work of a State or Settlement.

The provisional revenue and expenditure of States and Settlements for the year 1956 are as follows:

States/Settlements	State/ Settlement Revenue 1956 $ million	Total Receipts from Federal Allocations and Grants $ million	Total Revenue $ million	State/ Settlement Expenditure 1956 $ million
Johore	36.70	19.65	56.35	40.85
Kedah	8.46	15.02	23.48	23.14
Kelantan	3.65	11.33	14.98	14.69
Malacca	3.23	8.52	11.75	11.75
Negri Sembilan ...	7.53	13.36	20.89	20.89
Pahang	7.04	11.59	18.63	18.17
Penang	7.43	18.03	25.46	23.08
Perak	27.15	35.61	62.76	58.68
Perlis	.67	2.72	3.39	3.39
Selangor	15.05	30.08	45.13	43.52
Trengganu	6.38	6.32	12.69	9.98
	123.29	172.23	295.51	268.14

MUNICIPAL FINANCES

There are three Municipalities with financial independence. Their comparative tables of revenue and expenditure are shown below:

		1954 Actual $ million	1955 Actual $ million	1956 Provisional $ million
Kuala Lumpur Municipality	Revenue	7.2	8.1	7.8
	Expenditure charge against revenue ...	6.9	7.7	8.2
Malacca	Revenue	2.6	2.9	3.0
	Expenditure charge against revenue ...	2.1	2.8	2.6
Penang	Revenue	16.2	16.7	18.3
	Expenditure charge against revenue ...	15.4	15.9	19.7

Part II

FEDERAL DUTIES AND TAXES

CUSTOMS

Import Duties

The tariff was extensively modified and enlarged on 7th November, 1956, but it is too early yet to assess the likely increase resulting from these changes.

Comparative figures for the main items for the years 1955 and 1956 are as follows:

	1955 $ million	1956 $ million
Tobacco, cigarettes and cigars	99.83	104.45
Petroleum	39.72	45.99
Malt Liquors	22.92	26.07
Spirits	18.76	18.67

	1955 $ million	1956 $ million
Textiles and apparel	15.93 ...	17.67
Sugar	14.15 ...	16.17
Paper	2.69 ...	2.90
Customs duties assessed on postal parcels ...	2.24 ...	2.89
Musical instruments and wireless sets ...	1.73 ...	2.60
Fresh and Dried Fruits	2.26 ...	2.49
Matches	2.31 ...	2.26
Medical preparations	1.62 ...	1.96
Chocolates, Sweets and Confectionary ...	1.75 ...	1.88
Cycle tyres and accessories	1.43 ...	1.72
Sewing machines	1.24 ...	1.35
Pigments, paints and varnishes	1.19 ...	1.33
Cosmetics and perfumes	1.14 ...	1.20
Motor tyres and tubes	1.22 ...	1.12
Wines	1.13 ...	1.10
All other items	17.64 ...	22.24
	250.90 ...	276.06

Export Duties

The lower level of the price of rubber during 1956 led to an overall decrease in revenue of $25.02 million as compared to the total collected in 1955. Comparative figures for 1955 and 1956 are as follows:

	1955 $ million	1956 $ million
Rubber	174.06 ...	143.97
Tin-and tin-in-ore	55.79 ...	60.25
Other items	5.55 ...	6.16
	235.40 ...	210.38

EXCISE

An excise duty on locally grown tobacco was introduced in November, 1956. Duty becomes payable on leaf delivered by dealers to manufacturers at the rate of 50 cents per pound. Almost all manufacturers held very considerable stocks on the introduction of this duty and in consequence collections in 1956 were insignificant.

The excise revenue collected during 1956 was $7.11 million, an increase of $130 million on the 1955 figure.

INLAND REVENUE

Income Tax

The Income Tax Ordinance was amended during 1956. The amendments concerned Sections 2, 31 and 40 of the principal Ordinance, and came into effect on 1st January, 1956. The principal Ordinance was also amended to include two new Sections—14A and 18A. The

rate of tax chargeable on the income of companies remained at 30 per cent. There were no changes in the rate of tax applicable to persons other than companies which remained as follows:

For every dollar of the first		$	500	of chargeable income		3	per cent.
,,	,,	next	500	,,	,,	4	,,
,,	,,	,,	500	,,	,,	5	,,
,,	,,	,,	500	,,	,,	6	,,
,,	,,	,,	1,000	,,	,,	7	,,
,,	,,	,,	2,000	,,	,,	8	,,
,,	,,	,,	2,000	,,	,,	10	,,
,,	,,	,,	3,000	,,	,,	12	,,
,,	,,	,,	5,000	,,	,,	15	,,
,,	,,	,,	35,000	,,	,,	20	,,
,,	exceeding		50,000	,,	,,	30	,,

NOTE—The rates of tax applicable to persons other than companies have been varied with effect from 1st January 1957.

In the case of individuals resident in the Federation, $3,000 is deductible from assessable income if the individual is unmarried. A further allowance of $2,000 is made to a married man. Allowances are also made in respect of children up to nine in number, for life assurance premiums paid, and for obligatory or contractual contributions to approved pension or provident funds. A Double Taxation Relief Arrangement with the United Kingdom is in operation.

There were 70,086 return forms issued for the year of assessment 1956, an increase of 4,641 over the number issued in 1955. The number of assessments issued during 1956 was 45,870, an increase of 3,763 over the previous year. The gross tax assessed in 1956 was $134.3 million compared with $106.4 million in 1955. Net collections of Income Tax during 1956 were $138.5 million, an increase of approximately $31 million over the year 1955.

There are ten branch offices in the Federation.

Close co-operation with the Singapore Income Tax Department continued and that Department assessed and collected approximately $11.7 million during the year on behalf of the Federation Government.

Estate Duty

There were no amendments to the Estate Duty Enactment during 1956. The rates of Estate Duty are on a graduated scale commencing at one per cent. where the principal value of the estate exceeds $1,000 and ending at 40 per cent. where the principal value exceeds $5,000,000.

A total of 3,891 estates were finalised during 1956 as compared with 3,817 during 1955. The Estate Duty collected in 1956 was approximately $3.6 million as compared with approximately $3.1 million during 1955.

There are Estate Duty Offices in Kuala Lumpur and Penang.

Stamp Duty

Stamp duty is charged on a wide range of documents. The duty collected in 1956 amounted to $3.87 million approximately.

Betting and Sweepstakes

Under the provisions of the Betting and Sweepstakes Ordinance a tax of 10 per cent. is payable on all bets placed on a totalisator and of 20 per cent. in respect of sweepstakes promoted by racing clubs. The tax collected during 1956 was $3.58 million approximately.

Business Registration and Licensing

The Registration and Licensing of Businesses Ordinance 1953 continued in force during 1956. The scale of fees payable by businesses operating in the Federation remained the same as in previous years.

The number of business licensed as at 31st December, 1956 was 88,603 as compared with 85,297 as at 31st December, 1955. The net revenue collected during 1956 was $5,120,415 compared with $5,027,172 during 1955.

New businesses licensed during 1956 totalled 8,142 whilst 4,170 businesses ceased trading during the year. The following table shows the number of businesses carried on by the different communities:

	As at 31-12-55 $		Per-centage	As at 31-12-56 $		Per-centage
CHINESE—						
Sole-Proprietorship	53,519			55,332		
Partnership	8,466			8,778		
		61,985	72.67		64,110	72.36
INDIAN—						
Sole-Proprietorship	11,234			11,885		
Partnership	1,563			1,566		
		12,797	15.00		13,451	15.18
MALAY—						
Sole-Proprietorship	7,843			8,337		
Partnership	195			198		
		8,038	09.42		8,535	09.63
EUROPEAN AND OTHER RACES—						
Sole-Proprietorship	257			261		
Partnership	89			82		
		346	00.41		343	00.39
LIMITED COMPANIES		2,131	02.50	2,164	2,164	02.44
Total ...		85,297	100		88,603	100

The Registration and Licensing of Businesses Ordinance 1953, was repealed with effect from 1st January, 1957 by the Registration of Businesses Ordinance 1956. From that date, businesses are required to be registered, but no annual licence fee is payable.

Part III

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE DEPARTMENT

This is a Federal Department within the portfolio of the Ministry of Finance. It collects Customs and Excise Duties which are Federal revenue as described in Part II of this Chapter and also a small amount of additional Federal revenue in the form of fees, rents and miscellaneous receipts and sales. It also collects and credits to Below-the-Line Account the cess on tin and the various cesses on rubber. In addition the Department collects State and Settlement revenue in respect of toddy shops, liquor trade and other licences and royalty on iron ore.

Comparative Statements of Federal revenue, below-the-line account collections, and State and Settlement revenue collected, and departmental expenditure, are as follows:

	1955 $ million	1956 $ million
Federal revenue	494.60	494.73
Below-the-Line Account	125.83	65.75
State and Settlement Revenue	10.80	12.58
Total Collections ...	631.23	573.06
Expenditure (Departmental)	8.30	8.77
Expenditure on duty refunds and drawbacks ...	.84	.69
Total Expenditure ...	9.27	9.46

During the year the senior officers and administrative assistants and junior administrative assistants temporarily filling Division I posts, employed in the Department were 14 short of the approved establishment of 110 senior officers. The strength of Assistant Customs Officers, Preventive Officers, Revenue Officers and Revenue Officers (Female) was 136 below the approved establishment of 1,469.

The strength of the clerical staff and marine staff was 8 below the approved establishment of 452.

Preventive

The number of convictions obtained during the year was 703. Total fines imposed amounted to approximately $.58 million, of which approximately $.28 million was paid. 3,160 cases were compounded and in respect of these cases together with forfeitures and other fines, a total sum of approximately $.42 million was collected.

Suppression of opium smoking

The policy of total suppression of opium smoking was maintained during 1956. Comparative figures of seizures and prosecutions for the past four years are given below:

	1953	1954	1955	1956
Raw opium	1,501.2 kg.	526.6 kg.	475.9 kg.	409.5 kg.
Prepared opium ...	298.5 ,,	280.2 ,,	475.9 ,,	85.9 ,,
Opium Dross	18.8 ,,	12.7 ,,	104.4 ,,	87.2 ,,
Persons prosecuted ...	1,759	1,185	663	163

Part IV

BANKRUPTCY

The following data indicate the volume of insolvency in 1956 compared with the last two years:

	1954	1955	1956
Receiving Orders against Firms and individuals ...	95	93	94
Wage Earners' Administration Orders	23	31	25
Estimated Gross Liabilities	$3,345,594	$2,881,670	$3,728,000
Estimated Total Assets ...	$ 508,580	$1,026,184	$ 636,602
Estimated loss to Creditors	84.80%	64.39%	87.15%

The incidence of insolvency by trade or Occupation was as follows:

Type of Business	No. of cases	Estimated Liabilities $
1. General Merchants	25	1,247,370
2. Contractors	20	1,300,775
3. Hawkers	2	18,214
4. Electrician	1	21,298
5. Restaurant Keeper	1	15,618
6. Taxi-Driver and Owner ...	1	17,700
7. Firewood Dealer	1	7,383
8. Joiner	1	7,802
9. Housewife	4	19,905
10. Government Employees ...	4	26,523
11. Commercial Employees... ...	5	33,243
12. Government Pensioners ...	3	6,972
13. Coconut Plucker	1	912
14. Motor Car tyre retreaders ...	1	10,191
15. Oil Miller	1	308,326
16. Motor Dealer	1	2,486
17. Estate Owner	1	104,059
18. Radio Dealer	1	69,196
19. Furniture Maker	1	3,180
20. Miners	9	347,102
21. Brokers	1	4,141
22. Dispensers	1	14,334
23. Lorry Driver	1	5,830
24. Others	32	135,440
	119	3,728,000

Twenty-five Wage Earners' Administration Orders were made in 1956 of which 12 were in respect of Government employees. Orders are made for the summary administration of the estate of a salaried employee who does not engage in trade where the salary does not exceed $500.00 a month.

The Official Assignee wound-up the affairs of 8 Societies whose registration had been refused or cancelled under the Societies Ordinance, 1949. The total assets so far realised amount to $20,917. The majority of these Societies were still in the process of winding-up at the close of the year.

One hundred and twenty-seven Dividends were declared and paid up during the year and the amount distributed was $182,061. On the 31st December, 1956, $957,326 was standing to the credit of the Bankruptcy Estates Account in cash and $531,293 in investments. The increase in the amount of cash in hand was attributable to amounts realised in a number of large bankruptcies and winding-up proceedings where payment of an interim dividend was not possible during the year from the estates of bankrupts and it is expected that during the current year after payments of dividends, whenever permissible, the amount of cash in hand will be appreciably decreased.

The revenue earned by the Department amounted to $29,435.

On the 31st December, 1956, there were 2,461 undischarged bankrupts and debtors in the Federation of Malaya.

Part V

PUBLIC TRUSTEE AND OFFICIAL ADMINISTRATOR

The appointment of Public Trustee, Federation of Malaya and the appointment of Official Administrator, Federation of Malaya (which is an administrative appointment created by the High Commissioner to enable one officer to discharge the functions of the various State and Settlement Official Administrators) are held by one officer. The same officer also holds the appointment of Custodian of Enemy Property and certain appointments as Administrator of such property to which reference is made in the next section.

By virtue of the Public Trustee Ordinance, 1950, and the Rules made thereunder, the Public Trustee at his discretion, and on appointment by the Court or otherwise, administers the estates of deceased persons. He also undertakes the management of testamentary trusts and trusts *inter vivos*. He has the power, on the application of any trustee or beneficiary, to arrange for the investigation and audit of trust accounts.

There is as yet no Probate and Administration Ordinance for the whole Federation. The officer holding the administrative appointment of Official Administrator, Federation of Malaya consequently operates under the various Probate and Administration Enactments of the former Federated Malay States and the former Unfederated Malay States and in Penang and Malacca under the Probate and Administration Ordinance of the former Straits Settlements. The Official Administrator administers the estates of persons dying intestate when appointed by the Court. Under certain circumstances he exercises a statutory power of intervention in the administration of intestate estates of his own motion or at the request of interested parties. In addition the Public Trustee or Official Administrator is required by other written law in certain circumstances to distribute monies payable by Government to the estates of deceased persons. The Small Estates (Distribution) Ordinance, 1955, gives the Official Administrator power to administer summarily property not exceeding $2,000 in value left by any deceased intestate; this Ordinance has as yet been brought into effect only in the State of Kelantan.

On page 104 is a statement showing the estates and trusts of which the Department is in charge and the value of the property administered or under administration.

The total expenditure in 1956 for the Department chargeable against Government was $334,000. Fees credited to revenue amounted to $43,052.

The head office of the Department is at Kuala Lumpur and there are branches at Penang, Ipoh, Kota Bharu and Johore Bharu. In Malacca the Department was, until the end of 1956, represented by the local bankruptcy official (the Assistant Official Assignee).

THE PUBLIC TRUSTEE'S COMMON FUND

A section is included in the Schedule in respect of the Public Trustee's Common Fund which was created in 1933. The Fund was set up to ensure complete security of capital coupled with moderate return of income; and investment policy is directed and controlled by the Public Trustee Investment Board for which provision is made by section 13 of the Public Trustee Ordinance, 1950. The Board consists of the Accountant-General (as Chairman), the Solicitor-General, the Public Trustee and two other public officers nominated by the High Commissioner.

It is provided by section 10 of the Ordinance that all capital monies available for investment shall be paid into the Common Fund but section 11 enables testators and settlors to direct other forms of investment.

The rates of interest payable on such monies are determined by the High Commissioner and are published in the *Gazette* each December for the ensuing year.

STATEMENT OF THE NUMBER AND VALUE OF ESTATES AND TRUSTS UNDER ADMINISTRATION DURING 1956

OFFICIAL ADMINISTRATOR

Type of Property	As at 1st January, 1956		Accepted in 1956		Winding-up completed in 1956		As at 31st December, 1956	
	No.	Value $	No.	Value $	No.	Value $	No.	Value $
Cash and Investments	586	682,972	100	248,396	194	211,715	492	719,653
Immovable Property (estimated) ...		1,605,732		109,584		165,173		1,550,143
Miscellaneous ...		347,513		134,535		117,952		364,096
Total ...		2,636,217		492,515		494,840		2,633,892

PUBLIC TRUSTEE

Type of Property	As at 1st January, 1956		Accepted in 1956		Winding-up completed in 1956		As at 31st December, 1956	
	No.	Value $	No.	Value $	No.	Value $	No.	Value $
Cash and Investments	465	2,829,379	46	774,187	68	944,827	443	2,658,739
Immovable Property (estimated) ...		1,930,284		1,975,484		432,872		3,472,896
Miscellaneous ...		49,738		361,096		15,536		395,298
Total ...		4,809,401		3,110,767		1,393,235		6,526,933

	Number	Value $
Estates accepted for administration by the Public Trustee under Section 21 (6) of the Federation War Damage Scheme 1950	11 ...	7,800
Estates distributed in accordance with directions given by the Official Administrator under the provisions of Section 44 of the Police Ordinance, 1952	86 ...	1,600

THE PUBLIC TRUSTEE'S COMMON FUND

The rates of interest for 1956 were 3½ per cent. p.a. on deposits not at call, otherwise 1 per cent. p.a.

DEPOSITS HELD	$
1st January, 1956	2,339,019
Additions during the year	133,154
	2,472,173
Withdrawals during the year	276,252
31st December, 1956	2,195,921

Investments at Cost as at the 31st December, 1956, amounted to $2,742,119 and cash held on current account amounted to $90,765.

Part VI

CUSTODIAN OF ENEMY PROPERTY

The Custodian is a Statutory Officer appointed under the Custodian of Property Proclamation No. 14 of 1945. His duties relate both to enemy and non-enemy property.

In dealing with enemy property the Custodian of Enemy Property follows the practices and principles of the administration of enemy property in the United Kingdom. These principles and practices are broadly the same throughout the Commonwealth. The Custodian deals not only with enemy property but also with the property of certain Allied Nationals and Neutral subjects. By reason of the occupation of Malaya by the Japanese, large quantities of property of unknown ownership have come within the purview of the Custodian. Most of the work of disposing of non-enemy property has been completed.

JAPANESE ENEMY PROPERTY

Immovable Property

During the year three buildings on land under Temporary Occupation Licence, 9 urban shop lots and building plots with buildings and 10 pieces of agricultural holdings in area totalling 137 acres with little or no cultivation were disposed of for a sum of $95,602. This raises the total amount realised by disposals of immovable property in the previous years to $26,617,516 by 31st December, 1956. In addition $243,350 was received from persons, whose property had been purchased by Japanese nationals during the occupation period and has now been released by the Custodian on payment of the sums, revalued in accordance with the Debtor and Creditor (Occupation Period) Ordinance, 1948, which the former owners received from the Japanese.

The following property remained in Custody on 31st December, 1956:

2 brick shop houses; 1 brick bungalow; 5 plank dwelling houses; 13 vacant shop lots: 10 vacant building plots—one with small plank dwelling house on raised brick pillars; 9 agricultural pieces (Kampong Holdings) covering a total area of 20 acres.

A long-standing debt of $48,690 being rentals due from the Army for occupation of Custodian lands and houses was received during the course of the year.

Rentals received from the occupants of Custodian houses and lands in 1956 amounted to $8,699.

Cess Credits

Sale of a portion of the remaining Schedule II Cess Credits standing to the account of the Enemy Estates in Malaya in the books of the Rubber Industry (Replanting) Board realised $93,105, refunds of Schedule IV cess amounted to $32,161 and anti-inflationary cess amounted to $1,343. These with previous years sales and refunds totalled $2,578,053.

GERMAN ENEMY PROPERTY

Property taken into custody consisted chiefly of commercial debts due to German firms and nationals from certain persons in the Federation and pre-war stocks and shares in some local mining and rubber companies held by or belonging to German Nationals.

Book debts wherever practicable have been collected and the bulk of the stocks and shares have been disposed of except 9 parcels covering 15,866 shares. Dividends and refund of capital received during 1956 was $4,443 which with the proceeds of the sale of stocks and shares, dividends received in previous years and interest earned on moneys on deposit amounted to $617,126. Disposal of this amount awaits legislation which is still under consideration but which may be expected to adopt the provisions of the German Enemy Property Act of the United Kingdom. When this is enacted the funds available will be used to satisfy proved claims against Germans by British subjects and British Protected persons resident in the Federation, and any balance remaining will be held at the disposal of the Federation Government to be used for financing schemes for the development of the country and the welfare of the people.

NON-ENEMY PROPERTY

The very small quantity of movable property which remained in custody at the beginning of 1956 was disposed of in the course of the year for $424. Work in respect of such property is now almost completed though enquiries continue to be received regarding dumps of Scrap Iron located in isolated places throughout the country. Where such dumps are not of much value Police are now asked to take the property into custody for disposal under section 43 of the Police Ordinance, 1952.

During 1956 impounded currency representing 224 Sarawak Government one-cent copper coins and Indian Government assorted silver and copper coins were sold to the Chartered Bank, Kuala Lumpur for $895.

Sale of "ownerless" property, including proceeds of booty rubber and tin found in the country and the proceeds of sale of rubber, tin and other articles of Malayan origin found in Japan, amounted to $70,505,456 nett. Of this $70,263,126 was paid to the Malayan War

Damage Fund as required by section 8 (2) (*a*) of the War Damage Ordinance, 1949. The balance remaining in hand for ultimate disposal is $242,330.

ADMINISTRATORS OF ENEMY PROPERTY

Treaties of Peace and Property Agreements have been made between the Government of the United Kingdom and the Governments of the countries which were formerly at war with His late Majesty. In general these Treaties and Agreements aimed at the appointment of Administrators of the various types of property in each of the countries over which His Majesty exercised jurisdiction. Legislation to give effect to such Treaties and Agreements was in general by Orders in Council. In consequence the Custodian of Enemy Property Federation of Malaya has been appointed to be Administrator of Japanese, Hungarian, Rumanian and Bulgarian Property. The work of an administrator of Enemy Property is to give effect, so far as he is able to do so, to the relevant Treaty of Peace and Property Agreement. This may entail the performance of certain duties even in cases in which no property belonging to the particular former enemy country may be found in the Federation.

THE CUSTODIAN'S AND THE ADMINISTRATORS FUNDS

The Schedules following show the principal funds controlled by the Custodian and the Administrators respectively and give an indication of the value of real and personal property under administration.

Total receipts during 1956 were $1,226,708 which with $947,258 being the Bank balance on 1st January, 1956 amounted to $2,173,967. Payments were $1,772,897. Bank Balance as at 1st January, 1957 was $404,069.

Custodian fees for the year 1956 credited to revenue in respect of enemy and non-enemy funds held by the Custodian amounted to $53,983. The total fees credited to revenue from 1945 to 1956 was $4,516,776.

SCHEDULE OF ASSETS HELD BY THE CUSTODIAN (INCLUDING UNREALISED PROPERTY) AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1956

I.—ENEMY PROPERTY

	$	$
(*a*) Japanese Property—		
Liquid assets	1,030,218	
Unrealised assets (estimated)	250,000	
		1,280,218
(*b*) German Property—		
Liquid assets	617,126	
Unrealised assets (estimated)	9,500	
		626,626

II.—"SATELLITE" ENEMY PROPERTY

		$	$
(*c*)	Hungarian—		
	Liquid assets		4,114
(*d*)	Czechoslovakian—		
	Liquid assets		35,319

III.—NON-ENEMY PROPERTY

(*e*)	Liquid assets	242,330	
	Unrealised assets (estimated)	200,000	
			442,330

IV.—BRITISH AND ALLIED PROPERTY

(*f*)	Liquid assets (unclaimed)	6,709

V.—SUSPENSE ACCOUNT

(*g*)	Interest on Investments	2,779,271	
	Pre-occupation liquid assets in respect of which ownership unknown	44,721	
			2,823,992

VI.—ABSENT OWNERS' PROPERTY

(*h*)	Liquid assets	593
	Total assets as at 31st December, 1956 ...	5,219,901

SCHEDULE OF ASSETS HELD BY THE ADMINISTRATOR AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1956

I.—JAPANESE PROPERTY

	$	$
Liquid assets transferred from Japanese property account	...	48,000,000
Paid to Malayan War Damage Fund ...	46,000,000	
Paid to the High Commissioner, Western Pacific Territories	1,833,333	
		47,833,333
Balance in Hand at 31st December, 1956 ...		166,667

II.—HUNGARIAN PROPERTY

Nil

III.—CZECHOSLOVAKIAN PROPERTY

Nil

IV.—BULGARIAN PROPERTY

Nil

V.—RUMANIAN PROPERTY

Nil

Chapter V

CURRENCY AND BANKING

CURRENCY

The currency of the Federation of Malaya is the Malayan dollar with a sterling value of two shillings and four pence, divided into one hundred cents. Under the Malaya British Borneo Currency Agreement, 1950, between the Governments of the Federation of Malaya and of the Colonies of Singapore, Sarawak and North Borneo, and of the State of Brunei, a Board of Commissioners of Currency, Malaya and British Borneo, was established on 1st January, 1952 consisting of the Financial Secretary, Singapore (Chairman), the Minister of Finance, Federation of Malaya, an officer appointed jointly by the Governments of Sarawak, North Borneo and Brunei, and two other persons appointed by the participating Governments. This Board of Commissioners of Currency is responsible for the issue of currency on a sterling exchange basis. The Commissioners are required to issue on demand currency notes at the rate of one dollar for two shillings and four pence in exchange for sums in sterling lodged in London with the Crown Agents for Oversea Governments and Administrations, and to pay on demand the sterling equivalent of Malayan currency notes lodged with them in Malaya. The amount of commission authorised to be charged by the Commissioners was one-eighth of a penny for every dollar issued and one-eighth of a penny for every dollar received.

A Currency Fund has been established, which is maintained at between 100% and 110% of the face value of the currency notes and coin in circulation. Each Government is liable to meet any deficiency in the Currency Fund in the event of the assets at any time proving inadequate to meet legal demands for the conversion of currency into sterling.

The coinage is of cupro-nickel, bronze and copper and all cupro-nickel coins which are legal tender bear the date 1948 or after. Silver coinage bearing dates up to and including the year 1945 was demonetised at the end of 1952, but such coinage can still be exchanged at the offices of the Currency Commissioners.

Currency circulation increased by $32.85 millions on account of sterling remittances during the months of January, February and December, 1956 amounting to £3.85 millions.

The amount of currency notes and coin in circulation on 31st December, 1955 and 1956 was as follows:

	1955	1956
	$	$
Currency notes ...	915.4 millions	942.8 millions
Coin	34.9 millions	40.4 millions

COMMERCIAL BANKS

The following Banks operated in the Federation in 1956:

*Ban Hin Lee Bank Ltd.	Penang.
*The Bank of China	Penang, Kuala Lumpur.
The Batu Pahat Bank Ltd.	Batu Pahat.
*The Chartered Bank	Alor Star, Butterworth, Ipoh, Klang, Kuala Lumpur, Kuantan, Penang, Petaling Jaya, Port Swettenham, Seremban, Sitiawan, Taiping, Teluk Anson.
*The Chung Khiaw Bank Ltd. ...	Kuala Lumpur, Ipoh.
*The Eastern Bank Ltd.	Butterworth, Kuala Lumpur, Penang.
*The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	Cameron Highlands, Ipoh, Johore Bahru, Kuala Lumpur, Malacca, Muar, Penang, Sungei Patani, Teluk Anson.
*The Indian Bank Ltd.	Kuala Lumpur, Malacca, Penang.
*The Indian Oversea Bank Ltd. ...	Ipoh, Kuala Lumpur, Malacca, Penang.
Kwong Yik (Selangor) Banking Corporation Ltd.	Kuala Lumpur.
The Lee Wah Bank	Kuala Lumpur.
*The Mercantile Bank of India Ltd.	Ipoh, Kuala Lumpur, Kota Bharu, Kuala Trengganu, Kuala Lipis, Kuantan, Penang, Temerloh.
*Netherlands Trading Society ...	Penang.

Oriental Bank of Malaya Ltd. ...	Kuala Lumpur, Klang, Seremban.
*Oversea Chinese Banking Corporation, Ltd.	Alor Star, Batu Pahat, Johore Bahru, Ipoh, Klang, Kuala Lumpur, Kluang, Kota Bharu, Malacca, Muar, Penang, Seremban, Segamat, Taiping, Teluk Anson.
*The United Commercial Bank Ltd.	Kuala Lumpur, Penang.

Those marked * are authorised to deal in all foreign currencies under the Exchange Control Ordinance.

The consolidated assets and liabilities of the Commercial Banks on 31st December, 1956 are given below:

Liabilities	$ million (to nearest .1)	
1. NOTES in circulation		0.1
2. DEPOSITS (other than banks—)		
(i) Demand	535.8	
(ii) Fixed accounts ...	137.1	
(iii) Saving accounts ...	71.2	
(iv) Margins held	2.2	
		746.3
3. Balances due to OTHER BANKS—		
(i) Singapore	13.0	
(ii) Fed. of Malaya ...	73.9	
		86.9
4. Balances due to BANKS ABROAD—		
(i) United Kingdom ...	5.4	
(ii) Elsewhere	12.6	
		18.0
5. Other liabilities		45.7
		897.0

Assets	$ million (to nearest .1)	
1. CASH (Legal tender notes and coins)		51.5
2. Balances due from OTHER BANKS—		
(i) Singapore	266.2	
(ii) Fed. of Malaya ...	70.6	
		336.8
3. Balances due from BANKS ABROAD—		
(i) United Kingdom ...	142.3	
(ii) Elsewhere	11.5	
		153.8
4. LOANS AND ADVANCES—		
(i) Primary Production ...	54.0	
(ii) Other industries ...	130.6	
(iii) Others	67.5	
		252.1
5. INVESTMENTS—		
(*a*) Fed. of Malaya :		
(i) Treasury Bills	9.0	
(ii) Others ...	39.8	
(*b*) Singapore :		
(i) Treasury Bills	—	
(ii) Others ...	4.2	
(*c*) Overseas	0.3	
		53.3
6. Other Assets		49.5
		897.0

The net overseas assets amounted to $136.1 million.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK

The following table compares the 1955 and 1956 activities of the Post Office Savings Bank:

	1955 actual	1956 provisional
No. of deposits	612,172	646,226
No. of withdrawals	343,763	408,325
Excess number of deposits over withdrawals	268,409	237,901
No. of accounts open at end of the year	489,315	537,560
	$	$
Amount deposited	70.16 million	72.85 million
Amount withdrawn	55.70 „	75.04 „
Excess amount of deposits over withdrawals	14.46 „	—
Excess amount of withdrawals over deposits	—	2.20 „
Total in credit in all open accounts at end of the year	129.85 „	130.59 „

The Students Saving Scheme led to deposits of $96,604 during the year compared with $81,747 in the previous year. The Forces Savings Scheme led to deposits of $300,419 during the year compared with $198,638 in 1955.

In February 1956, a Group Savings Scheme, whereby voluntary deductions may be made from employees' wages and credited to their Savings Bank accounts, was introduced in one large factory in the Federation.

EMPLOYEES PROVIDENT FUND

The Labour Department is responsible for the enforcement of the Employees Provident Fund Ordinance, No. 21 of 1951, and also acts as Field Agent for the Employees Provident Fund Board in other matters. The Employees Provident Fund Ordinance, No. 21 of 1951, provides that all employees earning less then $400 per month unless specifically excluded by the Schedule to the Ordinance must contribute monthly to the Fund in accordance with a sliding scale based upon the amount of their earnings. The employer contributes an equal amount and compound interest at 2½% is guaranteed by Government.

The Postal Services Department continued to operate the Accounts Section of the Employees Provident Fund which entered its fifth year of operation during 1956.

The number of employers registered with the Fund showed a marked increase, being 14,055 at the end of the year as compared

with 13,127 at the end of 1955. The number of employees contributing to the fund at the end of the year was approximately 498,000 as compared with 487,000 at the end of 1955.

During the year contributions amounting to $65,679,520.92 were collected, whilst $4,313,939.63 was paid out in respect of 14,835 withdrawals. Contributions paid to the Fund in error and refunded amounted to $49,247.82.

Issue of annual statements in respect of 1955 were made during the year.

Surplus funds, which are invested in gilt-edged securities amounted to $268,726,750 at the end of the year.

Comparative figures for 1955 and 1956 are given below:

	1955	1956
Registered employers	13,127	14,055
Registered employees	840,318	950,334
	$	$
Contributions received	60.2 million	65.7 million
Withdrawals	3.2 „	4.3 „
Refunds	0.1 „	.05 „

FOREIGN EXCHANGE CONTROL

The Exchange Control Ordinance, 1953, was renewed by the High Commissioner in Council and was in force throughout 1956.

Chinese Family Remittances

These totalled $8.4 million in 1956 as compared with $8.1 million in 1955.

Barter Trade

Barter Trade between Penang and the Achin Peninsula has continued on the 30/70 per cent. basis, the figures for 1956 being as under:

Imports (100%)	Exports (30% of imports)		Remittances (70% of imports)
$13.83 million	available	$4.15 million	$9.68 million
	actual	4.05 „	

Imports show a small decrease as compared with 1955 when they were $14.12 million but exports increased over the figures for that year which were $3.37 million.

Mecca Pilgrimage

Travel facilities granted to pilgrims in 1956 totalled Ryals 2.88 million (say Malayan Dollars 2.44 million) compared with Ryals 3 million in 1955.

Exchange Rates

The parity of the Malayan Dollar is two shillings and four pence sterling.

During the year 1956 the market rates for Telegraphic Transfer and demand drafts fluctuated as follows:

	Bank SELLING T.T. and O/D		Bank BUYING T.T. and O/D	
1st January, 1956 ...	2/4	1/32	2/4 5/32	2/4 3/16
26th March, 1956 ...	2/4	—	2/4 1/8	2/4 3/16
16th April, 1956	2/3	15/16	2/4 1/16	2/4 1/8
19th April, 1956	2/3	29/32	2/4 1/32	2/4 3/32
20th April, 1956	2/3	7/8	2/4 —	2/4 1/16
30th April, 1956	2/3	15/16	2/4 1/16	2/4 1/8
26th June, 1956	2/3	29/32	2/4 1/32	2/4 3/32
19th July, 1956	2/3	7/8	2/4 —	2/4 1/16
11th December, 1956 ...	2/3	15/16	2/4 1/16	2/4 1/8
14th December, 1956 ...	2/4	—	2/4 1/8	2/4 3/16

Buying rates for usance bills moved correspondingly subject to slight variations determined by London Discount Market rates.

For ease of reference the following short conversion table may be of assistance:

Malayan Currency	@ 2/3⅞			@ 2/4 (par)			@ 2/4⅛			@ 2/4⅜		
$	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
100	11	12	3	11	13	4	11	13	7	11	14	7
1,000	116	2	11	116	13	4	116	15	11	117	6	4
10,000	1,161	9	2	1,166	13	4	1,167	19	4	1,173	3	6
100,000	11,614	11	8	11,666	13	4	11,679	13	9	11,731	15	5

£	$	*c.*	$	*c.*	$	*c.*	$	*c.*
100,000	860,986	55	857,142	86	856,187	29	852,386	24

Chapter VI

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Part I

TRADE

GENERAL

A new Ministry responsible for Commerce and Industry was created during the year, its two main Departments being the Export Commodities Division and the Trade Division which together form the main link between the Government and the Commercial and industrial interests in the country.

The Federation again in 1956 had a favourable trade balance, though the figure of $513 million was nearly 40 per cent. below the $828.9 million balance in 1955. This reduction was attributable to an increase in the value of imports coupled with a fall both in the quantity exported and in the world price of the country's main product—rubber.

The price of rubber declined from $1.15 per lb. for No.1. R.S.S. in January, 1956, to the lowest point of 83 cents a lb. in June. From July the trend reversed and the price rose to $1.12 a lb. in December. The average price of No. 1. R.S.S. rubber for the year was 97 cents a lb. compared with $1.14 in 1955. Production for the year amounted to 625,601* tons which was nearly 2 per cent. less than in 1955. Net exports of rubber totalled 605,728 tons compared with 626,206 tons in 1955, which was the highest since the peak year of 1951. The price of tin which improved during 1955 continued to improve in 1956 and reached an average price of $387.03 per picul. This was $22 more than the average price of 1955 and was the highest since 1953. Production of tin concentrates reached a post-war record in 1956 of 62,294 tons, which showed an increase of 1.7 per cent. compared with 1955. Exports of tin metal from the Federation reached a record level of 52,409 tons. This was 27 per cent. above the volume in 1955. Exports of tin metal from Malaya (including Singapore) for the year amounted to 73,276 tons against 71,161 tons in 1955. Together tin and rubber accounted for nearly 82 per cent. of the total export earnings, with rubber taking nearly 61 per cent. and tin 21 per cent. About 97 per cent. of the

* Pan-Malayan production for the year amounted to 627.5 thousand tons.

Federation total export duties were derived from the export duty on rubber and tin.

In 1954, the import trade in sugar was returned to commercial hands. This was followed by Government withdrawal from the import trade in rice at the end of 1954. From January, 1955, when the remaining price control on rice was lifted, the import trade in all commodities was returned to commercial hands, and for the first time since the end of the war, no price control at consumer level was enforced. The average monthly retail prices of rice showed a decrease during the year. However, the average monthly retail prices of sugar, which showed a decline in 1955, were maintained at the same level until the last two months of 1956 when world prices of sugar started to rise. The Suez crisis accompanied by an unexpected fall in the supply of sugar during the latter part of the year were responsible for the increased prices.

The import trade in nearly all commodities increased considerably during the year. The restrictions imposed on the import of cement and textiles from Japan were withdrawn in 1955, and since then the quota system has not been re-introduced for the import of any commodity from any country. However, a certain amount of control continued to be exercised on imports from certain areas particularly from hard currency countries whose merchandise can only be imported under a specific import licence. Certain restrictions on the export of strategic materials to some countries continued during 1956. The control on the shipment of rubber to China was relaxed at the end of May, 1956, and for the first time since 1952, rubber was exported to China during the fourth quarter of the year.

EXTERNAL TRADE IN 1956

The total trade of the Federation amounted to $4,015 million in 1956, with imports valued at $1,751 million and exports at $2,264 million. The figure for total trade was the highest recorded since the boom year of 1951, and was 2.5 per cent. above the 1955 figure of $3,915 million. Imports showed an increase of 13.5 per cent. compared with 1955, whilst exports decreased by 4.5 per cent. This resulted in a smaller favourable balance of trade compared with 1955, but the position is, of course, still far from unsatisfactory. As shown in the following figures, the trade balance was 66.7 per cent. above 1954, and was nearly 3½ times that of 1953.

	In million $			
	1953	1954	1955	1956
Exports	1,599.9	1,626.9	2,371.9	2,264.0
Imports	1,451.3	1,319.1	1,543.0	1,751.0
Favourable balance of Trade ...	148.6	307.8	828.9	513.0

Table A on page 119 gives particulars of imports by commodities in 1955 and 1956. It shows that, with the exception of one item (i.e. textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles and related materials), all imports increased during the year. The most noteworthy increases were in the following items:

Commodity	Percentage increase over 1955
Copra	103%
Food (including rice)	18%
Transport equipment	39%
Machinery (other than electric) ...	34%
Electric Machinery	20%
Chemicals	18%

Table B on page 120 gives particulars of exports by commodities in 1955 and 1956. With the exception of rubber (all types) and tin concentrates, all classes of exports increased. As rubber is the most important export commodity, a reduction in value of 1.3 per cent. at $207.0 million compared with 1955, was greater than the increased value of $170.6 million derived from all other exports. However, the export earnings of rubber still exceeded the value of exports in 1954 and 1953. Increases in the value of tin blocks, ingots or tin metal exported more than offset the loss in tin concentrates. As tin concentrates are only exported to Singapore for smelting into tin metal, this apparent loss of trade in fact only reflects greater smelting activity in the Federation. The increase in the value of exports of tin metal at 64 per cent. showed the highest proportionate increase. The value of copra and coconut oil exports increased by 13 per cent. as compared with 1955, but was still less than the figures for 1953 and 1954. Exports of palm oil and kernels increased in volume by 19 per cent., while wood, lumber and cork increased by 12 per cent. Increased production of iron ore resulted in the value of the exports of this commodity recording the second highest proportionate increase in the list. This was 56 per cent. above the value in 1955, and for the first time, exceeded the export earning of palm oil and kernels.

The direction of trade is shown in Table C and Table D on page 120, which provide figures of direct foreign trade and trade with Singapore. Direct trade with foreign countries includes all imports and exports through Federation ports which are not handled or transhipped at Singapore. All Federation imports and exports which pass through Singapore docks and wharves are included under Singapore trade and classified accordingly.

Table C shows that imports from Singapore as well as direct foreign imports increased in value, the former by 19 per cent. and the latter by

10 per cent. In both cases the increases were accounted for by increases in the value of imports of food, copra, mineral fuels, chemicals and capital goods.

Table D on page 120 discloses that exports to Singapore declined, accounting for only 36.7 per cent. of the total value of Federation exports compared with 42.0 per cent. in 1955. This is attributable to a fall in the value of exports of rubber and of tin concentrates. The rise in direct exports to foreign countries was chiefly due to increases in the value of exports of tin blocks, ingots or tin metals.

Tables E and F on page 121 show Pan-Malayan trade under currency areas since 1948. These tables relate only to visible trade, but give an indication of the Pan-Malayan balance of payments position as a whole, since the value of invisible trade represents a very small proportion of total trade.

Except in 1948, the highest export earnings have been from the Sterling Area, with the United Kingdom as the chief customer taking approximately 48 per cent. of such exports. Rubber accounted for more than 70 per cent. of the Federation's export trade by value with the United Kingdom. About 83 per cent. of export earnings from the Dollar Areas was derived from the United States. Before the boom year of 1951, Pan-Malayan export earnings from the United States exceeded the value of earnings from the United Kingdom. This was the case again in 1954 when Pan-Malayan exports to the United States amounted to $460.6 million compared with $452.1 million to the United Kingdom. The principal commodities amongst exports to the American Dollar countries were rubber and tin which accounted for 70 per cent. and 23 per cent. respectively of the dollar earnings. Pan-Malayan exports to European Payments Union countries have appreciably increased since 1948, exports in 1956 being more than three times the value of the 1948 figure. Among the countries of the European Payments Union, West Germany, France, Italy and the Netherlands were the chief importers of Pan-Malayan products. They accounted for more than four-fifths of the total earnings derived from the European Payments Union. As usual, rubber was the largest export with tin next. Increases in exports to "Other Countries" are attributable to a rise in exports to Indonesia, Japan, Thailand and South American countries. Pan-Malayan exports to Indonesia were chiefly of textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles and related products, manufactured tobacco, crude petroleum and petroleum products. Exports to Japan included rubber, iron ore, iron and steel scrap, petroleum products and tin. Exports to Thailand were mainly petroleum products, clothing and footwear, textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles and related materials.

The United Kingdom was the chief source of Pan-Malayan imports among the Sterling countries. Imports from the United Kingdom and the independent Commonwealth countries were mainly food, manufactured goods and capital equipment. Imports from the American Dollar countries and the European Payments Union were a very small proportion of total imports. Hence, trade with these countries has always been in favour of Malaya since 1948. However, trade with the Sterling Area and other countries reveal a different picture. With the exception of the boom years of 1950 and 1951, the balance of trade with the Sterling Area countries was unfavourable. Similarly imports from "Other Countries" have always exceeded exports. This is accounted for by large imports of spices, rubber, petroleum products, copra and coffee from Indonesia which is the chief supplier of such raw materials to Malaya; and imports of rice and tin from Thailand.

The Pan-Malayan trade balance in 1956 at $12.0 million was in favour of Malaya.

TABLE A

IMPORTS BY COMMODITIES FOR THE YEARS 1955 AND 1956

(INCLUDING PARCEL POST)

Commodities	1955 Value in $ Million	1956 Value in $ Million
Rice...	125.6 ...	135.7
All other food	352.1 ...	389.2
Beverages and Tobacco	79.7 ...	83.1
Tin Concentrates	64.0 ...	69.8
Rubber (all types)	59.4 ...	68.6
Copra	11.4 ...	23.2
Mineral Fuels	125.8 ...	135.5
Chemicals	88.0 ...	103.5
Textile yarn, Fabrics, made-up articles and related materials	105.1 ...	99.8
Clothing and Footwear	29.0 ...	33.0
Base Metals	52.7 ...	64.0
Machinery, other than electric	59.5 ...	79.7
Electric Machinery	40.5 ...	48.7
Transport Equipment	74.3 ...	103.1
Other Commodities	275.8 ...	314.1
Total ...	1,542.9 ...	1,751.0

TABLE B

EXPORT OF COMMODITIES FOR THE YEARS 1955 AND 1956

(INCLUDING PARCEL POST AND SHIPS AND AIRCRAFT STORES)

Commodities	1955 Value in $ Million	1956 Value in $ Million
Food, Beverages and Tobacco	93.9	99.5
Copra and Coconut Oil	52.3	59.4
Palm Oil and Kernels	40.8	48.5
Rubber (all types)	1,585.1	1,378.1
Wood, Lumber and Cork	28.6	32.1
Tin Concentrates	202.4	130.9
Tin Blocks, Ingots, etc.	231.4	340.8
Iron Ore	32.6	51.0
Other Commodities	104.8	123.7
Total Exports	2,371.9	2,264.0

TABLE C

IMPORTS FOR THE YEARS 1955 AND 1956

(INCLUDING PARCEL POST)

	1955		1956	
	Value in $ Million	%	Value in $ Million	%
Singapore	586.9	38.0	696.2	39.7
Foreign	956.0	62.0	1,054.8	60.3
	1,542.9	100.0	1,751.0	100.0

TABLE D

EXPORTS FOR THE YEARS 1955 AND 1956

(INCLUDING PARCEL POST AND SHIPS' AND AIRCRAFT STORES)

	1955		1956	
	Value in $ Million	%	Value in $ Million	%
Singapore	997.3	42.0	831.0	36.7
Foreign	1,374.6	58.0	1,433.0	63.3
	2,371.9	100.0	2,264.0	100.0

TABLE E

PAN-MALAYAN EXPORTS

(IN MALAYAN MILLION DOLLARS)

	Sterling Area	American Dollar Areas	* European Payment Union Countries	Other Countries	Total Exports
1948 ...	514.4	519.0	252.4	438.4	1,759.2
1949 ...	568.3	485.8	270.7	355.8	1,721.0
1950 ...	1,232.6	1,195.0	707.2	826.7	4,012.3
1951 ...	2,240.9	1,426.6	1,032.7	1,296.2	6,073.7
1952 ...	1,427.0	792.1	602.6	980.0	3,913.9
1953 ...	1,126.8	608.4	506.1	670.2	3,020.1
1954 ...	1,136.0	585.4	624.6	639.8	3,109.2
1955 ...	1,471.6	882.2	870.3	932.2	4,156.3
1956 ...	1,441.6	809.7	839.6	1,075.0	4,165.9

NOTE.—Before 1955 ship and aircraft stores intended for consumption on board the vessel were included only under the last column, which accounts for the discrepancy in the above table between the total of the individual amounts under each currency area and the figure under the heading "Total Exports".

TABLE F

PAN-MALAYAN IMPORTS

(IN MALAYAN MILLION DOLLARS)

	Sterling Area	American Dollar Areas	* European Payment Union Countries	Other Countries	Total Exports
1948 ...	755.7	243.0	77.2	709.9	1,785.8
1949 ...	887.1	136.0	120.9	752.7	1,896.7
1950 ...	1,219.1	109.4	188.0	1,398.3	2,914.8
1951 ...	1,738.0	259.4	435.0	2,323.5	4,755.9
1952 ...	1,631.1	240.0	288.2	1,713.8	3,873.1
1953 ...	1,389.0	157.5	231.9	1,459.8	3,238.2
1954 ...	1,160.0	174.3	275.5	1,529.5	3,139.3
1955 ...	1,449.5	172.5	307.8	1,892.1	3,821.9
1956 ...	1,593.2	222.5	363.1	1,974.3	4,153.1

* E.P.U. Countries are Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France including Corsica, West Germany, Greece including Crete. Italy including Sardinia, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland and Turkey.

THE ENTREPOT TRADE OF PENANG

The total trade of Penang with the neighbouring countries of Sumatra, Thailand and Burma in 1956 showed a slight decline from 1955, the figure for 1956 being $207.4 million as compared to $210.1 million in 1955, a fall of about 1.3 per cent. The total foreign trade of Penang in 1956 was valued at $1,541.8 million, so that Penang's trade

with the neighbouring countries represented 13.4 per cent. of the total as compared with 15 per cent. in 1955 and 17 per cent. in 1954. The yearly comparison of trade with these countries is as follows:

Value in $ million

	Imports	Exports	Total	Unfavourable Balance
1938	59	11	70	48
1948	102	40	142	62
1950	181	35	216	146
1951	283	49	332	243
1952	153	38	191	123
1953	153	23	176	130
1954	150	26	176	124
1955	186	24	210	162
1956	183	24	207	159

It will be seen that the decline in total trade for the year was due to a fall in the value of imports into Penang whilst the value of exports remained the same as in 1955. The fall in imports was entirely due to a decline in the value of Penang imports from Burma.

The following table gives the annual values of the entrepot trade of Penang since 1950 and their variations during the last seven years:

Value in $ million

	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
Sumatra							
Imports	74	145	47	50	75	80	83
Exports	21	22	10	1	4	7	4
Total	95	167	57	51	79	87	87
Thailand							
Imports	95	80	51	58	57	73	74
Exports	8	12	16	13	11	11	14
Total	103	92	67	71	68	84	88
Burma							
Imports	32	58	55	45	18	33	25
Exports	6	15	12	9	11	6	6
Total	38	73	67	54	29	39	31

Trade with Sumatra

As will be seen from the above table, the total trade of Penang with Sumatra during 1956 was the same as in 1955. Whilst the import trade increased from $80 million in 1955 to $83 million in 1956, exports to Sumatra decreased from $7.5 million in 1955 to $4.0 million in 1956. The increase in imports included an increase in the quantity of arecanuts from 14,400 tons to 16,300 tons, of copra from 25,900 tons

to 35,600 tons and of rubber from 10,800 tons to 19,100 tons. The imports of petroleum products, however declined from $33 million in 1955 to $21 million. The decline in exports was mainly due to a decrease in exports of textiles. Exports of foodstuffs and beverages, however, increased by almost three times in value over 1955. This included the export of alcoholic beverages, biscuits, apples, oranges, wheat flour and tinned milk which were nil in 1955.

Trade with Thailand

The external trade with Thailand valued at $87.2 million showed a slight increase over 1955 valued at $84.2 million. The increase was accounted mainly by an increase of about $3.7 million in exports.

Of the main entrepot trade items, imports of arecanuts declined from 2,100 tons in the previous year to 1,800 tons during 1956. Imports of tin ore and concentrates also declined from 11,228 tons in 1955 to 10,791 tons in 1956 though due to higher prices the value increased from $50 million to $52.1. Imports of rubber, however, showed an increase from 55 tons in 1955 to 170 tons in 1956. Of the main items of foodstuffs imported from Thailand, rice decreased from 34,600 tons in 1955 to 32,600 tons in 1956. Cereals decreased from 1,850 tons in 1955 to only 184 tons in 1956 and salt also decreased from 7,500 tons in the previous year to 4,500 tons during 1956.

On the export side, the increase was mainly in manufactured and petroleum products. Of the manufactures, the increase was found mostly in the exports of motor vehicles, tractors, bicycles, diesel engines and engine parts, non-electrical machinery and appliances and also vehicle tyres. Exports of textiles and perfumery also showed a substantial increase in value from $39,000 in 1955 to $245,000 in 1956.

Trade with Burma

The total trade with Burma fell from $38.2 million in 1955 to $31.2 million in 1956, due mainly to a decline in imports of rubber from 7,480 tons in 1955 to only 235 tons in 1956. Imports of tin ore and concentrates also showed a decrease from 1,325 tons in 1955 to 1,135 tons in 1956. The other major item of import was rice. Although the tonnage decreased from 49,400 tons in 1955 to 48,800 tons in 1956, the value increased from $10.5 million in 1955 to $14.9 million in 1956.

As to exports, although the total value of $6.3 million showed a slight increase over the previous year's figure of $5.6 million, the value of exports of the major items, coconut oil and fresh coconuts (but not arecanuts) declined sharply. Exports of coconut oil decreased from $1.5 million in 1955 to $0.83 million in 1956, while exports of fresh coconuts declined from $1.3 million in 1955 to $0.6 million during the year.

Part II

RICE

The estimated rice production from the 1955/1956 padi crop was 420,000 long tons. Rice imported during 1956 was 367,000 long tons. On the assumption that the stocks of padi and rice carried forward from 1955 to 1956 and from 1956 to 1957 were approximately the same, the total crop plus imports represents the approximate consumption of rice in the country, since no exports of any significance took place. The total annual consumption can therefore be put at about 780,000 tons, which is a figure that corresponds with the estimated population at the average estimated rate of consumption.

During the 1955/1956 season the Government guaranteed price for good dry padi delivered at mill door was $14 per picul. Early in the harvest season it was found that this guarantee would have to be met for some proportion of the crop and it was decided, in view of the lack of an organisation to purchase padi in the quantities apparently required, to offer to rice millers' associations a guarantee to buy rice from them at a price ex mill plus a reasonable allowance for transport and handling to Government godowns on condition that the millers paid growers not less than $14 per picul for good dry padi.

On this basis the millers anticipated at the beginning of 1956 that from the padi produced in Perlis, Kedah, Province Wellesley, Perak and Selangor they would sell to Government 90,000 tons of rice during the year. In the second half of the year, however, the world price of rice rose, with the result that millers found they could sell local rice in the open market at prices in excess of that guaranteed by Government. Since Government refused to raise its price the millers ceased to offer rice to Government so that Government's total purchases of local rice for the year amounted to about 50,000 tons only.

As a consequence, Government had to buy imported rice at a time when the world market was not generally favourable. By direct negotiations, however, in Burma and Siam the Government was able to obtain rice at prices lower than those obtainable by the trade; indeed, in the case of Burma, the Government obtained supplies of rice where the trade had failed to obtain any offers to sell.

The price of 1955/1956 crop padi remained above the Government guaranteed price of $14 for the whole of the second half of the year. At one period, for the best types of padi, the price touched $17.50 per picul in Kedah.

There were no restrictions on the quantities of rice imported by the trade and no import duties. Import permits were issued freely subject only to the requirement during the first half of the year that importers

should buy one ton of rice from the Government stocks for every two tons imported. It was found possible in the middle of the year to alter this ratio to one ton of rice from Government stocks for every three tons imported. This arrangement was necessary to ensure proper rotation of Government stocks within the normal keeping period of rice. The Government stocks, while established as a reserve to meet a possible shortage in a country which produces only slightly over half its annual requirements of rice, have also come to fulfil the important function of ensuring a minimum price to padi growers.

Part III

INDUSTRY

RUBBER

Detailed information on production is contained in Chapter VII. The remarks that follow are accordingly restricted to a general appreciation of trends and major events affecting the industry during the year.

Although the Emergency situation continued to improve it still imposed a heavy burden on the industry and the cost of protective and precautionary measures remains high.

There was a downward trend in the price of rubber during the first half of the year but thereafter it recovered and rose to above $1.00 a lb. in the last two months of the year. The average price for the year was 97 cents a lb. as compared with $1.14 in 1955. The average quarterly price of R.S.S.1 was

	$
1st Quarter	1.05 per lb.
2nd „	0.86 „
3rd „	0.95 „
4th „	1.03 „
Average for 1956 ...	0.97 per lb.
Average for 1955 ...	1.14 per lb.

There was a slight drop in production in 1956 as compared with the previous year. The figures are as follows:

	Production (000 of tons)		% increase (+) or decrease (—)
	1955	1956	
Estates	352.5 ...	353.2 ...	+ 0.2
Smallholdings ...	286.2 ...	274.3 ...	— 4.2
	638.7 ...	627.5 ...	— 1.8

It will be seen that while estate production was almost the same as in 1955 smallholders' production fell by about 12,000 tons or just over 4 per cent. Changes in the price of rubber affect estate production to a much smaller extent than they affect smallholders' production which has ranged from 233,000 tons in 1953 when the average price was 67 cents a lb. to 286,000 tons in 1955 when the average price was $1.14 a lb.

The steady and impressive expansion in the production of concentrated latex which had continued until 1955 was checked in 1956 when production fell by 23,000 tons or about 20 per cent. as compared with the previous year. The figures are:

Year	Production of Concentrated Latex (000 tons)	Percentage of Total Estate Production %
1952 ...	42 ...	14
1953 ...	72 ...	21
1954 ...	96 ...	28
1955 ...	111 ...	32
1956 ...	88 ...	25

The provisional estimate of the acreage replanted by estates in 1956 is 80,000 acres which compares with 58,000 acres in 1955. This is considerably more than has ever been replanted in any one year previously and provides an encouraging start to the Government replanting scheme for estates which came into effect at the end of 1955. It is also encouraging to note that the estimate shows that estates in the size groups 100-500 acres and 500-1,000 acres which generally speaking have not replanted to any great extent previously, replanted a substantial acreage in 1956.

The acreage replanted by smallholders in 1956 is approximately 50,000 acres which is also a record and compares with 28,000 acres in 1955.

During the year a number of schemes to be financed from the Government grant of $112 million to assist rubber smallholders were approved. A brief description of the schemes is given below.

The Government Replanting Scheme for smallholders was approved and came into force on the 1st April. Under this scheme, grants are payable to smallholders:

(i) at the rate of $100 per acre to those participating in Scheme No. 2 under Fund B (Smallholders) or who may in future be admitted to participation therein, to be paid $50 per acre in respect of the 3rd and 4th advances under the scheme;

(ii) at the rate of $600 per acre to those participating in Scheme No. 2 under Fund B, or who may in future be admitted to

participation therein to enable such smallholders to replant or new plant an acreage up to a maximum of five acres in addition to the acreage already being replanted under Scheme No. 2 Fund B. This grant is limited to smallholders owning less than thirty acres of rubber.

In addition, two other new schemes to assist smallholders came into force on the 15th August. They are:

(i) The Smallholders Planting Material Scheme the object of which is to ensure as far as possible an adequate supply of high yielding rubber planting material for smallholders.

(ii) The Rubber Industry (Smallholders Associations) Scheme which provides financial assistance totalling $75,000 on a diminishing scale for 5 years to the newly formed Council of Malayan Smallholders Association.

Consideration is also being given to a scheme to assist block new planting schemes for smallholders and it is hoped that this scheme will come into operation early in 1957.

Discussions were held with the rubber industry regarding the refund of the anti-inflationary cess receipts, and in June 1956 the Rubber Industry (Anti-inflationary Cess) Fund Ordinance came into force. Under this legislation, the monies in the Fund shall be divided between the owners of estates of 100 acres and over and of smallholders in proportion to the amount of rubber produced by them respectively during the period that the anti-inflationary cess was collected. In the case of estates of 100 acres and over, the cess is to be refunded to the owners when the gazetted price of rubber for 8 successive weeks is less than $1.00 per pound, and in the case of smallholders, the refund takes the form of a reduction of the replanting cess from 4½ cents to 2 cents per pound.

TIN

Further details of this industry in the Federation are given in the section dealing with Mining in Chapter VII—Production.

Imports of tin concentrates into Malaya (including Singapore) during 1956 amounted to 14,966 tons compared with 15,010 tons in 1955. Of the 1956 imports 13,425 tons were from Thailand and 1,135 tons from Burma.

Exports of tin metal from Malaya (including Singapore) during 1956 amounted to 73,276 tons compared with 71,161 tons in 1955 and the record figure of 81,801 tons in 1950. The U.S.A. continued to be the most important market, accounting for 41,084 tons compared with 43,454 tons in 1955.

Revenue from the tin export duty for 1956 was $60.3 million compared with $55.8 million in 1955. The 1956 figure represented slightly more than 12 per cent. of the total Federal Customs revenue.

The International Tin Agreement came into force on July 1st, 1956, and the International Tin Council held its first meeting at the beginning of that month. It was then decided to set the machinery of the Agreement in motion by calling up the initial contributions to the Buffer Stock. These contributions will be completed by March 15th, 1957, and, since they are all likely to be made in cash, the Buffer Stock should then have sufficient funds for the purchase of 15,000 tons of tin at the floor price of £640 per ton unless purchases are made in the buying range £640-£720 before that date. Up to the end of 1956 the price had remained well above the buying range and the Manager of the Buffer Stock had been unable to acquire tin metal for the purpose of defending the ceiling price. It is becoming evident, indeed, that the prices written into the Agreement more than three years ago are now unrealistic and it is probable that there will be an upward revision at an early date, thus enabling the Buffer Stock to operate in the interests of both consumers and producers. The surplus position has improved steadily and once the necessary price adjustment has been made the machinery of the Agreement should be able to ensure a stable price at a level satisfactory to both the miner and the user of tin.

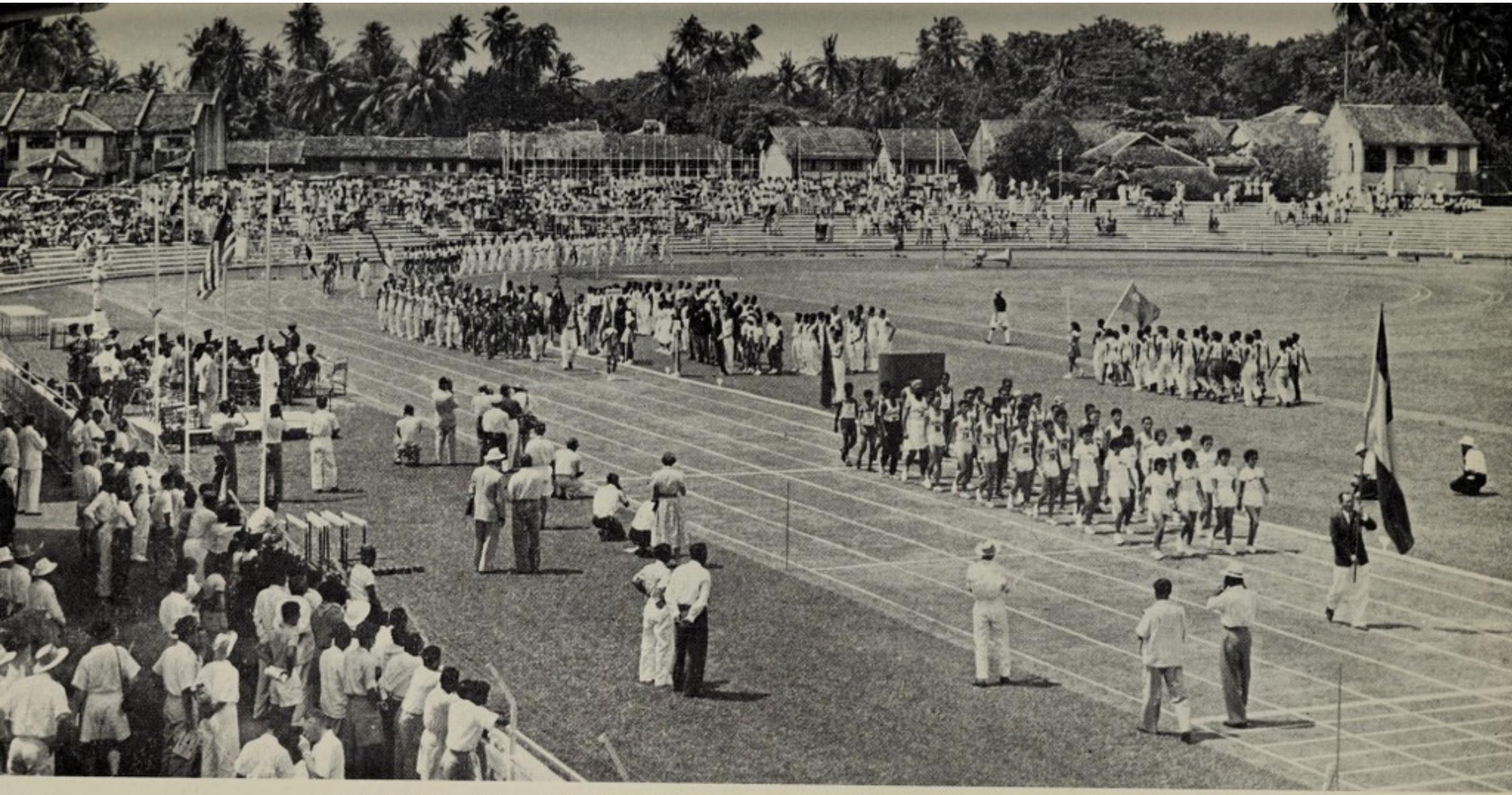
Secondary Industries

The majority of the Federation's secondary industries are associated directly or indirectly with the country's position as a primary producer and trader and usually consist of activities for which there is some advantage of location in relation to the services which they provide.

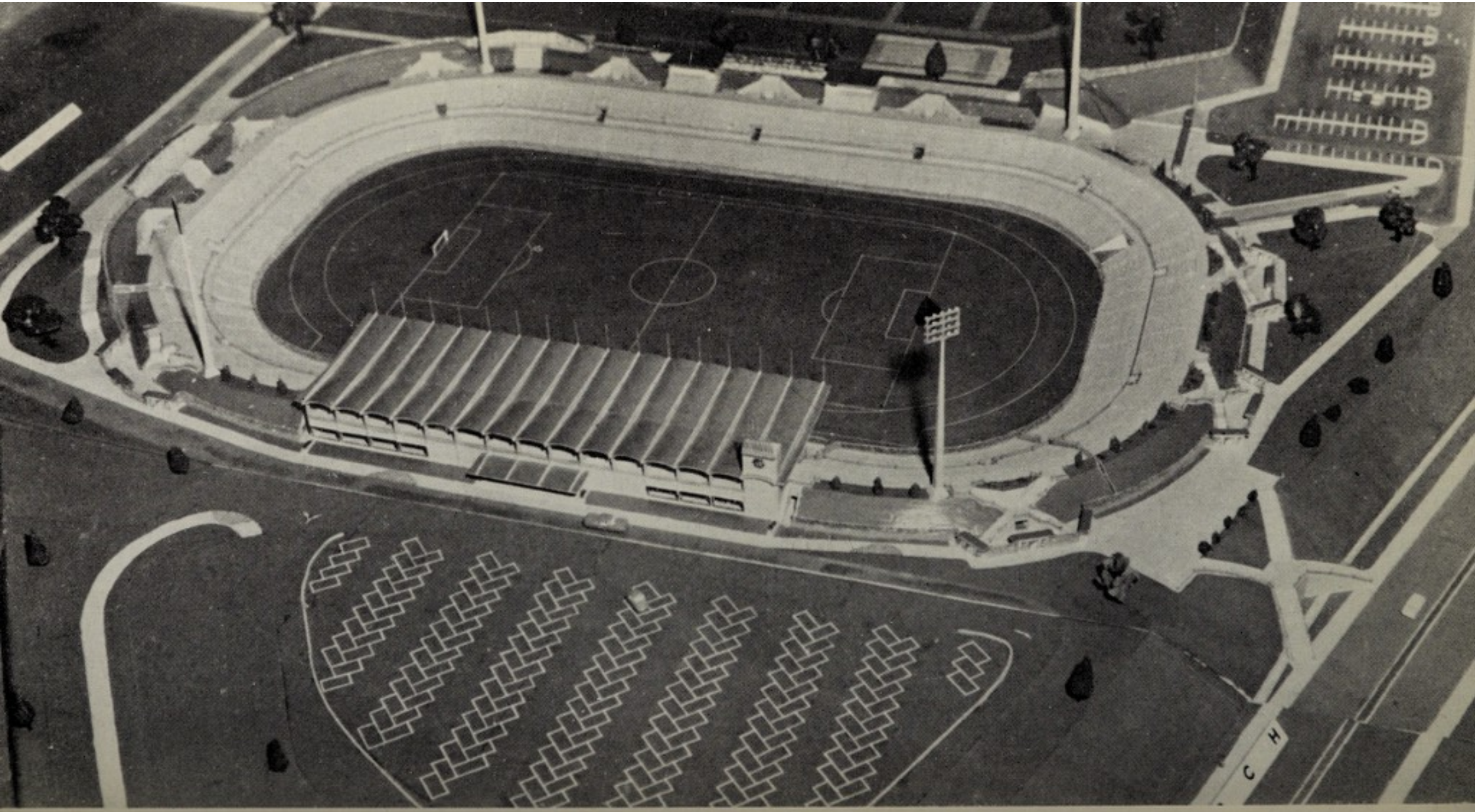
Locally established industries may be classified as follows:

1. *Handicrafts* which includes such activities as attap making and rattan ware; tailoring, dressmaking, weaving, gold smithing, etc.
2. *Processing* which includes rubber milling and packing, tin smelting, sawmilling, rice, coconut and palm oil milling, fish curing, etc.
3. *Food, Drink and Tobacco* which includes the manufacture of bread, biscuits and other food preparations, distilled liquors and soft drinks, tobacco and cigarettes, etc.
4. *Engineering* which includes railway workshops, dockyards, motor vehicle workshops, electrical installation and repair work, foundries, forges, etc.
5. *Other Manufacturing* which includes bricks, tiles, cement, soap, metal containers, rubber goods, furniture, newspapers, painting and photography, etc.

Altogether there are some 50 different types of secondary industries operating in over 4,000 factories throughout the Federation which employ power driven machinery, but there are many more manufacturing units which are manually operated or are of the cottage and



The Malayan Amateur Athletics Championships held in Penang's new Sports Stadium



Model of the Merdeka Stadium, Kuala Lumpur, which will be opened in August, 1957

semi-cottage type of industry. At the present time the greatest industrial activity is to be found in or around the main towns in Penang and Province Wellesley, Perak, Selangor and Johore.

Some annual production figures of secondary industries in the Federation are as follows:

Industry	Unit	1954	1955	1956
Cement ...	Tons	85,061 ...	107,010 ...	102,261
Soap	Tons	13,205 ...	14,358 ...	14,900
Biscuits ...	Tons	3,187 ...	5,220 ...	7,200
Soft Drinks ...	Million gallons ...	7.2 ...	8.3 ...	9.4
Bricks	Million pieces ...	31.9 ...	44.8 ...	79.5
Roofing Tiles ...	Million pieces ...	N.A. ...	N.A. ...	6.5
Floor Tiles ...	Million pieces ...	N.A. ...	N.A. ...	.2
Cigarettes/Cigars and Tobacco	Thousand lbs. ...	8,806 ...	9,618 ...	8,322
Bicycle Tyres ...	Thousand pieces ...	181 ...	104 ...	87
Bicycle Tubes ...	Thousand pieces ...	758 ...	743 ...	762
Rubber Footwear	Million pairs ...	10.25 ...	11.24 ...	9.74

The Alliance Government in its Election Manifesto announced its intention of facilitating the development of secondary industries in various ways. Accordingly in May, 1956, the Minister for Commerce and Industry set up a Working Party to examine the present circumstances and conditions under which secondary industries operated and to make recommendations to enable the Government to formulate a comprehensive industrial development policy. The report of the Working Party was submitted to the Government in January, 1957. Meanwhile increasing interest has been shown by foreign companies in the possibilities of establishing secondary industries in the Federation and many enquiries have been received by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry whose settlement will depend on the Government's statement of policy and its detailed application.

The Government's interest in assisting the development of secondary industries has been further shown by the establishment of an Industrial Development Section in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, by the submission of an application to the Colombo Plan Technical Co-operation Bureau for an expert Industrial Development Adviser and by the initiation of negotiations with various Banking and Insurance interests and the Colonial Development Corporation (Malaya Developments Ltd.) with a view to establishing an Industrial Development (Finance) Corporation as a source of medium and long term credit for secondary industries.

Part IV

THE ECONOMIC SECRETARIAT

An Economic Committee of Executive Council was established on 24th April, 1956, under the Chairmanship of the Chief Minister. The other members of the Committee are the Ministers of Finance, Commerce and Industry, Agriculture, Natural Resources and Local Government and the Economic Adviser. To serve this Committee a small Economic Secretariat was established under the direction of the Economic Adviser. The principal functions of the Committee and the Secretariat are:

(i) to advise on matters of public policy in the economic field;
(ii) to prepare Development and Capital Expenditure Plans and Programmes;
(iii) to plan and co-ordinate schemes for Technical Assistance from various sources;
(iv) to be responsible for liaison with the Colombo Plan, ECAFE and other similar international bodies of a general economic character;
(v) to be responsible for the work of the Statistics Department and Census Office.

THE DEVELOPMENT PLAN, 1956-60

A plan of economic development for the Federation of Malaya for the period 1956-60 was drawn up and accepted by the Government in October, 1956. Though the year 1956 had already started, the period 1956/60 was chosen mainly because it coincided with the coming into power of the present Government and also because the 1956 Budget contained a number of development schemes which the present Government decided to take over and continue.

The Plan envisages a total capital expenditure over the period 1956-60 of $1,138 millions and additional recurrent expenditure totalling $90 millions a year by 1960. The $1,138 millions of capital expenditure covers both Defence and Civil needs and an unallocated reserve: $93 millions for Defence, $1,009 millions for Civil Development, $36 millions for an unallocated reserve. The increase in annually recurrent expenditure on the development of the Armed Forces and the principal public services is distributed in the Plan roughly as follows:

Education	$ 41 million	a year
Armed Forces ...	25 „	„
Health	7 „	„
Foreign Service ...	5 „	„
Other Ministries ...	12 „	„

The basic policy of the Government underlying the Plan is that capital expenditure excluding the expenditure on the Emergency and the Armed Forces should be allocated approximately as follows:

60 per cent. to the Economic Sector (i.e. the augmentation of economic capital, the stimulation of output, economic activities and productive work generally).

30 per cent. to the Social Sector (i.e. the development of Health, Education, Housing and Social Services).

10 per cent. to the Government Sector (i.e. for offices, courts, Government Housing, labour lines, etc.).

The above allocation of resources should be interpreted side by side with the following order of priorities in respect of civil development:

First Priority

(*a*) The rubber industry, both estates and smallholdings—so that by replanting and other measures the country's greatest single industry and source of revenue may be able to meet the challenge of competition from synthetic rubber.

(*b*) General Agriculture: so that the dependence of the country on imported foodstuffs may be reduced and the income and output of the small farmer, fisherman and forester raised—by providing more land, by diversifying and intensifying production, by supplying better planting material, encouraging the use of fertilisers and off-season cropping, by improving cultivation techniques, extending co-operation and fisheries and the practice of poultry rearing and animal husbandry.

(*c*) The mining industries—by making land available and providing the surveys, maps, technical and research services and other aids necessary to the prospecting and development of new deposits.

(*d*) The determination of a sound policy of Land Utilisation.

(*e*) The stimulation of industrial development.

(*f*) The construction at North Klang Straits of an adequate port for the Federal Capital which is so long overdue.

(Note.—The above objectives are not set out in priority order).

Second Priority

(*a*) The implementation of the new Education policy.

(*b*) Basic improvements needed in Health Services, with emphasis laid firstly on the needs of rural areas, and secondly (particularly in the case of hospitals) on dealing with arrears of maintenance on existing installations.

(*c*) The most urgent Water Supply Schemes.

Third Priority

(*a*) Housing.

(*b*) The modernisation and further development of the country's communication system—Road, Rail, Air, Telephone and Post Office. Road and Rail Development will become strong candidates for a higher priority rating after 1959.

(*c*) Expansion of power supplies. The demand for power is increasing steadily and this will be a Priority One subject from about 1958/9.

Fourth Priority

The capital programme of the Government itself and other needs not elsewhere specified. This programme comprises offices, courts, police and customs stations, quarters and lines plus miscellaneous items such as the proposed, and potentially very costly, move of the Selangor State Capital to Klang.

Not included in the Plan are three schemes which because of their magnitude will span more than one five-year period. These schemes are the Cameron Highlands Hydro-Electric Scheme, the Trans-Perak Drainage and Irrigation Scheme and a proposal by the Malayan Railway Administration for an East Coast Development line. The first of these is in an advanced stage of planning and more detailed work is now proceeding. As to the financing of this scheme the Government intends to seek external help from various appropriate international bodies. Study of the other two schemes is still proceeding, but it is too early to forecast the outcome.

As regards implementing the plan, emphasis is placed on flexibility and a readiness to adapt it to meet unforeseen changes in the availability of men, money and materials and possibly also in the needs which will have to be met. To this end it is the intention of the Government to implement the Development Plan mainly by a series of Capital Budgets which will be drawn up within the general framework of the Policy and Priorities set out above. They will take into account changes in the financial and staff situation with the object of introducing new works and schemes as smoothly as possible in all sectors and of avoiding serious bottlenecks or excessive backlogs of work.

The Separation of the Capital and the Ordinary Budget

To facilitate economic planning it was found necessary to separate all capital expenditure from the ordinary or recurrent expenditure. This had not been done before. The first step in this direction was taken

when a schedule of capital items was prepared and approved as the first Supplementary Capital Budget of the present Government in July, 1956. The total cost of the schemes so approved was $100 millions and in addition token votes were granted to certain schemes totalling in all $12 million in order that preparation of detailed estimates could be proceeded with.

This separation of the capital and the Ordinary Budget is followed up in the 1957 Estimates which now consists of two separate parts, the Ordinary Expenditure Estimates and the Capital Expenditure Estimates. It will now be possible to see, on the one hand whether or not the country's annually recurrent revenue and expenditure is balanced, and on the other, how much capital the Government is currently investing in the country's economic and social development.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

The United Nations Organisation and its Specialised Agencies have the special value of being able to provide the Federation with facilities not available in the United Kingdom, and were an important source of technical assistance during the year. The services of fourteen experts were obtained from these sources during 1956, of whom four were from the International Labour Organisation and were experts in Bricklaying, Apprenticeship Training, Electrical and Mechanical Engineering, and Co-operative Marketing; one each was from the UNESCO and the UNTAA being experts in Educational Guidance and Fast Dyeing; and eight were from the World Health Organisation and were mainly nurses or midwifery and public health educators.

There is a growing need for technical assistance in Malaya especially during this transitional period and when the country is embarking on a development programme unprecedented in the history of Malaya. There is now a serious shortage of skilled men and it is anticipated that more technical assistance will have to be sought in the near future from the United Nations and its Specialised Agencies.

1957 CENSUS OF POPULATION

During the latter part of 1956 some preparatory work was carried out in connection with the census of population to be taken on 18th June, 1957. A Superintendent of Census has been appointed and a Census office has been created. For each State and Settlement a Deputy Superintendent of Census and for each District an Assistant Superintendent has been appointed to take charge of Census operations.

The Schedule of questions to be asked and the procedures to be adopted have been approved and the dividing of each district into census circles and enumeration blocks has been completed. In addition,

thousands of Government officers and others have been earmarked for duty as supervisors and enumerators.

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL CONFERENCES

Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East

The Federation was represented at the 12th Session of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East held in February, 1956 in Bangalore, India, by the Hon'ble Inche Mohamed Khir bin Johari, the then Assistant Minister for Economic Affairs, who led the joint Malaya/British Borneo Delegation. A number of Committees, Sub-Committees, and Working Parties of ECAFE met during the year and the Federation sent representatives to the following: Inland Transport Committee (Bangkok in March, 1956); Railway Sub-Committee (New Delhi in March, 1956); The Fourth Regional Conference of Statisticians (Bangkok in March, 1956); Sub-Committee on Mineral Resources Development (Tokyo in June, 1956); Working Party of Senior Geologists (Japan in June, 1956); Sub-Committee on Trade (Tokyo in October, 1956); Working Party on Railway Track Sleepers (Bangkok in December, 1956). After the meeting of the Inland Transport Committee in Bangkok, a party of twenty-nine delegates and their wives visited harbour and railway installations in Penang.

Colombo Plan

The Annual Meeting of the Consultative Committee (Colombo Plan) for 1956 was held in Wellington, New Zealand during November and December. The Federation representatives in the United Kingdom Delegation were led by the Hon'ble Dr. Ismail bin Dato' Abdul Rahman, the Minister for Commerce and Industry. The Committee made a comprehensive review of the progress in economic development in South and South East Asia and of technical assistance contributed by donor countries during the year 1955-56. It also considered some of the major tasks that lay ahead of the countries in the region and drew up its Fifth Annual Report.

COST OF LIVING INDEX

The question of the need for a new cost of living index has been under consideration for some time. At present six cost of living indices are published monthly in the Federation of Malaya. These indices are best considered as two sets. The first set consists of one index for Europeans and two for Asians (clerical grade), while the second set covers labourers only and provides separate indices for Malays, Chinese and Indians.

The data used for weighting the first set of indices were obtained from a budget survey conducted in 1947. The weights are applied to

the price relatives calculated with 1939 prices as 100. Index numbers for each major group item of expenditure e.g. food, etc., are published as well as an over-all index.

The prices of the various items included in the indices are collected either monthly or quarterly, some from one centre only, others from several. Thus prices of foodstuffs and men's clothing are collected monthly from fifteen centres throughout the Federation. The prices of ladies' clothing are collected monthly, but from Kuala Lumpur and Ipoh only. This is an unfortunate restriction necessitated by the importance of keeping a strict supervision on a set of items which change rapidly in quality and style.

The budgets on which the second set of indices is based are hypothetical ones prepared in 1947 by the Labour Department with the advice of the Institute for Medical Research—a separate budget having been drawn up for each race. Each item in the budgets is priced each month by officers of the Labour Department in 17 places throughout the country and a cost of living index is prepared by the Statistics Department in accordance with the prices so obtained.

There has naturally been some criticism of the Cost of Living Indices described above on the grounds that scientific family budget surveys were not made when they were started. A special advisory committee consisting of Government officials and representatives of employers and employees was accordingly appointed in June, 1956, with the following terms of reference:

(*a*) to consider and recommend what cost of living indices should be compiled and published;

(*b*) to consider and recommend the manner in which the survey should be carried out bearing in mind the need for economy;

(*c*) to consider and make recommendations regarding the methods to be adopted for the collecting of price data for use in connection with the cost of living indices;

(*d*) to consider and advise on the staff and expenditure necessary to compile and maintain cost of living indices recommended;

(*e*) to report to the Government and thereafter to advise the Chief Statistician at the same time on any matters concerning the implementation of the Committee's report and recommendations as approved by the Government.

The Committee's recommendations that new retail price indices should be compiled after a sample survey of household budgets had been undertaken by the Statistics Department were accepted. The Household Budget Survey is planned to commence early in 1957.

COST OF LIVING INDICES

	1953	1954 (Average)	1955	1956 Mar.	1956 June	1956 Sept.	1956 Dec.	1956 (Average)	
European Administrative and Asian Clerical Staff									
(*a*) European (Administrative) ...	295	292	294	297	298	299	303	299	1939 =
(*b*) Malay (Clerical)	416	387	371	372	373	372	379	373	
(*c*) Chinese, Indian and Eurasian (Clerical) ...	409	382	368	367	367	367	373	368	100
Labourers									
(*a*) Indian	126	113	109	109	110	112	117	111	1947 =
(*b*) Chinese ...	116	109	106	107	107	107	110	107	100
(*c*) Malays	134	126	122	123	122	123	126	123	1949 = 100

During 1956 there was a slight tendency for the cost of living to rise due mainly to the prosperity of the rubber industry which had a good year in 1955 and almost as good a year in 1956. Another contributing factor was the increase in freight rates because of the Suez situation.

Part V

REGISTRATION OF COMPANIES AND TRADE MARKS

REGISTRATION OF COMPANIES

Legislation

The Companies Ordinance, 1946 applied the Companies Ordinance, 1940 of the Colony of the Straits Settlements to the Malay States as well as to the Settlements of Malacca and Penang. A Bill to bring this Ordinance into line with the United Kingdom Companies Act, 1948 was introduced into the Legislative Council and was referred to a Select Committee on 11th September, 1952. Ordinances relating to Life Assurance Companies, Fire Insurance Companies and Trust Companies were introduced in 1948 and 1949. Winding-up of companies is governed by the Companies (Winding-up) Rules, 1946.

Local Companies

One hundred and eighty-five Local Companies (i.e. companies incorporated in the Federation of Malaya) were registered in 1956, and the total number of such companies on the Registers as at 31st December, 1956, was 1,748. Of the Local Companies with a share capital registered during the year, 11 were public companies and 174 private companies. Their nominal share capital amounted to $107,197,000 as against a total of 150 companies with a total share capital of $95,537,590 in 1955.

External Companies

Fourty-three External Companies (i.e. companies incorporated outside the Federation, including those incorporated in Singapore) were registered in 1956. During the year 41 companies were removed from the Registers under Section 306 of the Ordinance as having ceased to maintain a place of business in the Federation. The number of such companies on the Registers as at 31st December, 1956 was 942.

Liquidation

During the year 30 companies (share capital $10,406,430) went into voluntary liquidation. A further 48 companies were dissolved under Section 229 (4) of the Ordinance and 89 were struck off under Section 281 (5).

Revenue

The total revenue collected during the year amounted to $139,583.33 as against $108,953.85 in 1955.

REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARKS

The Registrar of Trade Marks, Federation of Malaya, is a statutory appointment made under the Trade Marks Ordinance, 1950, which came into force on the 1st January, 1951. The offices of Registrar of Trade Marks, Federation of Malaya, and Registrar of Trade Marks, Singapore, are held by one officer, who as a matter of administrative convenience resides and has his headquarters in Singapore. An office is maintained in Kuala Lumpur and is regularly visited by the Registrar.

The following particulars indicate the Department's activities in the Federation during 1956:

Number of applications received	1,311
Registered including 1955 applications	819
Withdrawn	187
Refused	40
Abandoned	10
Pending applications brought forward from 1955 and including 1956	255
Accepted and awaiting registration	376
Amount of fees received	$64,634.60
Hearings	112
Oppositions	11
Grounds of Decisions	1
Renewals	246

Chapter VII

Part I

LAND ADMINISTRATION, UTILISATION AND TENURE

Legislation

Under the Federation of Malaya Agreement land legislation falls to the Federal Legislature to the extent of ensuring a common policy and a common system of administration; but executive authority falls to the States and Settlements, who also retain all land revenue.

In practice there is a fair amount of uniformity in principle and detail between the legislation of the States, although most of this was enacted before the establishment of the Federation, when there were six separate legislative bodies. They have all adopted the Torrens system of registration of title, and the land legislation of the former Federated Malay States has been used as a model by the other States. In the Settlements on the other hand systems of registration of deeds are in force except for parts of Malacca territory in which customary rights in land are registered.

There is still much more to be done to secure greater uniformity in matters for which there are no good reasons for difference, and in particular there is general agreement that registration of title should be adopted in the Settlements, when the necessary arrangements can be made for effecting this.

Administration

The position is somewhat similar as regards land administration. On the whole the same principles of administration are followed, but there is some diversity in practice as must be expected as long as executive powers over land administration remain in the hands of the individual State or Settlement. Thus one important characteristic of land administration in the Federation is its decentralisation. In every district there are Land Offices which deal with the alienation of land, the collection of land revenue, the maintenance of the registers of smallholdings (usually defined as under 10 acres in area), and other miscellaneous duties connected with land. Only the registers of urban land and of estates and other large holdings are kept in the major land registries at State and Settlement headquarters.

The Land Officers in charge of these offices are responsible to their State or Settlement Secretaries and are under their supervision, but as a rule only refer major matters or matters of policy for decisions by the State or Settlement Governments.

Another characteristic is the close integration between land administration and district administration. In all States and Settlements except Johore, the head of the district is also the head of the district land administration; and this ensures that land administration is co-ordinated with the other work of the district. In Johore integration is still close, as the Collector of Land Revenue is responsible for some of the duties that fall to the District Officer elsewhere, and works in close collaboration with the District Officer.

The federal department dealing with land administration is the department of the Commissioner of Lands, which forms part of the portfolio of the Minister for Natural Resources and Local Government. Although the Commissioner has very few statutory powers and duties, and these of minor importance, he is adviser to the Federal Government on land matters, particularly with regard to legislation, and to a lesser extent he acts as adviser to the State and Settlement Governments, most of whom have experienced Land Officers as their own advisers. He is also the Minister's principal agent in the work of ensuring "a common policy and a common system of administration", in so far as this can be ensured by advice and persuasion, and in the course of inspecting and reporting on Land Offices on behalf of the State and Settlement Governments.

Hitherto land administration has not been taught in systematic courses and Land Officers have acquired their training in the course of their work: but during 1956 a successful series of courses in land administration were held at Kuala Kubu Bharu, and were attended by members of the Malayan Civil Service, Malay Administrative Service, Chinese Affairs Officers and members of the State and Settlement Administrative Services.

Land Tenure

Throughout the Federation the owner of land either derives his title from a grant by the Crown or by the Ruler or from rights created by the clearing and cultivation of land, which were recognised when rights in land were investigated and recorded on the introduction of land registration.

The rights of owners and other persons holding interests in land are safeguarded by the system of registration of title throughout the States, which has functioned on the whole with reasonable efficiency in most States.

In Kelantan, however, the original registration was based on unsatisfactory surveys, and on this account and, because the registers have not been properly maintained, it has been necessary to set up a special joint land-survey team in order to get the registers in order. This came into full operation in 1956: and it is now operating at a rate of between 15,000 and 20,000 lots a year surveyed and titles settled.

Another scheme has also been planned for Perlis, where there are similar troubles.

In Trengganu considerable progress has been made during the year with the work of investigating, surveying, and settling rights in land, and it is hoped that in a few years' time all occupied land will be covered by proper titles.

Most land throughout the Federation is held in perpetuity, subject to the payment of a fixed annual rent and to implied conditions intended to ensure good cultivation: but in parts of Malacca and Negri Sembilan land is regarded as belonging to the tribes, the registered occupant being ordinarily a female and holding only a life interest.

The Land Code and Land Enactments do, however, provide for the issue of leases from the Government, and it is the present policy of most of the Governments on giving out land in towns to give it out on lease, and this policy too has been applied to the alienation of land in New Villages. It is also becoming the practice, when large areas of land are alienated, to do so on lease.

In all the States and Settlements land acquisition legislation gives Government the power to acquire land needed for public purposes, for housing and for leasing for mining.

Except for Malay Reservations and land in Kelantan, there are no restrictions on the ownership of land by inhabitants of the country, by persons domiciled abroad, or by companies registered outside the Federation provided that they comply with certain legal provisions. The Malay Reservations cover considerable areas in all the States, and in these no person other than a Malay or, in the case of Kedah, a Malay or Siamese, can acquire or hold an interest in land, unless he held it before the Malay Reservation was established.

Over the country as a whole, tenancy of agricultural land is not common, but in some rice-growing districts in the North much land is cultivated by tenants. Measures have been taken under the Padi Cultivators (Security of Tenure and Control of Rent) Ordinance, 1955, to control the rent and premia charged for letting rice land and to give the tenant security of tenure. These measures have now been in operation for over a year.

Although tenancy is not common (with the above exception), the working of the Muslim law of inheritance has had the result that many smallholdings are registered in the names of several co-owners so that the occupants cultivate by arrangements with other co-owners and often have to pay them a share of the produce.

This multiplicity of ownership and the fragmentation of holdings that occurs in the more densely populated parts of the country are major obstacles to the efficient cultivation of land, but it has not been possible to do much to limit their spread on account of religious objections to the measures proposed.

It is also a common practice that rubber smallholdings are not tapped by their owners, but by outsiders who tap for wages or, more usually, for a share of the rubber crop.

Land Utilisation

The means by which State and Settlement Governments control the use to which land is put derive from their powers of alienating land, making the alienation subject to conditions and on terms, and of reserving land for forest, wild game preservation and other special purposes. There is also the negative control arising from the fact that occupation of land without a grant or licence from the Government is unlawful. Policy in land utilisation is, therefore, primarily a State and Settlement matter, but in disposing of land the Governments are usually guided by general principles laid down in "Instructions to Land Officers" and elsewhere, or agreed upon in discussions between the Federal Government and themselves. Principles, for instance, which are generally agreed, are that land suitable for rice cultivation shall not be alienated for other purposes, and that land containing tin deposits shall not be alienated for agriculture until these deposits have been mined.

In making use of his land the landowner is thus usually bound by implied conditions enforcing good cultivation, unless in towns, and may be bound by conditions on the title, of which the condition prohibiting rubber cultivation is a common example, or by the provisions of laws, as, for instance, those enforcing the proper cultivation of rice land or the conservation of soil on hills.

State and Settlement Governments have also been able to encourage the development of certain crops, by reserving land for them, and by granting special rates of premium and rent or rebates of rent. The cultivation of cocoa is encouraged in this way.

The demand for land, which has been encouraged by boom conditions for rubber and other crops in recent years has continued, and in many Land Offices applications still to be disposed of run into thousands,

many of which have been outstanding for years. In addition, in some districts the Land Office staff have been unable to prevent widespread illegal occupation, which will need to be cleared up by regularising occupation or by eviction.

These arrears are larger than can be dealt with expeditiously by existing staffs, as all applications require careful investigation, even though many may be described as speculative, the applicants not having the means to develop the land properly. To deal with this problem some State Governments are taking special measures, including the recruitment of fresh staff or reorganisation of office work, but they are hampered by the scarcity of trained staff and difficulty of obtaining suitable recruits.

One of the purposes of the Land Development Authority which was established during the year is to facilitate the alienation of land in addition to its main function of promoting and carrying out projects for land development and resettlement. Further details are given below.

The Land Development Authority

The Federal Land Development Authority was incorporated by Ordinance No. 20 of 1956 to promote and assist the investigation, formulation and carrying out of projects for the development and settlement of land in the Federation. It consists of a Chairman and eight Members appointed by the High Commissioner in Council, such appointments being made from amongst persons who are suitably qualified in agriculture, industry, trade, finance or administration or found to be otherwise suitable.

The proposal for the creation of an independent authority under Federal auspices to undertake schemes of land development was first referred to State and Settlement Governments in March, 1955 at the direction of the High Commissioner in Council and was in May, 1955 discussed by the Member for Natural Resources, the Hon'ble Dr. Ismail bin Dato Abdul Rahman with Mentri Mentri Besar and Resident Commissioners. The proposal met with the qualified approval of most State and Settlement Governments and the Federation Government directed that the matter should be further examined by a Working Party before a final decision was taken.

In August, 1955 a Working Party was set up by Government with the following terms of reference:

(*a*) To assess the need in the various States and Settlements for assistance from the Federal Government in the development of new areas for land settlement and in the light of this assessment.

(*b*) To make recommendations, with special reference to financial and administrative aspects, on the most suitable organisation for providing such assistance.

The Working Party published its report early in 1956 and it was accepted by the Federal Legislative Council on 14th March, 1956. The Working Party found that there was a real need for planned and coordinated development of land to ensure that economic development went hand in hand with social development. For such development most States and Settlements would need and welcome Federal help. The Working Party recommended methods by which States and Settlements should be given this help; they should be empowered to declare Development Areas in their territories and after planning to set up a Development Board for each area. Federal resources should be made available to these local Development Boards through a Federal Land Development Authority whose functions should, in general, be financial and coordinating but not administrative.

The Federal Land Development Authority was established with the duties and powers laid down in the Land Development Ordinance. It is charged with the administration and control of a fund called the Land Development Fund into which shall be paid such capital sums as may be provided from time to time for the purposes of the Authority by the Legislative Council or such sums as may be allocated from loan funds or sums borrowed by the Authority for the purpose of meeting any of its obligations or discharging its duties. Such borrowing will be only with the approval of the High Commissioner in Council. Initially the Authority is financed by a Government allocation of $10 million made available from loan funds in the form of ordinary stock in the Authority. The Government is entitled to demand repayment of this money after 15 years on giving the Authority five years notice. It will be the duty of the Authority to conserve its funds. It has no free money whatsoever.

All States and Settlements have passed resolutions in their councils validating the Ordinance in their territories.

Since August, 1956 the Authority's activities have been mainly confined to assisting State and Settlement Governments with the setting up of local Development Boards and the formulating of schemes for development of land. At the end of 1956 there were six schemes in various stages of planning and preparation. Local Development Boards for three of these,—in Kelantan, Malacca and Kedah,—have been set up and the proposals have been approved in principle by the Federal Authority.

The general aim of the Authority is to increase national agricultural production and at the same time ensure a high return to the individual

farmer. Crops will be planted under the best conditions of soil and terrain; technical supervision will be provided; there will be central processing and marketing with encouragement of co-operative organisations; the new communities will be provided by Government with schools, health services and other amenities from the start. Speed of development will depend firstly on the degree of success of the first pilot schemes, and secondly on the availability of money.

Part II

AGRICULTURE

A.—Weather

Weather, in general, throughout the Federation was normal during the year with good dry seasonal weather for the 1955/56 padi harvest and well distributed rainfall during the main planting seasons.

Exceptions of course did occur, chiefly in the inland districts of Malacca and the East part of the Tampin district of Negri Sembilan which experienced very dry weather between April/October. At Alor Gajah in Malacca only 38.87 inches of rainfall was recorded during the year and the average from the inland districts was 44.44 inches as against an average of 89.97 inches on the coast.

In Johore the monsoon broke in the middle of November with great violence and caused widespread serious flooding, with loss of property and life on the East coast. Elsewhere, on the East coast, the monsoon was generally mild and lighter than usual, except for a very wet month in December.

As a result of very favourable weather in the main padi areas, the 1956/57 padi crop got away to an excellent start.

B.—Crop Reports

(i) RUBBER

Comparative acreages under rubber in the Federation are as follows:

Calendar Year	Estates (Acres)	Smallholdings (Acres)*	Total (Acres)*
1951 ...	1,964,000 ...	1,500,000 ...	3,500,000
1952 ...	1,997,000 ...	1,500,000 ...	3,500,000
1953 ...	2,030,000 ...	1,500,000 ...	3,500,000
1954 ...	2,018,000 ...	1,500,000 ...	3,500,000
1955 ...	2,015,000 ...	1,500,000 ...	3,500,000
1956† ...	— ...	— ...	—

*Estimates only, no accurate figures being available. † Figures for 1956 are not yet available.

Production figures for the Federation are given in the following table:

Calendar Year	Estates (Tons)	Smallholdings (Tons)	Total (Tons)
1951	328,000	276,000	604,000
1952	341,000	243,000	584,000
1953	341,000	233,000	574,000
1954	346,000	241,000	587,000
1955	353,000	286,000	639,000
1956	353,000	274,000	627,000

The Pan-Malayan imports and exports of rubber were:

Calendar Year	Gross Exports (Tons)	Gross Imports (Tons)	Net Exports (Tons)
1951	1,155,000	347,000	608,000
1952	910,000	339,000	571,000
1953	847,000	278,000	569,000
1954	915,000	344,000	571,000
1955	994,000	362,000	632,000
1956	983,000	366,000	617,000

Rubber prices for R.S.S.1 throughout the year have been generally good and averaged 104.88 cents per lb. during the first quarter, 85.75 cents per lb. and 94.83 cents per lb. during the second and third quarters and 103.25 cents per lb. during the fourth quarter. Overall average 96.76 compared with 114.16 in 1955.

It will be noticed that overall production on estates did not increase during 1956—this was due partly to the loss of a further 3,000 acres and to the vigorous replanting programme now being carried out by all the progressive companies.

The figures for production from smallholders are at the best only estimates, but the lower production during 1956 was due partly to the drop in prices and partly to replanting. The 1956 production, however, exceeded the 1954 figure by 33,000 tons.

Rubber in Malaya is generally marketed in the form of Ribbed Smoked Sheet (R.S.S.), Crepe and Preserved Latex. Small quantities of specialised types such as Rubber Powder and Cyclised Rubber are also produced. Approximately 62.5 per cent. of the rubber in the Federation is marketed in the form of Ribbed Smoked Sheet, 23.5 per cent. as crepes of various types and 14 per cent. preserved latex.

Latex marketing schemes, introduced with the dual purpose of improving the quality of the rubber produced by smallholders and of increasing the value to the smallholder of his crop, have unfortunately not in practice fulfilled their early promise and have with few exceptions made little or no headway in the last year with some centres closing down.

In the report of the International Bank Mission, the views of the Mission of Enquiry into the Rubber Industry of Malaya (the Mudie Report) on the importance and urgency of enlarging the area planted to high-yielding rubber received full support, likewise the recommendation that the replanting scheme for smallholders be continued and extended and that a Government-sponsored programme of estate replanting be instituted.

In the White Paper on Taxation and Replanting in the Rubber Industry presented to the Government in 1955, the Government adopted proposals to assist the rubber planting industry in its replanting and new planting programmes. The cost to the Government is expected to be some $280 million, $112 million of which is to go to the smallholders' section of the industry. During the year a pool of rubber planting material was set up; this took over the past work of producing planting material from the Rubber Industry Replanting Board, Fund B, and at the same time undertook to supply the planting material needs of smallholders newly joining the rubber industry.

A second Scheme financed from the $112 million was launched under the auspices of the Rubber Industry (Replanting) Board, whereby any smallholder with 5 acres or less, who owns both land not yet planted and old rubber land, can new-plant on one area to the equivalent acreage of his present rubber holding, and when the new trees come into bearing, he must cut out and replant his old holding. He is allowed a grant of $500 per acre to assist in his new planting.

A third Scheme for new planting is in the advanced planning stage and will probably come into operation in 1957.

Smallholding interests are the concern of the Administrators of Fund "B" of the Rubber Replanting Scheme, under whose direction the Smallholders' Replanting Organisation functions. The aim is to replant a total of 500,000 acres of smallholding rubber in six years from the date of the Scheme's inception, i.e., 1952. Of necessity, having regard to the need for staff recruitment and training as well as for publicity in the early stages, the annual target for replanting was graded, commencing with 40,000 acres in the first year and ending with 90,000 acres in the final year. The whole undertaking is a most formidable one and there are few, if any, schemes elsewhere in tropical agriculture of equal magnitude and importance.

The replanting target for 1956 was 70,000 acres and again was not reached. Of 17,604 applicants who wished to replant rubber on 79,789 acres, only 14,180, totalling 59,336 acres, fulfilled the stipulated conditions and received the necessary approval. By the end of December 11,393 of the approved applicants, with a total of 36,843 acres, had received the first cash grant which is payable when felling, clearing,

lining and holing are completed and authority given to commence planting. This figure is an improvement on the 1955 figures of 8,116 approved applicants and 25,932 acres.

When conditions are suitable, encouragement is given to replant with crops other than rubber, the same scale of grant as in the case of rubber being paid. This policy resulted in 1956 in 1,835 smallholders (5,134 acres) applying to plant with other crops. Out of these, 1,241 applicants with 3,656 acres were accepted, as compared with 1,721 applicants (4,922 acres) in 1955.

From the date of commencement of the scheme, 116,877 acres have been replanted with high yielding rubber and 10,714 acres with approved alternative crops. The latter comprised fruit 2,849 acres, coconuts 2,925 acres, coffee 1,899 acres, padi 1,332 acres, pineapples 1,362 acres and sago 346 acres. In addition 7,216 acres were replanted with rubber and 331 acres with crops other than rubber as excess replanting and not qualifying for a grant giving a total area replanted since the inception of the scheme of 135,140 acres. Up till the end of 1956 the approximate total financial outlay under Schemes 1 and 2 of Fund "B" amounted to $32,800,000.

A high standard of maintenance in replanted holdings is exacted and cash grants may be withheld if maintenance is found to be sub-standard. In regard to lalang (*Imperata cylindrica*) in particular, full and complete eradication is demanded on the grounds that once it becomes firmly established, not only will the replanted rubber be several years late in coming into bearing but yields may be permanently impaired and the advantage accruing from the use of high yielding material very greatly reduced.

The progress of the Schemes can be judged by the number of deferments of second and higher payments. Out of a total of 25,772 first grants paid, there have been, so far, 10,504 deferments (40.7 per cent.). Of these, Malaysians easily top the list with 8,101 deferments (77 per cent. of total deferments), the Chinese are second with 2,200 deferments (21 per cent.) and there have been 203 deferments (2 per cent.) for smallholders of other races.

In 1956, the total grant payable to smallholders was again raised from $500 to $600 per acre, $100 of which being a grant from the $112 million referred to above, but even this additional incentive has proved insufficient to offset the full effects of the relatively high price of rubber which, of course, discourages replanting, and the numerous difficulties smallholders have to overcome in replanting their holdings.

New planting of rubber continued at an increased rate principally in Kedah, Kelantan, Trengganu, Perak and Penang.

In Kedah, Perlis and Johore there has been considerable illegal planting of smallholdings in recent years, the total area being estimated to amount to approximately 250,000 acres. Unfortunately the bulk of this planting has been with ordinary unselected seedlings. This is a serious state of affairs, as it means that Malaya is losing much of its potential crop, and is thus placed in a less favourable position to meet any severe outside competition. In addition the unauthorised smallholder is developing an uneconomic holding and will not be able to face lower prices.

Practically all States report numerous applications for new planting as the result of good prices for rubber and the easing of the Emergency. While there are bound to be delays before actual planting takes place, there is little doubt that the next few years will see a considerable increase in the acreage under rubber. In Johore, Kedah, Kelantan and Pahang, where most of the new planting occurs, active steps are being taken to organise new planting and to ensure that only high yielding seedlings are planted. This is being actually encouraged by the recently formed Federal Land Development Authority.

The current prices of 25 cents per yard and 15 cents per seedling charged to the smallholder for budwood and clonal seedlings remained in force throughout the year. These prices were equated to commercial costs, and on an acreage basis the cost is approximately $30 for either clonal seedlings or buddings, including budgrafting. Rising labour costs have however made these figures uneconomic and prices will have to be raised in 1957.

In order to protect the interests of the country, it was necessary in October to impose a ban on the export of Tjir. 1 clonal seed from Malaya. During past years a very considerable trade in the export of clonal seed from Malaya has been built up by certain agency firms; this trade had developed so much that there was a grave danger of not obtaining sufficient seed for the needs of the smallholders.

(ii) RICE

The 1955-56 season saw a decrease of some 18,000 acres in the acreage planted with wet padi. This decrease was due partly to adverse weather conditions in the main padi areas of the north and partly to the usual lack of interest in padi planting outside the main areas as a result of the increase in rubber prices. The area under dry padi however increased slightly, mainly due to new areas being developed for rubber.

It is of interest to note that although the total acreage was lower and weather conditions were far from favourable production of both wet

and dry padi was up on the 1954/55 season by 15,100 tons. This is a sure indication that the industry is slowly being placed on a surer footing and becoming more efficient.

Estimates of the acreage planted in the 1956/57 season show an increase of approximately 11,000 acres, again reflecting the upward trend of interest in padi following a fall in rubber prices. The 1956/57 padi season has been extremely favourable and a record crop is expected to be harvested. The following table gives comparative figures for acreage under wet and dry padi together with yields since 1950:

Season	Wet Padi		Dry Padi		Total Padi	
	Acreage (Planted)	Yield (Tons)	Acreage (Planted)	Yield (Tons)	Acreage (Planted)	Yield (Tons)
1950-51 ...	829,000	685,000	47,000	18,000	876,000	703,000
1951-52 ...	790,000	526,000	41,000	16,000	831,000	542,000
1952-53 ...	790,000	684,000	44,000	16,000	834,000	700,000
1953-54 ...	809,000	635,000	37,000	13,000	846,000	648,000
1954-55 ...	843,000	633,000	48,000	19,000	891,000	652,000
1955-56 ...	825,000	644,100	51,000	23,000	876,000	667,100

A total area of 9,010 acres was double cropped with wet padi during 1956. This is a very considerable improvement over the 1955 figure of 6,361 acres and is more in line with the 1954 figure of 9,254 acres. The average yield in 1955 was 341 gantangs per acre as compared with 239 gantangs in 1955. The corresponding figure for 1954 was 309 gantangs. Double cropping has been practised in the Sungei Dua area of Province Wellesley since the time of the Japanese occupation of Malaya and is rapidly gaining in popularity.

Dry padi in this country is grown under two entirely different sets of conditions, either in the semi-wet, as in Kelantan and Trengganu (Padi Tugalan, Padi Taboran or Padi Tenggala) or as hill padi now classified as upland dry padi.

When weather permits, there is no doubt that padi is being grown more and more efficiently, but the yield increases per unit area do no more than keep pace with the additional requirements of a steadily growing population. The ratio therefore of production to consumption has varied very little since the war.

The acreage under padi tugalan, now known as Lowland dry padi, also varies considerably depending mainly on weather conditions and the ease with which the padi fields can be cultivated.

Since the middle of 1956 more accurate statistics have been kept of the two types of dry padi. The relative figures for the 1956/57 season are Upland dry padi 12,500 acres, Lowland dry padi 41,800 acres. It is of considerable interest to note that the average yield of padi in the

Federation is the highest in the South-East Asia countries (excluding Japan which is outside the tropical belt) and the following table clearly indicates the good progress that is being made:

Country	Type	Average Yield per Acre				Percentage Increase of B over A
		Period A 1945/46-1949/50		Period B 1950/51-1953/54		
		Lb.	Gtg.	Lb.	Gtg.	
Malaya ...	Indica	1,362	248	1,708	311	+25 %
Indonesia	,,	1,281	233	1,409	256	+10 %
Burma ...	,,	1,414	257	1,393	253	−1.5 %
Pakistan	,,	1,245	226	1,214	221	−3 %
Thailand	,,	1,173	213	1,182	215	—
Ceylon ...	,,	1,053	191	1,150	209	+6 %
India ...	,,	1,063	193	1,119	203	+5 %
Philippines	,,	992	180	1,045	190	+5 %
Indochina	,,	987	179	1,005	183	+2 %

(Source of information: International Rice Year Book, 1955)

The Department of Agriculture can claim to be responsible for much of this 25 per cent. increase through its efforts on selection and distribution of high yielding varieties, the initiation of more efficient pest and disease control measures and work on the manurial requirements of padi.

Production, with the exception of the padi grown at Changkat Jong, Perak, and a part of Tanjong Karang, Selangor, is mainly in the hands of the Malays, while milling and marketing are almost entirely a Chinese monopoly. The average price of imported Siam rice (new crop) in 1956 was about $1 per pikul lower than in 1955. The Government guaranteed minimum or support price for locally grown padi was raised from 10½ cents per lb. to 11 cents for the 1956/57 season. The easing of tension in international rice affairs and the existence of substantial rice stocks surplus to world requirements are not accepted as grounds for reducing output in Malaya, and intensification of local production by opening up potential new areas and improving existing areas, the extended use of high yielding strains and fertilisers and the introduction of improved field techniques still remains the policy of the Government.

Under Malayan conditions, padi suffers comparatively little from diseases, an unidentified complex known as *Penyakit Merah* being probably the most important. This was very much in evidence during the 1954-55 season and resulted in serious loss of crop in certain areas. Pests, on the other hand, particularly stem borers and to a less extent rats, cause great damage to crops annually and there is considerable scope for the extension of organised pest control measures.

A subsidised fertiliser scheme was in operation in Kelantan for the fifth year in succession, and a new scheme has been inaugurated which guarantees the subsidy over a period of four years. The subsidy for 1956 was 33.6 per cent. ($4.30 per 100 lb. bag). This resulted in 18,308 bags being sold to the end of December, 1956, as compared with 19,967 in 1955, 6,626 bags in 1954 and 16,113 bags in 1953. If all farmers in the State applied manure once in three years, approximately 95,500 bags would be required annually. In addition to the quantity distributed under the scheme a further 1,973 bags were sold by a non-participating firm at the full (unsubsidised) market price.

In Trengganu the Scheme which was started in the 1955/56 season was discontinued. However, in spite of there being no subsidy the farmers purchased no less than 2,242 bags of fertiliser compared with 1,052 bags during the 1955/56 season and 1,096 bags in the 1954/55 season, when in both the latter years a subsidy was available.

In Malacca the subsidy was reduced from $15 per acre to $10 per acre and the necessity of collecting $10 per acre from cultivators before distribution resulted in considerably less demand during the 1956/57 season, and only 4,618 bags were sold as compared with 9,482 in the previous season. 4,618 bags of fertiliser is sufficient for only about 1,150 acres of the 30,400 acres planted in the Settlement. As the fertilisers were given on credit in the 1955/56 season, it is known that many farmers accepted it because there was nothing to pay at the time. Nearly half the manure issued in 1955 has yet to be paid for and it is likely that many bad debts will occur.

In Negri Sembilan a Scheme was launched with half the cost of the fertiliser being subsidised. The demand was rather disappointing, probably due to lack of ready cash (no credit being allowed), failure of the agents to push their wares and the natural prejudice of the padi planters against new methods. However approximately 2,400 bags were sold, sufficient to treat 600 acres.

All these schemes were made possible by the grant of $10 million from the Federal Government to assist padi planters.

In Kedah and Perlis the usual fertiliser is bat guano and large quantities of it are used annually. Rock phosphate is slowly gaining in popularity in Penang, Province Wellesley and in parts of Perak and bone meal is used in Malacca at transplanting time.

On the whole there is therefore little doubt that padi cultivators are slowly becoming manure conscious.

Post-war botanical research and agronomic investigations have progressed sufficiently far to permit the extensive demonstration on farmers' land of new padi selections and improved strains as well as

improved techniques of planting and the use of fertilisers. Selected padi varieties are now being issued on a commercial scale in Malacca and Negri Sembilan.

Soil sampling of the Kedah Plain to determine its fertiliser requirements was taken a stage further in 1956 and will be completed early in 1957.

The problems of rice mechanisation up to the stage of planting have largely been solved, but those relating to planting and harvesting still present difficulties. The pilot scheme in the Trans-Perak area made a reasonably good start.

Data in regard to annual Pan-Malayan retained imports of rice and costs are given in the following table:

NET IMPORTS OF RICE

(*Pan-Malayan*)

Year	Tons	Value in $
1951	499,000	218,740,000
1952	423,000	198,886,000
1953	494,000	271,079,000
1954	268,000	124,812,000
1955	484,000	164,031,000
1956	503,000	179,307,000

The Rice Committee completed its work in September, 1956, and made 34 recommendations for measures to assure an economic return to the padi cultivator. The report was still under consideration by Government at the end of the year.

(iii) OIL PALM

Oil palm cultivation in Malaya is confined wholly to estates, but with organised central processing it could equally well become a smallholders' crop.

Details of acreage planted and the production of oil and kernels are as follows:

Year	Planted Acreage	Palm Oil (Tons)	Palm Kernels (Tons)
1951	97,000	48,000	12,000
1952	100,000	45,000	11,000
1953	108,000	49,000	13,000
1954	109,000	54,000	14,000
1955	111,000	56,000	15,000
1956	*	56,000	14,000

The London quoted average price for palm oil for 1956 was £83.46 per ton, £8.07 per ton higher than the 1955 price.

* Not available at time of writing.

During the year agreement was reached between the United Planting Association of Malaya and Government to pool all research work on this crop. Both commercial estates and the Department of Agriculture have had a number of scientists working on oil palm problems and carrying out selection work. Pooling of information should result in a considerable speeding up of this work and the avoidance of much duplication. A joint meeting of the Council was held during the year.

(iv) COCONUT

The coconut comes next in importance to rice and rubber as a smallholders' crop: only 20 per cent. of the estimated total acreage of 530,000 is estate planted. The acreage under smallholdings is difficult to estimate accurately but provisional figures for 1956 indicate little change, with yields much the same as in 1955. The coastal alluvial clays have proved eminently suitable for coconut growing and, where drainage and general husbandry are of a high standard, average yields of up to 1,600 lb. of copra per acre are not uncommon.

PRODUCTION (TONS)

Federation of Malaya

Year	Copra		Coconut Oil	Copra Cake
	Estates	Smallholdings		
1951 ...	39,000	121,000 ...	86,000 ...	56,000
1952 ...	40,000	115,000 ...	81,000 ...	52,000
1953 ...	40,000	112,000 ...	79,000 ...	50,000
1954 ...	40,000	124,000 ...	97,000 ...	62,000
1955 ...	40,000	104,000 ...	95,000 ...	60,000
1956 ...	39,000	115,000 ...	108,000 ...	68,000

At the end of 1956 there were some 95 estates in the Federation with a total of about 93,000 acres. These estates range in size from 100 to over 3,000 acres.

Since the war owing to shortage of local supplies, oil millers have built up a considerable trade of importing copra from neighbouring territories. This has resulted in the Pan-Malayan trade figures showing an adverse trade balance, with gross imports of copra exceeding gross exports as shown in the following table:

NET IMPORTS OF COPRA

Year	Tons	Value $
1951 ...	11,000 ...	6,606,000
1952 ...	28,000 ...	4,501,000
1953 ...	10,000 ...	2,085,000
1954 ...	67,000 ...	23,446,000
1955 ...	75,000 ...	24,446,000
1956 ...	83,000 ...	29,051,000

The coconut oil industry, however, has expanded steadily and net exports have risen as follows:

NET EXPORTS OF COCONUT OIL

Year	Tons	Value $
1951 ...	68,000 ...	87,508,000
1952 ...	65,000 ...	53,966,000
1953 ...	61,000 ...	58,033,000
1954 ...	79,000 ...	74,719,000
1955 ...	91,000 ...	67,554,000
1956 ...	103,000 ...	73,318,000

Coconuts are planted in both pure and mixed stands, and while the production of copra for export or for local extraction of oil is the main market interest, nevertheless, there is a very considerable trade in fresh nuts for home consumption. Estate produced copra, the result of a carefully controlled process, is of high quality and generally commands a good price. Smallholding copra, on the other hand, is often of poor quality owing to lack of care and attention. But, because of a prevailing sellers market, the disposal of copra—regardless of the quality—has been a comparatively easy matter and the incentive therefore to improve quality and to grade before marketing scarcely exists.

The main coconut areas in the Federation are the west coastal area of Johore, the Bagan Datoh peninsula in Perak and the coastal area of Province Wellesley. Coconuts are also extensively grown along the east coast.

Extensive drainage work on the west coast of Johore continues and the prospects of the smallholders in that area are slowly improving. Elsewhere the industry appears to be static, with perhaps a slight tendency to a decline in yield due to the old age of the palms and a lack of any organised replanting.

During the year a Working Committee was set up to collect and review existing agricultural and economic data on the coconut industry and make recommendations for the improvement and development of the industry. A preliminary report has been issued which indicates the need for properly conducted surveys.

Surveys were carried out by the Department of Agriculture in Johore and Kelantan during the year but the final reports were not ready by the end of the year.

The Rhinoceros Beetle, *Oryctes rhinoceros*, is Malaya's worst potential coconut pest whose incidence, despite widespread propaganda, appears to be increasing. This is explained by the fact that the beetle has been found to breed extensively in felled rubber, and with rubber

replanting now being conducted on such an extensive scale it is difficult to exercise the required amount of control to deny this breeding ground to the beetle.

(v) PINEAPPLE

Pineapples are grown throughout Malaya, but only in three States are they cultivated for canning. In the post-war rehabilitation of the industry, emphasis has been laid on permanent plantations in contrast to the catch-crop system of before the war. That a crop of such economic importance as the pineapple can be successfully grown on deep peat is indeed a fortunate coincidence and current policy therefore is to restrict sole cropping to the peat areas, of which there are large reserves.

The area under pineapple on both estates and smallholdings is steadily increasing both for canning purposes as well as for the fresh fruit trade. Large-scale clearing of jungle, extensive drainage works and planting were in progress in Johore and to a lesser extent in Selangor and Perak.

The total acreages under cultivation during the past four years are as follows:

1953	1954	1955	1956
23,930	27,950	34,850	44,780

Out of these totals the acreages devoted to pineapple being grown for the canneries are:

	1953	1954	1955	1956
Estates	8,656	8,976	13,876	19,062
Smallholders	10,499	12,106	16,499	18,974

Johore is by far the biggest producing area with Selangor next and then Perak.

The industry, through the Pineapple Joint Industrial Council, finances the annual programme of experiments which is pursued at the Pineapple Stations in Johore and Selangor by the Department of Agriculture.

A total of 274.1 million lb. of fruit was received by the canneries during the year as compared with 175.3 million lb. in 1955. Out of this figure, smallholders produced 114.4 million lb. and estates 159.7 million lb. Johore production totalled 253.4 million lb., Selangor 14.0 million lb. and Perak 6.7 million lb.

Improved husbandry is playing a very important part in improving yields and of raising the standard of the industry. This is most essential if Malayan pineapples are to hold their place in world markets and to compete with the ever growing competition from other countries.

Exports of canned pineapples from the Federation amounted to 22,275 tons in 1956 as compared with 20,121 tons in 1955 and 16,236 tons in 1954.

The industry faced a major crisis towards the end of the year, as the result of very poor sales of canned pines to the United Kingdom due to the cold wet summer. This resulted in large stocks of canned pines having to be held at local canneries and a general reluctance to continue production at the normal rate. In order to try to clear stocks prices were reduced and this automatically involved the growers. After much disagreement a temporary solution was found, with the growers accepting the following prices:

3.2 cents per lb. for Johore and Singapore
3.75 cents per lb. for Selangor and Perak

In addition to these production and marketing problems the canneries in Johore were also faced with considerable labour unrest and many strikes occurred.

(vi) CACAO

Observation plots of Amelonado cacao established in all States and Settlements of the Federation continued to yield valuable information which, when studied in conjunction with the results from precise experimentation, has gone a long way towards improving the knowledge in regard to husbandry techniques under Malayan conditions. The prospects of cacao as a potential economic crop for Malaya are good, especially on the better types of soil in Pahang and Trengganu, and the progress so far achieved has been followed with interest in the country. Both Trengganu and Pahang have earmarked blocks of State land for future development with cacao in pursuance of their land utilisation policy.

The recommendation made by the Cacao Working Party that, in addition to development of the industry by estates, smallholders should likewise be encouraged to grow the crop but that the development of a smallholding industry should be through a series of pilot schemes, was put into practice when the first pilot scheme at Jerangau in Trengganu was started during the year.

This pilot scheme got away to a good start and 18 acres out of the 48 acres to be planted with cacao were planted. The 12 smallholders proved to be keen and industrious, and further pilot schemes are under consideration in Pahang.

Commercial planting of Amelonado cacao, begun first of all in 1953 on an estate in Trengganu, was continued and at the end of 1956, 525 acres had been established on that estate. A second estate nearby is also being developed and 124 acres were planted in 1956.

Tree shrews, rats and squirrels have all been troublesome, even on small, well-protected holdings, and it remains to be seen, once extensive planting is undertaken, whether or not pest control will prove excessively costly. The present indications are that it will not be so.

(vii) TEA

Both lowland and highland teas are grown commercially in Malaya and although the former may be of poorer quality its greater yield per acre, almost double that for highland tea, more than offsets the disadvantages of a slightly lower market price, and in addition it commands a ready sale on the London market. On well-managed highland estates, crops of 800 lb. of made tea per acre are obtained. Tea is not exclusively an estate crop but smallholders appear not to be particularly interested and yields are low in comparison with estates. Clean weeding, despite publicity with regard to erosion dangers, is still practised by some growers.

Tea prices in 1956 have remained at a high level, causing the crop, temporarily at least, to be one of the most profitable to grow. Two lowland estates continued to extend their planted acreage. High grades of highland tea were sold at about six shillings ($2.57) per lb. on the London market while the local price for a somewhat lower grade was about $1.50 per lb.

In the highlands, the anticipated increased incidence of Blister Blight (*Exobasidium vexans*) during the wet months of November and December was effectively controlled by the use of copper fungicides. This disease although recorded from the lowlands does little serious damage there.

Production figures of dried tea are as follows:

Year	Production (lb.)	Exports of Local Tea * (lb.)
1951 ...	3,684,000 ...	1,679,000
1952 ...	2,785,000 ...	1,752,000
1953 ...	4,187,000 ...	2,172,000
1954 ...	4,590,000 ...	2,757,000
1955 ...	5,306,000 ...	2,864,000
1956 ...	5,023,000 ...	3,633,000

(viii) FOOD CROPS, VEGETABLES AND FRUITS

The acreage under food crops increased from 96,900 acres at the end of 1955 to 101,700 acres at the end of 1956. The main rice substitute crops were sweet potatoes, tapioca and yams. Tapioca was also extensively grown for the production of starch. During the annual fallow it is customary in the east coast States of Kelantan and Trengganu and in Kedah, Penang, Selangor and Malacca to cultivate small selected areas of the rice fields with crops such as groundnuts, maize, beans, chilli, cucumber and lobak.

* In addition to these quantities, a small amount of Malayan tea is mixed with foreign teas and then exported.

The considerable area of intensively cultivated market gardens which exists mainly for the production of leafy vegetables—chiefly lettuce and mustard—were maintained. In Cameron Highlands about 1,200 acres were under vegetables.

Water melons continued to be an important seasonal crop in the northern States experiencing monsoon conditions.

Bananas were again favoured as a catch-crop in new-planted and replanted rubber, the planted acreage showing an increase of 4,000 acres over that of 1955.

Fruit trees in mixed stand are a feature of every kampong and the total area throughout the Federation is estimated at 96,000 acres, an increase of 3,000 acres over 1955. Much of this increase is due to the conversion of old rubber lands to fruit under the rubber replanting scheme and interest in the production of Mandarin oranges. The Department of Agriculture's selected fruit clones are popular and the distribution of large quantities of improved planting material was an important Departmental undertaking.

The fruit harvest was generally poor and in some areas almost a complete failure. Weather conditions probably account for this.

(ix) MANILA HEMP

On the experimental evidence so far available, the variety Tangongon would appear to be the best suited to Malayan conditions. Although satisfactory yields have been obtained on some volcanic soils and on well drained alluvial clays, and quality is good, interest in this crop has declined.

(x) RAMIE

Cultivation is virtually confined to experimental planting. Trials have shown that this crop requires a high standard of cultivation and heavy manuring on most Malayan soils.

(xi) COFFEE

Coffee is essentially a smallholders' crop in Malaya, there being only one estate, and present production is insufficient to meet local requirements. The price for Liberica coffee, which is the only planted variety of importance, stood at $180 to $210 per pikul at the beginning of the year but slumped to $125 to $135 per pikul when the mid-year crop came on to the market. Later on prices strengthened to $140 per pikul (£273 per ton), at which price gross returns per acre average about $780 (£91). Despite the lower prices, interest in this crop is well maintained and the planted area increased in 1956 to 13,000 acres.

(xii) SPICES

Only arecanuts and pepper are of importance as export crops. Other spices such as chillies, ginger, turmeric, sireh, nutmegs and cloves, are all cultivated on a small scale and largely for the internal market.

(xiii) TOBACCO

Tobacco is an important cash crop usually grown in rotation with market garden vegetables, or as an off-season crop in padi areas. Although the leaf is coarse in quality it meets with a ready sale for the manufacture of cut tobacco and cheroots. The area planted was estimated at 4,000 acres.

The imposition of a tax on locally produced manufactured and leaf tobacco not only caused much dissatisfaction amongst the growers and manufacturers but also resulted in a very considerable drop in the acreage planted.

(xiv) MISCELLANEOUS CROPS

Other crops of minor importance which are grown are derris, gambier, kapok, ipecacuanha, patchouli, citronella, sugar palm, nipa palm, sago, groundnuts, maize, yams and pulses.

C.—STOCK*

(i) CATTLE, BUFFALOES, GOATS AND SHEEP

Livestock, an important capital asset in smallholding agriculture, are raised and maintained with the minimum of trouble to the owner. Mixed farming in the generally accepted sense is little practised. In the main padi-growing States, buffaloes and cattle are primarily used as draught animals, the production of meat and milk being of secondary importance. In certain States extensive areas are set aside as communal grazing grounds, but for the most part they are infrequently used and are not well maintained. Seldom, if ever, are concentrates fed. Milk production on a small scale is conducted by Indians in the vicinity of the larger towns.

Sheep are found in the drier east coast areas though not in large numbers. Goats are kept in most areas.

(ii) PIGS

The prices of feeding stuffs remained high with the result that the average price of pork fell but little despite the continued increase in the pig population. The use of Middle White boars for crossing with the local sows is now a well established practice in all the major pig-rearing areas. A total of 139,600 pigs were slaughtered at the Kuala Lumpur abattoir as compared with 114,777 in 1955.

* More detailed information on domestic animals and poultry will be found in Part VI of this Chapter.



above—His Royal Highness Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh with the 1st Bn. The Rifle Brigade at their operational base near Kuala Lumpur

below—On a State Drive through Kuala Lumpur





The first meeting of the Federation Central Apprenticeship Board



Merdeka Bridge, Province Wellesley, which was opened by the Chief Minister in April, 1956

(iii) POULTRY

A considerable trade continued in poultry and eggs. There were large numbers of small-scale poultry rearers both in rural and urban areas whose needs in the way of breeding stock and eggs for hatching were met mainly by the commercial poultry farms. These commercial poultry farms are highly organised units which rear both local and imported breeds. The Rhode Island Red and White Leghorn remain the most popular of the imported breeds. Interest in these imported breeds, except in urban areas, continued to wane during the year.

In the urban areas a number of specialised farms are developing with birds being kept under battery and deep litter systems.

Part III

FISHERIES

General

It can no longer be said that the fishing industry of the Federation is a backward peasant industry. Mechanisation and industrialisation have proceeded apace to an extent where developments may compare in a small way with those of the bigger nations. Traditionally, the inshore waters, especially those in the Straits of Malacca, have been fished intensively with a great variety of gears, both stationary and mobile. In the offshore waters a relatively small number of proven gears are beginning to show their value in the process of mechanisation. There has not been any major type of new gear introduced into Malaya, but there have been modifications of existing fishing gears to adjust them to the use of motor driven craft. The most productive of these are the purse seine, which is now used for the Malayan shad, or ikan terubok, the Malayan chub mackerel, or ikan kembong, and during this year for the first time on the East Coast a purse seine net has been used for catching the Malayan anchovy, the ikan bilis. In addition, mechanised craft have been used with increasing success for the Malay lift net, the pukat tangkol, and the Malay boat seine, the pukat payang. Until recent years the fishing fleets never went more than 35 miles from the coast, except upon the rarest occasions. But to-day we find craft operating regularly as far as 65 and 75 miles away from their base. Mechanisation at sea is being followed up with developments ashore; the use of mechanical ice-crushers at fish packing plants; the use of hoists and derricks for bringing the fish ashore; the use of refrigeration and chilled salt-water storage for holding fish from periods of glut to periods of shortage; the gradual development of the canning of fish

in multi-purpose canneries—all these combine to show a healthy process of evolution. While the use of outboard motors on traditional craft is still widespread, the development of inboard diesel-engined craft is gathering momentum, and at the end of 1956 there were 996 such craft licensed and operating as compared with 603 at the end of 1955.

The weather conditions during the year have been rather the reverse of those for 1955. The monsoon on the East Coast began early, and the fishermen of the North East States were able to operate in January and February, but production fell away in the middle months of the year to recover in September and October. However, the outstanding feature of the North West Coast was the protracted disturbed weather which persisted throughout the year with consequent reduction in fishing operation, and at the same time off the coast of Kedah, a marked absence of the two types of fish which are the backbone of the industry, the Malay shad (ikan terubok) and the Malay chub mackerel (ikan kembong). The North East Monsoon set in strongly at the end of October followed by a lull in the middle of November. This quiet period tempted many fishermen to sea, particularly on the fishing stakes off South Pahang and Johore. The lull was short-lived however, and a violent storm caught many of the fishermen, particularly off Johore on their fishing stakes, without adequate means of returning safely, and a total of 53 lives were lost with the complete destruction of over 80 fishing stakes. This was a major disaster. At the same time there were well over 100 boats at sea operating their seine and lift nets off the North East States, but due to the skill and seamanship and to the assistance provided by Government craft, no boats were lost and all the crews returned safely, in some cases after a protracted period of time at sea when undoubtedly they suffered some hardship. The events on the Johore coast pointed to the need of a working system and for additional measures to add to the safety of those working on the fishing stakes on that coast.

The average retail prices for all grades of fish remained much the same for the first nine months of the year, but showed a gradual rise in the last three months. Ice was available throughout the country at an average price of about $30 per ton to the industry, but in some places the price was higher due to transport charges. The opening of the Maran Road connecting the East Coast with Kuala Lumpur by a short route has stimulated the fisheries of North Pahang and South Trengganu, and it is a regular feature to see many lorries operating along this road during the open season.

The total landings for the year were 111,000 tons an increase of more than 2 per cent. over 1955.

Structure of the Industry

The basic structure of the industry has changed little, although there is a growing awareness of the value of co-operative effort. On the whole it may be said that fishermen operate with borrowed money, and the man who provides capital has control of the fish. He in turn, distributes these fish to the major consuming centres and rural districts through consignment agents. There are a large number of registered companies owning boats and gears and employing their fishermen on a share basis; there are also considerable numbers of private boat-owners and small gear operators who sell their catch to purchasing agents ashore, often closely linked with an advance payment system. On the North West Coast, a "secret auction" or system of whispering tender prevails. On the East Coast there is a system of open bidding at the landing points on the beaches, but where cash transactions do not follow immediately upon the negotiations, it is a common feature to find argument at the time of reckoning. At the major urban centres of Alor Star, Ipoh, Kuala Lumpur, Malacca and Singapore, there are wholesalers, who, by a system of daily telephone calls to their consignment agents, maintain a balance in the distribution phase of the trade. It is a common fallacy to describe the wholesale agents as forming a monopolistic fish ring. This could not be further from the truth, for the handling and distribution of fish in Malaya which is so highly perishable, is a most competitive business. However, the physical handling and distribution is far from up to date.

The salt fish industry on the East Coast improved during the year, partly due to the improved communications at the centre of the country. Export out of Malaya did not increase to any great extent, but there was some minor improvement in the trade with Indonesia. On the West Coast the production of the Malayan chub mackerel (ikan kembong) was not sufficient to provide a surplus for salting and drying in excess of immediate needs. Boiled kembong in baskets continued to be popular, and the refrigeration of this commodity has expanded in order to adjust supplies to demand.

Federal Fisheries Committee

An event which it is hoped may have far-reaching effects upon the industry was the acceptance by the Federal Legislative Council in the middle of the year, of the report of the Federal Fisheries Committee. The two major recommendations arising out of that report were firstly that co-operation was to be promoted throughout the country in all phases of the fishing industry and trade, in order to stimulate thrift and capital improvement, and secondly that a fund should be available to the Minister for Agriculture to provide capital assistance to co-operative societies. A sum of $3 million has so far been made available to the

Minister for this purpose, and a part of it has been used for the training of Assistants to guide in the education of fishermen in co-operative principles and in the organisation of co-operative societies.

There were several other recommendations, many of which have concurrently been put in hand, and their effect is already beginning to be felt.

Utilisation

An analysis of the utilisation, import and export of fish shows that there was a net available supply of 944,641 piculs out of a total production in the Federation of 1,866,187 piculs. Of the total domestic production 288,011 piculs were processed to make salted and dried fish. Another 218,155 piculs were used as agricultural fertiliser or as pig and duck food. 88,661 piculs of small shrimps were processed to make blachan, and 136,718 piculs were dried. This gives a total of 731,545 piculs of wet fish taken from the total production for normal processed products. Fresh fish was imported from a number of places. Higher grades were imported from Singapore to the extent of 27,512 piculs. Into Malacca and Port Swettenham and some of the nearby smaller towns a total of 19,019 piculs was imported from Sumatra, the bulk of this fish consists of the Spanish mackerel (ikan tenggiri) and ikan terubok. Other sources including present shipments brought in by sea and lorry shipments from South Thailand accounted for 58,126 piculs. The total imports of fresh fish were therefore 104,657 piculs. Exports were mainly to Singapore and amounted to 293,694 piculs, the bulk of this fish was of the middle and lower grades, and is utilised largely by the labouring population of the Colony. 974 piculs of fish was exported to other destinations outside the Federation of Malaya. The table on page 179 summarises the position.

Mechanisation

Whilst the structure of the industry has not changed to any marked extent in so far as the financing of the industry and ownership of craft and gear are concerned, the number of powered boats in use has continued to increase as is shown in the following table:

	Landings Tons	Number of Fishermen	Number of Gears	Powered Boats	Non-Powered Boats
1949 ...	104,880	71,403	21,139	327	21,793
1954 ...	109,934	49,532	18,654	4,052	17,789
1955 ...	109,422	61,212	17,606	4,550	18,879
1956 ...	111,083	50,690	19,427	5,641	17,730

It will be noticed that while there has been a reduction in the number of non-powered boats, and a reduction in the number of fishermen, there has been an increase in the number of gears. This is an indication of the Department's attempts to diversify the fishing effort of the

FRESH FISH SUPPLIES—1956

	Perlis	Kedah	Penang and P.W.	Perak	Selangor	Negri Sembilan	Malacca	Johore	Kelantan	Trengganu	Pahang	Total—Piculs
Total Production	30,600	82,176	102,351	627,576	256,063	4,014	49,570	259,206	100,742	200,454	153,435	1,866,187
Less processed into:												
Salted/Dried	—	237	25,637	35,293	6,762	—	—	29,475	17,210	119,570	53,827	288,011
Buat Baja	2,000	2,560	6,917	100,230	54,607	—	—	42,818	—	—	—	218,155
Blachan	—	240	2,257	3,980	80,107	—	2,077	—	—	—	—	88,661
Dried Prawns	—	573	5,966	99,713	30,466	—	—	—	—	—	—	136,718
Total Processed ...	2,000	3,610	40,777	239,216	171,942	—	2,077	72,293	17,210	119,570	53,827	731,545
Balance of Production	28,600	78,566	61,574	388,360	84,121	4,014	47,493	186,913	83,532	80,884	99,608	1,134,642
Add Imports from:												
Singapore	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27,512
Sumatra	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19,019
Other sources	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	58,126
Total Imports .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	104,657
Gross available supplies	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,239,299
Less Exports:												
Singapore	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	293,684
Other Destinations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	974
Total Exports ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	294,658
Net available supplies ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	944,641

= Tons 56,229

fishermen. In the past too much reliance has been placed upon a single gear to provide fishermen with their livelihood, but during the past year an attempt has been made, with some success, to persuade the fishermen to own a series of gears, so that they may adapt their efforts to the changing seasons. The number of powered boats is about one-third of the number of non-powered boats, but it must be noted that quite a number of registered boats are very small craft operating in estuarine waters in very shallow inshore waters, or engaged only in part-time fishing, and these do not offer any scope for development and mechanisation.

Trials started in 1955 with small inboard diesel engines to replace the outboard engine where possible, were brought to a satisfactory conclusion. For the Chinese drift net sampan and kota, the Japanese single cylinder Yanmar engines of 4/6 and 9 H.P. and the English Petter engine, both single cylinder 5 H.P. and twin cylinder 10 H.P. have proved eminently popular, and have been adopted in many parts of the country. For the smaller boat used by the Malays for hand lining, small long lines or small portable traps, the 3½ H.P. air-cooled Lister engine has become popular. Following on the experiments of 1955, the Department continued into 1956, and eventually produced a most satisfactory small craft modelled on the Trengganu sekochi which was cheap to construct and cost approximately $1 per day to run. This is a tremendous improvement over the outboard engine, and has been taken up in a number of most unexpected places. The most notable of these is Telok Sari on the East Coast of Johore where the Malay people have found this engine highly satisfactory for their purpose, and there is a small fleet of craft at this village engined by this type. The manufacturers assisted by R.I.D.A. and the Fisheries Department have performed an invaluable service by taking a number of these fishermen into their workshop in Kuala Lumpur and giving them instruction in the care, maintenance and repair of these engines. Such instruction is most important since in remote and out of the way places there are no mechanical workshops to hand which can service and repair the craft. It is anticipated that within the next few years the above types of engines will completely replace the outboard engine, except under special conditions where the outboard engine is particularly useful. Among the bigger boats, engines of up to 200 H.P. of the fast revolving type have been installed in some of the purse seine boats, and it is a tribute to the industry that these engines are meticulously cared for and maintained.

Fishermen's Training

The Fishermen's Training Course in care and maintenance of engines and in helmsmanship, which was started in 1953 with Rural and

Industrial Development Authority funds, was continued in 1956 entirely with Departmental funds. 80 Federation fishermen from Trengganu, Kelantan, Pahang, Perak, Johore, Malacca and Penang participated in these courses. Of these, 28 obtained the Helmsmanship Certificate of Competency and 62 the Engine Repair and Maintenance Certificate. The small number of passes in the Helmsmanship Certificate Examination was due to the fact that only 47 of the trainees were able to sit for the examination, the rest of them being debarred either because they had failed the stringent and necessary eyesight test or were under-age for the examination. The following table gives the number of trainees from each of the States:

Trengganu	43
Kelantan	12
Pahang	10
Perak	5
Johore	5
Malacca	3
Penang	2

A survey of the efforts made during the past four years to train these fishermen shows that approximately 80 per cent. of those who have passed the course are now operating in in the industry. In addition, some of those who failed are also operating, and of the remainder it is known that one is running his own small mechanical workshop and taking in business from other fishermen, one or two are employed in Government craft and a few have sought and obtained wage-earning jobs in craft belonging to other people.

In addition to the above trainees from the Federation, four fishermen trainees from Brunei and two members of the staff of the Marine Department, were at the request of their respective Governments accepted for the above courses. On the completion of their courses the Brunei fishermen were attached for a period of six weeks to the Fisheries Officers of the North West and North East zones at Penang and Kuala Trengganu, where they were enabled to see the highly developed purse seine fishery at Kuala Kedah and Pangkor, and the traditional pukat tangkol and pukat payang fisheries of the Malay fishermen on the East Coast. In addition, they also spent some time at Bachok where they were introduced to the workings of the Kelantan Fish Marketing Scheme.

Kelantan Fish Marketing Scheme

This Scheme, which was originally financed with a grant of $194,200 from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund, was entirely taken over by the Department and run with Federation funds from the middle of the year. Its purpose is to improve distribution and assure a fair price to fishermen and consumers while stimulating an increase in

output. It is also designed to provide participating fishermen with producer goods at reasonable prices, and to enable them to build up a reserve of capital. Originally the Scheme had been designed to operate on a State-wide basis, but experience showed that the conservative and proud fishermen of Kelantan were not rapidly attracted to the new ideas. In July the re-organised Scheme was concentrated on one small village at Bachok and a Deputy Manager was appointed, who was responsible to the Director of Fisheries for the management. He established his own headquarters in the centre of the village and lived among the fishermen. By personal contact and by explanation at all hours of the day and night, the fishermen gradually came to appreciate the value of assured markets and assured prices. Instead of operating on a basis of fixed prices, the Scheme now bargains in the traditional manner with the fishermen for their day's catch. The fishermen obtains a paper receipt as a result of the transaction, and the cash reckoning is effected every Friday after attendance at the Mosque. The Scheme will take all fish which the fishermen bring, and distributes with its own transport in a variety of directions adding an on-charge to the purchase price from the fishermen, sufficient to cover all running expenses and overheads. By these means it is possible to deliver fish at average prices which are considerably lower than those which have prevailed in the past, and at the same time the fishermen are satisfied that they are getting a fair deal because the cash which they get at the Friday reckoning is precisely the amount bargained for at the time of landing. There are no deductions and no further argument. Any surplus of fish which cannot be disposed of immediately is salted and dried. As this is done under the immediate supervision of the Deputy Manager, a high grade product is prepared. This has been stored for sale during the North East Monsoon, and while it has been possible to sell this dried fish at a much lower rate than the prices prevailing during the monsoon period, it has been equally possible to make an adequate profit to cover all expenses and storage. This is an aspect of the Scheme which will be fostered in the future. With the growing confidence of the fishermen and the overcoming of physical difficulties, the Scheme is at last achieving a degree of success. Experience has shown that the major factor in this success is the painstaking approach of the man in charge to satisfy the queries and suspicions of the fishermen themselves as well as giving them a square deal so far as the cash transaction is concerned.

Relationship with R.I.D.A.

In the early part of the year the liaison with the Authority continued as before, but one of the findings of the Federal Fisheries Committee was that R.I.D.A. should gradually cease to provide capital subsidy

for the fishing industry, and that this should be taken over by the Ministry of Agriculture. There has therefore been a gradual tailing off of R.I.D.A. support for the industry, as the co-operative principles mentioned above begin to take place. However, the overall relationship has remained close, and in particular many subsidies have been given for the construction and stocking of fish ponds in inland rural areas. In so far as the Authority is concerned in a general way with rural industrial development, officers of the Department have given lectures to officers of the Authority in the special problems which face the fishing industry.

Fish Processing Experiments

Experiments were continued in the production of fishmeal, and a useful small fishmeal plant has been developed which can cope with a maximum of 8 piculs, or half a ton of wet fish, per day. A number of samples have been analysed and a statement has been produced of the relative protein contents of fishmeal manufactured from different species of fish. The ultimate adoption by the fishing industry of any fishmeal plant must depend upon the ready availability of the raw material at a cheap price, since the recovery is about 20 per cent. In view of the very high demand for fish of all grades and types in Malaya, it is rarely that glut conditions are such as to permit this to occur.

In addition to ordinary fishmeal an inexpensive method for the production of fish flour was developed. The object of these experiments was to provide a high protein containing flour which would have a long shelf-life when adequately kept, and so be available to peasant people in inland areas where protein is lacking in the diet. From feeding trials on rats carried out at the Institute for Medical Research in Kuala Lumpur, a satisfactory meal was produced. However, it was considered that the microscopic spicules of bone which were contained in the flour, might have an erosive irritant action on the intestines of small children and babies. While it would be possible by refined techniques to eliminate such potential irritants from the flour, it was decided not to continue with these experiments, but to concentrate on the production and distribution of fresh fish throughout the country. Not only has the approach to be made through the more effective distribution of sea fish, but also through the promotion of freshwater fisheries.

Freshwater Fisheries

It has been increasingly clear over the years that effective work on fish culture among the ra'ayat cannot be sustained without the requisite field staff on the ground to provide advice, administration and encouragement. The approval for the appointment of five Fisheries

Assistants and ten Junior Fisheries Assistants for work connected with freshwater fisheries in rivers and natural bodies of water and for fish culture, which was received during the year was therefore most welcome, and reflected an important phase in the development of the Department. Three Fisheries Assistants were appointed in September and two Fisheries Assistants and eight Junior Fisheries Assistants in November and December. Four of these Junior Fisheries Assistants have since been sent overseas to Indonesia to gain experience in freshwater fisheries work. The others were attached to the Headquarters in Penang where they were introduced to the problems associated with fish culture and with the freshwater fisheries of the rivers and other bodies of water in general by the Headquarters staff. The Headquarters continued to take an active part in the distribution of fry for the stocking of ponds, irrigation canals and dams. A total of 21,304 Sepat siam (Trichogaster pectoralis); 15,720 Tilapia mossambica; 90 Kalui (Osphronemus goramy) and 28 Pontius javanicus were distributed. In addition a supply of 50 Kalui and 100 Sepat siam was despatched by air freight to Brunei at the request of the Brunei Government.

Another important aspect of the Department's work has been the importation of fish fry from overseas.

The Federation continued during the year to obtain its supply of Chinese carp fry from Singapore. These carp fry are required to sustain an important pond-fish fishery operated by Chinese market-gardeners round the big towns in the Federation. Whilst figures for 1956 are not yet available, a recorded 1.7 million fry were imported in 1955 into Singapore from China through Hongkong. Of these, some 70 per cent. were estimated to have been re-exported to the Federation. Consequently it is of some concern to the Fisheries Department to see that a regular supply of fry is available to maintain this industry.

The Department is tackling the problem in two ways namely:

(*a*) Finding alternative sources of suitable types of fry from overseas.

(*b*) Carrying out surveys on fry resources from our own big rivers.

(*a*) *Importation of Catla catla, Labeo rohita and Cirrhina mrigala from India*

The first importation of three species of Indian major carp namely Catla catla, Labeo rohita and Cirrhina mrigala into Malaya was made in 1952. The fish were released into fish-ponds at Bayan Lepas, Penang, together with Chinese carp. Catla catla registered exceedingly good growth rates of the order of 5 lb. per year, whilst the L. rohita showed an increase in weight of about 4 lb. per year. These increases compared very favourably with that attained by Chinese carp, and the local fry

dealers were so impressed that enquiries were received from them regarding the possibility of establishing regular supplies of these fry from India in case there should be difficulty in the fry trade with China.

A further supply of 6,300 Catla catla was received from the Inland Fisheries Research Station, Calcutta, during the year. Of these 1,300 were for the Freshwater Fish-Culture Research Project, Malacca, and 5,000 were retained for further experiments at Bayan Lepas, Penang.

(*b*) *Importation of Tilapia melanopleura from Thailand*

Through the good offices of Nai Boon Indrambarya, Director-General of Fisheries, Thailand, a supply of 49 Tilapia melanopleura of 3½" in length was received from Thailand on 27th October, 1956, and was put in the Bayan Lepas ponds for observation. T. melanopleura has a good reputation as a weed-remover in Africa in the same way as the Chinese grass carp in Malaya, and it will be interesting to see if this reputation is sustained under Malayan conditions.

During the year a number of courses in pond-culture were held in Malacca, Negri Sembilan and North Johore for the ra'ayat. These courses were well attended and have been followed up by extension work in the field. The Fisheries Assistant, Special Grade, who was responsible for running these courses also gave a course to other Fisheries Assistants at the end of the year.

Brackish-Water Fisheries; *Prawn Ponds and Cockle Culture*

The extension of last year's work on cockle culture has produced some most interesting results. In the first place, the practice has become more and more widespread as the population of coastal villages has increased. There have undoubtedly been a number of difficulties where the proprietorship of the foreshore has been in question, and it is clear that co-operative effort as practised at Batu Maung in Penang is the best answer to the social and economic problems which are involved. While the cockle culture industry has spread and prospered, the most interesting feature has been that with the establishment of new rearing and fattening beds, at least two new breeding grounds have become established, both of which are on the shores of Penang Island, one off the West Coast and the other off the South Coast of the Island. The rearing and fattening beds were established two years ago at Batu Maung, and quite adventitiously these new beds have developed. A study of the tides has shown that the larvae may well have been carried from the fattening beds and have found a suitable environment in the two places where the new beds have become established. Conversation with old people of the villages has indicated that many years ago cockles were known in the places where these have now become re-established, and it is probable that they bred there. The passage of

years and more particularly the very great demand during the Japanese occupation for readily available supplies of food had, however, wiped out these beds.

The development of prawn ponds has received considerable attention, both at a policy making level and on the ground, all of which is preparatory to future extension work. Undoubtedly prawn ponds can ultimately prove extremely profitable, but the high initial cost of clearing the "Hutan Darat" on the edge of mangrove swamps, a zone which is particularly adaptable for the construction of prawn ponds, is an important matter. New prawn ponds have been constructed, or have been under construction on the East Coast of Johore and on the Perak Coast, but little actual progress has so far been made. It is hoped that with the availability of finances from the Ministry's fund for co-operatives that this particular aspect of production will now be stimulated.

Fishing Experiments

While the Headquarters vessel MFV "Kembong", the MFV "Selayang" and the MFV "Gelama" have been carrying on with their routine duties, the MFV "Tenak" stationed at Kuala Trengganu has been carrying out further demonstration trips with the fishermen of Trengganu in offshore waters. These trips have been with the use of long lines and have attracted fishermen particularly from Besut. The results have been encouraging and a fine type of inboard diesel-engined craft is to be found in North Trengganu now, proceeding as far as 70 miles from their base port and staying out at sea for a number of days. In addition the MFV "Tenak" has also been promoting the use of a small type of purse seine for the catching of the Malayan anchovy. Traditionally the anchovy (ikan bilis) has either been caught by beach seine nets or else by fishing stakes. The traditional methods rely entirely on the fish coming within the orbit of operation of fishermen and their gears. The adoption and development of the purse seine nets on board a healthy powered motor craft means that fishermen may go out to sea and seek fish during the course of their migration. Five of these new units were in operation by the end of the year.

The MFV "Tongkol" stationed at Kuantan has been engaged on an echo-sounder survey of a large area of the China Sea with a specific task of finding the best places to set portable traps. Very significant results have been obtained from the placing of these traps at the bottom or near the bottom of steep valleys or banks in the sea bed. An increase of as much as 200 per cent. has been observed in catches made on the bottom of such valleys and on the top at the same time, and it is hoped that it will be possible to promote this in the industry. The major

problem facing this development at present is the buoying of the traps. Of necessity they are set in deep water and in order to make the operations economical, they must be hauled by winch. This calls for a strong buoy rope. A trap, itself weighing about 70 lb., with 200 lb. of fish in it is quite a considerable load to be lifted through 45 to 60 fathoms. The areas or zones in which these traps operate so well are also areas in which there are very considerable currents, so that while there is a need to provide a strong buoy rope which can haul the traps quickly, the buoy rope must also be light in order that the marker buoys shall not be drowned by the strong current. This problem is at present receiving active consideration.

For the drift net fleet at Malacca, there has been an attempt to introduce powered rollers. A demonstration boat has been fitted with an improvised piece of machinery and it is possible that during the next year or two, it will be an addition to the equipment of this important fleet.

Research

The Government of the Federation contributed to the Singapore Regional Fisheries Research Station. The Director of the Station reports as follows:

The MFV "Manihine" continued the trawling survey of the offshore waters off the coasts of Malaya and Borneo. Further trials with long lines and drift nets were carried out and further exploratory cruises were made with trolling lines. Some preliminary tests were made with an improvised operational echo-sounder.

The MFV "Manihine" began operations on September 12th, 1955, and ceased on August 22nd, 1956. During that time she spent 182 days at sea and covered 15,182 miles on fishing and scientific cruises. The otter trawl was hauled 207 times, 32 times on the western side of the Malay peninsula and 175 times on the eastern side. From these hauls 28 tons of fish and 7 tons of shark and ray were landed.

The bottom of the South China Sea is a uniform expanse of soft grey mud over a very large area of which the catches were poor, amounting to less than 100 cwts. per 100 fishing hours when standardised. Grounds exist, however, where better catches than this were obtained. These may be said roughly to occupy 5 regions.

1. Near the south coast of the Great Natuna Island.
2. North of South Natuna Island.
3. East of Singapore Straits to a distance of about 80 miles from the coast.
4. Between Po. Tioman and Po. Aur.
5. West of the Anambas Islands.

The catches on these grounds may be analysed as follows:

Ground	No. of Hauls	Best Catches cwts./100 hrs.	Average Catch cwts./100 hrs.
Great Natuna	12	... 363	... 128
South Natuna	4	... 169	... 74
East Singapore Straits ...	13	... 297	... 148
Po. Tioman	9	... 345	... 140
Anambas Islands	3	... 132	... 150

For comparison the rich trawling grounds of Iceland yielded in 1938, 1,000 to 1,100 cwts. per 100 hours, the Irish Sea 134 cwts. and the Great and Little Sole Banks 158 and 199 cwts. respectively. Two distinct types of fish fauna were distinguishable in the South China Sea and in the Straits of Malacca. One, made up largely of Clupeidae (Herring-like fishes) and Sciaenidae (Ikan Gelama), might be called an inshore bottom fauna and was dominant in the catches from shallow water near the Borneo coast where the depth was less than 15 to 20 fathoms. At depths greater than about 20 fathoms this fauna gave way to the more typical fauna of the offshore waters. This consisted of a number of "prime" or "first quality" fish, a number of fishes which might be described as "smalls" and thirdly, a number of fishes of low quality which could be lumped together as "trash". The "prime" fishes are Ikan Merah (Red Snapper), Ikan Kachi (no known English name), Ikan Kerisi (Kaakup), Ikan Kerapu (Rock cod) and Ikan Asoh2 (Scavengers).

The grounds where the percentage of "prime" fishes was high were more commercially valuable than those where it was low.

The highest average proportion of "prime" fishes was taken on the Great and South Natuna grounds (average 41.6 per cent. and 42.0 per cent. respectively). The highest proportion of "smalls" was taken on the Po. Tioman grounds (56 per cent.) with the lowest proportion of "trash".

It is evident from the above that there are a few trawling grounds of moderate commercial potential in the South China Sea which could be exploited by vessels of sufficient range and power.

Trawling off the west coast of Malaya did not yield fruitful results and no success attended further long lining, trolling and drift netting experiments. More trials with long lines using dories are suggested.

Temperature and salinity observations over a wide area of the South China Sea show that a warmer water of lower salinity moves from south-west to north-east across the South China Sea during the South West Monsoon.

Plankton Research

Fortnightly observations in the Singapore Straits were completed in June, 1956, and supplemented by lines of plankton observations in

the South China Sea and Straits of Malacca which were to have been repeated at regular intervals by the ship. A paper on this work had been submitted to the Journal of the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea.

Prawns

A systematic account of two of the commercially most important genera of prawns in the Singapore ponds has been published in the Bulletin of the Raffles Museum (No. 27 October 1956). A similar account of 8 genera and 21 species of lesser importance has also been completed and is in course of publication. A general account of the biology of these prawns has also been completed for publication.

Serial observations on temperature and salinity at 5 positions in the Singapore Straits now cover 2 years from August, 1954 to August, 1956, and will be published in due course.

Work continued at the Fish Culture Research Institute at Malacca. The pond system was completed during the year and the quarters for the senior officers. This Scheme, it is hoped, will be completed in 1957, but during the year Dr. G.R. Fish and Dr. G. A. Prowse were appointed and took up residence to do preliminary work and to be able to check on the delivery of scientific equipment from the United Kingdom. This Station has attracted the greatest interest during the year.

At the end of the year a temporary Research Development Officer was taken into the Department and has commenced on a study of the problems associated with the development of the cockle industry. It is too early as yet to draw any conclusions from the initial work, but it has become apparent that a rapid rise in temperature of the environment in which mature cockles lie can be an immediate stimulus to breeding. This may have important applications.

Visitors during the year

During the course of the year the Department received a number of visitors. Firstly, there was the visit of Dr. C. F. Hickling, Fisheries Adviser to the Secretary of State, and Professor C. M. Yonge who came specially to report on the progress of the Singapore Regional Marine Fisheries Research Station and the Fish Culture Research Project at Batu Berendam, Malacca. Other visitors who came specifically to acquaint themselves with fish-culture methods in this country were:

(*a*) Messrs. S. S. Felix, H. R. Rabanal, J. R. Lopes and G. L. Ablan of the Bureau of Fisheries of the Philippines.
(*b*) Messrs. H. A. Indrasena, Superintendent of Freshwater Fisheries of Ceylon.
(*c*) Mr. B. P. Bhakat, Indian Colombo Plan trainee.
(*d*) Dr. Nazir Ahmad, Director of Fisheries, East Pakistan.

Financial Provision

The total cost to the Federation of Malaya for annually recurrent expenditure and personal emoluments of the Pan-Malayan Department of Fisheries was $565,664. The amount voted for the Regional Marine Research Station as the share of the Federation of Malaya was $85,400, making a total of Federal Government expenditure of $651,064. There was no State or Settlement expenditure. The revenue collected in respect of fishing, fishing gears and boats, etc., was $206,844.

Items of General Interest

The Department took part in the Malayan Agri-Horticultural Association's Show in Kuala Lumpur in the middle of the year, and as usual attracted a great deal of interest with live fish in tanks which were to demonstrate the species of economic importance for inland fish culture. In addition a small motor boat was taken and put on display at the exhibition.

During the course of the year demonstrations have been given on the preparation of blachan and the use of mechanical grinders so as to cut down manpower and produce a better product. Throughout the year members of the staff have visited villages throughout the country to give advice and demonstration on all aspects of the Department's work.

An annual departmental conference for senior officers was held at the end of the year. The conference was opened by the Minister for Agriculture, and was attended by the Commissioner for Co-operative Development and the Assistant Commissioner for Co-operative Development, Northern Region. The attendance of the Head of another department whose work is so closely linked with the Fisheries Department was particularly welcome, and it is hoped that a precedent has been set for all time.

FISH CATCHES AND RETAIL VALUES DURING 1956

First Grade	East Coast		West Coast		Total	
	Piculs	$	Piculs	$	Piculs	$
Grade I at $189 per picul ...	88,900	16,802,100	172,366	32,577,174	261,266	49,379,274
Grade II at $87 per picul ...	152,401	13,258,887	295,484	25,707,108	447,885	38,965,995
Grade III at $41 per picul ...	361,951	14,839,991	701,776	28,772,816	1,063,727	43,612,807
Buat Baja at $10 per picul ...	31,750	317,500	61,559	615,590	93,309	933,090
Total ...	635,002	45,218,478	1,231,185	87,672,688	1,866,187	132,891,166

FRESH FISH PRODUCTION DURING 1956

States/Settlements	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total Piculs
Perlis	3,453	2,904	2,470	2,358	2,646	1,889	1,849	1,380	1,968	2,533	3,375	3,775	30,600
Kedah	14,751	12,392	10,092	7,271	4,831	3,779	6,498	3,207	2,990	4,836	5,604	5,925	82,176
Penang and P.W. ...	8,785	8,782	8,904	9,047	8,298	8,692	8,634	8,568	8,470	8,504	7,824	7,843	102,351
Perak	53,890	50,315	46,847	51,056	49,842	65,497	60,075	49,351	53,515	47,321	52,464	47,403	627,576
Selangor	22,822	21,551	23,078	20,887	20,447	21,215	27,712	20,325	24,926	18,516	16,594	17,990	256,063
Negri Sembilan ...	391	348	333	203	293	285	295	291	362	295	383	535	4,014
Malacca	3,919	4,596	5,101	3,740	3,761	4,901	4,189	3,566	3,653	4,731	4,009	3,404	49,570
Johore *	7,065	6,848	17,163	20,805	28,583	23,387	28,531	41,915	30,495	36,617	11,629	6,168	259,206
Kelantan	1,848	5,946	5,907	10,484	8,451	9,094	14,602	15,058	19,535	6,968	665	2,184	100,742
Trengganu	8,616	14,827	12,527	17,640	16,574	19,983	26,138	30,725	30,175	12,603	6,740	3,906	200,454
Pahang	3,872	4,396	11,476	21,125	17,301	17,301	21,091	16,807	16,438	15,080	7,267	1,281	153,435
Total Piculs ...	129,412	132,905	143,898	164,616	161,027	176,023	199,614	191,193	192,527	158,004	116,554	100,414	1,866,187
East Coast	17,186	27,538	43,739	65,819	66,210	64,778	84,810	88,427	90,558	57,051	20,523	8,363	635,002 = 37,798 Tons
West Coast	112,226	105,367	100,159	98,797	94,817	111,245	114,804	102,766	101,969	100,953	96,031	92,051	1,231,185 = 73,285 Tons
Total Piculs ...	129,412	132,905	143,898	164,616	161,027	176,023	199,614	191,193	192,527	158,004	116,554	100,414	1,866,187 = 111,083 Tons

* Johore—East from F.O.S.E. Monthly Reports. Johore—West from Harbour Master, Johore Bahru.

NUMBER OF FISHING GEARS IN USE DURING 1956

Class of Gears	Perlis	Kedah	Penang	Perak	Selangor	Negri Sembilan	Malacca	Johore	Pahang	Trengganu	Kelantan	Total
Fishing Stakes	33	388	351	578	423	8	82	1,672	78	5	3	3,621
Seine Nets	32	255	208	531	26	31	32	146	72	566	158	2,057
Gill Nets	7	108	321	383	731	53	385	564	110	559	743	3,964
Lift Nets	—	73	31	38	—	2	—	61	101	228	140	674
Lines	4	106	192	267	51	—	192	115	—	1,423	624	2,974
Fishing Screens	—	3	6	19	36	4	29	43	—	—	4	144
Fish Pots	—	73	71	47	18	9	2	78	29	1,570	255	2,152
Bag Nets	—	1	295	1,063	93	—	110	30	1	—	—	1,593
Crab Nets	—	22	69	144	64	17	—	—	—	—	—	316
Push, Cast and Scoop Nets	—	97	63	36	32	—	8	27	—	141	1,022	1,426
Manual Collection ...	—	—	1	289	148	—	—	47	21	—	—	506
Total ...	76	1,126	1,608	3,395	1,622	124	840	2,783	412	4,492	2,949	19,427

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF FRESH FISH DURING 1956

Month	Imports								Exports					
	Singapore		Sumatra		Others		Total		Singapore		Others		Total	
	Piculs	Tons	Piculs	Tons	Piculs	Tons	Piculs	Tons	Piculs	Tons	Piculs	Tons	Piculs	Tons
January ...	1,408	83.8	1,275	75.9	1,833	109.1	4,516	268.8	16,532	984.1	205	12.1	16,737	996.2
February ...	1,446	86.1	1,433	85.3	3,311	197.1	6,190	368.5	13,008	774.3	146	8.7	13,154	783.0
March ...	2,135	127.1	2,208	131.4	5,316	316.4	9,659	574.9	18,252	1,086.4	76	4.5	18,328	1,090.9
April	3,013	179.3	1,944	115.9	5,456	324.8	10,413	620.0	24,001	1,428.6	178	10.6	24,179	1,439.2
May	2,930	174.4	1,827	108.7	4,931	293.5	9,688	576.6	29,484	1,755.0	97	5.8	29,581	1,760.8
June	2,335	139.0	1,905	113.4	6,517	387.9	10,757	640.3	30,618	1,822.5	67	4.0	30,685	1,826.5
July	1,940	115.5	1,724	102.6	4,611	274.5	8,275	492.6	29,316	1,745.0	45	2.7	29,361	1,747.7
August ...	2,186	130.1	1,415	84.2	4,229	251.7	7,830	466.0	30,072	1,790.0	15	0.9	30,087	1,790.9
September ...	2,718	161.8	1,316	78.3	5,534	329.4	9,568	569.5	33,597	1,999.8	87	5.2	33,684	2,005.0
October ...	3,385	201.5	997	59.3	7,058	420.1	11,440	680.9	32,285	1,921.7	8	0.5	32,293	1,922.2
November ...	2,191	130.4	1,485	88.4	5,819	346.4	9,495	565.2	19,061	1,134.6	8	0.5	19,069	1,135.1
December ...	1,825	108.6	1,490	88.7	3,511	209.0	6,826	406.3	17,458	1,039.2	42	2.5	17,500	1,041.7
Total ...	27,512	1,637.6	19,019	1,132.1	58,126	3,459.9	104,657	6,229.6	293,684	17,481.2	974	58.0	294,658	17,539.2

NUMBER AND TYPE OF FISHING BOATS BY STATE DURING 1956

Type of Boats	Perlis	Kedah	Penang	Perak	Selangor	Negri Sembilan	Malacca	Johore	Pahang	Trengganu	Kelantan	Total
Inboard Motor	37	52	76	182	66	—	148	—	18	354	63	996
Outboard Motor ...	9	131	811	1,415	718	64	65	701	202	529	—	4,645
Non-powered	527	1,637	1,265	1,858	1,111	184	664	3,706	591	4,576	1,611	17,730
Total ...	573	1,820	2,152	3,455	1,895	248	877	4,407	811	5,459	1,674	23,371

NUMBER AND RACE OF FISHERMEN BY STATE DURING 1956

Nationality	Perlis	Kedah	Penang	Perak	Selangor	Negri Sembilan	Malacca	Johore	Pahang	Trengganu	Kelantan	Total
Malays	847	3,067	2,300	1,773	568	272	1,322	2,343	2,946	13,665	6,561	35,664
Chinese	99	636	2,461	5,222	2,360	355	915	1,953	316	45	4	14,366
Siamese	15	157	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	5	214
Indians	—	20	176	185	20	2	7	—	—	—	—	410
Others	—	—	2	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	9
Portuguese	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	—	—	—	—	27
Total ...	961	3,880	4,966	7,180	2,948	636	2,271	4,296	3,262	13,720	6,570	50,690

FISHERIES REVENUE DURING 1956

State	State or Settlement Revenue					Federal Revenue					Total		
	Boats	Fishing	Turtle Eggs	Miscellaneous	Total	Fisheries Sales	Hire of Launches	Sale of No. Boards	Miscellaneous	Total	Total State	Total Federal	Grand Total
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Perlis	1,124.00	876.00	—	23.00	2,023.00	—	—	—	—	—	2,023.00	—	2,023.00
Kedah	4,217.46	12,685.00	—	—	16,902.46	—	—	228.00	—	228.00	16,902.46	228.00	17,130.46
Penang and P. Wellesley	3,770.00	12,490.00	—	—	16,260.00	281.00	29.65	80.00	18.21	408.86	16,260.00	408.86	16,668.86
Perak	7,276.25	25,261.00	—	—	32,537.25	124.00	—	316.00	—	440.00	32,537.25	440.00	32,977.25
Selangor	3,581.50	10,560.00	—	—	14,141.50	20.00	—	159.00	—	179.00	14,141.50	179.00	14,320.50
Negri Sembilan ...	341.00	581.00	—	—	922.00	—	—	—	—	—	922.00	—	922.00
Malacca	1,831.00	3,857.50	—	—	5,688.50	24.67	173.03	8.00	—	205.70	5,688.50	205.70	5,894.00
Johore	5,108.00	30,746.50	—	—	35,854.50	—	—	—	—	—	35,854.50	—	35,854.50
Pahang	1,159.00	6,080.50	—	—	7,239.50	268.64	—	—	—	268.64	7,239.50	268.64	7,508.14
Trengganu	7,201.00	2,022.00	59,577.58	100.00	68,900.58	74.84	24.00	—	—	98.84	68,900.58	98.84	68,999.42
Kelantan...	3,143.00	—	1,342.50	60.00	4,545.50	—	—	—	—	—	4,545.50	—	4,545.50
Total ...	38,752.21	105,159.50	60,920.08	183.00	205,014.79	793.15	226.68	791.00	18.21	1,829.04	205,014.79	1,829.04	206,843.83

Part IV

FORESTRY

ADMINISTRATION

The Forest Department is organised into three main Branches, under the over-all control of the Director of Forestry:

1. *The Research Branch*, which is responsible for working out techniques to improve the quality and yield of timber crops. It is sub-divided into two main Sections—*Silviculture and Forest Management* (for research into the growing of trees and allied subjects), and *Timber Research* (for research into the best and most economical use of timber for various purposes).
2. *The Forest Utilisation Branch*, which deals with harvesting, processing and marketing and is alo sub-divided into two Sections—*Forest Engineering* (to carry out investigations into, and advise the Timber Trade on, the harvesting and processing of timber, and on its use in structural work), and *Timber Purchase* (to assist the trade in promoting and expanding the market for timber and to control the grading of timber for export.)
3. *The Field Branch*, which is charged with the management of the country's forests, with the control of the harvesting of forest produce, and with the carrying out of the operations for the growing and tending of the new timber crops. The Field Branch is also responsible for the collection of forest revenue, and for the protection of the forests from theft and damage. It is organised into separate, autonomous State/Settlement Forest Departments, each under the control of a State/Settlement Forest Officer, who is directly responsible to the State/Settlement Government.

The establishment of the Forest Department is shown in the following table:

	Senior Staff		Locally recruited	Field	Tech-	Clerical	Miscel-	Per-
	Fully qualified	Others	super- visory staff	staff	nical staff	staff	laneous staff	manent Labour Force
Headquarters ...	2	—	—	—	—	12	8	3
Research Branch ...	9	1	2	18	28	10	11	106
Utilisation Branch	3	3	1	—	27	19	43	100
Field Branch ...	19	7	17	886	6	109	49	453
Leave and Training	8	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	41	11	27	904	61	150	111	662
Vacancies ...	6	—	—	9	4	3	2	—

FINANCE

Revenue from all sources continued to rise, being just over 11 per cent. higher than in 1955 at $14,638,197 ($12,958,378). Expenditure also increased slightly to $5,660,321 ($5,350,677), leaving a surplus of $8,977,876. In the five years 1952-56 the total surplus of revenue over expenditure has been $31,490,332.

(Note: Throughout this section where figures are quoted, the corresponding 1955 figures when available are given in brackets.)

MANAGEMENT

Policy

The forests are among the Federation's major natural resources. If carefully safeguarded and properly managed, they will play an increasingly important role in the economy of the country. As the source of supply of a raw material with numerous uses—building timber, sleepers, furniture, tool handles, plywood, fibreboard, paper and many others—the forests can make an important contribution to the diversification of the Federation's economy that is so important to the country's welfare. It is, indeed, doubtful if there is any other primary raw material that can make so great a contribution to the development of those secondary industries that are regarded as essential to the Federation's economic development. If we may assume that a hundred years from now the population will be four to five times its present figure, and that the consumption of wood and wood products per head of the population will by then have risen to the present known consumption per head in the more advanced countries of the world, we can estimate that the value of the trade in wood and wood products will then be in the region of $2,000 million a year. Whether or not the raw material to sustain that trade is available locally, the Federation will require wood products to that value. The choice, therefore, is between an adequate, well-managed forest estate, producing revenue to the State and wealth for the people, and an impoverished forest estate and a permanent heavy drain on the country's wealth to pay for imports.

It is now generally recognised that land planning is an essential factor in the development of a country and that it should aim at a balanced economy whereby appropriate soils and a correct proportion of the productive land area is allotted not only for the cultivation of food and other agricultural crops, but also for the growing of timber crops. In the United States and on the continent of Europe, for example, productive forests aggregate roughly 25 per cent. and agricultural land roughly 50 per cent. of the total land area. A careful survey made during 1955 of present and probable future timber requirements and supplies led to the conclusion that, provided adequate funds are made

available to enable the existing, poor quality forest to be replaced by new, high-yielding timber crops, a similar percentage of productive land dedicated to forestry and set aside in Forest Reserves will be sufficient to supply the needs of a population of between 25-30 million in 70 years time.

The Forest Estate

Apart from a negligible area of forest on alienated land (in rubber estate "jungle reserves"), all forests are State owned. They fall into two categories:

Reserved Forests, intended to be kept permanently under forest but not, as the title may suggest, forests "held in reserve" against the time when all other sources of supply are exhausted; and

State Land Forests, on land destined for eventual alienation.

Reserved Forests must again be divided into two categories:

Protective Forest Reserves on the hills, maintained primarily to prevent erosion and floods, and to conserve and control the water supplies needed for agriculture, mining, electric supplies, domestic use, etc.; and

Productive Forest Reserves of the lowlands and foothills, which are "Forest Estates" dedicated to the growing of the continuous succession of timber crops necessary to keep the Federation permanently self-supporting in timber. As such they are valuable and essential Government assets, not to be lightly given up merely to suit the convenience of private persons, for whom there are available now many thousands of square miles of State Land from which the utilisable timber has been removed.

Forest Reservation

It is estimated that about 37,500 square miles, or 75 per cent. of the Federation, is still under forest. Of this area, 12,539 (12,484) square miles is reserved forest, the only major changes during the year being a gain of 17½ square miles in Johore and (by recomputation of area) one of 38 square miles in Kelantan. A further 868 square miles (847 square miles) in Pahang, Johore, Kelantan, Trengganu, and Perlis have been preliminarily notified and await final settlement. But only about 8,211 square miles (16 per cent. of the land area of the Federation) of the total area of reserved forest can be regarded as productive, which is still far short of the 25 per cent. necessary to provide the Federation's future requirements. The reservation programme in the western

States is virtually complete and the additional area required will have to be sought in the eastern States and upper Perak, where there are still extensive areas of virtually unexplored territory.

It may be noted that the lowland area under State Land forest is 50 per cent. greater than the present combined total of alienated land and reserved forest, and that about one third (7,500 square miles) has already been stripped of merchantable timber and is available for immediate alienation. There is therefore no justification for excising any areas of reserved forest, unless the soil is proved to be especially favourable for a particular crop, e.g. volcanic soils for cocoa.

Regeneration

The natural forest of Malaya is very poor in merchantable timber species and the aim of the Forest Department is to convert it to a high-yielding timber crop by what are known as "regeneration operations". These operations comprise the removal of the merchantable species in the existing crop and the poisoning of the unwanted trees, followed by a series of "weedings" and "thinnings", directly analogous in purpose to the weedings and thinnings that every agricultural crop requires if the best possible results are to be achieved. By such treatment the yield of the new crop at maturity will be from three to five times the yield from the existing forest.

It will be readily understood that the successful growing of an agricultural crop depends largely, if not entirely, on the carrying out of the necessary tending operations at the right time, and that this requires that the necessary funds for such operations shall be available whenever required. What is not generally realised, however, is that timber is a crop like any other and that the Government, as the grower of the crop, must make financial provision for the expenses of growing it, just as does the private grower of an agricultural crop, out of the income received from the sale of the previous crop. It is clear, however, that the tending of a long-term crop, such as timber, which must inevitably pass through many periods of boom and depression before it reaches maturity, should not depend on a fluctuating annual budgetary allocation as at present. What is required is a Forest Fund, which could be drawn on as necessary regardless of the state of the Federation's finances at the time. One important advantage of such a Fund is that, since almost the whole of the expenditure would be for wages of Malay labour, it would serve that section of the population whose needs are greatest and its main benefit would be felt in times of depression, when other means of earning a livelihood were curtailed.

Silvicultural work has been severely restricted since the emergency started in 1948, but it is satisfactory to be able to record that conditions

continued to improve in 1956, with the result that expenditure on silvicultural operations in the States/Settlements increased by over 40 per cent. to $556,774 ($394,822).

Planting

Planting plays a very minor role as yet in forestry operations in the Federation, the total area of regular plantations being under 5,000 acres. This is because it is extremely expensive in comparison with "natural regeneration" from self-sown seedlings. But research into the planting up of degraded soils—old mining land, lalang-covered land and the like—is being actively pursued, and large scale planting operations will have to be undertaken on such soils in the near future.

Management Plans

The growing of a long-term crop necessitates long-term planning to regulate the harvesting of the existing crop and the tending of the new crop, and such plans have been completed for all States and Settlements except Trengganu and Perlis.

PRODUCTION AND TRADE

The Timber Trade

Except for the activities of the Timber Purchase Section referred to later, the business of felling, extraction and marketing of forest products is entirely in private hands. Until very recently, Chinese held a virtual monopoly of the trade, but there is now a rapidly increasing interest amongst Malays and every effort is being made to encourage them to participate including, in some States, the reservation of certain areas, or a certain percentage of the felling areas, for Malays only. There are few large companies operating, except in the export trade, but many States have Trade Associations to promote the interests of the timber trade.

The Sawmilling Industry

An important feature of post-war development has been the rapid increase in the sawmilling industry and the virtual elimination of the old-fashioned hand-sawyer. There are now 387 (373) sawmills which produced 533,754 (496,357) tons of 50 cubic feet of sawn timber, compared with only 65 mills producing 114,207 tons in 1939. All but a few mills are Chinese owned, but here too there is increasing interest amongst Malays, and there has been an encouraging increase in the number of Malay workmen employed from 250 in 1950 to 1,118 (1,007) in 1956.

Major Forest Produce

The gross production of timber, poles, firewood and charcoal was an all time record at 77,559,000 (74,280,000) cubic feet (round measure).

Most of the increase was in the outturn of saw logs which rose by about 8 per cent. to 59,614,004 (55,362,155) cubic feet. Production of poles at 2,901,528 (3,956,453) cubic feet continued to fall, but the steady fall in production of firewood was checked at 9,783,986 (9,893,153) cubic feet while charcoal outturn again increased slightly to 5,259,925 (5,067,102) cubic feet. The percentage of the total outturn derived from Forest Reserves remained approximately the same at 46 (45) per cent.

Just under half of the increased production of saw logs can be accounted for by increased timber exports; the remainder reflects the steady increase in demand for timber that inevitably follows economic development. The steady fall in the production of poles reflects a gradual but sustained change in demand; poles being replaced for many purposes by metal and concrete posts. The check in the steady fall in the output of firewood and the smallness in the rise in output of charcoal are interesting, and may perhaps indicate that demand for these two products is becoming stabilised, both in relation to each other and in relation to electricity and oil with which both are competitors.

Minor Forest Produce

Revenue from minor forest produce again rose slightly to $362,405 ($350,624).

Local Timber Supplies

During the year the Timber Purchase Section supplied 390,408 (496,841) cubic feet sawn and 76,498 (59,808) cubic feet round. The Malayan Railway was again the largest consumer, taking 255,647 (203,591) cubic feet sawn, including 194,950 (159,693) cubic feet in the form of sleepers, and 67,193 (52,986) cubic feet of logs. The Services took 55,740 (66,284) cubic feet and the Public Works Department 37,705 (34,567) cubic feet. Graded timber totalling 224,481 (151,504) cubic feet was supplied to the Timber Depôts. The total value of purchases was $2,624,854 ($2,013,334). Timber supplies were again plentiful.

Timber Depots and Impregnation Plants

The Timber Depôts at Kuala Lumpur and Ipoh completed their third and first complete year of operation respectively. The latter has yet to reach the throughput for which it was designed, but it is satisfactory to note that during months when a high throughput was possible operating costs dropped to a most economical level.

There can be no doubt that the establishment of these Depôts has been fully justified. Not only have they supplied Government with

first quality, impregnated timber, but they have been the means of influencing both Government and private architects in the more efficient use of timber, as is shown by the increasing use that has been made of their services by Building Societies and Commercial Firms. This venture is now paying for itself, the combined Depôts having returned a working profit of $95,849 during 1956.

Summarised results	Tons of 50 cubic feet sawn
A. Sales from Stock:	
Seasoned timber	561
Impregnated timber	3,094
	3,655
B. Privated Timber:	
Impregnated for owners ...	1,632
Machined for owners	1
	1,633

Prices

The price of timber, other than durable Heavy Hardwoods, fell during the year by about ten per cent. compared with the price in 1955. The following table shows the average prices paid by the Timber Purchase Section for graded sawn timber ex-sawmill, in dollars (Malayan) per ton of 50 cubic feet; prices for the years 1941, 1952 (the highest level ever reached) and 1955 being inserted for comparison.

	1941	1952	1955	1956
Heavy Hardwoods:				
Chengal	60 ...	500 ...	435 ...	435
Others	50 ...	400 ...	290 ...	290
Medium Hardwoods:				
Kapur	48 ...	290 ...	225 ...	210
Others	35 ...	200 ...	150 ...	135
Light Hardwoods:				
Red Meranti ...	40 ...	200 ...	150 ...	135
Others	30 ...	180 ...	120 ...	115

Production for Export

No change occurred in the regulations under which export of timber from the Federation is permitted. Except to Singapore, the export of hewn and sawn logs and of heavy hardwood timber is permitted only in exceptional circumstances, and the export of sawn medium and light hardwoods to certain high-grade markets is allowed only if the timber has been graded under approved grading rules.

Total exports of sawn timber, graded and ungraded, from Malaya—the Malayan timber export trade must be viewed as a whole because

Singapore sawmills draw a large proportion of their log supply from the Federation and much of it is sawn for subsequent export—increased by 14 per cent. to 161,709 tons of 50 cubic feet, with a total f.o.b. value estimated at $30,000,000 ($26,700,000). This is an all-time record.

Exports of graded timber were also a record at 115,182 (109,270) tons. Exports to the United Kingdom increased by about 10 per cent. but exports to Australia fell by a like amount. The trade with South Africa continued its rapid expansion, but that with New Zealand fell slightly.

FOREST ENGINEERING

Road Construction

The Road Construction Unit continued to work on the Chior Valley road in Perak, extending it for a further 1½ miles, but the main body moved to Pahang to start on a new road through Kemasul Forest Reserve, of which two miles had been completed by the end of the year. In addition, 1½ miles of road were constructed at the Forest Research Institute to enable planting experiments to be carried out in hill forest, and a further 1½ miles of road were built to give access to Bukit Cheraka Forest Reserve in Selangor.

Timber Buildings

Malay-type Class G quarters, designed by the Public Works Department, were built at the Forest Research Institute and Benta in Pahang and proved most successful. Plans of these buildings have been asked for by the Housing Trust and the Rubber Research Board. Other timber houses, all to Forest Department designs, include quarters for North Borneo students attending the Forest School and a large three bedroom house for a senior officer.

The most significant development, however, was the design of a sectional timber classroom to meet the requirements of the Department of Education. The prototype was erected at Petaling in 10 working days at a cost of $3,810. The design has been accepted by the Department of Education for rural schools and during the year 19 units were erected in Penang, 11 units at Tanjong Malim and 12 units in Ipoh. Further orders are now in hand.

During the latter half of the year increasing interest in timber buildings has been shown by a number of authorities including the Housing Trust, the Malaya-Borneo Building Society and the Penang Municipality, and by several Government Departments. This is most encouraging and gives hope that timber will soon assume its rightful place as the most appropriate and cheapest building material for the Federation.

RESEARCH AND EDUCATION

The death in harness of the Chief Research Officer, Mr. F. H. Landon, from leptospirosis is reported with great regret. The post of Forest Botanist remained vacant for the whole year whilst that of Mensuration Officer remained vacant until July. In other branches, the position was more favourable, most of the posts being filled during the year.

Research is divided into eight Branches—Forest Botany, Silviculture, Ecology, Forest Mensuration, Entomology, Chemistry, Timber Research, and Wood Technology. Botany is necessary to identify with certainty at all stages of their growth the hundreds of valuable species in the mixed rain forests of Malaya and to distinguish them from upwards of two thousand woody species that are not at present of value. Timber Research and Wood Technology indicate the suitability of the products of the existing forest species to various end-uses, and, by deduction, which species of tree will form desirable components of young forests. Silvicultural research indicates the methods by which the desirable crops can best be grown, and Mensuration provides information on their rate of growth and the volume which can be grown per unit area; and, by deduction, the area of land which it is necessary to devote to growing forest crops in order to meet a sustained demand of any given magnitude. Ecology is the study of the inter-relation of growing plants with each other and their physical environment, and is thus closely related with the purposes of both botany and silviculture. Entomology studies the insects whose incessant attacks diminish so greatly the value of trees and their produce, and the methods whereby they may be controlled: or, should the insects prove intractable, at least it will indicate which species are not worth while growing for the benefit of man. Chemistry, in its specialized application to forest research, is the study of methods whereby forest products, at present going to waste, may be converted into the paper, pulp, fibreboard and other secondary produce which the country now imports in considerable quantities. Against this general background, the principal features of the work done by each section are described briefly below.

Forest Botany

The Herbarium has now been brought up to date. Acquisitions amounted to 2,736 (2,636) of which 722 (1,152) were collected by the Forest Department in Malaya whilst the remainder were mostly duplicates received for identification from the Borneo territories. Some, however, were received from Singapore, Indonesia, Thailand and New Guinea. The total number of specimens in the Herbarium reached 51,055 (49,319).

A paper describing the genus *Calophyllum* which was prepared by the Forest Botanist in collaboration with the former Director of the Botanic Gardens, Singapore, Mr. M. R. Henderson, was published in the Gardens Bulletin, Botanic Gardens, Singapore, Vol. XV, 1956.

Plots for the study of natural plant succession in virgin jungle and secondary growth were maintained. A one acre and six half acre plots were laid down and enumerated by the Acting Assistant Forest Botanist and plant collectors in Kedah and Perlis. Two more virgin jungle reserves were formed in Pahang.

Fifty-nine dipterocarps and one non-dipterocarp were added to the arboretum at the Forest Research Institute bringing the total number of species to 369 of which 168 are Dipterocarps.

Silviculture

Little new experimental work was undertaken and the research programme was revised at the end of the year to enable the Silviculturist to concentrate on the compilation and analysis of existing data.

There was only sporadic fruiting of indigenous species in the Forest Research Institute plantations. *Melia excelsa* Jack. flowered but did not set fruit. In December some trees in a five year old plantation of *Schima noronhae* Reinw. were fruiting and also a few trees of *Swietenia macrophylla* King. There was a good fruiting of *Maesopsis eminii* Engl., one of the most promising exotic species. These trees were planted in October 1952 (seed from Bogor, Indonesia) and fruit ripened in July, 1956; viability was high (over 80 per cent.) and plentiful natural regeneration resulted.

A total of 72 lots of tree seed was received comprising 43 lots collected at the Forest Research Institute, 19 lots from overseas and 10 lots from District Forest Officers. Seed of exotic species received included *Acacia decurrens* Willd., three Eucalyptus species and *Araucaria bidwillii* W. J. Hooker from Queensland; *Pinus merkusii* Jungh. & De Vriese, *Ochroma bicolor* Rowl. and *O. grandiflora* Rowl. from Indonesia; *Pinus massoniana* D. Don. from Hong Kong; *Maesopsis eminii* Engl. from Kenya and Indonesia; *Calophyllum antillanum* Britton from Puerto Rico; *Entandrophragma cylindricum* Sprague, *Khaya ivorensis* A. Chev. and *Chlorophora excelsa* Benth. & Hook. from Nigeria (only *Chlorophora* germinated); *Swietenia mahagoni* Jacq. from Ceylon; *Eucalyptus naudiniana* F. Muell. (*E. deglupta* Bl.) from New Guinea and *Casuarina sumatrana* Jungh. from Sarawak. Two provenances of *Eucalyptus saligna* Sm. seed (Kenya and Uganda) were received through the F.A.O. International Seed Exchange and were sent to The Cameron Highlands for trial planting. Teak seed was ordered from Indonesia and Thailand for trial planting in north Kedah and

Perlis where young plantations of trees raised from local seed are growing well. Thirty-two lots of seed were sent to District Forest Officers and other Departments or Institutions in Malaya. Seeds of *Enterolobium saman* Prain. and *Styrax benzoin* Dryand. were sent to Queensland; *Albizzia falcata* Back. to Madagascar; *Fagraea fragrans* Roxb. and *Intsia palembanica* Miq. to the Seychelles and *Eucalyptus naudiniana* F. Muell to Tanganyika and Borneo.

Only two acres of new plantations were established at the Forest Research Institute; a number of Bornean dipterocarp species were planted in secondary growth. There are now few remaining sites at the Forest Research Institute suitable for planting trials with exotic species and an area of secondary growth at Sungei Buloh Forest Reserve, Selangor, has been reserved for this purpose. Seed of several valuable African species are on order from Nigeria; one of these, *Chlorophora excelsa* was raised successfully in the nursery and one acre was planted out at Sungei Buloh.

Further small-scale experiments were carried out in secondary growth at the Forest Research Institute to find a non-toxic arboricide that can replace sodium arsenite. Further inspections are required before recommendations can be made on the type and strength of arboricide to be used in field trials. Interim results indicate that water-borne emulsions of 2,4,5-T and 2,4-D butyl esters applied *to a frill girdle* are ineffective in strengths which are economic to use. These trials have confirmed Uganda experience that arboricides are more effective when mixed with diesel oil. A field trial at Sungei Menyala F. R., Negri Sembilan has confirmed that such a mixture of 2 per cent. 2,4,5-T butyl ester (80 per cent. acid equvalent) is fully effective when applied to a frill girdle. When inspected 10 months after treatment, nearly all trees were found to be dead, including large specimens of many species. This mixture costs $1.50 per gallon (bulk prices) compared with 76 cents per gallon for sodium arsenite. The Kepong trials indicate that 1.5 per cent. or 1 per cent. 2,4,5-T in diesel oil may also be effective if the frill girdling and application of arboricide is carefully done, though these mixtures are slower to act. Nothing less than 5 per cent. 2,4,5-T in diesel oil has been found effective as a contact spray. A 2 per cent. mixture used as a contact spray in the Sungei Menyala trial was ineffective for large trees and few trees over 2 feet girth had died at 10 months.

Ecology

The Ecologist, recruited under a Colonial Development and Welfare Scheme, continued his experiments in the reclamation of idle lands and degraded soils.

In trials to reclaim lalang areas, the 1954 and 1955 plantations of batai (*Albizzia falcata* Back.), the former planted directly in sheet lalang and the latter in cultivated strips, continue to thrive. In the former, the canopy has closed at the shorter (14′x14′) planting distance, and volume plots have been established. Potential cabinet wood species, namely, Mahogany (*Swietenia macrophylla* King.), Australian Maple (*Flindersia brayleyana* F. Muell.) and Angsana or Sena (*Pterocarpus indicus* Willd.) were planted over some 35 acres of sheet lalang, in either manually cultivated patches or mechanically cultivated strips. In the former method, manurial treatments were included and response has been good. No new species for trial were planted, but to date the following are markedly vigorous; *Acacia auriculaeformis* Cunn., *Araucaria cunninghamia* Sweet., *Pinus caribaea* Mor., *Pinus merkusii* Jungh. & De Vriese, *Pinus insularis* Endl., *Schima noronhae* Reinw., *Tabebuia pallida* Miers., and *Cunninghamia Lanceolata Lamb.*

In trials to reclaim tin tailing areas, 7 acres of fertilising trials, using batai and *Pinus caribaea* were planted on bare sand tailings at Mantin, Negri Sembilan. In the same area, but on slimed dredge tailings, 8 acres of species trials were laid down, using various indigenous and exotic trees and shrubs. Present indications are that better development can be expected from cow manure rather than with artificial fertilisers, but a complete organic/inorganic artificial gives results comparable to manure, and is much easier to apply. Amongst the species trials on sand tailings, *Pinus merkusii*, *Acacia auriculaeformis*, *Pinus caribaea*, *Fagraea fragrans* Roxb., and *Eucalyptus deglupta* show promise.

Forest Mensuration

The post of Mensuration Officer was only filled late in the year so no great progress was possible. Only one new Sample Plot to study tree growth was established, 16 were closed leaving 146 in operation. Difficulties still arise over the measurement of the open plots due to the Emergency. Work on this project has been aimed at the closing of plots, especially girth increment plots, yielding superfluous data, and the overhauling of records of open plots to determine if the objects are being attained or are attainable.

A sampling scheme to discover the condition of existing regenerated forest was carried out in Perak. The results are now being analysed and, when this is done, the scheme will be extended to other States.

A mathematical investigation of the extent of Spongy Heart in the 2 common merantis *Shorea leprosula* Miq. and *Shorea parvifolia* Dyer has been made for data from 286 trees of the former species and 251 of the latter submitted. No stratification of data was specified in the original request for data and, treated as a whole, a significant linear relationship was found to hold, embracing both species, between the

average diameter of spongy heart at stump height and the average diameter of log at stump height.

Entomology

Relabelling of the insect collections with the new type of labels started late last year was completed. 439 insects were added to the collection. Of these 163 were identified up to genus or species. The food plants of 248 are known. Identifications of ambrosia beetles were done by Mr. F. G. Browne, Conservator of Forests, Sarawak, and of Bostrychid powder-post beetles by Mr. J. M. Vrydagh of Belgium. The remaining insects were identified here either with the help of the collection we have or with that at the Agricultural Department. No special collection trips were made in the second half of the year due to a lack of storage space. Response from districts to appeals for collection was slightly better than in previous years. Insects reared at the insectary included cossid moths attacking *Eucalyptus grandis*, *Xyleutes* sp. attacking teak in Kedah, *Streblote lipara* on *Casuarina equisetifolia*, *Stauropus alternus* on gelam, powder-post beetles and their parasites attacking Penarahan changkol handles and some other insects found causing serious harm to plants and timber.

Several cases of attack by insects on young plants in nurseries and plantations were reported during the period under review. A fair number of these were quite serious, resulting in the death of a good percentage of the seedlings or young plants. In general, attack on exotic plants appeared to be more severe than on indigenous ones. *Flindersia brayleyana* was subjected to various types of insect attack. "Witches broom" galls caused by mites, however proved to be very serious causing several deaths in the nursery. *Carea repandens* Wlk. caused heavy defoliation of *Melaleuca leucadendron* seedlings. Other noteworthy defoliators included *Streblota lipara* on *Casuarina equisetifolia* and *Trabala irriorata* on *Shorea eushorea*. *Dasychira mendosa* was present on a number of varieties of seedlings, but defoliation by this moth was not serious. Borers included *Xyleutes* sp. attacking teak in Kedah, *Zeuzera coffeae* on some species of Eucalyptus and an extremely heavy attack by an unidentified longhorn beetle on *Hopea odorata* and *Shorea resinosa* resulting in the death of the branches of those trees. *Hoplocerambyx spinicornis* on *Shorea resina nigra* was again reported from several localities in Selangor and Johore causing severe damage to the trees. The nyatoh longhorn borer (yet unidentified) was very active at Kepong. *Hypsipila robusta* was reported from Johore, killing shoots of mahogany. A species of *Chrysocoris* was reported causing serious damage to natural regeneration of sepetir paya (*Pseudosindora palustris*) by feeding on the young shoots. A single tree of *Macaranga tanaria* was found being attacked by hundreds of

Copsyrna maculata bugs. The attack did not however kill the tree. A sample plot of resak and chengal in the Triang F. R. in Negri Sembilan was abandoned due to very heavy mortality inflicted by subterranean termites. Several young merbau were also killed by termites at Ramuan China F. R., Malacca. A species of *Coptotermes* was recorded in the Pulau Lumut mangrove forests attacking lenggadai and tumu. Further evidence that the kapur needle worm is confined to the heartwood only, was collected during the year. Infested seeds of several Dipterocarps were received towards the end of the year. The insects are being reared in the insectary.

No ambrosia beetle collections were received from the Districts. Some collections were made at the Institute during insecticidal experiments, but no new species were recorded during the year. A noteworthy incidence of powder-post beetle attack was recorded at the Malayan Railway stores at Sentul where hundreds of Penarahan changkol handles were destroyed. Opportunity was taken to breed out *Minthia rugicollis* from these handles at the insectary. In spite of heavy parasitation by *Monolexis* parasites, more than 300 healthy beetles were reared out within three months. In connection with the study on susceptibility of Malayan timbers to powder post beetle attack three species of red meranti were tested for their starch content. None showed more than a "trace" indicating that they should be practically immune to powder-post beetle attack. Infestation tests proved this true. Reports of powder-post beetle attack on exported Malayan timber were received from Australia and South Africa. Bostrychids appeared to be mainly responsible. A unique case of drywood termite attack on woolen carpet was recorded in Kuala Lumpur. Drywood termites were also recorded on fallen lenggadai and tumu in Pulau Lumut mangrove forests. Tests of poles against insect attack continued satisfactorily. Some of them appear to be extraordinarily free from insect attack for at least the two years they have been undergoing infestation tests.

Six weekly sprays with Dieldrin alternated with Nicotox three days after each Dieldrin spray killed a heavy infestation of scale insects on *Hibiscus* sp. Dieldrin and Gammexane continued to be used effectively against various defoliators. Occasionally Dieldrin proved a more effective insecticide. Subterranean termite attack on trees was dealt with by using solely Dieldrin sprays. Gammexane was used effectively against soil insects attacking trees.

Chemistry

Reports were made on the chemical compositions and fibre dimensions of 29 Malayan forest woods and on several samples of rubberwood.

In fibreboard trials, considerable delays occurred in the first six months with the starting up of the experimental machinery, which had appeared to be ready at the beginning of the year. By the end of the year, experiments had shown that the sample of rubberwood employed was capable of being made into good quality hardboard and a useful series of experiments into operating variables had been completed. Experiments are under way in which preservatives have been incorporated into the boards and the board-making techniques are being applied to other samples of rubberwood to determine whether the findings are generally applicable.

In paper trials, the arrival of the digester during the year allowed paper-making experiments to be started in August. These experiments are lengthy and involved many specialised techniques with the result that only one experiment was completed, from which, by its nature, no conclusions may be recorded at present. Work is in hand to investigate the paper making properties of padi straw by the monosulphite process in addition to the Celdecor-Pomilio process.

Timber Research

Standard mechanical tests were made on timbers from 21 logs of 7 different species.

Early in the year, alterations to the wood workshop interfered with the production of specimens, and the opportunity was taken to bring up-to-date a large volume of arrears in calculations; altogether, the results of tests on 37 species were summarized. Tests to compare specimens of 2 cm. square and 2 in. square cross-section have been analysed, and a report is in preparation. The Timber Research Officer visited Indonesia to study the test methods and machinery in use there.

Experiments have been made to determine the effectiveness of chromium-plated tooth-bits for converting difficult timbers with an inserted tooth saw. The timbers used were one log of Katong-katong (*Cynometra inaequifolia*), fifteen of White Meranti (14 *Shorea bracteolata*, 1 *Shorea talura*), two of Keranji (*Dialium platysepalum*) and one of Rengas (*Melanorrhoea wallichii*). The results are very encouraging, indicating that if a market is established for such excellent timbers as White Meranti, an abundant supply of sawn timber will be available.

Nail-driving tests have been made on five timbers, to determine their resistance to splitting when nailed. The results of all previous tests of this kind, totalling 72 timbers, have been summarized for publication.

Wood-turning tests, which were conducted pre-war, have been revived with simple tests on four timbers. One of these was Medang gatal (*Schima noronhae*), which has also been tried for furniture manufacture with good results; the species seems likely to become important for re-planting in the future.

Very little progress was made in preparing the standard roof-truss designs mentioned in last year's report, partly because further information had to be obtained on working stresses and on the permissible loading of timber connectors when used in Malayan timbers, but mainly because other work was given greater priority.

Laminated timber is of less importance in Malaya than in countries using softwoods, as defect-free timber for structural use is readily obtainable. Nevertheless, attempts are being made to gain the main advantages of lamination, while avoiding making large members in this expensive form of construction. A number of roof frames of 24 feet span have been constructed, in which the most heavily-loaded joints are made in short curved laminated members, joined to solid timbers by a special form of glued, bolted joint. Six of the frames have been used in a workshop for the Forest Department Road Construction Unit, and the performance of their glued joints will be observed in future years. Others will be proof-tested by British Standard Code of Practice methods; the first is now under test, using improvized apparatus.

In collaboration with the Central Electricity Board, laboratory experiments have been made to discover a suitable design of spaced-column construction for timber transmission-line poles. The F.A.O. are interested in this work, and the Board have agreed to present a report to a forestry conference at Bandoeng in 1957.

Automatic control instruments have been fitted to the miniature seasoning kiln, and it has been used to season 5 loads of 1¼ in. Kempas boards for a commercial firm and two loads of 2 in. Balsa and 1 in. Jelutong, mixed. The Kempas boards were for manufacture into miniature parquet flooring, prepared by ripping the boards into strips longitudinally at right angles to the broad face. It was found that even quite severe surface checking did not cause any rejection in the finished product, so that a fairly rapid schedule could be used. The Balsa was kiln-seasoned to provide a reference standard for other boards that were air seasoned in tests on blue stain prevention. Kiln seasoning of the Jelutong was done to determine quickly whether a certain defect would cause damage during seasoning and assess its severity in the dry timber. The Timber Research Laboratory is now equipped to undertake the training of kiln operators; from the number of enquiries received on kiln design and use, it appears that interest in kiln-seasoning is increasing in Malaya.

A survey of all the sleeper service tests which have been laid down was almost complete at the end of the year, and a summary of the results to date was sent to the Railway Administration. Arrangements have been made for a test using 2,000 sleepers of a grade much lower than that accepted at present.

A report has been written on the suitability for plywood manufacture of a number of timbers. Plywood boards of 15 species have been made, using urea-formaldehyde resin with four types of hardener; exposure trials have been started on samples from each board. In preparation for more detailed peeling trials, the variation of knife angle in the veneer lathe as the carriage moves towards the log has been calculated for all positions of the carriage guide. A recording pen and chart have been fitted, allowing a continuous record of the knife angle to be obtained, and an electrical mechanism is incorporated which makes a mark on the chart for each revolution of the lathe spindle. It is now possible to conduct experiments in which the knife angle is varied while peeling is in progress. The first experiment using this apparatus was started towards the end of the year, on White Meranti (*Shorea bracteolata*). As well as varying the knife angle at intervals during peeling of a single log, the nose-bar was set at a slight angle to the knife, giving nose-bar pressures ranging from overcompression at one end to zero at the other. The quality of the veneer was assessed by tension tests at right angles to the grain, using small samples; this test method follows a procedure published recently in the U.S.A., and is found very successful.

Educational work included a lecture to the College of Agriculture Students Union on "Modern Design in Timber" and one to the Negri Sembilan Sawmillers' Association on the help given to timber traders by timber research. Two courses on Timber Technology were arranged in collaboration with the Wood Technologist, and two colloquia on the work of the laboratory were held, to which other employees of the Department were invited.

The Timber Research Officer's name has been placed on the Index of Approved Engineers at the Institution of Civil Engineers, and the Laboratory is permitted to train up to four Engineering Pupils and Engineering Trainees who intend to take the examinations of the Institution. The prospects of junior research staff are thus greatly improved. There is every hope that the Timber Research Laboratory can develop its activities not only in education but also to include a greater proportion of basic research and the full application of modern structural methods. This seems very desirable in a developing country where at present there are very few facilities for industrial research. The greatest difficulty in making proper use of the laboratory's unique

position is that only one qualified engineer is employed, whose wide range of duties leave him insufficient time for close supervision of research work in the various sections of the laboratory.

Publications included Timber Trade Leaflets Nos. 24, 25 and 26 on the timbers of Keledang and Terap, on the strength grouping of Malayan timbers and on Malayan timbers for flooring respectively. Timber Trade Leaflets Nos. 8 and 9 on Meranti timber were revised and combined. Several other articles were published in the Malayan Forester and other journals.

Wood Technology

Fifty-eight new specimens representing 20 families were added to the collection bringing the total number of specimens at the Institute's wood collection to 6,846.

The detailed investigation of the structure of Malayan timbers, both macroscopic and microscopic, was continued. Cards for 15 new timbers were added to the macroscopic Card Sorting Key and a start was made on the preparation of a similar key based on microscopic features.

The Strait Steamship Company, Singapore approached this Section for advice regarding the suitability of local timbers for ship decking and hatch covers. Yellow Meranti was recommended as probably the best local timber, while White Meranti, Merawan, Mersawa and Meranti gerutu were suggested as worth a trial. Acting on the advice, the company built an experimental hatch cover using all the above five timbers and subjected it to test under service conditions. From observations to date on the hatch cover, which is about 9 months under test, the indications are that Mersawa and Meranti gerutu are unsatisfactory, Merawan and White Meranti indifferent but that Yellow Meranti is likely to be quite suitable. The trouble with Mersawa, Meranti gerutu, Merawan and White Meranti is that they check and split excessively. The shipbuilders are quite impressed with the performance of Yellow Meranti and are now prepared to try it out for decking and hatch covers provided the timber is available in defect free grades.

In response to requests for timber identification courses, 2 special courses were organised during the year. The first one, which was exclusively for the military, was attended by 9 officers. The second one, for civilians, was attended by 14 Technical Assistants and Engineers of the Railway and Public Works Departments.

A paper by the Wood Technologist on "Siliceous Timbers of Malaya" was published as Malayan Forest Record No. 19.

Education

A four-week Timber Identification Course held in January-February was attended by forty-nine (52) men who were employees of timber firms taking the course as an initial step to becoming Timber Graders in private employ; three came from Hongkong. After a short recess, sixty-one (60) students reported for the Vernacular Forest School Course lasting from March until December. Fifty-four (55) of these were from Malaya, four (2) from North Borneo, two (2) from Sarawak, and one (1) from Brunei. As normally carried out in the past, Lewis' "Non Verbal Test of Mental Ability" as a means of dividing the School initially into two classes, was adopted. The results of the mid-year examinations decided the final division into Advanced and Basic classes. The School had its practical training in Kedah, where it spent five weeks, and in Selangor. A number of single day excursions were made to various places of interest in Selangor, Negri Sembilan and Pahang. In the final examinations held in November, six (9) students obtained Credit Certificates and thirty-six (36) reached Pass Certificate Standard. Nineteen failed. Of the thirty (23) men who resat the examinations this year, twenty (7) succeeded in passing all the subjects in which they had previously failed and they will be awarded Pass Certificates. The Cubitt Prize for the best all-round performance went to Forester II Mohd. Taib bin Haji Zamzam of Selangor. The Mead Prize given for Silviculture and allied subjects was won by Forester Yusop bin Haji Ahmad while the Malayan Forester Prize for Utilisation subjects was taken by Forest Guard Joakim bin Beisit of North Borneo. A short Tree Identification and Timber Course was attended by a probationary Assistant Conservator. A probationary Sub-Assistant Conservator and a Senior Forest Ranger (from Sarawak) completed their course of training which lasted the whole year.

Part V

THE GAME DEPARTMENT

WILD LIFE CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT

The increase in the number of "White Areas" in the Federation has enabled members of the public to do more hunting and shooting, and has at the same time permitted more extensive activity on the part of the Game Department staff in the detection of the illegal shooting, killing and trapping of protected animals and birds. Greater protection has also been given to the public against the destruction to crops, cultivation and livestock by protected and non-protected animals,

particularly elephants, which in several areas in the Federation could not be attended to at all previously on account of the security blanket over these areas.

The Wild Animals and Birds Protection Ordinance No. 2 of 1955

This Ordinance was accepted for enforcement in the States of Kedah, Perlis and Perak with effect from the 1st January, 1956, while the Settlement of Penang accepted the enforcement of the Ordinance with effect from 1st October, 1956. The States of Kelantan and Trengganu although accepting the Ordinance have not agreed to its enforcement in their territories due to lack of funds. The State of Johore has not accepted the Ordinance, and still retains its Ordinance of 1923.

EXPORT OF WILD PIG MEAT

Approximately 165 tons of wild pig meat (valued at $395,600) was exported to Singapore during the year. This quantity of meat represents at least 13,180 pigs.

KING GEORGE V NATIONAL PARK

The National Park was well patronised by visitors during the open season from 1st March to 30th September, although many were unable to obtain reservations due to lack of accommodation.

The Sungei Keniam continued to provide excellent catches for those visitors prepared to move further afield and take camp life as part of their fishing holiday.

Due to inadequate equipment and lack of experience in flash technique many visitors were unable to produce any satisfactory results from attempts to photograph such interesting subjects as elephant, tapir, kijang and rusa in several of the saltlicks. Electronic flash for wild life photography at ranges beyond 30 feet is quite inadequate.

Photographers were able to obtain records of several of the larger species of fauna at the various saltlicks within the National Park while the "resident herd" of seladang at Kuala Tahan provided a number of visitors with many unique photographs of the most magnificient wild animal to be found in South East Asia.

His Highness the Sultan of Pahang, one of the Trustees of the National Park, visited the National Park during the year and General Sir Charles Loewen, Commander-in-Chief, Far East Land Forces, made his second visit. Paying visitors numbered 149 during the year, being an increase on the figure for 1955. A sum of $11,076 was collected in revenue for the seven months "open" season, an increase of $7,313 over the 1955 revenue figure. Eight members of the permanent National Park staff with their families have been provided with new quarters at

the Headquarters, National Park, Kuala Tahan. Electric light has also been supplied to these new quarters. The jungle-pole, bark-walled and attaped huts provided for these officers and families in 1946 have been demolished. All building and carpentry, boat and outboard motor repair and maintenance is carried out by the Park staff except in the matter of bulk timber-sawing for which outside labour is employed.

RESEARCH

The collection of freshwater fish from the Tembeling watershed has been continued and several hitherto unrecorded species identified.

Two specimens of the very small species of Arrow Tailed Flying Squirrel have been obtained and for several months have been under observation in captivity. These animals have also been photographed in colour and monochrome.

RESERVES AND SANCTUARIES

No attempt has been made to open the Krau Game Reserve in Pahang and the Sungkai Game Reserve in Perak as these areas have not as yet received security clearance.

Several areas on Penang Island have been declared Sanctuaries under the Wild Animals and Birds Protection Ordinance for the preservation of all fauna within the prescribed boundaries.

Five elephants, the entire remnants of a larger herd died in Pahang as the result of eating sodium arsenite, used in the killing of lallang and weeds, improperly protected. Many herbiverous animals, including appreciable numbers of domestic stock, are killed annually by the careless use and storage of this highly dangerous substance.

LICENCING

The revenue from the Federal and State Game Departments has shown a considerable increase during the year due partly to the introduction of the new Wild Animals and Birds Protection Ordinance which (except for the Settlement of Penang in which the Ordinance was enforced on 1st October, 1956), has been enforced in the States of Pahang, Perak, Negri Sembilan, Kedah, Perlis and the Settlement of Malacca. This increase in revenue indicates that the provisions and requirements of the Ordinance are being more widely observed and adhered to.

POACHING AND BREACHES OF THE GAME LAWS

The illegal killing and taking of protected and totally protected Animals and Birds is still prevalent, often on the pretext of an unprovoked attack, the attack in all cases being encouraged by a spear prod or an ill-aimed snap-shot from a shotgun at long range. Alleged

unprovoked attacks, particularly in the case of elephants, are invariably the result of old gunfire injuries or continual harassing by airstrike, artillery fire or terrorist and security forces operations. Under such conditions herds and individual animals become restless, aggressive and perhaps revengeful. The use of the "jerat" or wire snare is still widespread as the export figures for wild pig meat indicate and also the number of unfortunate tigers, sambur, and even elephants, which are caught and/or maimed by these contrivances.

Due to a wider field of operation permitted by relaxing or rescinding of Emergency Regulations in many areas the Game Department staff has been able to apprehend a greater number of offenders against the Game Laws resulting in the payment of composition fees or court fines.

CULTIVATION PROTECTION

Again due to the relaxing of Emergency Regulations and the release of large areas from security bans greater attention to elephant damage has been possible. Several elephants in Selangor, Negri Sembilan, Pahang and Perak which for many months have been causing considerable damage to rubber, oil palm and crops without any action being possible have now been destroyed.

The following table shows the nature of calls for assistance received and action taken:

Nature and number of calls—		
Elephant	270 calls	
Deer	97 „	
Pig	364 „	
Tiger	40 „	
Other animals	46 „	
		817 calls
Animals destroyed—		
Elephants	18	
Deer	10	
Pig	986	
Tiger	7	
Other animals	94	
		1,122 animals
Revenue collected during the year—		
Federal:		
Headquarters	$11,334	
National Park ...	11,076	
		$22,410
Perak		11,537
Pahang		16,983
Negri Sembilan		8,051
Selangor		10,494
Malacca		2,130
Kedah and Perlis		793
Penang and P. Wellesley (Oct.-Dec.) ...		580
Total ...		$72,978

Part VI

VETERINARY

LIVESTOCK CENSUS

The 1956 census figures are given below; those for the previous year are given for comparison.

	1956	1955	Difference
Buffaloes:			
(*a*) Malayan swamp	238,200	238,100	
(*b*) Indian Murrah	4,300	4,500	
	242,500	242,600	+ 100
Cattle:			
(*a*) Agricultural and draught	199,500	203,000	
(*b*) Milch	87,100	76,000	
	286,600	279,000	+ 7,600
Goats	267,800	268,100	+ 300
Sheep	29,400	26,700	+ 2,700
Pigs	426,000	403,600	+ 23,000
Horses	660	610	+ 50

With the exception of the increase in pigs the changes are not significant. The upward trend in the number of pigs noticeable since 1951 was maintained, although the rate of increase has been somewhat slower since 1954. The pig-rearing industry is, however, in a healthy state.

The ban on the slaughter of female buffalo and cattle breeding stock was retained during the year.

Swamp buffaloes are owned almost entirely by Malays and are located principally in the rice-growing areas of the country. They are used for ploughing the rice fields and as meat animals. The Malays are not milk drinkers and for this reason the milking potential of their buffaloes remains untapped. That they can be so used with profit is evident from the fact that an enterprising Sikh owner in Pahang milks a herd of swamp buffaloes and retails the milk.

Indian Murrah buffaloes are located in small herds near the main towns and are exclusively dairy animals.

Some cross-breeding between swamp buffalo cows and Murrah buffalo bulls is being officially sponsored in the hope that the resulting crosses will carry more meat and produce more milk than the indigenous buffaloes.

Agricultural and draught cattle are located in approximately the same areas as are swamp buffaloes and are used, like them, as draught and meat animals. Milch cattle are found principally near the main towns

and on many rubber and coconut estates employing Indian labour. The milk yield of these animals is low, the range generally being between 700 and 1,200 lbs. a lactation. The local production of cow and buffalo milk is approximately 2½ million gallons annually.

Goats are owned mainly by Malays and Indians. Most enjoy free range and so breeding is uncontrolled, with the result that the females usually give birth before they are fully mature. The castration of surplus males is not generally practised so that the "worrying" of females is all too common. There is ample scope for improvement of the local goat but unless owners as a class are prepared to bestir themselves in the matter exhortations from the experts will go unheeded.

The pig industry is a monopoly of the Chinese and is in a flourishing condition. During the year, in addition to satisfying virtually the entire Federation pork market, breeders exported 28,000 pigs to Singapore. This is a decrease of 16,000 on the 1955 export figure, but since there was an increase of 84,000 in the number of pigs slaughtered in the Federation in 1956 over the previous year's total, there was a nett increase of 68,000 in the number of pigs bred in the Federation during the year.

Poultry-rearing is conducted by most nationalities, usually as a "back-yard" enterprise; a number of large poultry farms carrying several thousand head of birds have, however, come into being during the last few years as a result of the success that has been achieved in controlling poultry diseases, and particularly Ranikhet (Newcastle) disease, which constituted the major deterrant to poultry farming in the past. The present poultry population is not known with accuracy but is thought to be 10 to 15 million.

The continued high cost of feeding stuffs is almost certainly now the major obstacle to increased poultry production. The Federation is still largely dependent on imports of eggs, live birds and poultry meat to satisfy the public market. In 1956 about 125 million eggs were imported as well as over 1½ million live birds and 70 tons of dead poultry. These imports, valued at $15.7 million, were mainly from Thailand, Singapore and China. As the export trade in these products totalled less than $2 million it is apparent that if cheaper feeding stuffs could be made available the potential of a lucrative trade for local poultry rearers exists within the Federation.

VALUE OF LIVESTOCK

The value of livestock including poultry in the Federation is estimated at $195,000,000.

MEAT SUPPLIES

The extent to which Federation livestock supply the local fresh meat market is not generally appreciated. The following table illustrates that, with the exception of sheep, over 94 per cent. of the animals slaughtered for meat were locally produced. These figures, however, represent only *known* slaughter in the main abattoirs. If animals slaughtered on estates and in villages are added, for which no precise records are available, the proportions are even higher.

	Buffaloes	Oxen	Goats	Sheep	Pigs
Total known slaughter ...	32,000	39,000	81,000	37,000	648,000
Imported for slaughter ...	5,700	1,800	—	44,000	1,800
No. bred in the Federation ...	26,300	37,200	81,000	—	646,200
Percentage of total	82%	95%	100%	—	99%

Significantly greater numbers of local oxen, goats and pigs were slaughtered during the year, an index of the general prosperity of the country.

LIVESTOCK IMPORTS

The majority of the buffaloes imported during the year came from Thailand into the cattle quarantine stations at Padang Besar and Butterworth. The latter station was reopened at the end of the year after a period of several years' inactivity and received animals brought by sea from the southwest corner of Thailand. Imported oxen came principally from Bali and sheep entirely from Australia.

LIVESTOCK EXPORTS

The export of 28,000 pigs to Singapore has already been mentioned. There was a small but steady export of goats to Singapore, some 200 per month, and a total export of nearly 5,000 monkeys. It is believed that these are exported to America, India and Australia for poliomyelitis research.

LIVESTOCK IMPROVEMENT

A further importation of 48 head of Red Sindhi breeding stock from Pakistan was made towards the end of the year. This should make the Federation less dependent than formerly on periodical imports. The availability of good quality Red Sindhi animals in Pakistan appears to be decreasing and it is becoming more and more difficult to obtain export permits for them.

Bulls of this breed are now in service on a large number of rubber estates and many are privately owned, having been purchased from Government. Evidence is accumulating that crossbred cows give about double the milk yield of indigenous cows but to what extent the reason for this is genetical and how much is due to the extra care given them is uncertain. The genetical contribution must, however, be considerable.

Selective cattle breeding legislation operates in Kelantan and Kedah and in one district of Trengganu. Under it some 1,300 cattle were castrated during the year.

The demand for Indonesian stud goats bred at the Central Animal Husbandry Station for use by private breeders continued to increase but supplies cannot yet match the demand.

The sheep breeding station started in Kelantan in 1954, recorded encouraging progress. It is at this station that Dorset Horn and Indonesian rams are being crossed with local sheep in an effort to establish a strain with a heavier carcase weight. Wool as a by-product is of no economic value.

The Veterinary Department's two Animal Husbandry Stations at Kluang and Seremban carried a total of 657 cattle and buffaloes and 143 goats at the end of the year. The stations have herds of (i) Red Sindhi and Sahiwal cattle and crosses of these and local cattle (ii) Malayan Swamp and Indian Murrah buffaloes and Murrah male x swamp female crosses, and (iii) local and Indonesian goats and cross-breds. There is a considerable demand for breeding stock of all classes from the stations. Surplus male cattle are castrated and sold to local Malay smallholders who rear them for one to two years and then sell them to the butcher. During the year 157 head of stock were sold off the two stations for a total of $38,177.

LIVESTOCK DISEASES

Cattle and buffaloes

The continued freedom of the Federation from all of the major epizootics commonly affecting these species in the tropics is recorded.

Fourteen small outbreaks of haemorrhagic septicaemia occurred during the year involving a total of 74 known deaths, but it seems certain that many others were not reported. Prophylactic vaccination was given to over 15,500 animals. Although this was an encouraging increase over previous years the influence of the local "pawangs" is still strong in some areas. On their "advice" many villages threatened by the disease failed to produce their animals for vaccination and in many cases the owners suffered accordingly. A film has been prepared to demonstrate the value of vaccination against haemorrhagic septicaemia and is to be shown early in 1957 in those areas where response to the proffered service has hitherto been negligible.

Further research into the anaemia emaciation syndrome referred to in previous Reports was made during the year. No specific agent or group of agents has yet been incriminated.

Goats

Contagious ecthyma occurs frequently in local herds but therapeutic treatment and prophylactic vaccination are very effective when outbreaks are reported early.

Several cases of melioidosis occurred during the year. Diagnosis has proved difficult. Early promise that a biological test would prove a ready means of diagnosis was not sustained.

Pigs

No cases of swine fever were recorded during the year.

A few minor outbreaks of swine paratyphoid, swine plague, and swine pox occurred but were quickly suppressed. Pigling diarrhoea is a widespread condition which has in the past caused much mortality but new methods of treatment are proving extremely successful.

Poultry

Over 6.8 million birds, an average of nearly 23,000 birds per working day, were vaccinated free of charge against Ranikhet disease by the Veterinary Department during the year, an increase of 1.3 million on the 1955 record total. As in previous years, the Chinese community made by far the greatest use of the service, the Indian community next, and the Malays least of all.

Fowl pox causes occasional trouble but vaccinations, which totalled 276,000 in 1956, limited the extension of outbreaks.

Occasional outbreaks of fowl coryza and fowl cholera occurred, and a very few cases of infectious laryngo-tracheitis, but in no case were the effects severe.

The presence in the country of pullorum disease (bacillary white diarrhoea) was detected late in the year. From limited observations to date the intensity of the infection amongst local poultry does not appear to be as great as that in many other countries. It will be possible to make a closer assessment when the survey now in progress is completed.

Dogs

One case only of rabies was recorded in 1956. This was in a dog in a village in Perlis in the "immune belt" ten miles from the Thailand border. All dogs over three months of age in this "belt" which varies from 30 to 50 miles deep and extends the full length of the Thailand-Federation border and serves as a rabies trap against infected stray dogs from Thailand, are compulsorily vaccinated against rabies. Some 5,000 dogs were so dealt with during the year.

RESEARCH

Vaccine production was the principal function of the Veterinary Research Institute during the year. Nearly 16 million doses of Ranikhet (Newcastle) disease vaccine were prepared for use in the Federation, Singapore and the neighbouring territories of Hong Kong, North Borneo, Brunei and Sarawak, 0.5 million doses of fowl pox vaccine, and smaller quantities of other products for use locally.

Considerable use is made of the diagnostic service provided, particularly in those instances requiring biological tests.

Research into the anaemia/emaciation condition seen in local cattle and buffaloes and referred to in previous Reports was continued during the year. The factors responsible have not yet been determined.

GENERAL

Arsenic poisoning

Deaths in ruminants following grazing on herbage sprayed with sodium arsenite were again distressingly high. A total of 447 cattle and 112 buffaloes are known to have died from this cause. When early information of poisoning was given it was possible to save the majority affected. Although warning notices are liberally displayed in sprayed areas this is not proof against the ingress of herds of buffaloes and cattle whose owners usually pay scant regard to the whereabouts of their beasts, with the consequent heavy toll of deaths.

Helminthiasis

This is a widespread condition in all classes of domestic animals in the country. Hexachloroethane treatment for liver fluke was given to 4,000 buffaloes and cattle, and a few sheep and goats, and phenothiazine treatment for roundworms to 7,300 buffaloes, cattle, sheep and goats and to 4,000 pigs and 82,000 chickens.

Livestock shows

These were held at various centres in all States and Settlements and proved to be popular events.

Civics courses

The Veterinary Department took part in Civics courses throughout the country during the year. Participation in them has become a routine departmental function and is beginning to pay dividends.

Animal Infirmaries

The Department maintains infirmaries in all the principal towns of the Federation at which sick animals, usually pets, are treated and if

necessary, boarded. As the number of private practitioners is very small public demand throws a considerable burden on departmental staff.

Scholarships

At the end of the year twelve Malayan scholarship students were receiving veterinary training abroad.

Part VII

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

DEVELOPMENT AND STAFF

The scheme for expansion of the Geological Survey, for which generous grants were made from Colonial Development and Welfare funds in 1950 and 1955, was nearly completed by the end of 1956. The scheme provided for a very substantial increase in staff, for the building of living quarters to house the staff recruited under the scheme, and for the constructing and equipping of a new headquarters office/laboratories/museum building in Ipoh and certain outstation offices; it also included provision for substantial capital and recurrent expenditure on prospecting, geological field work, and the other activities of the Department. Recurrent expenditure ended on 31st March, 1956, after which date the Federal Government assumed the financial responsibility and absorbed into the Federal establishment all the appointments approved under the scheme, but authority was obtained to continue capital expenditure until the constructional work and the purchase of equipment was completed.

The headquarters of the Geological Survey moved from Batu Gajah into the new building in Ipoh early in September, by which time the staff quarters had been built and the office/laboratory/museum block completed except for minor fitting jobs, the provision of some of the furniture, and the installation of some of the new laboratory equipment. The new headquarters building is of modern design, and is fitted with the latest types of equipment. Certain of the offices and special laboratories are air-conditioned. Features of the building are a spacious library and a large, attractive museum in which mineral and rock specimens are being arranged so that they will be of interest and educational value both to officers of the Geological Survey and to members of the public. Outstation quarters for one senior officer in Kuala Lumpur, and for a senior and junior officers in Johore Bahru, were also built and occupied during 1956. Funds to pay for all these buildings were provided in the two Colonial Development and Welfare grants.

The effect of the expansion scheme upon the staff establishment of the Geological Survey is indicated in the following table:

	Strength in 1950	Additions approved under Expansion Scheme	Additions approved by Federal Government 1950-1956	Total on 31-12-56
Division I—				
Director	1	—	—	1
Deputy Director ...	—	1	—	1
Principal Geologists ...	—	2	—	2
Geologists	6	9	—	15
Chief Chemist	—	1	—	1
Chemists	2	—	2	4
Total ...	9	13	2	24
Lower Divisions—				
Geological and Chemical	21	30	1	52
Administrative	7	18	2	27
Total ...	28	48	3	79
Total all Divisions ...	37	61	5	103

The expanded establishment, through resulting in a marked increase in working capacity, has been found by experience to be insufficient to permit the Department to discharge all its essential functions. A Consolidation Scheme outlining certain re-organizational measures and staff increases that are still needed to achieve efficiency was therefore put forward in 1956 and was under consideration at the end of the year.

One Asian Geologist was recruited, with the result that all established posts of Geologist were filled at the end of the year. One Principal Geologist went on leave prior to retirement early in 1957.

One Chemist on contract resigned, leaving two posts of Chemist vacant at the end of the year. Attempts at recruitment to fill the vacancies were unsuccessful, but approval was obtained for one temporary appointment of a Division II Experimental Officer in the Chemical Division.

Difficulty was encountered in attracting applicants of sufficient calibre for appointment to the junior staff posts of Field Assistants, and four vacancies remained unfilled at the end of the year. All other junior staff posts were filled.

Two Field Assistants and one Laboratory Assistant were under training throughout the year at a local Government English School with a view to their qualifying for higher training in Geology and Chemistry, respectively.

Difficulty was again experienced in 1956 in attracting suitably qualified candidates for the overseas scholarships that were earmarked for the Department, with the result that no Asian has yet become a

scholar in Geology since the scholarship schemes were first brought into operation. However, two Asians who have been studying Geology under their own resources in Australia were awarded Colombo Plan scholarships in 1956 to enable them to complete the honours degrees which they require for entry to the Geological Survey.

GEOLOGICAL MAPPING

Systematic geological surveying on a scale of one mile to one inch, with its accompanying search for mineral deposits, was carried out during 1956 by Geologists based in Perlis (Kangar), North Perak (Taiping), Selangor (Principal Geologist's permanent office in Kuala Lumpur), Malacca (Malacca), Johore (Johore Bahru and Mersing), Pahang (Bentong), Trengganu (Kuala Trengganu) and Kelantan (Kota Bharu). Mapping in Kedah had to be suspended because of the lack of an available Geologist, and the office at Sungei Patani was accordingly closed down; but a second office in Pahang (Kuala Lipis) was reopened after being closed for more than five years, and fieldwork in the neighbouring parts of northwest Pahang was resumed. Shortage of field geologists prevented adequate attention from being paid to systematic recording of the geology as exposed in the closely mined areas of Perak, but Headquarters Geologists did as much of this type of work as time permitted. Emergency conditions proved to be generally less of a hindrance to fieldwork than in 1955, but serious restrictions were experienced in some States. Security forces co-operated by providing escorts for Geologists in jungle work in several parts of the country.

In addition to providing information on the nature and distribution of rock types, rich agricultural soils, etc., systematic geological mapping is essential for gaining knowledge on the likely presence or absence of deposits of economic minerals in any area. To indicate, as accurately as existing geological knowledge permits, the distribution of economic minerals throughout the country, State regional maps are compiled showing zones of (*a*) mining land; (*b*) potential mining land; (*c*) possible mineral producing land; and (*d*) land not likely to be required for mining. Such maps are essential as a basis for a sound policy of land alienation. During 1956, regional maps of Kedah and Perlis and of Trengganu were published, and work was begun on preparing similar maps of Malacca, Kelantan, and Johore. When these maps have been finished, coverage of the whole of the Federation by regional maps will be complete.

MALAYAN-THAI BORDER SURVEY

A combined geological survey of the Malaya-Thailand border zone which was started towards the end of 1955 by a party of experienced Geologists from both countries continued until March, 1956, by which

time fieldwork in Perlis and Kedah had been completed. Arrangements were made to extend the survey to the Kelantan sector of the border zone in the second half of the year, but plans for carrying out that portion of the survey had to be shelved on account of adverse security conditions in south Thailand. It is hoped that the border survey can be resumed and completed in 1957. Whenever called upon during the survey, security forces of one or other of the two countries co-operated by providing the necessary armed escorts.

The survey has yielded information of great stratigraphical value. It has resulted in the discovery of hitherto unsuspected Cambrian rocks in the islands west of north Malaya and south Thailand, and has proved the extension southwards into Malaya of Ordovician limestones that occur in south Thailand. Information of more direct economic significance is expected to be obtained when the survey is extended into the mineralized areas of the Kelantan sector of the border zone.

MINERAL PROSPECTING

The Mineral Investigation Drilling Unit, operating under the joint direction of the Chief Inspector of Mines and the Director of Geological Survey on schemes approved by the Minister for Natural Resources and Local Government, made satisfactory progress in 1956 on the prospecting of seven areas in Perak, Selangor, and Pahang. In addition to standard Banka drills, the Unit now possesses two power percussion drills that were purchased in 1956 with funds available from the Colonial Development and Welfare grants for Expansion of the Geological Survey.

Records of prospecting carried out in the Federation of Malaya continued to be filed in the central collection at Geological Survey headquarters. The records go back as far as 1920, and the collection now includes 4,949 files. These records are available to, and are freely consulted by, the mining public, and are of value in land usage surveys. Copies of results of prospecting on State Land may be supplied to anyone, but the results of prospecting on alienated land may be disclosed only to the owners or to persons authorized by them. Nominal charges are made for supplying copies of the prospecting results to non-Government persons.

AEROMAGNETIC AND RADIOACTIVITY SURVEYS

In response to an application made in 1954 to the Council for Technical Co-operation in South and South East Asia, agreement was reached in October, 1956 between the governments of Canada and the Federation of Malaya for a Canadian geophysical company to carry out airborne magnetometer and radioactivity surveys of some 16,000

square miles of the non-mountainous parts of Malaya, i.e., approximately one third of the area of the country. The surveys are estimated to cost approximately $1 million (Malayan), of which sum the Canadian Government has generously undertaken to pay the equivalent of $600,000.

The Canadian air survey team duly arrived in the Federation in November, 1956, and by the end of the year had completed flying operations over one of the seven areas selected for air survey and had started work on two others. It is expected that flying of all the seven areas will be finished by May, 1957, but that the results of the surveys will not be available until late in the year after the lengthy tasks of plotting and interpreting the field results have been carried out at the company's head office in Ottawa.

By assisting in delineating the boundaries between rock formations with differing magnetic and radioactivity characteristics, the air surveys should greatly accelerate geological mapping of large tracts of Malaya that have never been studied in detail. In addition, they will pinpoint the positions of any large bodies of magnetic iron ore, and any large uranium or other radioactive deposits that may occur in the areas under examination.

GEOHYDROLOGICAL SURVEYS

Arrangements were completed towards the end of the year for geohydrological surveys to be carried out in 1957 of certain areas in the Federation of Malaya where supplies of underground water are urgently needed. The surveys are to be directed by a hydrologist under contract to the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration who examined the problems with the Geological Survey at the beginning of 1956 and reported favourably on them. He will be assisted by a team of geophysicists from the Directorate of Overseas Geological Surveys, and by a drilling team supplied by a London firm of site investigators. The United Nations Technical Assistance Administration has agreed to meet nearly half the cost of the survey, and the balance is to be furnished by the Federal Government.

First attention is to be paid to the coastal areas of Perlis and Kedah, but other areas in Perak, Selangor and Johore have also been earmarked for investigation. The Public Works Department will work in cooperation with the Geological Survey on all the projects and, if water is found, will be in a position to arrange for its development wherever necessary.

PHOTOGEOLOGY

The Photogeological Section of the Directorate of Overseas Geological Surveys, London, continued to give valuable assistance in

the examination and geological interpretation of aerial photographs of parts of Malaya.

Copies of all the aerial photographs taken in connexion with the post-war topographical surveying of Malaya are filed at Geological Survey headquarters, and full use is made by Geologists of the geological information they reveal.

GEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE BY AIR

Valuable information was obtained from reconnaissance flights in light aircraft that were made over parts of Perak, for the purpose of determining geological structures.

ENGINEERING CONSULTATIONS

Early in 1956 a detailed geological report was written on the investigations which had been made into alternative sites for the dams, tunnels, power houses, and other Stage I works of the projected Cameron Highlands Hydro-Electric Scheme. The report indicated the feasibility of the scheme from the engineering geology aspect, and it was attached to the report submitted to the Central Electricity Board by their consulting engineers in London.

By arrangement with the Public Works Department, a close geological examination was maintained of the drilling, excavation, and other works carried out at Klang Gates in connexion with the water storage dam now under construction there.

Reports were furnished on other engineering and allied problems including the nature of foundation conditions at sites for bridges, buildings, and an airfield; the supply of suitable foundation materials; the location of road metal quarries; and the location of underground water supplies. Geological reports on mining properties, and a number on the mining possibilities of areas, were supplied to members of the mining community.

IDENTIFICATION AND ANALYSIS OF SAMPLES AND SPECIMENS

Many specimens and samples of rocks and minerals for identification and analysis were received from other Government departments, from commercial and industrial firms, and from private persons. The amount of chemical work done on the large number of these samples left little time for the chemists to devote to departmental analyses. Fees are charged for the analysis of commercial samples, but work for other Government departments is performed free of charge.

Many drill samples were identified for mining companies and individual prospectors, and for engineers for purposes other than mining. The information so obtained is of value in determining the nature of sub-surface rocks and the materials overlying them; and, in the case

of alluvial areas, in ascertaining whether bedrock has been reached in drilling and mineral-bearing ground therefore not left un-prospected.

GENERAL

As in previous years, collections of typical Malayan rocks and minerals were donated to schools for teaching purposes, and talks on local geology and the work of the Geological Survey were given to senior school classes. It was hoped in this way to create an interest in geology among the senior school students.

In June 1956 the Director represented the Federation of Malaya at two meetings in Tokyo sponsored by the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East—one was the second session of the Sub-Committee on Mineral Resources Development, and the other was the second meeting of the working party of senior Geologists on the preparation of a Regional Geological Map of Asia and the Far East. While on vacation in the United Kingdom, the Chief Chemist spent a month studying recent advances in certain analytical methods that are applied in the Chemical Division. He also attended an International Congress on Analytical Chemistry held in Lisbon. One Principal Geologist on leave in the United States attended the 20th International Geological Congress held in Mexico in September 1956, and afterwards studied the modern geological and mineral information recording techniques applied by Government institutions in Washington and Ottawa. One Geologist on vacation leave spent a term at Stanford University, California studying advanced mineralogy and learning for application in Malaya the technique of X-ray diffraction analysis. Two other geologists carried out short study courses in geology during their leaves in the United Kingdom.

Part VIII

MINING

MINERAL RIGHTS AND ROYALTIES

Minerals are the property of the individual States and Settlements. Prospecting may only be done under a Licence or Permit, except that the holder of an agricultural title not in a Malay Reserve has the right to prospect his land and to allow others to do so.

Mining may only be carried on on land leased for that purpose from the States and Settlements and the possession of any other surface rights conveys no right to mine. Mining Leases are granted for appropriate periods up to 21 years.

Royalties are paid on the production of coal and gold. On all other minerals Federal export duties are levied. The export duty on tin

concentrates is about 15 per cent. of the value of the tin metal content and on other minerals the rate is 10 per cent. *ad valorem*—apart from certain specified exceptions.

TIN

The 1956 production of 1,388,022 piculs of tin concentrates had a calculated tin metal content of 62,296 tons, valued at over $405 millions. This was an increase of 21,609 piculs (970 tons—conversion was based at 75.4 per cent. Sn., compared with 75.3 per cent. Sn., in 1955) or 1.58 per cent. over the 1955 figure. This 1956 production was a new post-war record for the second successive year. The number of tin mining units increased by 3 from 781 to 784.

The 1956 production was divided between dredging 49.3 per cent., gravel pumping and hydraulicing 42.4 per cent., underground mining 3.8 per cent., and other methods 4.5 per cent. European managed mines were responsible for 57.95 per cent. of production, Asian mines for 40.28 per cent. and individual dulang washers for 1.77 per cent. At the year end operating mines totalled 784, including 78 dredges, 633 gravel-pump mines, 26 underground and 47 others.

The average Singapore tin price during 1956 was $387.03 per picul, as compared with $365.77 in 1955: these figures are equivalent to £758.12.0 and £740.2.0 per ton (London Spot). The market was steady. The lowest Singapore tin price was $363.50 for June and July; in September the price rose to $421/- per picul.

With the increased production and a higher average price, revenue from export duty on tin concentrates rose by 7.3 per cent. to $59,168,000.

The International Tin Agreement came into force on 1st July, 1956 and the first contributions to the Buffer Stock were soon called up. The Tin Control (Buffer Stock) Regulations, 1956, were brought into force and since 15th October the individual producer's contributions have been recouped by a statutory deduction, at the rate of $24 per picul on all local deliveries and direct exports of tin concentrates.

COAL

The production of coal at the Batu Arang colliery of Malayan Collieries Ltd. declined again; 131,690 tons of coal were produced from opencast and 50,789 tons from underground mining, totalling 182,479 tons, a decrease of 23,639 tons or 11.5 per cent. compared with 1955.

Throughout the year, only one underground mine and one opencast site were worked and the labour force decreased to 1,029.

The amount of coal sold was 173,157 tons which, at a price of $30 per ton, had a value of $5,194,710. The State of Selangor received royalty at 25 cents per ton, totalling $43,289.

IRON

The total production of iron-ore in 1956 was 2,444,570 tons, an increase of 978,386 tons or 66.7 per cent. compared with 1955. Of this the Bukit Besi mine of Eastern Mining and Metals Co., Ltd. at Dungun was responsible for no less than 1,960,326 tons—a remarkable achievement in the face of many difficulties. Lesser quantities were produced from iron mines in Johore, Kedah and Perak. Preparations were put in hand for the opening of large iron mines in Kelantan and Pahang. No iron is smelted in Malaya and most of the ore is shipped to Japan. Exports totalled 2,376,413 tons valued at $50,967,015 and $4,254,288 was paid in export duty.

ALUMINIUM

The bauxite mine of Ramunia Bauxite Ltd. at Telok Ramunia, Johore, remained the sole producer; output was expanded from 222,162 tons in 1955 to 264,444 tons in 1956. Exports to Formosa, Japan and Australia totalled 225,753 tons, were valued at $4,307,528 and realised $494,163 in export duty.

GOLD

Total production at 20,253 ozs. Troy of raw gold, shows a decrease of 11.3 per cent. compared with 1955. The Raub Australian Gold Mining Co. Ltd., in Pahang produced 15,867 ozs., compared with 19,469 ozs. in 1955; the remaining production came from 4 small gravel-pump mines and as a by-product of tin mining. Gold production was valued at $2,056,085 and $128,240 was paid in royalty.

COLUMBIUM

The production of columbite continued at Semeling in Kedah and at Bakri in Johore. Output from these areas was 77 tons and 199 tons respectively, totalling 276 tons as compared with 236 tons in 1955.

Exports were 184 tons valued at $1,036,813 and paid $130,146 in export duty.

At the beginning of the year the price of columbite was about $8,792 a ton, but at the end of the year it fell to $5,226 a ton.

TUNGSTEN

The production of 91 tons tungsten minerals showed a decrease of 15 tons in 1956 when compared with 106 tons in 1955. This total comprised 47 tons of wolframite and 44 tons of scheelite. Concentrates exported weighed 96 tons with a value of $655,335 and yielded $15,076 in export duty.

TITANIUM

The mineral ilmenite occurs in large quantities associated with alluvial tin and is produced as a by-product of tin mining. Exports in

1956 increased by 68,302 tons to 122,176 tons valued at $4,523,567 and yielded $457,392 in export duty. This large increase in exports was caused by the favourable price received for the mineral, for which there is an urgent, world-wide demand.

CHINA CLAY

The 1956 production at 1,155 tons showed a decrease of 223 tons compared with 1955. Of this, 194 tons were exported with a value of $12,748 and yielded $163 in export duty.

MONAZITE

Exports were 631 tons, valued at $649,804; a sum of $68,113 was paid in export duty.

OTHER MINERALS

90 tons of pebble corundum and 600 tons of cupriferous sulphide concentrates were exported during the year.

MINING LABOUR

At the end of December 44,127 persons were employed in mining, compared with 44,407 persons in December, 1955. Of these, 39,459 worked in tin-mining, 3,101 in iron mines, 1,029 in coal and 188 in gold. Due to labour trouble the Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd. had a labour force of 65 in December compared with 653 in the previous month. The organisation of Trade Unions among mining labour continues to make progress and to be subject to reorganisation.

During 1956, 18 persons were killed in mining accidents, representing a fatality rate of 0.46 per 1,000 persons employed. Statutory enquiries were held and 13 court cases were instituted against mine managements, resulting in the conviction of 2 persons.

DEPARTMENT OF MINES

The Department has a Federal Headquarters, various Zone Headquarters and Inspectorates and a Research Division. Duties consist of advising the respective Governments on all mining matters, and the enforcement of the various Enactments controlling mining and allied operations. Two Malay and one Chinese Division I officers joined during the year, with the prospect of four more during 1957; a number of scholars are studying mining at Schools of Mines in New Zealand and in the United Kingdom and will, upon their return, greatly improve the staffing position and advance the progress of Malayanisation.

In addition, there were 58 mining assistants, 62 clerical workers and 43 junior office staff.

RESEARCH DIVISION

The Research Division is separately housed at Ipoh in a specially designed building completed in 1956. Its work is planned to cover (*a*) the investigation of potential ore reserves, in co-operation with the Geological Survey, (*b*) improvement of mining methods, particularly those of the smaller mines, which contribute a high proportion of Malaya's production of tin and other minerals and (*c*) research on mineral-dressing methods and the introduction of improved and new techniques. Other miscellaneous enquiries on mineral problems are considered and some metallurgical work is done for Government departments, particularly investigations of failures of metals in service.

For the first of the above purposes, two mechanical drilling-rigs were acquired during the year and worked continuously thereafter. Two "Banka" drilling sets and other hand-tools for prospecting are also used. Three projects of this type were completed by the Mineral Investigation Drilling Unit, one major project, on which both mechanical rigs were engaged, was nearing completion by the end of the year, and three were incomplete.

On the second of the Division's objectives little can be achieved without large-scale demonstration and plans have been made to open an experimental mine for this purpose.

As regards research on mineral-dressing methods, the Division was handicapped during 1956 by shortage of staff and by the move from the temporary accommodation previously occupied in Kuala Lumpur. No fundamental research was undertaken but 28 problems of ore-treatment were investigated in the laboratories and reported on, one pilot-scale test was carried out in the field and numerous visits paid to mines in connection with improvements to treatment plants and mineral recovery.

The Research Division building contains stores for field and laboratory equipment, garages for motor transport, a workshop for maintenance, repair and the construction of special equipment, a drawing office and laboratories equipped for research and test-work, on both batch-and continuous-test scales, in the field of gravity, flotation, electrostatic and electro-magnetic separation, with provision for certain hydrometallurgical and pyrometallurgical work, fine-particle analysis, radiometrics, mineragraphy and metallography. The requirements of the Division for chemical analysis and petrological studies, including X-ray crystallography are supplied by the Geological Survey, with which close liaison is maintained.

The Expansion of Production

The fact that the mining industry of Malaya is virile and capable of expansion is shown by the increased production of minerals already

referred to. Two factors affecting such expansion have been mentioned but deserve emphasis.

Intensive tin-mining has been carried on in this country for over 100 years and most of the present mines are operating in the same areas. Depletion of these resources has been tremendous and inadequate prospecting has resulted in a serious shortage of known tin-mining land reserves. Prospecting has been almost at a standstill for nearly a quarter of a century and at no time has this been the fault of the industry. Pre-war Tin Restriction Schemes, the Japanese occupation, the post-war rehabilitation period, and finally the Emergency have prevented sufficient exploration and development of reserves. The Emergency still has a serious effect on prospecting and, in addition, there are conflicts with other land-use interests. Unless these difficulties can be resolved and widespread prospecting encouraged, a decrease in tin production will inevitably occur.

The Research Division has, over the years since its inception in 1951, introduced improvements which have resulted in significant increases in output of tin and other minerals. Its work is directed towards the devising of methods for the mining and treatment of marginal and low-grade deposits and, in general, the efficient conservation of Malaya's mineral resources.

Part IX

RURAL AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Introduction

The specific instrument provided by the Federal Government for rural and industrial development is known as the Rural and Industrial Development Authority; it was incorporated by Ordinance No. 48 of 1953 and began its corporate life on the 1st January, 1954; the Authority consisted of:

a Chairman ... ... a Deputy Chairman ...	} both appointed by the High Commissioner
11 members	appointed by the Government of each State/Settlement
12 members	appointed by the High Commissioner in Council

from amongst persons who were suitably qualified in regard to matters relating to industry, agriculture, trade, finance, science or administration, or found to be otherwise suitable for appointment.

The decision to set up a special agency of Government to promote rural and industrial development was taken in 1951 after discussions between the late High Commissioner, Sir Henry Gurney and Dato Sir Onn bin Ja'afar who later became Member for Home Affairs: prior to that decision and the creation of what is known as RIDA, there had not been any particular agency for rural or industrial development in the Federation of Malaya; the situation was that there were large areas of the country with a rural population who were to a great extent not in touch with developments in the economic and social sphere which could do much to improve their standards of living.

It was decided from the start that the most important thing was that in every activity undertaken by RIDA there should be an element of self-help; a second matter of great importance was that all proposals for improvement should come from the people on the ground; this was decided in order to make sure that the people who were to be helped should display some initiative, some energy and an ambition to get out of the rut in which many of them were living. The duties of the staff of the Authority were largely to assist and guide them in every possible way to think for themselves and to make demands on the Authority's resources of money, material and manpower which would help the peolpe themselves to reach higher levels in their economic and social life.

Until the end of 1953, the Authority was to some extent experimental and was a Department of Government under the member for Home Affairs. In the creation of the Authority as a Corporation, its broad duties were laid down in Ordinance No. 48 of 1953 as follows:

> "to stimulate, facilitate and undertake the economic and social development in the Federation and more particularly in the rural areas thereof."

From the beginning, the Authority worked in two ways:

(i) it provided grants of money to States and Settlements for certain schemes which represented the felt need of the people, e.g., the people of a kampong might require a minor road and would agree to provide self-help in the form of free labour if RIDA would provide the funds and the technical direction necessary;

(ii) another section of the finance of the Authority was devoted to what are known as "projects" which are proposals involving loans from RIDA to individuals or to co-operatives, or corporations for the purpose of building up businesses or carrying out some similar venture. Self-help must again be shown and security has to be provided before such loans are given.

The Authority is financed by an annual subvention and by a loan of $10 million by the Federal Government. From these two sources and other revenue, the Rural and Industrial Development Authority Fund is built to finance the Authority's activities subject to the stipulation that it shall be the duty of the Authority to conserve its Fund by so exercising and performing its functions and duties as to secure that the total revenue of the Authority is sufficient to meet all sums properly chargeable to revenue account taking one year with another.

Working Structure

The method by which the Authority works is by decentralization: in each State and Settlement there is a committee of the Authority known as the State/Settlement Development Board and below them District Development Boards and in some cases Kampong Development Boards. Money is allocated to each State/Settlement for use by the various Boards which have delegated to them certain powers of expenditure without reference to the central Authority; however, each loan project must at some stage be reported to the Authority for consideration by the Accountant, the Secretary and Executive Officer and the Chairman, or the Executive Committee or the full Authority, as the case may be. This procedure is followed in order to ensure that the provisions of Ordinance No. 48 of 1953 are complied with in regard to the balancing of the RIDA fund.

General

In 1956 the work of the Authority was still impeded to some extent by having to deal, on behalf of the Federal Government with loans made to Ex-Special Constables. Additional clerical staff was provided for that purpose, but there was still a considerable burden on the State Development Officers.

The number of loans (particularly loans for agriculture) made by the Authority increased during 1956. The small businessmen of the Federation were given considerably more training in commerce and simple accounts than in 1955, and benefited accordingly. The details of various types of loans are referred to later.

The Authority has also carried out what are known as directly-managed projects; these are experimental development activities financed by the Authority, which are not likely to make direct cash profit—the profit derived from such projects being an improvement in some aspect of the life of the people of the Federation, e.g. the Authority has been the first to introduce tractors into the Federation and at one time had a tractor fleet of 80 which was used for demonstration and hire. As a result of these demonstrations and hirings, mechanisation in agriculture has been greatly developed in Malaya

and there are now over 200 private tractors in the State of Perak alone; the Authority's tractor fleet has consequently become redundant and is gradually being reduced. The Tractor Training School in Ipoh has continued with great success.

Great progress has been made with the production of Coir. A type of Coir Producing Unit was formed during the year and demonstrations were held on a Federation wide scale. It is hoped that in 1957 there will be a large production of Coir for sale in the Federation. Coir will be produced by the smallholders of the Federation who will benefit directly from the cash they receive through the Authority, the intention being to cut out the middlemen.

Progress continued on the Training Centre on the East Coast to be known as Bagan Latehan, RIDA and it will be opened in 1957. Various types of training connected with the building of small boats were given in 1956 while the Centre was in course of construction.

A new Training Centre Rusila in Trengganu was also opened in September to provide training for women in the weaving of mengkuang and pandan. The average attendance of trainees was 57 and a high standard has been maintained. It is hoped to expand this Centre for other training purposes.

Training is given particular emphasis in the work of the Authority as there is no point in providing a man with a loan for a project which requires technical skill if he has not sufficient skill to operate the project properly; consequently, the Authority insisted that training should be given to persons who had not sufficient knowledge to make a success of projects requiring technical skill and took advantage of the United Nations Technical Assistance Programme to obtain exports to assist in such training. During the year an Engineer provided under the Colombo Plan was attached to the Authority and an expert on Dyeing examined and made recommendations on the dyeing and weaving industry particularly on the East Coast.

In general, the work of the Authority followed the lines of its work in previous years and particular attention was paid to the development of the following:

Agriculture	Communications
Fisheries	Water and Electricity Supplies
Animal Husbandry	Training
Arts and Crafts	Housing
Industry and Commerce	Amenities and Improvements
Transport	Rubber Production

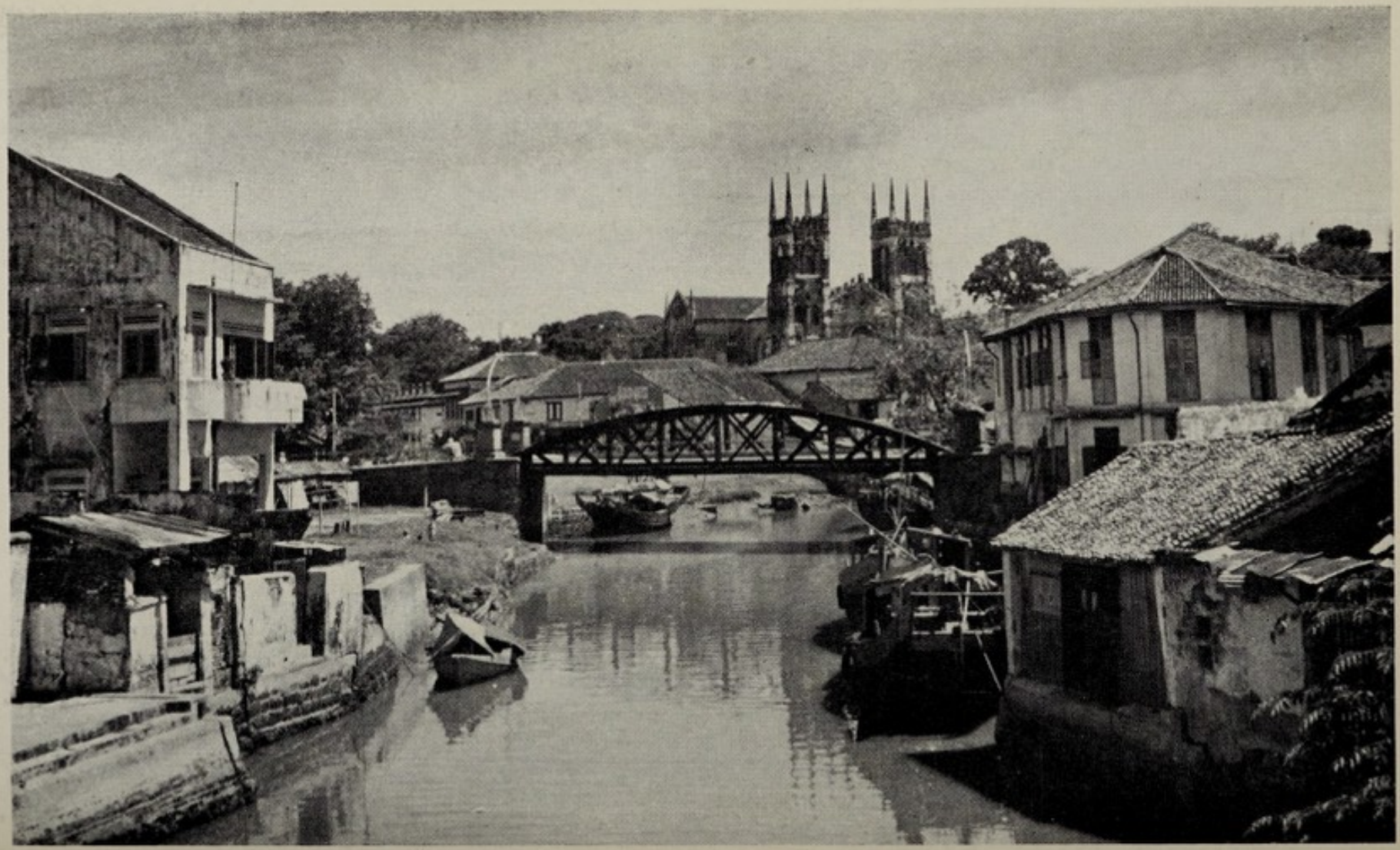
The total amount given in loans from the Projects Fund in 1956 was $1,473,920.



left
General Phao Sriyanond, Director-General of the Thai Police at a meeting with the Chief Minister in a town on the Thai-Malayan border

below
Members of the Working Party appointed to draft the United Kingdom-Federation of Malaya Defence and Mutual Assistance Agreement





Malacca River

The total amount spent on Schemes for 1956 was $1,303,177.

The number of loans made to agricultural workers increased and it was evident that the work of the Authority's officers and the training which had been given through RIDA were bearing fruit.

The Authority's heavy tractors continued to make a profit, but the use of light tractors dwindled considerably and a large number of them were sold—some on the Hire Purchase system; the Authority's tractor training school in Perak was maintained and a smaller number of training classes was given.

Post-extension training of various kinds connected with departments of Government was not carried out, but the Authority made available funds for sending trainees to benefit from such types of training, particularly agricultural training.

Rubber Production

During 1956, there was no profit made from the Rubber Factory at Grisek although various expedients were tried to enable the factory to pay its way and the question of its future was still under discussion at the end of the year. The Latex Selling Co-operative Society in Ulu Langat in the State of Selangor decided to finance its own rubber producing factory and discussions held with the Rubber Research Institute resulted in the setting up of a Pilot Project in Pahang to consider Common Facility Services for the smallholders for the production of better rubber. It is hoped that in 1957 further positive steps in this direction will be taken.

Fisheries

During the year, a Ministerial Committee decided that the Department of Fisheries should become responsible to a far greater extent for the financing of projects for the fishing community in Malaya and consequently the Authority's assistance is to be withdrawn in due course. However, during the year, loans were given for materials in connection with the fishing industry such as inboard and outboard marine engines, nets of various types and demonstrations by the Authority's two crafts "Che Siti" and "Anak Bilis". Towards the end of the year the "Che Siti" was hired out to a group of fishermen at Sungei Buloh in Selangor and the "Anak Bilis" was hired out to the Fisheries Department in Malacca.

Animal Husbandry

During the year, the economic division of the Authority compiled a report on Poultry Projects which the Authority had supported. The conclusion drawn was that Poultry Projects were seldom worth supporting owing to the fact that the persons concerned did not treat them with

sufficient seriousness. It became clear that the type of poultry Project which had the greatest chance of succeeding was that known as the deep litter system. The very large project for the purchase by individuals of ploughing cattle and buffaloes in Kelantan continued during the year, and the total amount spent was over $200,000.

Industry and Commerce

The majority of these projects were small and as such fitted in with the policy of the Authority; a list of such projects would be too long to include in this Report, but a few of those approved are recorded in order to give some idea of the diversity of the applications: projects were approved for:

the improvement of a mechanical Engineering Shop,
garages,
shoemaking businesses,
sundry shops,
rubber buying agencies,
purchase of materials for the production of rubber,
radio business,
photography business,
bicycle business,
carpentry business,
transport business including individual taxis and trishaws,
padi milling,
milling of coconuts, and production of oil,
printing business.

In accordance with the Authority's policy no loans for this type of project were made unless the applicant had some knowledge of the business into which he was entering, or unless he was already in it.

Weaving and Dyeing Industry

During the year, Mr. Nunnikhoven from the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration spent six months in the Federation investigating and reporting on the weaving and dyeing industry. At the end of the year his final report had not been received, but a dye-house had been set up in Trengganu and was proving very successful in introducing fast dyes to the weaving industry.

Transport and communications

Towards the end of 1956, the Authority was once again approached by the North Eastern Transport Service in Kelantan with a request for assistance and after prolonged negotiations, the Authority made a bid for a large number of shares in the Company and at the end of

the year, were the major shareholders in the Company and were carrying out a large scale overhaul of the Company's policy and material.

Assistance was also given to an increased number of individuals to enter the taxi trade and to small companies for the furtherance of the transport proposals. On the Perak River a new type of landing jetty was provided in several places and long jetties were put in on islands off the Selangor Coast and on Pulau Aman near Penang.

Minor communications were constructed as in previous years in keeping with the recommendations of the International Bank Mission and as in all construction of this nature, a prerequisite was self-help.

Water and Electricity Supplies

Towards the end of the year, the Australian Government indicated that it would be interested in assisting in the provision of small water supplies on the East Coast in particular, and consequently active research on this subject was carried out. The types of water supply under consideration were not confined to any one type, but depended on the possibility of finding suitable underground water sources.

Training

The training centre for women at Lornie Road, Kuala Lumpur, was opened on 4th June, 1956 and has been operating at full strength since that date. The training centre for men was completed at Petaling Jaya near Kuala Lumpur and an experimental course was carried out. This training centre will be opened officially in February, 1957. The third training centre on the East Coast at Kuala Trengganu will be opened in 1957.

The first travelling training team was recruited, trained and was used for teaching purposes. The indications were that this would be a most useful method of giving training.

The Authority continued to arrange for the training of Malays in Chartered Accountancy and sent students to Australia under the Colombo Plan. At the end of the year 9 Malay students were articled to firms of Chartered Accountants in Australia. It is hoped that the quota of 20 which was fixed originally for training under the Colombo Plan between the years 1955 and 1959 will be filled well before the target date.

More trainees were sent to the Rubber Estate Management course and are to finish their training early in 1957; the first group of trainees to complete this course was very successful, and the intention of the course which was to train Malays in Rubber Estate Management and in rubber matters generally, was fulfilled.

In all the training given by the Authority the fundamental purpose is to make the people in the Federation aware of their own capabilities and to assist them to develop those capabilities so that they will not fall once they have set their minds to a particular course of action.

The types of training given by the Authority comprised the following:

Boat Building
Carpentry
Bricklaying
Tractor maintenance and mechanical cultivation
Sewing and Dressmaking
Economics of kampong life
Domestic Science
Sawmilling
Logging
Various aspects of rural economy
Care of livestock including poultry and ducks
Business management and simple accounts
Padi planting
Rubber Estate Management
and training in all matters connected with transport and bus companies.

Community Centres

Requests for Community Centres in 1956 were very few. One was under consideration at the end of the year on the basis of a dollar-for-dollar.

Housing

As the department concerned took over the greater part of the provision of low-cost housing in the Federation so the Authority withdrew from this field, but continued with those housing projects which it had already started in Johore, Kelantan, Negri Sembilan and Perak.

Publicity

The RIDA Monthly Periodical, MAJU, continued to be produced and to be distributed widely throughout the Federation; the staff of MAJU were also used to provide various demonstrations and small shows in connection with the work of RIDA and use was also made of projectors and slides and other means of conveying information on the work of the Authority. They also continued to prepare books and materials suitable for publication and use in the various Training Centres.

Very considerable progress was made with the setting up of an Arts and Crafts Association, which will be responsible for the improvement in the quality and quantity of Arts and Crafts produced by the people of the Federation of Malaya for sale both in the Federation and abroad. With the co-operation of the Department of Chemistry information was provided on a subject of the hall-marking of gold and silver articles, which it was hoped to sell abroad and in Malaya.

Future Policy of the Authority

During 1956 a Sub Committee of the Federal Executive Council was set up to consider the future policy of the Authority. This Sub Committee concluded its deliberations by the end of the year and its proposals were approved by the Federal Government. It is apparent that in future years, the work of the Authority is to be directed mainly towards the setting up of a Bank Ra'ayat and towards the improvement and increase of its various training schemes; greater attention is also to be paid to economic planning and development, and to the co-ordination of development in specified areas throughout the Federation. In order to provide sufficient staff for these tasks, the organisation of the staff of the Authority was examined in great detail and approval was given to recommendations which will place the staff on a permanent basis and allow for pensionable status.

It was decided that local authorities should gradually take over the scheme side of the Authority which has always worked on a self-help basis and the amount of money available for schemes in the future will become progressively less.

Chapter VIII

SOCIAL SERVICES

Part I

I.—EDUCATION

A.—GENERAL

(a) Organisation of the Ministry and Department of Education

Under the Federation of Malaya Agreement the establishment and control of educational policy is vested in the Federal Government which also for 1956 distributed from revenue the greater part of the funds for education by means of subventions to the States and Settlements. Throughout a year which saw many developments and the planning of many changes the office of Minister for Education was held by the Honourable Dato' Abdul Razak bin Dato' Hussain, the Alliance Government's first Minister for Education. The Assistant Minister, also an elected Alliance member of the Federal Legislative Council, was the Honourable Mr. Too Joon Hing.

Towards the end of 1956 the headquarters of the Department of Education was merged with the Ministry of Education, but for the greater part of the year the Department functioned as formerly, and the Director of Education retained throughout it the statutory powers conferred by the Education Ordinance, 1952. The Federal educational institutions, comprising the Malay College for boys at Kuala Kangsar; the Malay Girls' College, Kuala Lumpur; the Technical College, Kuala Lumpur; the Sultan Idris Training College, Tanjong Malim; the Malay Women's Training College, Malacca; the Malayan Teachers' Training College, Kota Bharu; and the Green Lane (Chinese teacher training) School, Penang, were controlled directly by the Director of Education, who was also responsible to the Minister for the administration and direction of general educational policy as well as of the policy governing teacher training throughout the Federation.

All other schools and educational projects were under the detailed administrative control of the State and Settlement Governments through their Departments of Education, each in the charge of a Chief Education Officer, or, in the case of Kedah and Perlis, the Superintendent of Education.

(*b*) *Educational Policy*

The Report of the Education Committee, 1956, was published on 8th May and subsequently approved in principle by the Legislative Council. The report aroused great interest throughout the country and was generally acclaimed by all sections of the public.

The Committee's proposals were, in the words of its terms of reference, for "a national system of education acceptable to the people of the Federation as a whole which will satisfy their needs and promote their cultural, social, economic and political development as a nation, having regard to the intention to make Malay the national language of the country whilst preserving and sustaining the growth of the language and culture of other communities living in the country." They included:

(*a*) Education policy in general to be directed by the Minister who will also be responsible for secondary education, teacher training and other matters;

(*b*) Local education authorities to be established and to be responsible for primary and trade education;

(*c*) Establishment of an independent Inspectorate;

(*d*) Radical re-organisation of the teaching profession;

(*e*) Boards of Governors for all schools;

(*f*) Two kinds of schools only—independent or assisted primary schools and independent or direct grant secondary schools. All assisted and direct grant schools to be treated alike as regards grants;

(*g*) Conversion of existing primary schools to standard schools (Malay medium) and standard-type schools (Kuo Yu or Tamil or English medium) all with teachers similarly trained. Continuance of non-standard primary schools to be permitted with Government assistance as at present during the transitional period;

(*h*) Malay and English to be compulsory subjects in all primary and secondary schools. Instruction in other languages to be made available in primary schools when needed;

(*i*) The establishment of one type of national secondary school open to all races by competitive selection and with a common syllabus, a flexible curriculum permitting the study of all Malayan languages and cultures and room for diversity in the media of instruction;

(*j*) Introduction of the Lower Certificate of Education and the Federation of Malaya Certificate of Education to be taken by candidates from all secondary schools;

(*k*) Provision for post-secondary and further and part-time education;

(*l*) Re-organisation and development of technical education;

(*m*) Control of the sizes of schools and classes and a careful and gradual solution of the problem of overaged children in schools;

(*n*) Re-organisation and expansion of arrangements for the training of teachers;

(*o*) Orientation of all schools to a Malayan outlook by the introduction of common content syllabuses and time-tables for schools;

(*p*) Measures for fostering the development of the national language and promoting a better knowledge of it among all who live in the Federation;

(*q*) Repeal of the Education Ordinance, 1952, and the introduction of new legislation.

Work began immediately on the drafting of the legislation recommended by the report, and, on the assumption that the draft legislation would become law early in 1957 if not by the end of 1956, detailed planning was undertaken by the Director of Education and his staff and by Chief Education Officers and their regional offices with a view to arranging for the most expeditious possible implementation of the recommendations. A number of special conferences in Kuala Lumpur served to co-ordinate their efforts.

In its report the Committee sought to "ensure that by 1960 every child between 6 and 7 who wishes to enter a primary school will be able to do so." In order to discover what numbers were involved the Department of Education carried out in August-September the voluntary registration of all children born in the years 1949-1952. Particulars were recorded at numerous registration centres, or by mobile teams visiting remote villages, of the names and ages of children and of the wishes of the parents as to the type of education their children should receive. This registration, popularly known as Operation Torch, excited considerable interest and produced facts and figures which enabled the officers of the Department to plan with more exact knowledge of the problems to be solved.

The recommendations of the Education Committee involved considerable reorganisation of the teacher training programme, and the first steps were taken immediately. The most urgent need was for the early provision of premises and trained lecturers for the proposed Day Training Centres. By the end of the year sites had been found and work was in hand on the design and erection or adaptation of buildings

at Alor Star, Ipoh, Telok Anson, Taiping, Kuala Lumpur, Raub, Seremban, Malacca, Penang and Johore Bahru. Some trained staff were already available in the Teacher Trainers, trained teachers who had undergone a year's special training at Kirkby and Brinsford Lodge training colleges. A further 40 such teachers were selected for a similar course at Brinsford Lodge, and special one-year courses were arranged at the University of Malaya for 40 more.

Detailed planning of the curricula and staffing of the training colleges was undertaken so that they could be geared to produce the types of teacher required by the new policy. This is dealt with more fully in the section on the training of teachers.

Seven trained teachers began at the University of Malaya a special one year's course for future lecturers at the proposed Language Institute, planning for which was well advanced by the end of the year. Also in training for the Language Institute were two post-graduate students holding Federal Government cadetships at the School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London.

Sites were chosen for the rural Trade Schools recommended in Chapter VIII of the Report, and arrangements were made for the progressive reorganisation of institutions for technical training.

The independent Inspectorate recommended in Chapter IV of the Report was established on 1st October, 1956, with the appointment of an acting Chief Inspector and the secondment of a number of specialist officers. By the end of the year the Public Services Appointments and Promotions Board had interviewed a number of qualified candidates for the Inspectorate, 10 of whom were to be sent to the United Kingdom in 1957 for training with Her Majesty's Inspectors.

With the exception of the Federation of Malaya Certificate of Education, the examinations recommended in Chapter VIII of the Report of the Education Committee (popularly known as the "Razak Report") were held in 1956. The great increase in work connected with examinations led to the setting up of a separate Examinations Unit. This Unit handled the Oral English examinations for the Cambridge Oversea School Certificate, the Qualifying Test for private candidates desiring to sit for the School Certificate and Federation Certificate, the Primary to Secondary Promotion Examinations in English, Malay and Chinese, a special Science Scholarship Examination and the Lower Certificate of Education Examinations, besides arranging for the conduct of a number of examinations for bodies and institutions outside the Federation.

A General Syllabus Committee began work during the year on the production of syllabuses to comply with the Razak Report

recommendations for a common content in the syllabuses of all schools. The Committee considered the general principles of syllabuses and time-tables for school subjects for use in all types of schools. It then transmitted these general principles to professional working committees appointed by the Minister so that the details could be worked out by subject specialists. The detailed syllabuses so produced were to be examined and co-ordinated by the General Syllabus Committee for submission through the Minister for Education to the High Commissioner-in-Council for promulgation in the form of regulations made under the Education Ordinance. The Education Committee said in its report: "We cannot over-emphasize our conviction that the introduction of syllabuses common to all schools in the Federation is the crucial requirement of educational policy in Malaya. It is an essential element in the development of a united Malayan nation. It is the key which will unlock the gates hitherto standing locked and barred against the establishment of an educational system 'acceptable to the people of Malaya as a whole.' Once all schools are working to a common syllabus, irrespective of the language medium of instruction, we consider the country will have taken the most important step towards the establishing of a national system of education which will satisfy the needs of the people and promote their cultural, social, economic and political development as a nation." By the end of the year 23 professional committees had begun work on their separate assignments, and some had even completed their work and returned detailed syllabuses to the General Syllabus Committee. Work was also started on a Malayan handbook of suggestions for teachers.

A suggested syllabus for the teaching of English in Malayan primary schools in which the medium of instruction is a language other than English had already been issued early in 1956. It contained essential English structures arranged according to up-to-date language teaching principles in 217 units and supplied what had been wanted in this field for some time.

(*c*) *General Progress*

In September, 1956 there were 4,878 schools with a total enrolment of 972,665 pupils. The figures for September, 1955 for comparison were 4,751 schools with 870,362 pupils. The 11½% increase in pupils was accommodated for the most part in existing schools. The additional schools were 38 English schools, 36 Malay schools, 49 Chinese schools and 4 Indian schools. These additions are attributable in some cases to the separation of secondary from primary English or Chinese schools and the creation of separate girls' schools where the number of girls in a mixed Malay school warranted it and the parents had asked for the separate school. There were 11 more unaided English schools as a

result of the demand for English education despite the fact that every effort was made to accommodate all 7-year-old applicants in Standard I classes in Government or aided schools.

A breakdown of the figures for total enrolment is shown in the following table:

Principal language medium of instruction	Government and Aided Schools	Unaided Schools	Total
Malay	397,861	551	398,412
Chinese (Kuo Yu)... ...	274,524	45,644	320,168
Indian languages (mostly Tamil)	47,717	805	48,522
English	142,851	62,712	205,563
Total ...	862,953	109,712	972,665

Standards of teaching continued to improve as a result of teacher training schemes which have been vigorously pursued in the last ten years to deal with the great expansion of the teaching profession consequent upon the enormous increase in enrolment. There is still a grave shortage of highly qualified secondary school teachers, especially in mathematics and science. Special rooms and equipment for the teaching of geography, history, art and domestic science were provided in a number of schools, and considerable additions were made to school libraries and reading rooms. An increase in the number of science laboratories is shown in the table of buildings completed in 1956 which follows.

Buildings completed in 1956 *with funds from all sources*

	English Schools	Malay Schools	Chinese Schools	Indian Schools
Classrooms and special subject rooms	772	1,362	2,107	36
Workshops	13	7	5	—
Laboratories	46	—	24	—
Domestic Science Rooms ...	6	8	3	—
Halls and Gymnasiums ...	19	—	31	—
Libraries (Separate)	16	—	9	—
No. of teachers for whom quarters were built	170	115	1,310	27

(*d*) *Visits and Conferences*

The Federation was visited during 1956 by U Ba Bwa and three other Burmese educational officials, by Mr. A. V. Hardy of the University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate and by Mr. Hutasoit, Secretary-General of the Indonesian Ministry of Education. Members of the Reid Constitutional Commission saw a number of schools and educational institutions during their visits to various parts of the country. H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh saw a number of schools and was cheered enthusiastically by thousands of school children lining the routes during his visit.

A conference of Heads of English schools and representative Heads of Malay, Chinese and Indian schools, the first of its kind, met in Kuala Lumpur in July to discuss the implications of the Report of the Education Committee, 1956. Regular conferences of Chief Education Officers with the Director of Education and headquarters officers were held during the year.

B.—VERNACULAR EDUCATION

The Malay Schools

The Malay Schools had their beginnings in the first half of the nineteenth century in the Settlements of Penang and Malacca, and by the outbreak of war in 1941 an extensive system of these schools, run by the government and giving free primary education, had been established in the former Straits Settlements, the former Federated Malay States and Johore. In Kedah, Perlis, Kelantan and Trengganu the Malay school system was much less complete in 1941. Since the liberation in 1945 many new Malay schools have been opened in these States and in the remoter villages of the more developed regions, and with the awakening of the Malays to the vital importance of education there has been a great increase in enrolment everywhere. Numbers of these schools were built by the people themselves with the aid of a grant and staffed with teachers recruited locally and paid their salaries by the village committee, again with a government grant.

The number of Malay schools in 1956 is shown in the table below, with 1955 figures for comparison.

	Number in 1955	Number in 1956
Government Schools	1,662 ...	1,795
Aided (Ra'ayat) Schools	478 ...	377
Unaided Schools	4 ...	8
Total ...	2,144	2,180

The reduction in the number of aided schools does not mean that the schools closed down. The People's, or Ra'ayat Schools are gradually being absorbed into the government school system as funds and staffing permit.

The numbers of pupils in these schools were:

	Boys	Girls	Total
Government Schools	215,149	148,727	363,876
Aided (Ra'ayat) Schools	20,550	13,435	33,985
Unaided Schools	343	208	551
Total ...	236,042	162,370	398,412

(No account is taken anywhere in these figures of purely religious schools)

The total was an increase of 30,395 over the total for 1955. It was an increase of 261,074 over the figure of 137,338 for 1946. This increase of almost 200 per cent. over a ten year period has set many problems. The problem of accommodation, furniture and books has been acute, but more serious has been the problem of the provision and training of teachers. Before the war it was possible to train a large proportion of the teachers required for the Malay schools in the two training colleges. Many teachers with such training are still working, but the colleges have been unable to produce teachers in the required numbers for the vastly expanded Malay school system. A course for the training of "Certificated" teachers, described in the section on the training of teachers, was devised and has so far produced nearly 4,000 trained teachers for service in the schools. The staffing position in 1956 was as follows:

	Men	Women	Total
College Trained Teachers	2,980	467	3,447
Certificated Teachers	3,272	627	3,899
Untrained and in training	4,596	1,765	6,361
Total ...	10,848	2,859	13,707

This gave a ratio of 29 pupils to one teacher, not an over-generous provision when it is remembered that in the many smaller schools the teachers' time must be divided between two or even three different standards, two teachers often sharing the work of teaching between 40 and 50 pupils in Standards I to V. The ratio of women teachers to girl pupils, 1 to 56, and more particularly the ratio of trained women teachers to girls, 1 to 148, is a serious matter, and every effort has been made to encourage Malay women to enter and remain in the profession. There were 165 more women teaching in 1956 than in 1955.

Many children entered the Malay schools at the age of 6. In 1956 there were 46,723 pupils between the ages of 6 and 7 in Standard I classes in Malay schools. 22,030 children in the same standard were between 7 and 8. There was not the same problem of accommodation as faced the English schools, most of which could admit only seven-year-olds. Some of the best pupils enter the English schools' Special Malay classes at the age of 10 from Standard IV in the Malay school, and there were some pupils in Standards V and VI who had been retained in the same class at some stage in their education, so that in Standards V and VI there were more children in the higher age group than in the lower. Standard V had 6,176 aged 10, and 10,272 aged 11; Standard VI had 3,214 aged 11, and 4,951 aged 12. Many pupils still left school after Standard V.

Although in most schools there was no serious accommodation problem there were certain schools, particularly in and near towns, which were obliged to ask some pupils to attend in the afternoon instead of in the morning. This interfered to some extent with the religious classes usually held in the afternoon, but it was an inevitable result of increased numbers due in part to a slight drift of Malay population to towns or their environs.

The Malays for the most part welcomed the Razak Report with its recommendation that the Malay schools should have priority in the programme of conversion to Standard schools. A new avenue towards higher education for the pupils of the Malay schools was opened in 1956 with the formation of Special Malay Form I classes at a number of centres throughout the country. These took pupils who had done well in Standard VI in the Malay school, and were attached to various English schools as a temporary arrangement pending the construction of the residential Malay Secondary Schools for which funds were made available. Further progress was made in the teaching of English in the Malay schools, and the new syllabus for this subject proved valuable.

A Malay language version of the Primary to Secondary Promotion examination was held towards the end of the year. 4,891 candidates within the approved age limits sat for the examination which was used for the selection of promising pupils for the Remove classes to be opened in 1957 in the residential Malay Secondary schools and in English secondary schools in which accommodation could be found.

Broadcast lessons in Malay were continued by the Department of Broadcasting and proved popular. Great interest was taken in the Quiz and Debate contests between Malay schools run by Radio Malaya. It is not clear whether these contests were a reflection of, or an incentive towards the formation of many school societies for debating and similar activities in the Malay schools. It is certain, however, that there was a considerable increase in the number of such societies and activities.

Over 700,000 books were supplied free for Malay school pupils. These included new publications and reprinted works for use as text books or in school libraries, attractive readers, illustrated in colour and compiled in accordance with accepted primary school teaching principles, atlases and story books, both original and translated. A new departure was the issue of finely produced needlework plates for the teaching of sewing.

Several more Malay schools were supplied with portable "Essex" agility apparatus, and there was further general improvement in the conduct of Physical Education lessons as more teachers completed

courses conducted by specialists in this branch of education. There was keen competition in inter-school games and athletics, and here too standards improved.

Handicrafts were taught in all schools. There was an increase in the teaching of Domestic Science, though development in this direction is retarded by the lack of women teachers to which reference is made above and by the existence of many small mixed schools. The Razak Report recognises that very small schools are neither economic nor efficient and recommends that small schools should be grouped into larger units where possible. There is a tendency for the individual kampong to wish to open a "splinter" school rather than to send pupils for some distance to a larger school in which it would be possible for the children to be given instruction in subjects which require special apparatus and specially trained teachers, as in the case of Domestic Science which is a vitally important subject for Malay girls. The resistance to grouping will be overcome as the public comes to see its advantages, but the change will not come overnight.

General health, and consequently attendance figures, improved. Much is due in this respect to the efforts of the Health Officers, Health Sisters and other personnel of the Government Medical Services and to visits to even the most remote of schools by such voluntary organisations as the British Red Cross and St. John's Ambulance. The interest in health matters of better trained teachers is also a contributory factor.

More boys and girls from the Malay schools joined the Boy Scout and Girl Guide movements. These movements, with their insistence on honour, self-reliance, friendship without regard to race or creed, loyalty and discipline are regarded by the schools as important factors in character building and are given every encouragement.

The Chinese Schools

There were 1,312 Chinese primary schools in the Federation in September, 1956. 58 of these schools also had secondary classes, and there were, in addition, 13 purely secondary schools. The primary schools gave six years' education, divided in the more old fashioned schools into four years' lower primary and two years' higher primary. The secondary, or "middle", schools gave a further six years' education, divided into three years' Junior Middle and three years' Senior Middle. The Middle school pupil's career is punctuated by two government examinations which he is not obliged to take, but which were instituted in order to give the product of these schools some form of recognisable qualification until such time as the schools themselves were in a position to prepare their pupils for public examinations acceptable in Malaya to employers and institutions of higher education.

The numbers enrolled in the Chinese schools, excluding those being trained for the teaching profession in Senior Normal classes attached to secondary schools, were:

	Boys	Girls	Total
Primary Schools	181,349	111,860	293,209
Secondary Schools	19,141	7,818	26,959
Total ...	200,490	119,678	320,168

Neither in the primary nor in the secondary schools was the enrolment spread evenly over the various years. There was a grave wastage throughout, with many pupils leaving school before completing the primary course and many who had begun secondary education failing to complete it. The extent of this wastage may be gauged from an examination of the enrolment at each level as shown in the table below:

Primary Schools	Enrolment	Secondary Schools		Enrolment
1st year	82,990	Junior Middle	I ...	10,416
2nd year	66,151	„	II ...	7,079
3rd year	54,780	„	III ...	4,706
4th year	40,904	Senior Middle	I ...	2,470
5th year	29,937	„	II ...	1,570
6th year	18,447	„	III ...	718
	293,209			26,959

A version of the Primary to Secondary Promotion Examination was produced for the Chinese school pupils. 10,294 candidates presented themselves for this examination though by no means all of them were within the approved age limits, since there had been no attempt to impose age limits in Chinese schools in the past. Chinese secondary school pupils were also able to sit for the Lower Certificate of Education examination. 1,093 candidates presented themselves, of whom 724 obtained certificates qualifying them, at a specified level, for further secondary education or, at a lower level, to seek admission to a Day Training Centre or to compete on equal terms with pupils from English schools with equivalent certificates in the quest of employment.

A majority of the Chinese primary schools received a government grant under the salary contribution scheme. Acceptance of this scheme imposed certain conditions, among which were conditions ensuring greater security of tenure for the teachers, and this security led to a general improvement in standards. Middle schools which maintained an approved standard were granted aid on a *per capita* basis. One Chinese secondary school whose pupils were prepared for the Cambridge Oversea School Certificate as well as the Government

Senior Middle School examination was approved during the year for the receipt of full grant-in-aid of the type granted to aided English schools.

English and Malay were taught in the aided Chinese schools. The teaching in many cases left a good deal to be desired. Teachers of English were not easily recruited and tended to regard their work as a stepping stone to something better, with the result that there were too frequent changes of teachers. Those, however, who had joined classes under the scheme for the training of Teachers of English in Vernacular Schools improved rapidly. A number gained admission to Normal Classes as a special concession designed to help towards the implementation of the Razak Report and made considerable progress under the supervision of Supervisors of Teacher Training. It is to be hoped that the teaching of Malay will be greatly improved when the proposed Language Institute produces the appropriately trained teachers of the national language. The present teachers have little knowledge of second language teaching and few incentives to improve.

The General Textbooks Committee and the Teachers Advisory Committee continued their work during the year, examining manuscripts submitted by various publishers in order to ensure that the content was in accordance with a syllabus and principles previously established by the two committees so that the text books should be Malayan in character and the lessons taught as near as possible in content to those taught in other primary schools in the country. In all 11 series, totalling 64 text books, were approved for publication during the year.

Civics courses for Chinese school teachers were organised in many parts of the country. These were of particular value in showing the teachers, many of them from schools in isolated new villages, how the country is governed and the part voluntary effort can play in community development. Several States or Settlements also ran refresher courses for teachers in an endeavour to introduce improved methods of teaching into a school system which tends to be extremely conservative. With the same purpose in view a number of successful exhibitions of teaching aids were held, either for the Chinese schools in particular or in combination with schools of other types.

There was variety in the facilities offered for out-of-school activities and recreation. This variety ranged from the school which could not provide even a see-saw, through the average provision of one basketball or badminton court, to the school which had facilities for all the usual sports and also clubs or societies for weight-lifting, ju-jitsu, Chinese calligraphy, photography, wireless engineering, co-operative store keeping, art, music and other interests and hobbies.

An increased number of pupils in these schools joined the Boy Scout and Girl Guide movements. There were also a few schools which encouraged pupils to belong to junior Red Cross or St. John's Ambulance units.

The Indian Schools

There was some increase in the enrolment in Indian schools from 46,247 in 1955 to 48,522 in 1956. A part of this increase is due to the welcome tendency for parents to allow their children to remain longer in school than the three or four years which all too commonly in the past sufficed for a child's entire education. The comparatively small Indian community is a strong supporter of the English schools, the primary sections of which were attended by over 33,000 Indian children.

There were 35 schools run by government in towns where Indian labour is employed. There were 25 small unaided schools which did not conform with the government's policy or standards. The remaining 842 of the total of 902 Indian schools were aided by a government grant which met the full amount of the teachers' salaries, and were supplied with free furniture, books and stationery. These aided schools fall roughly into two categories: the school in a town or a New Village run by a committee of leading Indian residents, and the estate school managed by the estate manager and run for the benefit of the employees of the estate. Some of the committee schools were quite large, but many estate schools had only a score or so of pupils. The aided schools had 42,587 pupils of whom 18,762 were girls.

Of the 1,713 teachers engaged 1,001 were trained and 712 untrained or in training. This gave a ratio of one teacher to 28 pupils, a ratio which should be considered in the light of the many small schools with between 20 and 40 pupils on the roll.

There was no serious problem of accommodation in these schools. Whereas most English schools could only take 7-year old pupils into Standard I the corresponding classes in Indian schools held 10,864 6-year-olds and 5,081 7-year olds. Unfortunately many children still left these schools without completing the full primary course of six years. In Standard VI there were only 423 pupils aged 11 and 551 aged 12.

The effect was seen in a number of schools of special courses for Indian school teachers in Art teaching. A number of the teachers also attended Federal courses in Physical Education and took back to their schools a new conception of this part of their work. There was also some increase in Domestic Science teaching for the older girls, but the amount of such training which can be given is restricted, as in the case

of the Malay schools, by the shortage of suitably qualified women teachers and the existence of so many isolated small schools with only a few girls.

Wherever possible the teaching of English and Malay has been introduced into these schools. Few of the Indian school teachers are qualified to teach either of these subjects, and again the dispersal of many of the schools in isolated estates limits progress in this respect.

Some 250 schools had wireless sets and listened to the Radio Malaya broadcasts to Indian schools. These broadcast lessons were much appreciated and were of great value in bringing something of the outside world into the classrooms of the more remote estate schools whose managers had arranged for such listening.

The managers of many of these schools encourage the cultivation of school gardens where the pupils grow flowers and vegetables and learn many valuable lessons in the best, the practical, way. The number of pupils of any one age group in the smaller schools restricts the variety of out-of-school sporting activities. Most Indian schools, however, held athletic sports meetings (albeit the "athletes" might break no records in their potato or sack races), often combined with colourful Parents' Day celebrations. Some of the larger schools played football and sent teams to compete in inter-school sports. The number of pupils who had an opportunity to join the Wolf Cubs, Boy Scouts, Brownies or Girl Guides increased.

Wherever possible, State or Settlement Departments of Education organised refresher courses for Indian school teachers, and a number of civics courses for estate school teachers helped to broaden their horizon. Teachers' associations arranged tours of the Federation and Singapore for their members, and in December some one hundred Indian school teachers made a successful tour of South India and Ceylon.

C.—EDUCATION IN ENGLISH

The demand for education through the medium of the English language, leading to the acquisition of qualifications recognised throughout the world, continued to increase. In planning and budgeting for the year 1956 the Department had been bound by the policy decision taken by the Legislative Council in Paper 67 of 1954 which restricted expansion in the more developed States and Settlements in order to permit development in the less favoured States in a programme controlled by the financial resources of the country. Strict adherence to that programme would have meant the exclusion from Standard I in Government or Aided English schools in 1956 of many children between the ages of 7 and 8 whose parents wished them to attend such schools.

These children would have been too old for admission in 1957, when, in any case, there would be yet more 7-year old children seeking admission. By a decision of the Federal Executive Council in November 1955 special arrangements were made for the admission of these 7-year olds. The decision accounts in large part for the increase in pupils in Standard I in these schools from 14,668 in 1955 to 21,057 in 1956, an increase of almost 50% which will of course lead to a corresponding increase in numbers throughout the schools in the following years and a general revision of estimates of expenditure.

Most of the classes opened as a consequence of that decision were in existing Government and Aided schools, so that there was no great increase in the number of schools. There were 458 primary English schools in 1956:

Government Primary Schools	127	with	99,707	pupils
Aided Primary Schools	88			
Unaided Primary Schools	243	with	40,785	pupils
Total	458	with	140,490	pupils

Of these primary schools 221 formed part of comprehensive primary and secondary schools, and there were also 12 purely secondary schools. Total enrolment in primary and secondary schools teaching through the medium of the English language was 205,563 in September, 1956, an increase on the corresponding figure of 179,371 for 1955.

The English schools are open to pupils of all races. Primary English school pupils between the ages of 6 and 13, the usual age limits, were in the following proportions:

Malays	29,878
Chinese	56,975
Indians	28,996
Europeans and Eurasians	2,039
Other Malaysians	165
Others	282
	118,335

The difference between this figure and that given as the total enrolment in primary English schools represents the number of pupils under 6 or over the age of 13 still in primary schools. Very few of these were in Government or Aided English schools where age limits have been strictly enforced in order to secure admission for the greatest possible number of children of the right age.

An examination of the above racial distribution figures shows a continuance of the steady gain in the percentage of Malays: 26.8% as against 25.5% in 1955. For an appreciation of the true meaning of this

percentage it should be remembered that fewer Malay pupils enter Standard I and are spread throughout the six standards of the primary school than enter Special Malay classes which lead to Standard VI after two years. 35% of the pupils in Standard VI classes were Malays.

As has been explained previously, there are historical reasons for the somewhat low percentage of Malays, most of the English schools having been built in response to a demand which existed in the towns rather than in the rural areas. The improvement in the position may be attributed in part to post-war awareness among the Malays of the value of education in such schools and in part to special measures taken by the governments to offset the Malays' handicaps. These measures include the provision of hostels for Malay boys and girls attending English schools, remission of fees and scholarships. Additions were made during the year to the hostel accommodation at a number of schools and special attention was paid to the provision of hostel accommodation for pupils in the pre-university Sixth Form classes. Most States and Settlements had their own scholarship schemes, and in addition 1,134 Malay boys and girls enjoyed Federal Minor Scholarships to the value of between $15 and $50 a month, the majority of awards being $45. There were 190 Malays in Sixth Forms drawing pre-university scholarships of up to $100 a month.

A Federal examination at the end of the primary school course was taken by 14,071 candidates from English schools, the results being used to decide which children should proceed to secondary education. The newly formed Examinations Unit also conducted the Lower Certificate of Education examination, a test of the first three years of secondary education recommended in the Razak Report. The number of candidates attending Government and Aided English schools was 12,376 of whom 11,062 obtained certificates not necessarily entitling them to further secondary education of an academic type. The examination was also taken by 5,603 private candidates, of whom 2,909 passed, and by 1,093 pupils from Chinese schools, of whom 724 were successful.

There was a further increase in the number of pupils from English schools presenting themselves for the Cambridge Oversea School Certificate examination. In addition to 5,398 candidates from schools recognised by the University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate there were 1,228 private candidates. 3,753 school candidates and 426 private candidates were successful.

The normal secondary school course ends with the Fifth Form where the School Certificate is taken. Pupils who have shown themselves to be of the calibre for higher education can however enter Sixth Forms which are conducted, for reasons of economy and staffing, in certain

only of the leading schools. In June 1956, before the successful candidates left to enter universities, the enrolment in these classes was:

	Science		Arts		Total		Total Boys and Girls
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
Lower VIth Form ...	315	62	165	95	480	157	637
Upper VIth Form ...	220	44	101	38	321	82	403
						Total ...	1,040

Generous grants from Federal funds allowed schools with Sixth Forms to purchase books for libraries for use by the Sixth Form pupils. Boys and girls in these classes sat for the University of Malaya entrance examination in March after completing four terms' work in the VIth Form. Those who wished to seek entrance to overseas universities and colleges completed six terms' work and took the Cambridge Higher School Certificate examination. The University of Malaya decided in 1956 that its separate entrance examination should be held for the last time in 1957 and that entrance in 1959 should be decided on the results of the Higher School Certificate. The University terms were to be adjusted so that by 1959 the session would begin as soon as possible after publication of the results of the Higher School Certificate.

One of the Sixth Form centres was at the Malay College, Kuala Kangsar, where residential facilities enabled Malay boys from all parts of the Federation to qualify for admission to universities and colleges in Malaya and overseas. All buildings originally projected under the Malay College new building plan were completed and fully occupied in 1956, giving residential school accommodation for 550 specially selected boys of the Malay race from all States and Settlements. 520 of these boys held scholarships of various kinds.

Without a Sixth Form, though able to give hostel accommodation to a few girls attending Sixth Forms in Kuala Lumpur, the Malay Girls' College was in other ways the sister school of the Malay College. In 1956 it had 149 specially selected Malay girls from all States and Settlements of the Federation who followed the academic curriculum of most English schools with special attention to Domestic Science and Art.

All English schools taught the National Language (Malay) to the greatest extent possible with available staff. During the year Chief Education Officers reviewed the staffing position with a view to ensuring that pupils, particularly in the upper primary classes and Form I, should have such tuition in 1957. Many English school teachers made special efforts to improve their own knowledge of the language.

Progress through the English School on the academic side has been described above. There has however been an increasing emphasis in recent years on the more practical and vocational subjects. During 1956, building commenced on 23 workshops for Woodwork and

Metalwork which would be ready for use early in 1957. Two Colombo Plan Experts from Australia inaugurated the Vocational Teachers' Training Centre which is to produce the teachers of these manual training subjects. Over 200 candidates took the Lower Certificate of Education in Woodwork and Metalwork. A parallel development began in commercial classes. Typewriters were ordered for over thirty secondary schools in readiness for the opening of classes in 1957. A number of schools, particularly girls' schools had already started preparing pupils for the London Chamber of Commerce examination and for commercial subjects in the Federation of Malaya and School Certificate examinations in which candidates will be able to present Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-Keeping and Commerce.

Mention has been made of the shortage of fully qualified teachers for the secondary English schools. It should be said here that splendid work has been done in the secondary schools by Normal Class trained teachers who have filled the gaps in the graduate ranks. A number of promotions to the superscale of the Normal Trained teachers was made in recognition of this work during the year. In the same way Raffles College and University of Malaya graduates without honours degrees have filled gaps in the ranks of Education Officers and were to be found teaching effectively in Sixth Forms where an honours degree would normally be essential. Promotions to graduate superscale were made in recognition of this service, the officers promoted being held against vacancies for Education Officers and being liable to transfer to any post in the Federation.

The pupils in all Government and Aided English schools had opportunities to take part in a full programme of games, sports and other out of school activities. Football, cricket, hockey and athletics are popular for boys, and more schools have taken up Rugby football. Girls play hockey, net-ball and badminton, and are making good progress in athletics. Other games played vary from school to school, and the list is long. Most boys' schools and mixed schools have Boy Scout groups attached to them. Many schoolgirls are Girl Guides or Brownies. There are also many activities connected with the St. John's Ambulance Association, the British Red Cross, the Air Training Corps, Cadets and innumerable school societies, from the usual literary and debating societies to gardening clubs, camera clubs and aeromodellers' clubs.

The Cadet Corps proves most attractive to schoolboys. Competition to join is keen, but the number of vacancies is limited since expansion must be gradual. The 27 platoons of 1955 had grown to 33 in 1956. Part I of the Certificate "A" was passed by 233 cadets, Part II by 27. The eight bands proved most popular and gained in harmonious proficiency.

D.—GIRLS' EDUCATION

The number of girls enrolled in schools was still considerably lower than the number of boys. Girls occupied only 38% of the available places in schools. Figures for each type of school are shown below:

	Total enrolment Boys and Girls	Enrolment Girls	Percentage Girls
Malay Schools ...	398,412	162,370	40.8
Chinese Schools ...	320,168	119,678	37.4
Indian Schools ...	48,552	21,810	44.9
English Schools ...	205,563	69,547	33.8
Total ...	972,665	373,405	38.4

These figures should not be taken to mean that parents failed to send their girls to school at all. Though this may be true in some cases, the difference is more one of the length of time girls spend in school. Girls formed 43% of the enrolment in Standard I classes.

Mention has been made in other sections of the difficulty of arranging for the teaching of the special subjects which should form an integral part of the education of girls, especially in the smaller mixed schools. There was however considerable progress in the teaching of Domestic Science. An encouraging number of girls presented needlework and cookery in the Lower Certificate of Education examinations, and smaller numbers entered for those subjects in the School Certificate.

The English girls' schools took the lead in introducing commercial subjects, including Shorthand, Typewriting and Book-Keeping.

E.—PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Physical education specialists on the staff of the Director of Education continued to devote most of their time to teacher training duties. A variety of federally organised courses at stages 1, 2 and 3 were supplemented by several courses at State or Settlement level. Selangor was fortunate in having the services of an experienced woman physical educationalist who conducted monthly dancing courses.

Extra-mural games continued as popular activities in boys' schools, while many girls' schools took a greater interest in major games and athletics.

Swimming slowly grows in popularity. One more school, the Clifford School, Kuala Lipis, in Pahang, acquired a small swimming pool, thanks to the co-operation of the Army.

There was in many schools a noticeable improvement in the quantity and variety of apparatus for physical education activities. A number of Malay schools in Selangor, thanks to the hard work of the two *guru pelawat senaman*, are rapidly setting a standard of work of which they can be proud.

Revised syllabuses for primary schools and boys' secondary schools were completed, and selected teachers from Malay and English schools were instructed in their use.

Reference has been made under the appropriate sections to the general progress which has been made in physical education in schools of the various types. It is safe to say that the importance of this side of a child's education is recognised now in most schools and standards are steadily rising.

F.—TECHNICAL EDUCATION

The four Junior Technical (Trade) Schools continued to function as before while plans were made for their gradual conversion to the Technical Institutes recommended by the Report of the Education Committee. The Techni-Factory ceased to enrol pupils of the former type. Its buildings were used as a training centre for teachers of woodwork and metalwork, and its workshop was also used by classes from schools in Kuala Lumpur and by evening classes. The number of pupils and students under training in full time courses is shown in the following table:

Course	Penang	Ipoh	Kuala Lumpur	Teacher Training	Johore Bahru	Total
Mechanical	67	95	145	—	54	361
Electrical	30	36	36	—	—	102
Building	62	42	75	—	68	247
Tailoring	—	—	—	—	28	28
Radio	—	—	25	—	—	25
Woodwork Teaching	—	—	—	11	—	11
Metalwork Teaching	—	—	—	12	—	12
Total ...	159	173	281	23	150	786

Malays were in the majority in these schools, holding 530 of the 786 places.

Each of the schools ran evening classes in technical subjects, the total number attending such classes being 552. Training was also given to 109 discharged Special Constables desirous of learning a trade before returning to civilian life. They had a choice of training as welders, marine engine operators, wiremen, tractor drivers, tailors, bricklayers or carpenters. At the Penang school 66 fishermen were trained in navigation and the maintenance of marine diesel engines in three-month courses. These courses have been most successful and have helped to improve the economic position of the fishing towns and villages as well as to increase the volume of fish landed at Malayan ports.

The teachers under training were qualified teachers of academic subjects with a bent for practical work. Most had no previous experience of teaching practical subjects but made good progress in a pilot course

which was to be the forerunner of a centre for the training of teachers of vocational subjects. All learnt to teach technical drawing and general methods of teaching handicraft subjects, specialising in either woodwork or metalwork teaching.

Each of the four schools had a hostel attached, and the 603 pupils accommodated in the hostels received a subsistence allowance towards the cost of messing. 163 pupils received Federal or State scholarships averaging $12 per month in addition to remission of fees, free overalls and free travel to and from their homes for terminal holidays.

A great deal of help has been received from the countries subscribing to the Colombo Plan in advancing technical education, both in the form of equipment and through the invaluable services of experts from Canada, Australia and New Zealand. Six locally recruited instructors returned from the training course organised for them in New Zealand, and a further six instructors were sent in February to take a similar course there.

Work began on the building of woodwork and metalwork blocks at a number of English schools. The carpentry schools attached to Malay schools were conducted more effectively where the teachers had attended the special courses conducted for them in 1955.

G.—UNIVERSITY AND OTHER POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION

The University of Malaya

The University of Malaya was established in 1949 as the result of a report on higher education made by a Commission headed by Sir Alexander Carr-Saunders. It is sponsored and financed jointly by the Governments of the Federation of Malaya and of Singapore. Financial assistance has been in the form of recurrent and capital grants. Up to 1954 the recurrent grants were made on an annual basis and the Federation Government has contributed approximately 60 per cent. and the Singapore Government 40 per cent. of the grant. Commencing with the University financial year 1954/55 the Governments agreed to allocate grants to the University on a quinquennial basis and to contribute together $5½ million per annum rising by $300,000 every year in the years 1954/55 to 1958/59. The two Governments have contributed approximately $7 million in capital grants to the University and have promised a further $5 million for future development. The financial year ending June, 1956, showed a deficit of some $76,000.

The University is located in Singapore in the buildings of the former Raffles College and King Edward VII College of Medicine to which additions have been made since the war. The Court and Council of the University are statutory bodies constituted under the laws of the two

territories. The University is at present organised in three faculties: Arts, Science and Medicine (including Medicine, Dentistry and Pharmacy). There is also a Department of Engineering which is not part of any of the faculties. An appointment to the Chair of Law has been made and teaching in legal studies is expected to begin in September, 1957. New departments of study were added in 1956. In the Faculty of Arts, a Senior Lecturer in Indian Studies has been appointed and in the Faculty of Science, Geology is being taught for the first time. Social Studies has become a separate department in Arts. A new degree course in Pharmacy is also under consideration.

On the proposal of the Malayan Examinations Board, the University, the Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate, and the local Governments have agreed to use the Cambridge Higher School Certificate as the basis for admission to the University. The date of the University year consequently will have to be adjusted accordingly to run from April to December instead of from October to June. The change-over is expected to be completed by April, 1959.

The distribution of the students is shown in the following tables:

By territory		Percentage	By sex	
Federation of Malaya	974	62	Male ...	1,244
Singapore	539	34	Female ...	330
Sarawak and North Borneo ...	19	1		
Other	42	3		
	1,574	100		1,574

By race		By course of study	Total		Federation
Chinese ...	930	Arts	725	...	439
Malay ...	213	Science ...	202	...	132
Indian ...	225	Engineering ...	62	...	41
Ceylonese ...	135	Medicine ...	459	...	292
Eurasian ...	36	Dentistry ...	105	...	60
Other	35	Pharmacy ...	21	...	10
	1,574		1,574		974

The Chancellor of the University of Malaya since its foundation has been His Excellency the Right Hon. Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, formerly the Commissioner-General for the United Kingdom in South-East Asia and now High Commissioner in India. The permanent staff comprises the Vice-Chancellor and an Academic and Administrative staff of about 160 of all races. There are 32 full departments of study.

The University has grown rapidly since its foundation and the early plans for its expansion have had to be completely reconsidered. A number of new buildings have been started both in the Bukit Timah and in the Medical College sites. The re-alignment of roads in the Bukit Timah area was nearly complete by the end of the year and the

foundations for a men's college and women's college had been laid. Some 600 acres have been acquired near Petaling Jaya for a division of the University in the Kuala Lumpur district where it is proposed to teach Engineering and Agriculture besides those courses in Arts and Science that are at present already available in Singapore.

The Library contains some 28,000 volumes in the Medical section and some 209,000 in the Arts and Science section. The latter includes about 133,000 volumes in Chinese, one of the largest collections outside China and Formosa. The most up-to-date storage, cataloguing and microfilming equipment is installed.

The Technical College

The Technical College in Kuala Lumpur is the only institution in the Federation offering higher technical education. The minimum qualification for admission is a Division II School Certificate. Accommodated in fine buildings which were erected on a 43 acre site with money supplied by the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund, the College provides courses of instruction in Civil, Electrical, Mechanical and Telecommunications Engineering, Land Surveying and Architecture, leading to a diploma which is accepted as a qualification for entry into government technical departments as Division II officers. The period required to cover the diploma course is three years; sponsored Technical Apprentices are required to put in an additional year of field training with their departments between the second and final years. With the introduction of the Architecture course at the beginning of the 1956 academic year another milestone of progress was reached. A qualified lecturer in Architecture was recruited from the United Kingdom on contract to organise the new section.

The Special Committee appointed by the Federal Government to consider the future use of the Technical College presented its report during 1956 to the Minister of Education. The government has accepted the recommendations of the committee that the college should cease to be a pre-service training centre for government departments and should become a "training institution open to all suitably qualified persons and providing courses of a varied nature leading, in some cases, to professional qualifications". This is a radical and progressive change in the function of the college.

In recent years, owing to the insistent demands of the technical departments the college undertook to train Technicians pending the provision of other centres for the training of officers of this type. In future the technicians will be trained in the Technical Institutes proposed in the Razak Report, thus enabling the Technical College to expand its programme of technical education at post-secondary level.

The College of Agriculture

The College of Agriculture situated at Serdang, a few miles outside Kuala Lumpur is, like the Technical College a Federal Institution. It forms the Education Branch of the Department of Agriculture, for the training of whose technical staff it primarily exists. It has great advantages in its occupation of buildings designed for the purpose and set in extensive grounds.

The College at present provides two courses:

(*a*) A Diploma course of three years' duration given in English and intended in the first place for students training for the post of Agricultural Assistant in the Department of Agriculture itself, though students sponsored by other administrations, by the Rural and Industrial Development Authority, the Rubber Research Institute and private students are also admitted. The minimum qualifications for admission are the Cambridge School Certificate, Grade I or II. Federal Government students are recruited by a system of scholarships.

(*b*) A Minor course of one year's duration given in Malay and intended in the first place for training Probationer Junior Agricultural Assistants appointed under the new Schemes of Service in the Department of Agriculture, though Penghulus (Malay Village Headman), Malay school teachers from the various States and Settlements, and private students are accepted as far as accommodation will allow.

Both courses give a wide training in practical and theoretical agriculture. The former is carried out in the cool of the morning and on Saturday forenoons. Theoretical work is done in the laboratories and lecture rooms on five days each week. With the co-operation of the Agronomist in charge of the neighbouring Federal Experiment Station students are given the opportunity of gaining experience in the growing and harvesting of all important field crops, in the operation, care and maintenance of mechanical equipment, and in such processes as palm oil extraction and the preparation of coffee beans and manilla hemp.

During 1956 nurseries specially designed for training in budgrafting and marcotting techniques, and practical training in rubber tapping and processing have been expanded. Instructional visits for training in tea production were made to the Cameron Highlands, and in pineapple and coconut production to the Klang and Kuala Langat districts. The help of estates in this training was of great assistance.

Visits were also made to Malacca for training in the cultivation and harvesting of padi.

The general student life of the College is organised and regulated by a Students' Union and Council which functioned smoothly throughout the year. Specific extra-curricular activities including games were organised by *ad hoc* elected committees.

The College was assisted by an Advisory Council consisting of both official and unofficial members.

Seventeen Diploma and twenty-eight Minor course students successfully completed their courses of training in April, 1956, and gained Diplomas and Certificates respectively.

The total number of students as in June, 1956, is shown below:

Category	Malays	Chinese	Indians	Others	Total
DIPLOMA COURSE					
3RD YEAR STUDENTS, 1954/57					
Federal Scholars	5	9	2	—	16
Private Students, Federal	—	2	—	—	2
Negri Sembilan State Scholar	1	—	—	—	1
Singapore Scholar	—	1	—	—	1
	6	12	2	—	20
2ND YEAR STUDENTS, 1955/58					
Federal Scholars	10	4	—	—	14
Private Students, Federal	—	2	—	—	2
R.R.I. Students in training...	1	2	—	—	3
Singapore Scholar	—	1	—	—	1
	11	9	—	—	20
1ST YEAR STUDENTS, 1956/59					
Federal Scholars	9	5	—	—	14
J.A.A. Major Scholar, Agronomy Branch...	1	—	—	—	1
R.R.I. Student in training	—	1	—	—	1
Singapore Scholar	—	1	—	—	1
North Borneo Students in training... ...	—	3	—	—	3
	10	10	—	—	20
MINOR COURSE, 1956/57					
Probationer Junior Agricultural Assistants in training	27	—	—	—	27
Malay School Teacher in training, Kelantan	1	—	—	—	1
Brunei Students in training	2	—	—	—	2
	30	—	—	—	30
GRAND TOTAL ...	57	31	2	—	90

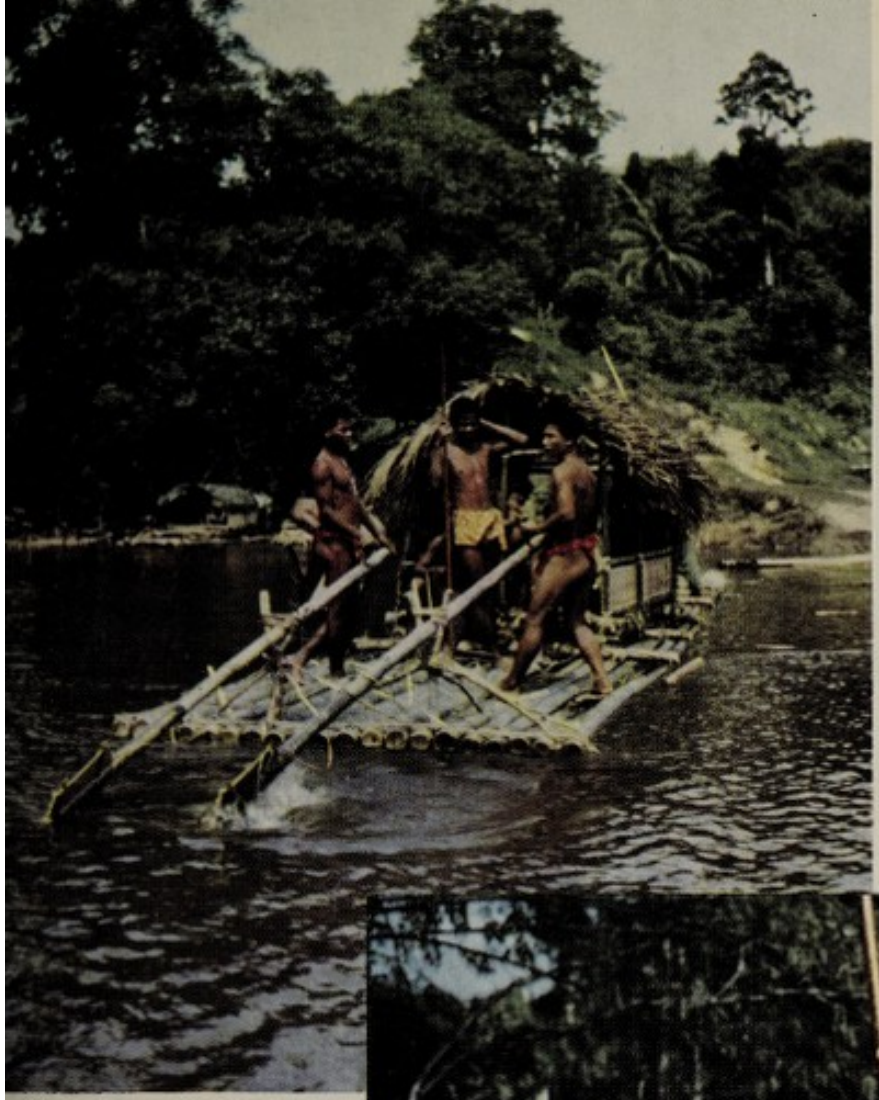
Study Overseas

The analysis of the numbers of Malayan students taking courses overseas leading to degrees or other qualifications acceptable for admission to Division I of the public services which was made for the guidance of the committee which reported during 1956 on the Malayanisation of the services is reproduced here. The table includes students at the University of Malaya.

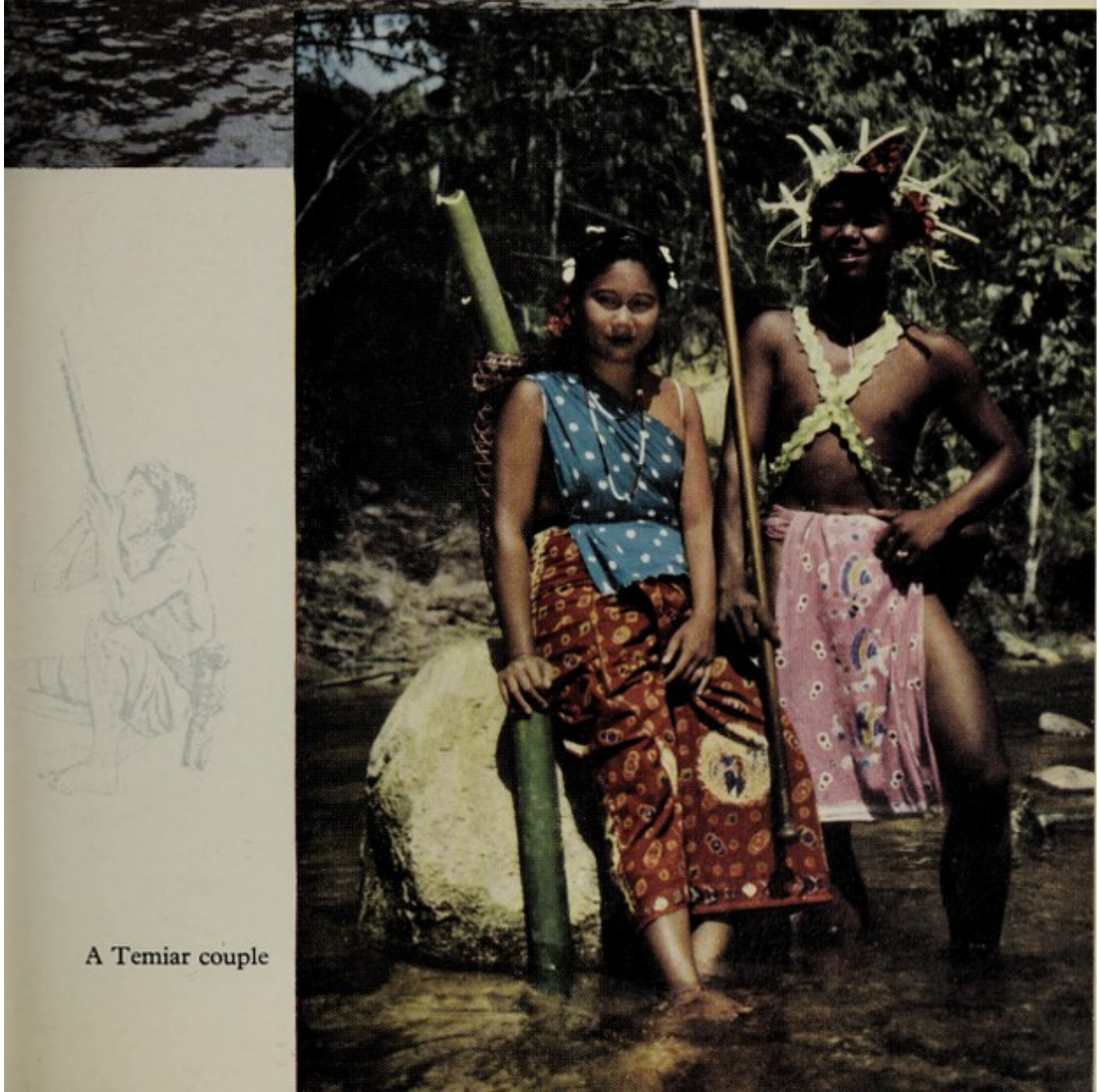
SCHOLARS AND STUDENTS IN TRAINING FOR DIVISION I POSTS

Subject	Government Aided					Private					Total
	U.K.	Aust.	N.Z.	Others	Total	U.K.	Aust.	N.Z.	Others	Total	
1. Accountancy (includes Commerce) ...	5	13	1	—	19	21	62	—	—	83	102
2. Arts	1	10	—	76	87	8	18	—	55	81	168
3. Economics ...	10	—	—	—	10	7	9	—	—	16	26
4. Law (Degree) ...	5	—	—	—	5	15	1	—	—	16	21
5. Agriculture ...	12	1	6	5	24	2	9	—	—	11	35
6. Education—											
Teaching... ...	14	9	3	64	90	18	2	—	—	20	110
Science	7	9	—	34	50	—	58	—	30	88	138
7. Forestry	6	3	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	9
8. Geology	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
9. Bar	15	—	—	—	15	47	—	—	—	47	62
10. Medical—											
Medicine... ...	—	9	—	112	121	82	142	—	137	361	482
Dental	—	1	—	20	21	7	39	—	37	83	104
11. Mining	6	—	6	—	12	1	2	—	—	3	15
12. Postal	5	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	5
13. Printing	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
14. Engineering—											
Civil	23	20	1	5	49	26	66	—	11	103	152
Mechanical ...	8	4	3	—	15	3	1	—	—	4	19
Electrical... ...	8	—	—	—	8	8	5	—	—	13	21
Telecoms. ...	14	—	3	—	17	4	—	—	—	4	21
15. Architecture ...	11	2	—	—	13	47	29	—	—	76	89
16. Quantity Survey ...	6	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	6
17. Survey	1	1	2	—	4	—	1	—	—	1	5
18. Veterinary... ...	2	6	—	—	8	—	2	—	—	2	10
19. Railways—											
Civil Engineering	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Mechanical Engineering ...	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
Electrical Engineering	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Administration ...	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Transport and Traffic ...	4	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	4
	173	88	25	316	602	296	447	—	270	1,013	1,615

Scholarships were awarded by the Federal Government or from State or Settlement scholarship funds for the study overseas of the subjects shown in the table above, Islamic Religion and certain branches of Education. Australian universities played a part second only to those of the United Kingdom in providing the overseas training required for the future professional, technical and administrative leaders of Malaya. In all there were some 300 scholarship holders at universities in the United Kingdom, Eire, Australia, New Zealand, the United States of America, Hong Kong, India and elsewhere.



Temiar tribesmen transporting their produce to a Malay kampong on market day



A Temiar couple

right

Patients at work in the Sungei Buloh Leper Settlement's workshop



below

The Lady Templer T.B. Hospital, Kuala Lumpur, which was officially opened by Lady Templer in May, 1956



Mention should also be made here of the students on one year scholarships in Colombo Plan countries undergoing training as teachers of vocational subjects. There were six learning to teach commercial subjects in Australia as well as those mentioned elsewhere as receiving training as technical instructors in New Zealand.

Malayan students in the United Kingdom or Eire who had any problems were sure of ready help from the Malayan Students' Unit attached to Malaya House in London. This unit worked in close co-operation with the section of the Colonial Office which is responsible for the welfare of students. In Australia the welfare of students from Malaya was the special interest of the Federation's own Liaison Officer.

During the year there were 9 holders of Queen's Fellowships and Scholarships studying in the United Kingdom. These prize awards with a history going back to the reign of Queen Victoria are now given for post-graduate study. The award of a Fellowship follows successful practice in a profession for some years after graduation from the University of Malaya. The scholarships are awarded to the University's most outstanding students.

H.—THE TRAINING OF TEACHERS

General

The changes in the school system recommended in the Razak Report involved considerable changes in the programme of teacher training. The Report made specific proposals in this respect, and again early action was taken to put these proposals into effect or to plan the earliest possible implementation of the recommendations.

General primary teachers were to be recruited after 3 years' secondary education and given one year's full time training followed by two years' part time. The full time training was to be in colleges for Standard School teachers, who would teach through the medium of the National Language, and in day training units for Standard School and standard-type teachers (a standard-type teacher was to be one with the same qualifications and training as the standard teacher but teaching through the medium of Kuo Yu, Tamil or English).

Specialist teachers of languages were to have had a full secondary education and were to be given two years' full time training, preferably at a college which would be part of the Language Institute.

Specialist teachers of the lower forms of secondary schools would have had full secondary education, preferably with post-secondary education in addition. They were to be trained in full time residential colleges for two years.

Opportunities were to be given to teachers already serving under the former schemes to convert to the appropriate grade under the new

scheme. The Normal and College trained teachers already serving in English schools would qualify for appointment as language teachers.

These recommendations involved changes in the nature of the existing training colleges and other teacher training schemes. Since these changes meant staff changes before the colleges could be geared to produce the new types of teacher, arrangements were made in 1956 for reorganisation before the beginning of 1957.

It was decided that the Malayan Teachers Training College at Kirkby, near Liverpool, should in future produce specialist teachers of English for standard and standard-type schools beginning with the 1956 autumn intake. In addition, until the Language Institute was functioning, it should instruct some 20 students a year in the technique of teaching Malay to Malays or non-Malays.

The Malayan Teachers Training College at Brinsford Lodge in England and the new Penang Teachers' College were to train specialist subject teachers for the first three years of the national secondary school course. Brinsford Lodge was to continue to give special training to 40 trained teachers selected annually for a course designed to prepare them for work as teacher trainers.

The training colleges at Kota Bharu, Tanjong Malim and Malacca were to produce Standard School teachers. Their students were to have had not less than three years' secondary education, but pending the development of secondary education for the Malays it was decided that the Sultan Idris Training College at Tanjong Malim and the Malay Women's Training College at Malacca should still receive students who had completed the full primary course in a Malay school followed by training in the *guru pelateh* classes for pupil teachers. These students were to be given two years' academic instruction leading to the Lower Certificate of Education before commencing their professional training proper.

Reference has been made elsewhere to the measures taken as a matter of urgency to establish the Day Training Centres. Plans were made for some 1,440 students to enter these centres in the early part of 1957. These too were to have Lower Certificate of Education qualifications and were to receive training similar to that proposed for Kota Bharu, Tanjong Malim and Malacca except that some of the students would be preparing to teach through the medium of a language other than the National Language.

Reference has been made in the section dealing with education policy to arrangements for the training of lecturers for the Language Institute, the colleges for Standard School teachers and the Day Training Centres.

The Normal Classes for the training of teachers in English schools had served their purpose, and it should be said here that they turned out some very fine and devoted teachers. The last entry to Normal Classes was enrolled in September, 1956. The number enrolled was large, since the Teachers of English in Vernacular Schools, trained or in training, who had the minimum qualifications for admission to Normal Classes were taken in so as to afford them the opportunity to convert to the new grade of specialist teachers of languages. No new classes were started under the old scheme for the training of Teachers of English in Vernacular Schools.

The paragraphs which follow outline the programme of teacher training which was followed during 1956. It followed the pattern which existed before the publication of the Report, but wherever possible changes were made in the syllabuses of the classes and institutions to enable the trainees to fit into the school system which was to be developed in accordance with the findings of the Education Committee, 1956.

Teachers in Malay Schools

Probationer teachers in Malay schools were selected after passing Standard VI or, in some cases, Standard VII (*Darjah Khas*) in the Malay school. They were then attached to a school for two or three years as part time teachers and attended classes on Saturday mornings to increase their academic knowledge. After reaching the age of 16 they were eligible for selection by a competitive examination for the two residential colleges, the Sultan Idris Training College for men at Tanjong Malim and the Malay Women's Training College at Malacca. These two colleges were full to capacity with 420 in the men's college and 217 in the women's. Both institutions gave a three year course extending the students' general education and adding instruction in English and in the theory and practice of teaching.

Probationer teachers who proved satisfactory during the probationary period but who were unable to gain admission to the colleges were trained in part time training classes conducted at the week-ends or, where the schools serve a widely dispersed population with poor communications, during the terminal holidays. 2,883 students attended such classes during 1956.

Refresher courses for trained teachers were organised in a number of centres, and special courses were also run for teachers of Art, Domestic Science, Handicrafts and Physical Education. In certain States or Settlements the supervisors of teacher training organised special courses in primary school teaching methods or explained to Malay school teachers the use of the apparatus and aids to be seen in exhibitions of primary school teaching aids.

Teachers in Chinese Schools

The Senior Normal classes for the training of teachers for Chinese primary schools received pupils who had successfully completed the Junior Middle School course and gave them two years' full time instruction, extending their general education and giving them training in the theory and practice of teaching. 881 students were enrolled in such classes, four of which were in the government's Green Lane School, Penang, and the remainder attached to the larger Chinese secondary schools where they were subsidised by public funds and the pupils paid no fees. These classes were scheduled to give way to the Day Training Centres and were therefore the last of their kind.

Two hundred and eighty-two untrained teachers granted temporary registration to teach in the more remote schools were under training in intensive holiday courses where the main course of Chinese language and literature and theory and practice of teaching was supplemented by instruction in elementary English, Malay, Physical Education, Art, Music and Civics. These classes too were scheduled to disappear.

Refresher courses for trained Chinese school teachers were run in a number of centres in an endeavour to introduce improved methods and teaching aids to a somewhat conservative school system.

Teachers in Indian Schools

No full time training was available in Malaya for teachers for the Indian schools. Probationer teachers were selected from those who had passed the Standard VII examination in Tamil schools and were given a course of part time training in week-end classes over a period of three years. In 1956 there were 328 teachers attending such classes. Some of them had to travel considerable distances to receive this training, as it was not possible to have many such centres in view of the small numbers of new teachers required by this fairly static school system.

Teachers in English Schools

There were 857 students at the three training colleges at Kirkby, Brinsford Lodge and Kota Bharu. During the year teachers who had completed their courses at these colleges joined schools in all parts of the Federation, and selections were made for the revised courses at Kirkby and Brinsford Lodge and for the new college at Penang.

There were 2,923 in the Normal Classes which gave instruction in week-end courses in theory and practice of teaching, English Language and Literature, Speech Training and Malay over a period of three years. The students were regularly visited and helped in their teaching work in the schools by the supervisors of teacher training and by experienced members of the staff in their own schools. Some of the

students joined the classes while teaching English in the vernacular schools, under the concession already described. The Normal Class students generally were keen to make the best of their training, and in a number of places they joined enthusiastically in the organisation of exhibitions of teaching aids and projects.

A special professional examination was devised for graduates who had no teacher training in order to give them the opportunity to qualify for recognition as trained graduate teachers. This was planned so that teachers could follow one or other of the better correspondence courses available.

I.—SOCIAL AND MORAL WELFARE

In the English schools conducted by missions religious instruction is given to children of their own persuasion, and to others whose parents request it, outside the regular school hours. These schools also frequently provide ethical instruction for other pupils not attending the religious instruction. No Muslim pupil is taught a religion other than his own. In Government English schools no direct religious instruction is given, but religious and moral instruction is included in the time-tables of Government Malay schools in some areas. Elsewhere in many cases the Malay school pupils attend Koran classes in the afternoon in the same building. In the Chinese primary schools the "Civics" lessons contain a good deal of direct and indirect moral instruction, stressing filial piety and the other traditional virtues.

In all schools great importance is attached to the effect upon character of a properly organised community life, including participation in team games and in other extra-curricular activities which are found in all types of schools. Special encouragement is given to school units of such bodies as the Boy Scouts, Girl Guides, Junior Red Cross, St. John's Ambulance Cadets, Boys' Brigade and various religious youth organisations. All these are independent bodies which are not subject to the control either of the Department of Education or any other branch of government.

A rewarding experiment during the year was the adoption scheme in which town schools "adopted" New Villages. The spirit of service thus engendered was in itself valuable and resulted in gain for both givers and recipients.

J.—ADULT EDUCATION

Government Evening Classes were run by State and Settlement governments under regulations issued by the Ministry of Education. The classes were mainly vocational or of a nature calculated to improve the students' prospects in employment. There were 186 such classes for 4,042 students with an average age of 19 years.

The bulk of the work of adult education was in the hands of two voluntary bodies, the Adult Education Association which has been in the field for some years and the Malayan Public Libraries Association, a Chinese adult education body, which entered the field for the first time in 1956. Their work was expanding, and more classes were run by the two associations than were covered by their government grant of $500,000—$300,000 to the Adult Education Association and $200,000 to the Malayan Public Libraries Association.

There was an increase of nearly one-third in the work done in grant aided classes of the Adult Education Association over that done in 1955. Student hours increased from 926,205 to 1,220,075 for the first three-quarters of the year and the students comprised a total of 17,653 (11,808 males and 5,845 females) as compared with 13,573 in the previous year. The number of classes run in the two years in each subject is shown below:

	1955	1956
Malay literacy	565 ...	784
Malay language	11 ...	32
English	274 ...	328
Chinese	54 ...	75
Tamil	11 ...	32
Total ...	915	1,251

Owing to the big demand for Malay language classes subsequent to the publication of the Report of the Education Committee, 1956, 77 self-supporting classes in this subject were organised by the Adult Education Association.

The Radio Literacy campaign continued with a course of 45 half-hour lessons broadcast by Radio Malaya. Over 7,000 copies of the primer used with the lessons were sold and observers reported that the course was a success.

Teaching techniques in the English language classes were improved by a course for instructors kindly arranged by the Army at the Army School of Language and Method, Singapore.

The total number of classes run by the Malayan Public Libraries Association according to mid-year returns was 450 with 14,767 students. Towards the end of the year this number of classes had increased to 670. The Association worked mostly in the New Villages and the majority of the classes were in Chinese, though there were some classes in the National Language and English.

The emphasis in all adult education work during the year was on literacy and the teaching of the National Language.

Part II

HEALTH

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANISATION

1956 was the first full year that the Departments in the Portfolio worked under an elected Minister. The Ministry's administrative work concerned with personnel, finance and policy is done by the Secretary to the Ministry in consultation with the Director of Medical Services, the latter being at the same time the technical and professional adviser to the Minister, as well as Head of the Medical Department.

The Ministry has direct control of certain matters, namely Research, Stores, Special Diseases (Mental Disease and Leprosy) Quarantine and some staffing matters, and in addition is responsible for the running of the two large Federal Hospitals at Malacca and Penang.

Each State and Settlement is responsible for its own Medical and Health Services but work is co-ordinated and planned with the assistance of the technical and professional staff of the Ministry in accordance with the policy of the Minister for Health and Social Welfare.

The Departments of Social Welfare and Chemistry are separate departments working directly under the Chief Social Welfare Officer and the Director of Chemistry respectively within the Portfolio of the Minister for Health and Social Welfare.

GENERAL HEALTH

The general health of the population has shown steady improvement. The country has been free from any dangerous infectious disease such as cholera, plague, smallpox and yellow fever. Routine anti-malarial measures with residual spraying of houses with DDT in the new villages and kampongs assisted in keeping down the incidence of malaria.

The expansion and development of Rural Health Services continues to be actively pursued. The State/Settlement Medical Departments provide medical facilities through static dispensaries, maternity and child health clinics and travelling dispensaries. Voluntary teams comprising the British Red Cross, St. John Ambulance Brigade and the Missionary bodies also run health services in the rural areas in co-operation with the Medical Department.

THE PRINCIPAL GROUPS OF DISEASES

Malaria

According to hospital statistics cases of malaria decreased appreciably during the year. The total number of cases admitted into Government and Estate Hospitals was 6,499 with 76 deaths as compared with 8,577 cases with 74 deaths in 1955.

Comparative figures are given below:

Year	Admission to Government and Estate Hospitals	Deaths	Case Mortality per cent.
1947 ...	22,281 ...	736 ...	3.3
1948 ...	15,477 ...	428 ...	2.8
1949 ...	14,663 ...	315 ...	2.1
1950 ...	11,720 ...	236 ...	2.0
1951 ...	15,960 ...	244 ...	1.5
1952 ...	14,115 ...	192 ...	1.4
1953 ...	12,716 ...	163 ...	1.3
1954 ...	9,695 ...	111 ...	1.1
1955 ...	8,577 ...	74 ...	0.86
1956 ...	6,499 ...	76 ...	1.17

Residual spraying of houses with DDT or other insecticides has been extensively carried out around rural areas and especially in the new villages. In the urban areas the well-known anti-larval measures such as subsoil drainage, permanent surface drainage, ditching and brush spraying of breeding places are still being successfully employed.

At present malaria is being controlled but not eradicated. A five man committee was appointed during the year to consider the need for country-wide malaria control and to make recommendations. The first essential step recommended by the Committee was the establishment of a malaria training centre, and the next step to carry out a large-scale trial of malaria eradication by specially selected staff. The trial would take several years before the results could be made known.

Yaws

The yaws campaign which started in April, 1954 is still being continued in Kelantan and Trengganu and survey as well as re-survey work is being carried out in both States. During the year two teams have been working continuously and nearly the whole area has now been covered. The following is a summary of work done up to the end of December, 1956:

Total estimated population covered ...	534,766
Total population examined	478,366
Total number of yaws cases diagnosed ...	62,115
Total number cases treated	60,487
Number of contacts treated	7,154

Enteric Fever

A total of 931 enteric fever cases were reported with 54 deaths as compared with 1,088 cases with 56 deaths in 1955.

During the middle of September a minor epidemic of typhoid fever occurred in Bukit Mertajam and lasted till November. One hundred and thirty-nine cases were reported with two deaths. Preventive measures were immediately instituted, more than 18,000 persons being inoculated with T.A.B. Vaccine. Despite full investigations being made it was not possible to trace the source of infection.

Poliomyelitis

During the year the incidence of poliomyelitis showed a slight increase. Forty-five cases were reported with 7 deaths, the corresponding figures for 1955 being 37 cases with 4 deaths.

Diphtheria

One thousand four hundred and seventy-two cases of diphtheria were reported during the year as compared with 1,632 cases in 1955.

There was a minor epidemic in Bukit Mertajam. Cases started to occur in August and continued until November. During this period 99 cases were reported occurring chiefly in the town proper where the density of the population is greatest. All reported cases were investigated and an anti-diphtheria campaign was started. Nearly 10,000 children under 12 years were inoculated.

Dysentery and Diarrhœa

These are not notifiable diseases. Hospital statistics show 8,673 admissions and 1,052 deaths. Corresponding figures for 1955 were 8,183 with 1,080 deaths.

An outbreak of gastro-enteritis occurred in Kelantan in June. Sporadic cases were recorded in Pasir Puteh, Bachok and Kota Bharu districts, and lasted till September. Outbreaks of gastro-enteritis in this State are almost an annual occurrence particularly during the dry season when they occur in varying intensity in different areas. Insanitary conditions of the rural areas especially of the water supplies, difficulties of communication and shortage of staff are a few of the causes contributing to the spread of the infection.

Tuberculosis

Tuberculosis is still an important medico-social disease in the Federation.

The total number of beds available for the treatment of tuberculosis is about 3,000 and most of these are in General hospitals. 7,155 cases were admitted to Government hospitals for pulmonary tuberculosis with 842 deaths as compared with 6,578 cases with 862 deaths in 1955.

The number of deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis registered with the Registrar of Births and Deaths was 1,236 as compared with 1,526 during the previous year. This represents a death rate of 19.8 per 100,000 of the population. These figures are not wholly reliable, however, as the majority of deaths are not certified by medical practitioners and it is probable that deaths from other causes may have been wrongly registered as due to pulmonary tuberculosis.

A thoracic surgeon from the United Kingdom was appointed to the Lady Templer Tuberculosis Hospital during the year. Chest surgery which has been undertaken since June, 1956, forms a major part of the treatment of tuberculosis and has proved to be most successful for certain types of cases. The success of the operation depends mainly on proper team work and this hospital was fortunate to have nursing personnel who had had specialised field training in Australia for many years. The services of an anaesthetist were loaned from the Army and on occasions from the Government Medical Service, but the appointment of a permanent anaesthetist to the hospital staff is shortly to be made.

Government servants suffering from Tuberculosis who it is thought will benefit specifically from the treatment available at the Lady Templer Hospital (which is not available in Government institutions) are eligible for admission into the hospital.

B.C.G. Campaign

The B.C.G. campaign is still being carried out in the Federation. Selected groups of the population comprising school children, newborn babies and certain members of public institutions, are tuberculin-tested and vaccinated.

In 1956 108,632 persons were tuberculin-tested and of these 37,131 received B.C.G. Vaccination. In addition 14,427 new born babies were also vaccinated.

Diseases with a high morbidity rate

Annual number of cases and deaths

Diseases	Total cases in Govt. Hospts.	Deaths in Govt. Hospts.	Mortality Percentage
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	7,155 ...	842 ...	11.77
Dysentery	1,678 ...	66 ...	3.93
Malaria (Positive cases)	4,115 ...	64 ...	1.56
Pneumonias	4,396 ...	992 ...	22.57
Other respiratory diseases ...	18,109 ...	225 ...	1.24
Diarrhoea and enteritis	6,995 ...	986 ...	14.1
Pyrexia of unknown origin ...	6,298 ...	125 ...	1.98
Injuries due to external causes ...	26,905 ...	722 ...	2.68

MEDICAL AND HEALTH SERVICES

Rural Health

Health Services in the Rural areas continued to improve and expand and a very high priority is being given to the Rural Health Scheme which will affect beneficially the lives and welfare of well over half the population of the country. The scheme is already under way and the programme which was originally phased over 25 years has been accelerated so as to complete the scheme within 15 years. To achieve this aim, a pilot scheme to build 8 rural District Health Centres in 8 different States was launched with financial assistance from the Colonial Development and Welfare Funds. During the year the following District Health Centres were completed and opened:

Rembau (Negri Sembilan) on 18th August, 1956;
Parit (Perak) on 4th September, 1956;
Renggit (Johore) on 18th September, 1956;
Kuala Kubu Bharu (Selangor) has been completed and will be opened soon. The remaining four will be completed in 1957.

Standard type plans for the erection of sub-centres and quarters for the staff as well as other essential details for the sub-centre are being drawn up.

Since the inception of the Rural Health Centre scheme several adjustments have been found necessary. There is no basic change in the plan of the scheme which still envisages a midwife for every 2,000 persons, a sub-centre for every 10,000 persons and district centre for 50,000 persons. There is however, some doubt as to the extent of its application. The scheme was meant to be applied to the rural areas, and this virtually meant the areas where there was no health service. But when a rural area comes under the jurisdiction of a local authority it must be decided what part, if any, of the rural health service should be taken over by the local authority. The organisation of the future rural health service will depend on this decision, and it will therefore be necessary to define the functions of the various local authorities in relation to health.

The Rural Health Training School at Jitra was completed and officially opened on 15th February, 1956, by His Highness the Sultan of Kedah. Two courses were held during the year and forty-eight students attended the courses. The students, who were organised into teams, comprised midwives, assistant nurses, sanitary overseers, dispensers and male nurses and the personnel trained at this Training School will ultimately man the rural health centres.

Rural Health Facilities at the end of 1956 were as follows:

Static Dispensaries	151
Mobile Dispensaries	85
Maternity and Child Health Clinics	72
Maternity and Child Health Sub-clinics ...	518
Red Cross Teams in operation	18
St. John Ambulance Teams in operation ...	16
Mission Stations doing medical work ...	17

Urban Health and Prevention of Disease

Urban Health is becoming increasingly associated with Local Government in the Federation. The Municipalities of George Town (Penang), Malacca and Kuala Lumpur, which are financially autonomous and a number of Town Boards, Town and Local Councils with increasing degrees of financial autonomy are mainly responsible for health in urban areas. Local Councils were formed as a result of the emergency when settlers were grouped in small towns.

The Municipalities, being independent of State and Settlement Governments, have complete control over their finances, their staff and their programme of works, while the Town Boards' staff are financed by the State/Settlement Governments. Health Officers in Municipalities and Town Boards have supervisory and advisory roles.

The work undertaken in both Municipalities and Town Boards includes sanitation, supervision of markets and street trading, rodent control and investigation of infectious diseases. Maternity and Child Health work is also a feature in the Municipalities.

Anti-malarial measures include the latest methods of eradicating the various phases of the mosquito life cycle. Water is sampled and food inspections are carried out regularly.

The Town Councils and Local Councils are in the early stages of evolution. Their local committees are responsible for health and sanitary care and the results, so far observed, are variable.

Hospitals

There are 71 Government Hospitals with 12,669 beds. The special institutions are provided with 7,600 beds. Altogether the Government maintains about 20,000 beds of which 2,979 are specifically for the treatment of Tuberculosis cases.

No new hospitals were built during the year, but a new out-patient Department was built at the General Hospital, Kuala Lumpur, which owing to shortage of staff it has not yet been possible to open. A new out-patient Department is also under construction in Seremban and should be ready for occupation in 1957.

A scheme for the improvement and reconditioning of the existing hospitals (Taiping, Ipoh, Kuala Lumpur, Penang and Malacca) has been drawn up. It is also proposed to build new hospitals at Petaling Jaya, Seremban and Kuantan, and these proposals have been included in the 1956-60 Development Plan.

Scholarship and Awards

Scholarships were awarded to nine Medical Officers and one Dental Officer for the following Courses during the year:

D.P.H.	1
F.R.C.S.	2
M.R.C.P.	2
M.R.C.O.G.	1
D.M.R. (T.)	1
D.P.M.	1
D.O.	1
F.D.S., R.C.S.	1

Two Medical Officers who were awarded Queen's Scholarships, one for M.R.C.O.G. and one for the M.R.C.P., and D.C.H. left for the United Kingdom. In addition six Medical Officers, one Dental Surgeon, four Hospital Assistants, four X-ray Assistants and three Staff Nurses left for the United Kingdom and six Medical Officers, two Male Nurses, and five Staff Nurses and Sisters returned from overseas after completion of their courses.

One Health Officer (locally appointed) who attended the D.P.H. Course in the University of Malaya was successful and another local Health Officer has been admitted into the University of Malaya for the same course.

During the year 33 girls left for training as nurses in Australia under the Colombo Plan. This makes a total of 48 girls now under training there of which eleven are due back early in 1957. It is hoped to extend this training so that ultimately a total of 80 student nurses per year will be trained in Australia.

Staff

The Medical Department has an establishment for 393 Medical Officers but only 266 posts were filled in 1956, 209 being officers on the permanent establishment and 57 being on contract. Out of these 169 were locally appointed. There were 127 vacancies and the position has been made worse by the fact that 36 officers were on leave on 31st December, 1956.

Recruitment of expatriate doctors and nursing sisters is at a standstill. During the year 25 medical officers and 30 housemen were recruited.

Although the recruitment of local doctors has been given high priority and has been given preference over the recruitment of others, doctors enjoying a lucrative private practice are not prepared to join the Government service. Some who are already established in general practice have responded to the appeal to do part time duty in the hospitals.

To overcome the shortage it was decided to recruit qualified doctors and nurses from India and other adjoining countries but at the end of the year the scheme had not yet been finalised.

In the meantime there are many hospitals without medical officers and there are many places which need hospitals, but these cannot be built as there are no doctors to run them. The need for doctors and hospitals is particularly acute in the more remote parts of the Federation.

Nursing

The Nurses' Hostel, Penang, was completed and officially opened by the High Commissioner on 16th July, 1956. The accommodation provided in this hostel is of a very high order and its opening has given added impetus to the recruitment of nurses.

With the opening of this hostel all student nurse training was transferred to Penang and the training centres at Johore Bahru and at Kuala Lumpur were closed down. There is provision in Penang for the training of 250 female nurses and 25 male nurses.

Plans for a new training school at Penang are now completed, and it is hoped to start its construction in 1957 and to complete it in 1958. The school is sited so that it adjoins the new hostel.

The training of Assistant Nurses is progressing well in all States and Settlements. There is no shortage of applicants in this category but recruitment has been restricted in some areas owing to the shortage of Staff Nurses to train them and to supervise their work.

Four hundred and twenty-four assistant nurses were recruited in 1956 and it is expected to recruit 576 during 1957.

Dental

Dental policy has remained the same as in previous years with emphasis on school dental treatment, ante-natal cases, hospital cases, and emergency treatment for the poor. There is now danger of the school dental treatment being curtailed as the demand for emergency treatment is rising extremely sharply.

New Dental Centres were mostly incorporated in the New District Health Centres in Perak, Negri Sembilan and Johore. No new separate Dental clinics were constructed in 1956.

Most of the clinics are adequately equipped though a few are below standard. The State Governments concerned were informed of these and detailed recommendations for their improvement were submitted to them by the Chief Dental Officer. Some States, e.g., Kedah were able to carry out the recommendations, but others could not do so owing to lack of funds.

There are now two maxillo-facial sections functioning, one in Penang and the other in Kuala Lumpur, which deal with all the serious oral pathological conditions. The Penang one is managed by a full-time specialist, whilst the Kuala Lumpur one is run by the Chief Dental Officer, with the Senior Dental Officer, Selangor as a "Senior Registrar".

Two Police Dental Clinics, one in Ipoh and one in Kuala Lumpur look after the Dental Health of members of the Police Force and their families.

The Mental Hospitals in Tampoi and Tanjong Rambutan and the Leper Hospitals in Sungei Buloh and Tampoi receive dental attention including dentures.

One Dental Officer was away on post-graduate study in United Kingdom and another was selected but has not yet left for his course. They will both attempt F.D.S., R.C.S.

Several distinguished Dental Surgeons from Ceylon, and Indonesia visited the Dental Nurses Training School in Penang and were very impressed with the system and the results of training obtained in the field.

His Royal Highness Prince Philip Duke of Edinburgh visited the School and spent more than half an hour in it.

Dental Nurses Training School

This school is still occupying a floor of the General Hospital, Penang, and the accommodation in the school and hostels is only sufficient to turn out 10 to 15 nurses a year.

The school is now training dental nurses not only for the Federation, but for Burma, Hongkong and Brunei. The training of the 3 students from Burma is being paid for by the World Health Organisation.

Some new equipment was installed and most of the old temporary chairs have now been replaced by new ones.

A batch of 14 girls qualified during the year and were evenly distributed throughout the Federation including the East Coast.

School Dental Nurses

Detailed examination of the school Dental Nurses' field work has proved that they are doing excellent work in keeping school children's teeth healthy.

Dental Technicians School

The Dental Technicians School which is also housed in the General Hospital, Penang, functioned smoothly and at full capacity during the year; students not only from the Federation but also from Brunei and Sarawak received training there.

Arrangements were made between the Instructors of the Dental Technicians Training School and the Junior Trade School, Penang, for trainee Dental Technicians to attend courses at the Trade School on certain subjects having a bearing on the Dental Technicians' work. Such subjects included the maintenance of electrical motors, plumbing and elementary metal work. The courses proved extremely successful and were of great benefit to the students.

The shortage of floor space in the Penang General Hospital will not permit the installation of the modern equipment which the school urgently requires to keep abreast of modern trends. A proposal has however been made for the establishment of the Dental Nurses Training School and Dental Technicians School in a new centre in Kuala Lumpur and it is hoped that some advance will be made in this matter in 1957.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH STAFF

	Government		Private
	Authorised Establishment	Actual Staff	
1. Registered Medical Practitioners	393	266	451
Research Medical Officers	19	18	—
Dentists (Qualified)	68	52	33
Dentists (Registered)	—	1	505
Pharmaceutical Chemists	4	4	—
2. Nurses of Senior Training	1,301	935	198
Partially Trained Nurses	250	218	—
Assistant Nurses	995	915	—
3. Midwives (all categories)	785	641	—
4. Sanitary Inspectors	187	159	—
5. Laboratory Assistants	94	79	—
6. X'Ray Assistants	36	33	—
7. Pharmacists	17	6	44
8. Hospital Assistants	1,086	1,025	—
9. Dental Technicians	37	27	—
10. Dental Nurses	125	95	—

EXPENDITURE ON MEDICAL AND HEALTH SERVICES

*(*a*) Recurrent Expenditure for Medical and Health ...	$56,561,984
*(*b*) Capital Expenditure for Medical and Health ...	2,621,472
(*c*) Expenditure for work carried out by other than Public Health Department, including sanitation	Not available
(*d*) Proportion of Public Health Expenditure to total expenditure of the Federation (based on recurrent expenditure in each case)	9.4 per cent.
(*e*) Financial assistance from the United Kingdom (Colonial Development and Welfare fund)	993,559
(*f*) Expenditure of Missionary and philanthropic Organisations...	Not available

NUMBER OF HOSPITALS, HEALTH CENTRES AND DISPENSARIES

Institution (Government and Private)	Number of Institutions	Number of Beds
1. HOSPITALS		
I. Government		
(*a*) General Hospitals (Institutions equipped to deal adequately with all general medical and surgical beds)	30 ...	8,638
(*b*) District Hospitals (Smaller institutions equipped to handle only lighter cases, more severe cases being referred to General Hospitals	38 ...	3,093
II. Private		
(*a*) Private Hospitals	116 ...	5,417
(*b*) Mission Hospitals	2 ...	102
(*c*) Maternity Hospitals (Chinese) and Maternity Homes	44 ...	897
2. DISPENSARIES		
(Institutions for treatment mainly of out-patients)	151 ...	—
3. SPECIALISED UNITS		
(*a*) Maternity and Child Health Clinics ...	72 (main) and 518 (sub-clinics) Maternity Hospital, Penang (120 beds)	
(*b*) Tuberculosis ...	Tuberculosis Settlement, Pulau Jerejak, Penang (400 beds) Tuberculosis Clinic, Kuala Lumpur (120 beds) Tuberculosis Camp, Kota Bharu, Kelantan (98 beds) Convalescent Home, Langkawi, Kedah Chest Clinic, General Hospital, Penang Chest Clinic, Ipoh Chest Clinic, Batu Gajah Chest Clinic, Taiping Tuberculosis Clinic, Seremban Tuberculosis Clinic, General Hospital, Malacca Chest Clinic, General Hospital, Johore Bahru Tuberculosis Clinic, Kangar, Perlis Tuberculosis Clinic, Kuala Trengganu	

* (*a*) and (*b*) do not include health expenditure by Municipalities, Town Boards and by private firms under the requirements of the Labour Code.

(*c*) Venereal Diseases	V.D. Clinic, Kangar, Perlis
	V.D. Clinic (Town Dispensary), Alor Star, Kedah
	Social Hygiene Clinic, General Hospital, Penang
	Social Hygiene Clinic, Kampong Kolam, Penang
	V.D. Clinic (Town Dispensary), Ipoh
	Social Hygiene Clinic, Kuala Lumpur
	V.D. Clinic (Town Dispensary), Seremban
	Out-Door Dispensary (Central), Malacca
(*d*) Leprosaria ...	Leper Settlement, Sungei Buloh (2,532 beds)
	Leper Settlement, Pulau Jerejak, Penang (470 beds)
	Leper Settlement, Johore Bahru (350 beds)
	Leper Camp, Kota Bharu, Kelantan (45 beds)
	Leper Hospital, Kuala Trengganu (22 beds)
(*e*) Mental	Central Mental Hospital, Tanjong Rambutan, Perak (3,000 beds)
	Mental Hospital, Tampoi, Johore Bahru (1,200 beds)

	Number of Units	Total Staff
4. Mobile Units	85 ...	85

SPECIAL INSTITUTIONS

Leprosy

Sungei Buloh is the main institution for the treatment of leprosy in the Federation but there are smaller institutions at Pulau Jerejak, Johore Bahru, Kuala Trengganu and Kota Bharu (Kelantan). The total number of inmates in these institutions was 3,357 at the end of the year.

The general health of the inmates has been good with no serious intercurrent infections and no outbreak of any infectious disease.

Diaminodiphenyl sulphone continues to be the drug of choice in the treatment of leprosy. A larger proportion of discharged cases are reporting to their State/Settlement hospitals and dispensaries for out-patient follow-up treatment.

Orthopædic work has been advancing steadily but slowly. Tibialis posterior transplants for dropped foot has now become routine and gives excellent results. Several reconstructions of claw hands have been performed and results are most encouraging. Physiotherapy is proving extremely valuable in these cases.

Research work on a large group of cases under treatment and with sulphone alone and in combination with Isonicotinic Hydrazide or thiosemicarbasone has now been completed and the results are being worked out.

A strike by the inmate staff of the Sungei Buloh Settlement took place in the early part of the year and this brought work to a complete standstill. Those really inconvenienced were the patients themselves and this became obvious after a few days. The strike was in support of a demand for an increase in wages, a matter which was already under consideration by the Government when the strike was held.

Mental

The mentally diseased in the Federation are treated in two main Hospitals; at Tanjong Rambutan in Perak which has 3,000 beds and at Tampoi in Johore which has 1,200 beds. Both these hospitals are already overcrowded, and the number of patients is still increasing; the present number in Tanjong Rambutan is 3,790 and in Tampoi 1,235.

The staff at both these hospitals is inadequate and it is possible to provide little more than custodian care. As a result of the lack of facilities for the training and rehabilitation of patients in hospital, admissions continue to exceed discharges.

It is difficult to recruit doctors for service in the mental hospitals as this work appears to be uncogenial to the local officer. During the year, however, one local officer accepted transfer from the general service to the mental hospital at Tanjong Rambutan, and it is proposed to send him to the United Kingdom in 1957 to study for the D.P.M. The only qualified alienist in the Federation is an expatriate officer.

A scheme for the improvement of conditions at these hospitals is being put forward, which involves the recruitment of additional alienists and additional medical officers, the training overseas of male and female nurses in mental diseases, the recruitment and training of assistant nurses locally in mental diseases, the local training of a hospital administrator for posting to Tanjong Rambutan to relieve the Medical Superintendent of routine administration duties and the recruitment of occupational therapists to assist in the rehabilitation of patients.

STORES

The Federal Medical Stores organisation has existed on a very precarious basis in that the majority of storage space is rented and dispersed, making economical running and supervision impossible. It is therefore proposed to build a new stores organisation at Sungei Buloh and to provide quarters on the spot for the staff who will be employed there. Planning has already started on this proposed new Central Stores and pathological Laboratory and the Public Works Department have allocated an Architect for the project and the site plan has been finalised.

MEDICAL RESEARCH

The Institute for Medical Research is a Federal Institution administered as a branch of the Medical Department. Maintained by the Federation Government with financial aid from the Government of Singapore and North Borneo, it receives further support for special work from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds. The main buildings are in Kuala Lumpur where the laboratories are organised on a divisional basis for bacteriology, biochemistry, pathology, entomology, malariology, nutrition, virus diseases, medical zoology and vaccine production and there are branch laboratories in Perak, Penang, Negri Sembilan and Pahang. Founded in the year 1900 to investigate the diseases of Malaya, the Institute remains primarily a research institution, though a closer integration with the medical services over the years has brought responsibilities for the provision of routine pathological services and the manufacture of biological products.

The Institute has suffered heavy losses of experienced staff during 1956 in the retirement of Dr. J W. Field C.M.G., who has been Director of the Institute since 1949, of Dr. R. T. B. Green, C.B.E., Senior Bacteriologist, who has worked in the Institute for 26 years and Dr. S. R. Savoor, Senior Pathologist, Penang who has served in the Institute for 28 years.

The loss of these three officers has created a gap which it will be hard to fill.

Malaria

Suppression: On an estate which had been using suppressive proguanil for nine years the change over to residual spraying has resulted in an increase in the proved malaria.

Surveys in kampongs have shown that despite continued D.D.T. spraying malaria has not been eradicated, though it is at a low level.

Treatment: A suspension of (Camoquin) amodiaquine proved effective and popular with children. PAM 780, a new product, appeared to be less effective than Camoquin or chloroquine when given as a single dose treatment.

Malayan strains of Plasmodium vivax: Three strains of *P. vivax* from Malaya were taken to Chicago late in 1955 by Dr. A. S. Alving, and have been successfully established there in volunteer patients.

Malaria in Krian: The large rice growing area in Krian, long thought to be non-malarious has now been found to have a malaria parasite rate of 14 per cent. in Malay School Children. *Anopheles barbirostris* and *Anopheles nigerrimus* predominate and dissection of these mosquitoes has brought to light a hitherto unreported focus of filariasis.

Malaria Training Centre: The Director of Medical Services appointed a committee to study the resolution of the Malaria Advisory Board on the need for country-wide malaria control and to make recommendations thereon. The committee has submitted to Government its recommendations for the establishment of a malaria training centre as the first step towards a malaria eradication trial and eventual country wide malaria control.

Filariasis

Filarial infections in animals: Infections with *malayi-type* microfilariæ have now been recorded in three species of monkeys, two species of cats, the Malayan Civet, the domestic dog, and a pangolin.

Transmission of W. malayi from man to animals: Successful transmission has been accomplished in a number of domestic cats and one long tailed monkey.

Treatment: Microfilaria counts in carriers treated with diethylcarbamazine have been reduced by 96-99 per cent. The most effective dose seems to be 4.6 mg. per kg. body weight once weekly.

Drug treatment of the inhabitants of two small kampongs resulted in a rapid fall in the microfilaria counts and rates. Spraying with Dieldrin in a third kampong was completely ineffective in reducing the microfilarial counts and rates.

Field surveys: A considerable number of dark winged *Anopheles barbirostris* in the Krian area were found infected with *W. Malayi.* Investigations by the Health Officer revealed a hitherto unreported focus of endemic filariasis/elephantiasis in this area.

Bacteriology

Antibiotics: One of the many antibiotics derived from Malayan streptomyces has shown considerable promise and has been patented under the name "Actinonin".

Salmonella infections: Salmonella infections continue to account for about one quarter of the enteric-like diseases reported in Malaya.

Phage types of the typhoid bacillus: One hundred and ten strains of *B. typhosum* found in this country have been submitted for typing of which only sixty have been found to be typable.

The occurrence of haemoglobin "E" in Malaya: Malayans show an incidence of about 7.5 per cent.

Pathology

Except for Johore all the histology for the Federation is now being done in the Institute.

Cancer

A central registry is an essential step. Cancer appears to be equally prevalent in all races, but whereas in Malays and Chinese the most prevalent cancers are those of the respiratory tract, lungs, liver and oesophagus, in Indians those of the mouth predominates.

Virus Research

The Yellow Fever Hazard: Yellow fever does not occur in South East Asia, and rigid precautions against its introduction are being taken.

Investigations at the Institute indicate that local Aedes aegypti are effective vectors of the yellow fever virus and that the local human and animal populations are susceptible to infection.

A vaccination experiment to study antibody responses has produced puzzling results and is still in progress. Surveys showing the distribution of Aedes aegypti throughout the Federation have been completed and effective methods for its control have been devised.

Arthropod-borne viruses: Surveys for antibodies to a variety of viruses have been continued by collecting sera from selected human populations and from domestic and wild animals.

Infection with dengue, or a closely related virus, appears to be widespread and tree dwelling forest animals are also involved.

Two viruses have been isolated from ticks.

Symposium on the hazards of imported disease: A symposium on the hazards of imported disease was held in Singapore in April under the auspices of the Pan Malayan Scientific Council.

Nutrition

Clinical and dietary surveys: In July, 1946, a new Division of Nutrition was created at the Institute. Detailed and intensive surveys were carried out on the health and physique, the diets, and the social and economic conditions of groups of Malays, Indians, and Chinese engaged mainly in agriculture and fishing. Over 10,000 children were examined clinically, and heights and weights of 1,500 infants and school children were recorded.

In 1951 the investigating teams had to be disbanded. Since then, however, a number of studies of protein malnutrition have been made by various officers. As a result of these studies, Dr. R. F. A. Dean, W.H.O. Consultant, visited the Federation for two months in 1956 and examined over 7,700 children in various parts of the country. His report is awaited with interest.

General State of Nutrition in Malaya: The present state of nutrition can perhaps be summarised in the statement that while frank deficiency disease is not common, there is a vast amount of ill health due to

malnutrition in many sections of the population. The varied diet is usually a good diet, but variety is difficult to achieve; although poverty is often the reason for excessive dependence on some staple food which can supply energy requirements yet is deficient in essential nutrients, other factors, of special importance in a country like Malaya, are the numerous racial customs and habits concerning food, and lack of knowledge of dietetics.

Anaemia: Anaemia undoubtedly constitutes a major nutritional problem at the present time. Though hospital admissions have decreased the number of persons treated as out-patients has increased considerably.

During 1955, a study was made of the haemoglobin levels of Indian workers on rubber estates to which rice enriched with iron was being supplied in place of highly milled rice. The enriched rice also provided additional thiamine and niacin. The results have now been analysed, and no beneficial effect of the additional iron could be demonstrated.

Much detailed study is required on the basic problems of the absorption and utilisation of dietary iron by persons living on the various Malayan diets: and the use of radio-active iron (Fe 59) will clearly facilitate such studies. This work is now in progress. The possible association of anaemia and protein malnutrition is also being studied.

Food Technology: The unsatisfactory quality of the rice produced by local mills has long been recognised. Much of the nutritional value of the padi grain can be preserved by the process of parboiling before the padi is milled. This process imparts a flavour to the rice which makes it unpalatable, but a parboiled rice has been produced which has been found acceptable.

A committee is studying the problems associated with bulk storage of rice in local climatic conditions.

Other Research: Work has been directed to the possibility of using locally produced fish meal as a source of good quality protein for human consumption.

Investigations were undertaken during 1954 and 1955, at the request of the Department of Veterinary Services, of the calcium, magnesium and phosphorus content of the blood of Malayan buffaloes and Kelantan cattle. These studies were designed primarily to examine the effect of various mineral dietary supplements on the health of the animals, in which degrees of hypocalcaemia and hypomagnesaemia had been found—the latter for the first time in Malaya.

Nutrition Education: There has been a considerable expansion in the teaching of nutrition. Instruction is given in primary schools, and to student teachers in the Teachers Training Colleges; the Rural and

Industrial Authority runs courses for women from rural districts, and it is included in courses organised by the National Association of Women's Institutes. Emphasis is given to it in the training of Medical Department Staff at the Rural Health Training School at Jitra. A first training course in the wider aspects of applied nutrition was held at the Institute late in 1956.

Entomology

Mosquito Systematics: A start has now been made on the long overdue revision of the Malayan culicine mosquitoes. This will be a combined effort in which the Institute's Research Fellow in Entomology, the U.S. Army Medical Research Unit, Mr. D. H. Colless of the University of Malaya, and Mr. P. F. Mattingly of the British Museum (Natural History) will all play a part.

Phlebotomus in Malaya: The true sandflies, *Phlebotomus* species, have rarely been encountered in Malaya hitherto, and their frequent appearance in boxes set out as artificial daytime resting places for *Mansonia* mosquitoes therefore came as a surprise. Specimens have been sent to the Commonwealth Institute of Entomology, and Dr. D. J. Lewis has identified four different species.

Insecticides: There was little active research on insecticides during the year. Sufficient work has now been done to allow the framing of practical recommendations for the use of DDT, BHC and Dieldrin, against the mosquito vectors of malaria, filariasis and dengue in Malaya. The Senior Entomologist attended the Seventh meeting of the W.H.O. Expert Committee on Insecticides at Geneva in July, which was devoted largely to the discussion of resistance to insecticides. Such resistance has not yet become a problem in Malaya.

Part III

HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING

HOUSING

Substantial progress was made during 1956 towards the provision of low-cost housing in several urban centres of the Federation. The Federal Government provided sufficient funds for a considerable low-cost rental housing programme to be implemented by Local Authorities, in conjunction with the Federal Housing Trust; which changed the emphasis of its work from building houses for sale to providing low-cost housing for rental. By the end of the year 829 houses had been completed and 863 houses were under construction; while the planning for two large blocks of multi-storeyed flats had been completed and preliminary site works started.

The Malaya Borneo Building Society worked in closer co-operation with the Federal Government by engaging in direct building activities as an agent for the Petaling Jaya Authority and the Federal Housing Trust. By the end of 1956, 140 houses costing $5,000 each had been completed and occupied and work was in progress on a further 500 units. The Society intends to concentrate on low-cost housing for sale and expects to build a further 2,000 houses during the next two years.

The Petaling Jaya New Town Authority continued to expand rapidly. At the end of the year over 2,500 houses had been completed and 60 shops erected and opened for business. Facilities already provided include schools, clinics, a cinema, a market, a bus-station, an agricultural station and buildings for religious bodies. The industrial area, which already includes saw-mills, an oil mill, distillery, cannery and stores and workshops for the Department of Telecommunications, further expanded with new enterprises. Twelve factory sites were sold during the year and negotiations are proceeding with seven more Companies in regard to industrial sites in the Town. Some Government Departments will move to the town from Kuala Lumpur when the new office blocks now under construction are completed during 1957.

The Minister for Natural Resources and Local Government represented the Federation of Malaya at a Housing Seminar held in Copenhagen from 31st July to 27th August, 1956, which was organised jointly by the United Nations and the Danish Government.

TOWN PLANNING

The work of the Federal Department of Town Planning ranged from the preparation of large scale development plans, such as for Klang and Port Swettenham, for Butterworth, and for the New Town of Petaling Jaya, to the design of new villages and kampongs and in giving advice to State and Settlement authorities on land-use planning. In addition the preparation of some hundreds of detailed plans for layouts of individual holdings has been undertaken.

Demands on the Department continued to increase and, in addition to the Southern Region office in Johore Bahru, opened in November, 1955, additional offices were opened in 1956 in Ipoh, for the North Central Region to include Perak and West Pahang, and in Penang for the north to cover Penang, Province Wellesley, Kedah and Perlis. Due to lack of staff it has not been possible to open an East Coast office, but it is hoped to do so when staff become available. The Headquarters office in Kuala Lumpur continued to deal with Federal work and planning for Selangor, Negri Sembilan, Malacca and East Pahang. The three regional offices have already shewn that a decentralized organization can deal more effectively with the pressing needs of the areas which they are to serve, despite the lack of technical staff in each region.

Since the land-use problems of Kuala Lumpur and the Klang Valley region, which includes the New Town of Petaling Jaya, are so manifestly important the Department has continued to co-operate closely with the Kuala Lumpur Municipal Authorities. By the end of the year detailed survey and development proposals for Klang and Port Swettenham were completed, and construction had commenced on the arterial road linking Port Swettenham with the Federal Capital.

Planning the future development of Kuala Lumpur and the area around it has occupied much of the attention of the Federal Town Planning Department, and the importance of this aspect of its work was emphasised in the report of the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration expert who visited Kuala Lumpur in 1955 to examine and advise upon the problem of the Central Area of Kuala Lumpur in its relation to the region as a whole.

Part IV

SOCIAL WELFARE SERVICES

Introduction

In 1955 the Department obtained an Interim Directive outlining its duties. Later in the same year the elected Government issued a broad policy Statement on its aims in the field of social work. In 1956 this Statement was supplemented by a directive on the priorities to be given to the different social welfare services and on the implementation of each service.

Administration

The Federal Department, under the Chief and Deputy Chief Social Welfare Officers, was responsible to the Minister for Health and Social Welfare for any professional advice required on social problems, and for the implementation of the Minister's directives on policy and practice. Under the Chief and Deputy Chief Social Welfare Officers there were the five expert heads of the Blind Welfare, Child Welfare, Emergency, Probation and Approved Schools, and Youth Welfare Services. Federal Institutions were the responsibility of the appropriate Service Head, though the responsibility for Children's and Old Persons Homes was largely delegated to State and Settlement Social Welfare Officers who worked in conjunction with local Boards of Governors.

Blind Welfare

The aim of the Blind Welfare Section of the Federal Department is to develop all work that will help as many blind persons as possible to become useful and productive citizens. This work has had to range over a very wide field, from registrations to braille publishing and from running a school to placing trained adults in full time employment. In

1954 the Department produced a major policy and administrative report entitled "Blindness in Malaya". This was endorsed by the Malayan Association for the Blind, and in 1955 officially accepted in principle by the new Federal Government. In 1956 St. Nicholas became affiliated to the Malayan Association for the Blind.

The Princess Elizabeth School and the Gurney Training Centre had another successful year in 1956. More new trained teachers were recruited for the 70 blind pupils of the Princess Elizabeth School. One extra result was a marked increase in new and interesting handicrafts. The Gurney Training Centre was full to capacity with 44 blind adult students aged between 16 and 35. Towards the end of the year two of these students received appointments, in competition with sighted persons, as a telephonist in a large firm and as a government stenographer. Co-operation with Singapore was achieved in June, 1956, by the establishment of a Pan-Malayan Advisory Committee for the Education of the Blind, composed of representatives of professionally qualified administrative and training staffs from all blind schools and training centres, and of representatives of the Welfare and Education Ministries in both territories. This Committee was in 1956 recognised by the Federation and Singapore Governments as the expert advisory body on all matters connected with the technicalities or techniques of teaching the blind.

The Department's Braille Publishing Office was enriched in 1956 by the use, on loan, of a new Vacuum Forming Press which by a special heat process can print up to a hundred copies of braille text. The Press was a generous gift from the British Empire Society for the Blind to the Malayan Association for the Blind, which co-operates with the Department in the production of braille text-books and literature. Voluntary workers helped in the preparation of the braille matrices by reading out the text to blind braille transcribers. Other sighted voluntary workers in their own homes transcribed into braille single copies of books for the library or for blind Malayan students taking special examinations.

In 1956 Government accepted a standardised definition of blindness, as recommended by the World Council for the Welfare of the Blind. Substantial extensions were made to the flourishing voluntary St. Nicholas Home and School, and further building developments carried out by the Malayan Association for the Blind.

Taken all in all, the driving co-operation between the Federal Department's Blind Welfare Section, the State and Settlement Social Welfare Officers, and the now mature Malayan Association for the Blind has put the Federation well to the fore in Asia in its work for the constructive welfare of the blind.

Child Welfare

In their preventive work the Child Welfare Section (although very small) made over 3,250 visits during the year, nearly twice the 1955 figure. Many of these visits were made to prospective foster or adoptive homes which were prepared to nurture a child in need. In 1956 the Headquarters Children's Officers alone were involved in 142 cases under the Adoption Ordinance of 1950 and many others were perforce dealt with by State and Settlement Social Welfare Officers. The funds available for boarding out expenses were increased to $12,500 in 1956, plus a supplementary $4,000 made towards the end of the year to cover 66 foster children excluding those whose foster parents could manage without financial assistance.

Gradually by careful explanation and individual approaches it has been possible to find foster-parents, and the idea has gained ground. Many approved foster-parents begin as visitors to a Children's Home, become interested in a child, take him out for a weekend and eventually ask to become foster-parents.

Family Case-Work

Over the last ten years a tradition has grown up that people, and especially those not financially well-off, can turn to the local Social Welfare Office for help in settling family problems and in arbitrating in family disputes. 1956 saw no weakening in this tradition, and during the year the Department was given a directive on the matter and was required, subject to the concurrence of each individual State and Settlement Government, to develop still more the system of panels of voluntary advisers on Family Cases. This system had been started by the Malacca Social Welfare Office, and adopted in due course by all other State and Settlement Social Welfare Offices.

Mental and Physical Deviates

Work for deaf children, centred on a non-government residential school in Penang, was hampered by financial troubles in 1956. The school, under an enthusiastic and highly qualified English headmistress, preferred for technical reasons to take children not over the age of 7 but found that is was able to admit only a very few pupils for whom fees could be paid.

There continued to be no special provision in the Federation for mentally sub-normal children or for the rehabilitation of crippled children not in need of hospitalisation. A large number of these mental and physical child deviates were therefore of necessity accommodated in government and voluntary institutions designed and staffed only for normal children.

Probation and Approved School Services

It was encouraging to find that during 1956 there was a slight reduction in the number of juveniles appearing before the Courts—2,383, compared with 2,653 for the previous year. There was also a slight reduction in the number of persons under the supervision of Probation Officers. There were 103 adults and 866 juveniles under supervision at the end of 1955 and at the end of 1956 the figures were 96 adults and 800 juveniles.

The following four Approved Schools, providing accommodation for up to 420 juveniles, continued with the work of training and rehabilitating juvenile offenders:

Sungei Besi Senior Boys' School, Selangor	14 to 17 years
Taiping Junior Boys' School, Perak	10 to 14 years
Telok Ayer Tawar Camp School, Province Wellesley	10 to 17 years
Sungei Lereh House Girls' School, Malacca	10 to 17 years

The number in the Approved Schools has remained fairly steady throughout the year. At the beginning of 1956 there were 310 boys and 38 girls and by the end of the year the figures were 307 boys and 36 girls.

Further progress was made during 1956 in the provision of Remand Homes and Hostels, three new Hostels being opened at Malacca, Kuala Lumpur and Penang. In addition the building of the Girls Remand Home in Kuala Lumpur was completed by the end of the year. These Remand Homes/Hostels serve a dual purpose, first they are Remand Homes for juveniles who are remanded in custody pending trial, and secondly they are used as Hostels for juveniles who are placed on probation with a condition that they should reside in the Hostel for a period of about one year. Juveniles placed in the Hostel on a condition of residence either go out to school or to work during the day.

Public Assistance

The Federal Department of Social Welfare is charged with the responsibility of operating three types of public assistance, one institutional and the other two individual relief through grants in cash or kind.

Institutional relief in 1956 continued to be given to some 2,000 aged or decrepit destitutes in Social Welfare Department Homes (about 100 beds kept empty for lack of funds) and through grant aiding three large non-government Homes for the Aged. Special individual relief grants continued to be made to the dependents or the surviving victims of the Japanese Burma/Siam railway. The total number still on the books had dropped by nearly 100 at the end of 1956 to 329. In all $36,276 was paid out during the year. The other form of individual grants was to dependents of certain persons detained under the Emergency Regulations and, in special cases, to ex-detainees for a

normally short period after their release so as to make more sure of their having no excuse for not settling down to earn a lawful livelihood. An average of 69 families of detainees was assisted during each month, but only 24 out of 1,341 ex-detainees were considered in need of temporary help.

All other Public Assistance work was carried out by State and Settlement Social Welfare Officers, according to the resources made available to them by their Governments, and by voluntary agencies. A monthly average of 5,610 persons in the Federation received assistance at an average monthly cost of $37,517.

The Emergency

The improved situation in the country with regard to terrorist activities was sharply reflected in the Social Welfare Department. The large number of repatriations dropped to such an extent that the Port Swettenham Detention Camp was closed in 1956, and it was possible instead to make arrangements for repatriates in transit to be accommodated en route in a portion of the Department's Old Persons Home in Johore Bahru.

Youth Services

Despite certain difficulties, considerable training of Youth Leaders and potential Youth Leaders on both local and national levels was done. The Morib Youth Leadership Training Centre received 781 trainees during the year but approximately 1,000 other applications had to be refused because of the limited funds available. In addition 30 senior boys from Government Homes and Institutions spent from nine months to one year on a re-orientation course at the Centre.

The enterprising Malayan Association of Youth Clubs developed to such an extent in 1956 that it has been able to increase very substantially its practical services to its affiliated Clubs. Also, at the Department's request, it undertook initial enquiries in connection with applications for grants-in-aid from youth clubs. It rendered valuable service to clubs by helping them to draft constitutions and by giving advice on the planning of programmes and on outlining the duties of the various office bearers. The volume of work increased to such an extent that the need for a full-time Secretary became imperative.

Voluntary Social Work

The Central Welfare Council, with its affiliated State/Settlement and their affiliated District Welfare Committees, actively concerned itself in all social problems that were not the concern of any of the other specialised groups. This body was entirely independent of Government but invited the Chief Social Welfare Officer to attend all meetings of

the full Council and of its Executive Committee as the principal non-voting Adviser. The department subsidised some eighty Homes for Children and Old People run by voluntary organisations.

Training

In 1956 the Government's scholarships Committee earmarked, for the first time, funds for enabling social workers to receive professional training. Fortunately from 1948 to 1950 the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund and U.N.I.C.E.F. had set a lead by enabling nearly twenty students to take the London School of Economics full two-year Social Science course, and sixteen of them were still serving in the Department in 1956. Two scholarships to the University of Malaya's Social Science Diploma course had been obtained by Probation Officers towards the end of 1955 from savings on grants not taken up by other Departments. Twelve scholarships for the same course were awarded in 1956. All were taken up, resulting in a temporary reduction in the Department's establishment of experienced officers.

Meanwhile the Department was again deeply indebted in 1956 to the University of Malaya for the organisation in June of a one-week Refresher Course. The main theme was case-work, and there was a full attendance of nearly 30 experienced officers from the Department, in addition to members of the Singapore Social Welfare Department and almoners from both territories.

Mention has been made of the Youth Leadership Training Courses at Morib which certain members of the Department attended. The same Centre was used for a week's intensive training course in November for twenty House Assistants selected from all departmental institutions. During the vacations the Department also provided practical training and supervision in both institutional and field work for those of the University of Malaya's Social Science Diploma course who came from Singapore or overseas. Federation students were given similar training in Singapore.

Malayanisation

The effective Malayanisation of the Department had been going on steadily ever since the first Colonial Development and Welfare Malayan students returned from their social science studies in 1950. At the beginning of the year there were in all 77 Division I and II posts for professional social workers. Of the 24 Division I posts only one was substantively held by a Malayan (the Deputy Head of the Department), and 14 were held by expatriates, the remaining 11 being filled by acting appointments. By the end of the year there were 12 Malayans holding senior Division I appointments, and 2 expatriates had already left.

Part V

DEPARTMENT OF ABORIGINES

The Aboriginal Research Centre

The new Research Centre near Kuala Lumpur was established in 1956. Towards the end of the year work was started on a new cottage hospital, school, Field Assistants' quarters and office block, but it was not possible to complete all the new buildings before December. Aborigine type huts have also been constructed to house the Field Staff of the Department and to accommodate visiting Aborigines from other States.

Research

Further progress has been made in delineating and plotting the territorial arrangements of the various tribal groups in the Federation. The stage has now been reached when it will be possible to produce an up to date account of the distribution, territorial arrangements, mode of life, etc., of the various groups concerned.

Emergency Matters

At the beginning of 1956 there were approximately 500/600 aborigines still under Communist domination. These hostile groups operated with the terrorists in the deep jungle and their duties included cultivation work, provision of supplies, collection of intelligence and occasionally, fighting against the Security Forces. As a result of operations during 1956, it was possible to win 300 of these hostile aborigines from the Communist Terrorists, leaving an estimated 270/300 still with them.

Education

During 1956, 36 aboriginal schools attended by 1,162 students were run by the Department. Aborigines living on the jungle outskirts and near Malay kampongs are encouraged to enter local Malay schools so as to avoid the duplication of schools in the same district, and indeed Aborigine schools are now only being established in those areas remote from the Malay kampong schools. Apart from those attending aboriginal schools or Malay Schools, there were also 13 Aborigine boys attending English schools in 1956.

Medical Welfare

Attendance at the clinics in the jungle forts and at other places in the jungle, continues to be good, and the Medical Officers and Field Assistants (Medical) of the Department were called upon to give treatment to Aborigines on approximately 43,000 occasions during the year. In addition to this, 125 serious cases were admitted to hospitals in the

Kuala Lumpur area. The diseases most frequently encountered are respiratory infections, skin diseases and fevers of various kinds.

Staff

The total establishment of the Department in 1956 was 304 persons, of whom 259 were on the Temporary Emergency Establishment. The figure of 304 includes 114 Field Assistants and 104 Field Staff and it will thus be seen that 75 per cent. of the establishment is employed full time in the jungle. The Malayanisation of the Department continued and at the end of the year 6 of the 12 Assistant Protectors were Malayans.

Part VI

MUSEUMS

Establishment

Mr. G. de G. Sieveking, Curator of Museums from 1953-1956 left Malaya in June to take up an appointment in the British Museum and Mr. B. A. V. Peacock was appointed to succeed him on the 21st May, 1956.

Research projects

Two investigations were carried out during the year—one at Slim River, Perak probing the Ancient Slab Graves and the other at Kuala Selinsing, near Port Weld concerning the site of the early settlement.

Following the establishment of a fund by the Kedah Government for research into the Sam Sam population of that State, M. Archaimbault from the Ecole Francaise d'Extreme Orient accompanied by Mde. Archaimbault carried out a short period of fieldwork and submitted a preliminary report in May. In December, Mr. B. A. V. Peacock supplemented M. Archaimbault's work by photographing a large number of Sam Sam books on divination and agricultural rites. Copies of these photographs have been forwarded to M. Archaimbault for further study.

Perak Museum and Library

Plans were made for a complete revision of the register of Museum specimens. It is intended to commence work on this long-term project next year when a start will be made on the collections of Malay and Siamese silverware. To this end, pieces belonging to the Museum's collections were reassembled in Taiping from the Negri Sembilan Museum and the National Museum.

Plans were also made for the modernisation of the Front Gallery of the Museum and the provision of a series of exhibitions to be changed at intervals.

Work on the cataloguing of the Reference Library according to the Dewey Decimal System made good progress and a number of exchanges were opened in respect of the Federation Museums Journal with various scientific institutions abroad.

Statistics of visitors to the Perak Museum during the year are as follows:

	1954	1955*	1956
Malays	44,582	38,851	41,386
Indians and others ...	14,984	12,823	14,476
Chinese	51,355	49,489	53,237
Europeans	3,383	3,303	3,292
Total ...	114,304	104,466	112,391

* The galleries were closed to visitors during November, 1955, when the Museum was under repair.

Numerous school parties visited the Museum and Civics Courses were held for the Taiping Rehabilitation Camp and the Civics Club, Penang.

National Museum

The displays in the National Museum were changed in order to allow for the preparation of an exhibition illustrative of some aspects of Malay arts and crafts. This was completed in time for Pesta during which attendance at the Museum rose sharply.

State and Settlement Museums

During the year the Curator visited the Malacca Museum and the Negri Sembilan Museum at Seremban. Advice was given to Mr. Barrett, British Adviser, Kedah, on the establishment of a Museum in Alor Star.

Acquisitions

A selection of Ming and Ch'ing Dynasty Chinese Export Porcelain was purchased for the collections.

A collection of Malay Weapons and ornaments was purchased from the estate of Dr. G. B. Gardner.

A large number of vertebrate fossils were obtained from the deposits of a cave at Tambun near Ipoh and have been sent to Dr. Hoijer of Leiden University for examination.

Visitors to the Perak Museum

Mr. M. W. F. Tweedie and Prince John Lowenstein of the Raffles Museum visited the Perak Museum during the year. A visit was also received from Dr. A. N. van der Hoop, Vice-President, Koninklijk Instituut Voor Taal—, Land—En Volkenkunde and formerly Curator of the Batavia Museum.

Chapter IX

LEGISLATION AND THE LEGAL DEPARTMENT

LEGISLATION

The Federal Legislative Council passed 60 Ordinances during the year as follows:

New	9
Consolidating	7
Amending	34
Application and extension	3
Winding-up	2
Supply	5
	60

Ordinances of particular interest were:

(1) The Federation of Malaya Agreement (Amendment) Ordinance, No. 1 of 1956, which provided for changes in the legal relationship between the High Commissioner and the Federal Executive Council.

(2) The Federation of Malaya Agreement (Amendment No. 2) Ordinance, No. 29 of 1956, which made certain modifications necessitated by the impending withdrawal from the Malay States of the British Advisers.

(3) The Federation of Malaya Agreement (Amendment No. 3) Ordinance, No. 41 of 1956, which provided for the establishment of an Armed Forces Council to deal with the administration and other business of the Armed Forces of the Federation.

(4) The Federation of Malaya Agreement (Amendment No. 4) Ordinance, No. 59 of 1956, which made provision for the payment of compensation to officers of the public service whose services by reason of constitutional changes might no longer be required.

These four Ordinances amended the Federation of Malaya Agreement, 1948, and gave effect to constitutional changes in the Federation agreed upon between Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and the Rulers of the Malay States.

(5) The Pensions (Entitled Officers) Ordinance, No. 17 of 1956, which (as amended by Ordinances Nos. 30 and 39 of 1956), enabled certain officers in the public service to retire immediately on such pension as they would have been entitled to under the pensions law but without the normal requirements of age and qualifying service.

(6) The Entitled Officers (Gratuities) Ordinance, No. 21 of 1956, (as amended by Ordinance No. 40 of 1956) which is a counterpart of the Pensions (Entitled Officers) Ordinance relating to officers on probation and to officers serving on agreement corresponding to probation. These officers were excluded from the Pensions (Entitled Officers) Ordinance as no agreement had been reached on the method of calculating the gratuity to be given to them on the date that Ordinance came into force.

(7) The Control of Rent Ordinance, No. 2 of 1956, which consolidated and amended the law relating to the control of rent on buildings situated within local authority areas and erected before the 1st February, 1948. An important feature of this Ordinance is that it continues in force for a period of twelve months only from the date on which it was brought into operation, i.e. 1st July, 1956. Thereafter it lapses unless the State or Settlement Government concerned, in respect of any particular area, after considering representations from the local authorities in such area continues it in force for further periods of twelve months at a time. If it be decided not to continue the Ordinance in force in respect of any class of premises in any area, control will nevertheless continue for a final period of twelve months to allow an opportunity for tenants and landlords to make alternative arrangements.

(8) The Civil Law Ordinance, No. 5 of 1956, which amended and consolidated into one Ordinance the law which was in force in the Settlements, the former Federated and certain Unfederated Malay States and extended it throughout the Federation. Certain provisions of law which have recently been introduced in the United Kingdom have been written into the Ordinance.

(9) The Trade Union (Amendment) Ordinance, No. 8 of 1956, and the Trade Disputes (Amendment) Ordinance, No. 13 of 1956, which prohibited school children from joining trade unions before they attain the age of 18 and from taking an active part in trade disputes.

(10) The Medicines (Advertisement and Sale) Ordinance, No. 10 of 1956, which controlled the sale of medicines by requiring the disclosure of the formulæ relating to their composition and prohibited advertisements relating to the treatment of specified diseases and conditions by the use of medicines purporting to relieve or cure them.

(11) The Disposal of War Funds Ordinance, No. 12 of 1956, which created machinery for the winding-up, administration and disposal of certain funds set up for various public and charitable purposes at the outbreak of World War II.

(12) The War Damage (Winding Up) Ordinance, No. 16 of 1956, which made provision for the winding up of the War Damage Fund. It has, however, not been possible to bring the Ordinance into force as an appeal brought against the decision of the War Damage Board of Appeal is still awaiting decision by the Court of Appeal.

(13) The Land Development Ordinance, No. 20 1956, which provided for the establishment of a Federal development authority and local development authorities to promote and assist in the formulation and carrying out of projects for the development and settlement of land in the Federation and to provide a method of making Federal resources available for the purpose. The measure is largely based on the provisions of the Rural and Industrial Development Authority Ordinance, No. 48 of 1953, but has been adapted to the different ends it is intended to promote.

(14) The Diplomatic Privileges (Commonwealth Countries and Republic of Ireland) Ordinance, No. 22 of 1956, which accords to certain officers of Commonwealth countries immunities and privileges similar to those accorded to consular officers of foreign countries by the Consular Conventions Ordinance, No. 3 of 1951.

(15) The Rubber Industry (Anti-Inflationary Cess) Fund Ordinance, No. 26 of 1956, which set up machinery for the return to the industry of sums raised by a cess on the export of rubber imposed with effect from 1st June, 1955,

to protect the national economy against inflation. At the time the cess was imposed it had been agreed that the sum raised by the anti-inflationary cess should be returned to the producers after discussion with the industry when the price of rubber fell.

(16) The Christian Marriage Ordinance, No. 33 of 1956, which consolidated with amendments the law relating to Christian marriages in force in the Settlements, the former Federated and certain of the Unfederated Malay States and extended it throughout the Federation.

(17) The Women and Girls Protection Enactment (Extension to Trengganu) Ordinance, No. 36 of 1956, and the Women and Girls Protection Enactment (Extension to Kelantan) Ordinance, No. 37 of 1956, which extended to the States of Trengganu and Kelantan the operation of F.M.S. Women and Girls Protection Enactment (Cap. 156), and are intended to combat prostitution in the two States.

(18) The Immigration (Amendment) Ordinance, No. 42 of 1956, which amended the principal Ordinance to provide that persons possessing another nationality in addition to being a citizen of the Federation or a subject of a Ruler or a British subject may not re-enter the Federation without a permit if they had previously elected to leave the Federation without valid travel documents issued by Her Majesty's Government or the Governments of the Federation or Singapore if they sought to return after such documents had ceased to be valid or after a visit to countries for which such documents were not valid.

(19) The Employment (Amendment) Ordinance, No. 43 of 1956, which made a number of important amendments to the principal Ordinance which though passed in 1955 had not been brought into force because the need for these amendments became apparent soon after it had been enacted.

(20) The Registration of Businesses Ordinance, No. 47 of 1956, which in re-enacting the Registration and Licensing of Businesses Ordinance, 1953, abolished those provisions of the latter law which required businesses to be licensed annually. The provisions with regard to registration are preserved.

(21) The Kedah Legislature (Change of Calendar) (Competency) Ordinance, No. 50 of 1956, which was introduced at the request of the Government of Kedah, enables the Council

of State to amend State Enactments, which are no longer within its competence, to give effect to a decision of the State Government to use the British calendar for all purposes. At present some of the laws in force in Kedah use the Hijrah calendar.

(22) The Finance Ordinance, No. 57 of 1956, which is equivalent to the annual Finance Act of the United Kingdom gave effect to changes in taxation arising out of the year's budget proposals. This 1956 Ordinance amended—

(*a*) The Income Tax Ordinance, No. 48 of 1947, to introduce certain increases in the rate charged;

(*b*) The Social and Welfare Services Lotteries Board Ordinance, No. 9 of 1950, to impose a tax of ten per cent. on the gross receipts from each lottery promoted by the Board;

(*c*) The Tobacco (Licensing) Ordinance, No. 10 of 1954, to impose an excise duty on locally grown tobacco.

(23) The Government Proceedings Ordinance, No. 58 of 1956, re-enacted with amendments the various State and Settlement laws with regard to civil proceedings by and against the Federal Government and the Governments of the States and Settlements as the repealed laws were all defective and, in many respects, out of date.

THE LEGAL DEPARTMENT

The authorised establishment of the Legal Department included the Attorney-General, the Solicitor-General, the Legal Draftsman, the Assistant Legal Draftsman, three Senior Federal Counsel and twelve Federal Counsel making a total of nineteen. In addition there was a leave reserve of four.

At the beginning of the year five officers were on leave and during the year another six went on leave and eight returned. At the end of the year three officers were still on leave. One officer was transferred to the Judicial Department as a Judge while another was seconded for service to Sarawak.

Of the available officers, seven were stationed away from Headquarters to act as Legal Advisers in the States and Settlements as follows:

Senior Federal Counsel, Johore, stationed at Johore Bahru;

Federal Counsel, Kelantan and Trengganu, stationed at Kuala Trengganu;

Federal Counsel, Kedah and Perlis, stationed at Alor Star;

Federal Counsel, Negri Sembilan and Malacca, stationed at Seremban;

Federal Counsel, Pahang, stationed at Kuantan;

Senior Federal Counsel, Perak, stationed at Ipoh, and

Federal Counsel, Penang, stationed at George Town.

In addition one Federal Counsel stationed at Headquarters in Kuala Lumpur performed the duties of Legal Adviser, Selangor. At Headquarters there was a Senior Federal Counsel in charge of Administration and two Federal Counsel performed the duties of Deputy Public Prosecutor. An additional Assistant Legal Draftsman was temporarily engaged in Headquarters to assist in drafting legislation due to constitutional changes. There was a full time Deputy Public Prosecutor at Johore Bahru and another at Ipoh.

The Attorney-General who is also the Legal Secretary, exercises general powers of direction and co-ordination in respect of the following departments:

The Public Trustee;

The Custodian of Enemy Property;

The Official Assignee;

The Registrar of Companies; and

The Registrar of Trade Marks.

There was a slight decline in criminal work while civil work has increased. Legislation (including subsidiary legislation and emergency legislation) and legal advice sought by other departments maintained their normal level.

The number of Criminal Investigation Papers dealt with during the year amounted to 5,825 and Sudden Death Reports to 2,320. Deputy Public Prosecutors personally prosecuted in 271 criminal cases and appeared in 568 criminal appeals. Federal Counsel represented Government or Government officers in 158 civil suits.

The Attorney-General, as Legal Secretary, is responsible for the deportation of persons under the permanent banishment laws. During the year 101 persons were ordered to be banished or expelled and 75 persons were actually shipped from Malaya.

Chapter X

JUSTICE, POLICE AND PRISONS

Part I

JUSTICE

Although there have been no major changes in the organisation of the Judicial Department, the inauguration of a new service called the Federation Legal Service on 1st October, 1956 is of particular interest. This new service embraces the former members of the Colonial Legal Service, the Magistrate's Service and the Senior Assistant Registrar's scheme. The service does not require new appointees to have previous professional experience but only a legal qualification although previous professional experience would of course be taken into account when determining the point of entry into the scheme.

The Judicial Department at present have 39 posts in this scheme excluding leave reserve of which 26 posts were filled on 1st October, 1956. Since that date eight officers have been appointed to Judicial posts within the Service. The remaining vacancies and further vacancies which are likely to occur through Merdeka will in due course be filled in part by Judicial scholars who are in the United Kingdom studying for qualification as barristers. At the beginning of the year the Department had nine scholars in the United Kingdom. During 1956 three more scholars were sent to the United Kingdom and one scholar returned having qualified.

During the year it was decided to create a Judicial and Legal Service Commission to be responsible for all promotions, appointments and scholarships within the Federation Legal Service. The members of the Commission were the Chief Justice as Chairman, the Deputy Chairman of the Public Service Commission, the Attorney-General, the Senior Puisne Judge and one serving or retired Judge.

Although not statutorily constituted the Commission held its first meeting in 1956 and its recommendations were accepted and acted upon by the High Commissioner.

In November 1956 Sir Charles Mathew, K.B., C.M.G., who had been Chief Justice of the Federation since the end of 1951 went on leave prior to retirement. Mr. Justice J.B. Thomson who has been a Judge in the Federation since 1948 was appointed to act in his place and will be appointed substantively in 1957.

In January the High Court Bench was depleted by the death of Mr. Justice Abbott after a short illness. Mr. Justice Spenser Wilkinson left the Federation in May to assume the duties of Chief Justice of Nyasaland and during the year Mr. Justice Wilson and Mr. Justice Storr went on leave prior to retirement. Mr. Justice I.C.C. Rigby, Mr. Justice B.G. Smith and Mr. Justice Syed Sheh bin Syed Hassan Barakbah all from the Federation have been elevated to the High Court Bench.

During the year the Court of Appeal sat at Kuala Lumpur on 16 occasions, at Penang on two occasions, at Ipoh, Johore Bahru and Kuala Trengganu on one occasion each. The Chief Justice of the Federation sat in the Court of Appeal in Singapore on four occasions and the Chief Justice of Singapore sat in the Federation on 10 occasions.

The drafting of the new Rules of Court for the Federation based on the English Rules (the "White Book") was completed. However it has not been possible to place the final draft before the Rule Committee for final consideration owing to a preponderance of more urgent work in the Printing Department.

STATISTICS

(*a*) Court of Appeal:

(i) *Criminal*—56 appeals were registered involving 74 persons. 47 appeals were heard relating to 64 persons; 30 appeals were against sentences of death, nine of which were under the Emergency Regulations.

(ii) *Civil*—62 appeals were entertained. At the end of the year 22 appeals were pending.

(*b*) High Court:

(i) *Criminal*—170 cases involving 234 persons and 241 charges were decided resulting in 29 discharges, 39 acquittals and 173 convictions.

(ii) *Civil*—1,364 civil suits were disposed of compared with 1,257 in 1955. 98 grants were resealed during the year. Miscellaneous applications in Chambers were 5,427 as compared with 3,491 in 1955. 167 Bankruptcy Petitions were filed. 297 Bankruptcy Notices were issued and 99 Receiving Orders were made. The figures in 1955 were 147, 286 and 86 respectively.

(*c*) Sessions Courts:

(i) *Criminal*—3,874 cases involving 4,276 persons in respect of 5,077 charges were decided. Convictions were recorded on 4,022 charges.

(ii) *Civil*—1,126 civil suits were disposed of compared with 1,106 in 1955.

(*d*) Magistrates' Courts:

(i) *Criminal*—88,809 cases involving 99,100 persons in respect of 103,384 charges were decided. Convictions were recorded on 83,336 charges.

(ii) *Civil*—7,736 civil cases were disposed of compared with 8,454 in 1955.

(*e*) Inquests and Enquiries into Deaths:

There were 2,186 Inquests and Enquiries into Deaths during the year.

(*f*) Revenue:

Supreme Court	...	...	$ 519,318.46
Sessions Courts	...	...	580,582.88
Magistrates' Courts	...	...	2,105,788.45
			$3,205,689.79

Part II

THE POLICE FORCE

HONOURS AND AWARDS

Four George Medals and two Colonial Police Medals for Gallantry were awarded to members of the Force during the year.

In the New Year's honours list the following awards were received by members of the Force and civilian staff:

One Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, two British Empire Medals, two Queen's Police Medals for Distinguished Service and 22 Colonial Police Medals for Meritorious Service.

In the Birthday honours list the following awards were received by members of the Force and civilian staff:

One Member of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, one British Empire Medal, three Queen's Police Medals for Distinguished Service and 22 Colonial Police Medals for Meritorious Service.

VISIT OF THE FEDERATION OF MALAYA POLICE BAND TO THE UNITED KINGDOM

In May, the Police Band travelled to the United Kingdom for a visit of five months. The Band played at the Royal Tournament, the Horse Guards Parade and the Edinburgh Festival Tattoo, where its performances were witnessed by Her Majesty the Queen and His Royal Highness Prince Philip Duke of Edinburgh. The Band also gave numerous other performances throughout the country, and appeared on the B.B.C. Television Service.

ESTABLISHMENT AND STRENGTH

The following table shows the establishment and strength of the Force on 31st December, 1956, and, for purposes of comparison, the establishment and strength for the years 1947 and 1955 and the approved establishment for 1957:

	1947		1955		1956		1957
	Estab.	Strength	Estab.	Strength	Estab.	Strength	Estab.
Gazetted Officers ...	157	154 ...	573	568 ...	572	569 ...	*a* 572
Inspectors—							
Regular	202	192 ...	832	831 ...	986	888 ...	986
Contract	—	— ...	103	91 ...	103	93 ...	103
Temporary	—	— ...	230	214 ...	230	212 ...	230
Police Lieutenants ...	—	— ...	599	521 ...	499	450 ...	499
Subordinate Police Officers and Constables	9,773	8,686 ...	18,633	18,729 ...	18,633	18,736*b*...	18,633
Detectives	567	624 ...	972	944 ...	972	915 ...	972
Extra Police Constables	—	593 ...	770	403 ...	343	320 ...	*c* 343
Special Constabulary (all ranks)	—	— ...	24,825	23,857 ...	25,009	24,018 ...	25,009
Civilian Staff	625	570 ...	2,245	2,169 ...	2,249	2,189 ...	2,249
Totals ...	11,324	10,819 ...	49,782	48,327 ...	49,596	48,390 ...	49,596

a. Including two supernumerary posts. *b*. Excluding 186 on Special Operational Volunteer Force duties. *c*. Including four posts for Land Administration Course.

Racial Composition

The comparative table below shows the racial composition of the Force (excluding the Special Constabulary and civilian Asian Staff) for the years 1947, 1955 and 1956:

	1947				1955				1956			
	G.Os.	Insps.	P/Lts.	S.P.Os. and P.Cs.	G.Os.	Insps.	P/Lts.	S.P.Os. and P.Cs.	G.Os.	Insps.	P/Lts.	S.P.Os. and P.Cs.
Europeans	130	8	—	—	425	2	521	—	376	2	450	—
Malays	19	115	—	7,999	70	503	—	17,224	87	535	—	17,033
Indians and Pakistanis	3	41	—	1,469	38	224	—	1,041	48	242	—	987
Chinese	2	24	—	402	29	359	—	1,666	49	368	—	1,844
Others	—	4	—	33	6	48	—	145	9	46	—	107
Totals ...	154	192	—	9,903	568	1,136	521	20,076	569	1,193	450	19,971

G.Os. = Gazetted Officers. Insps. = Inspectors. P/Lts. = Police Lieutenants.
S.P.Os. = Subordinate Police Officers. P.Cs. = Police Constables.

Deployment of the Force

The Force is directed and controlled from Federal Police Headquarters in Kuala Lumpur. The regular units are as follows:

10 Contingents.
19 Circles.
84 Districts.
9 Sub-Districts.
563 Stations.
52 Posts.
41 Village Police Constable Posts.

Transfers to other Territories

During the year 39 Gazetted Officers and 16 Police Lieutenants were transferred to Police Forces in other territories.

Promotion

During the year 51 Inspectors were promoted to the rank of Assistant Superintendent and 77 members of the Rank and File were promoted to the Inspectorate.

Secondment

A detachment of 103 members of the Force including two Gazetted Officers was seconded to Brunei for a 2-year tour of duty at the Seria Oilfields. The detachment left Malaya on the 14th September, 1956.

Women Police

Seven Women Police Inspectors who were recruited in October, 1955, completed their training during the year. On 1st August, 1956, the first intake of 56 Women Police Constables started training at the Federal Police Depôt.

Village Constables

The number of Village Police Constables has been increased in order to improve Police Services in sparsely populated areas where the nearest Police station is some distance away.

POLICE VOLUNTEER RESERVE

The Regulations and Rules for the Police Volunteer Reserve were brought into force during the year. The establishment of the Police Volunteer Reserve is 2,850 all ranks.

RECRUITMENT AND TRAINING

The following table gives the figures for the intake and output of the Federal Police Depôt for the year 1956:

Intake	Malays	Chinese	Indians	Ceylonese	Others	Total
Probationary Inspectors (Men)	24	13	3	2	1	43
Probationary Inspectors (Women)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Regular Recruits (Men) (rank and file)	118	272	12	3	—	405
Regular Recruits (Women) (rank and file)	49	6	1	—	—	56
Output						
Trained Inspectors (Men)	11	5	3	1	1	21
Trained Inspectors (Women)	3	3	1	—	—	7
Trained Constables (Men ex Recruits)	137	178	11	—	—	326
Trained Constables (Women ex Recruits)	—	—	—	—	-	—

The training establishment for recruits for the rank and file has remained at 720 for the year. Recruits were selected in the ratio of two Chinese to one of any other race, in accordance with Government's policy to increase the number of Chinese police officers in the Force.

Retraining of the Special Constabulary continued at the Federal Training Schools at Tanjong Kling, Ampangan, Padang Tungku and Ipoh. Unit training for Police Special Squad Groups was carried out at Dusun Tua, Selangor, and Padang Tungku and courses for Area Security Unit Leaders have been held at Tanjong Kling and Ampangan. Various courses in Jungle Warfare have been held at the Police Field Force Training School, Dusun Tua, and a number of Police officers have also attended courses at the FARELF Training Centre, Johore, and the Federation Army Training Centre, Port Dickson.

The Police College, Kuala Kubu Bharu

The series of courses designed to assist European officers to pass their Law and Malay examinations was concluded during the year. These courses have now been replaced by Malay Courses for non-Malay Asian Officers and by advanced Police Duty and Administration Courses for Asian D.S.Ps. and Senior A.S.Ps.

A total of 110 Gazetted Officers, 109 Inspectors and 152 Subordinate Police Officers attended courses at the College during 1956.

Two C.I.D. Courses were arranged for Officers of the Vietnam Police.

Overseas Training Courses

The following Asian Gazetted Officers and Inspectors attended courses of instruction at overseas Training Establishments during 1956:

Ryton—Senior Course	5 Gazetted Officers
Ryton—Junior Course	7 Gazetted Officers
Tullialan (Scottish Police College) ...	2 Gazetted Officers
Hendon	5 Inspectors

In addition one Asian Gazetted Officer was selected to attend a course for police officers in the United States of America.

An analysis of courses attended by all ranks of the Police Force is given on pages 314 to 316.

WELFARE

The Soldiers, Sailors and Airmen's Families Association and Red Cross Sisters, assisted by voluntary workers, were active during the year in their care for the health and well-being of Police families.

The Ex-Services Association of Malaya continued to give assistance to Police funds for dependants of those police officers who were killed in action against Communist Terrorists and to ex-police officers who were boarded out of the Force owing to wounds sustained in anti-terrorist operations.

New instructions for the running of Police Clubs, formerly known as Police Recreation Centres, were published during the year. The new instructions include guidance to the Clubs in the operation of local schemes for the welfare and well-being of members of the Force. Many Federal and Contingent sports meetings were arranged including the annual fixtures with the Singapore Police Force.

POLICE COUNCIL

The Police Council (which corresponds to the Whitley Council of other government departments) held its first meeting on 8th November, 1956.

ROAD ACCIDENTS

The 1956 Annual Report on Road Accidents in the Federation has been published separately by the Statistical Section at Police Headquarters.

The principal figures for 1956 are:

Total accidents	Total casualties	Deaths	Serious injury	Slight injury	Estimated damage to property
15,133	5,848	425	715	4,708	$1,962,000

OPERATIONS

The Police Field Forces, in addition to taking part in operations against communist terrorists, have provided the garrisons for Jungle Forts and carried out border patrol duties in co-operation with the Thai Police.

Nos. 4, 5 and 7 Police Field Forces also provided Composite Riot Units for service in Singapore during the disturbances at the end of October.

73 Gurkha police officers from No. 2 Police Field Force were repatriated to India and Nepal on the expiry of their contracts. No further Gurkhas are being engaged for Field Force duties.

Field Force casualties for 1956 were three killed and three wounded.

Jungle Forts

Living conditions in Jungle Forts were greatly improved during the year. Dexion buildings (corrugated aluminium sheeting on metal framing) replaced the previous jungle roller and attap buildings, and proper concrete drains were laid. Out of a total of 11 forts, five now receive their weekly ration supply by Pioneer aircraft. The remainder are supplied by airdrop.

Special Constabulary

The Special Constabulary with an establishment of 24,100 men were employed on emergency duties in Area Security Units and Police Special Squad Groups, and as static guards on estates and mines and public installations. The women's section of the Special Constabulary with an establishment of 909, was employed on duties at police lock-ups and in food denial operations.

Special Constabulary (men) casualties were 12 killed and 17 wounded.

FEDERAL RESERVE UNIT

The first three troops of the Reserve Unit completed training and became fully operational in January 1956. Two further troops were raised in October 1956 thus completing the approved establishment of five troops. These last two troops completed training and became fully operational during December 1956.

The Unit has operated in many different roles, such as the dispersal of unlawful assemblies, and the control of crowds. The Unit sent detachments to Singapore during the civil disturbances in October, 1956.

FINANCE AND SUPPLY

The cost of the Police Force in 1956 was over 140 million dollars of which 65 per cent. was provided under the heading of Emergency Expenditure. The report of the Working Party to review Police Stores methods was published on 30th April, and many of its recommendations have already been implemented.

The R.A.F. and 55 Air Despatch Company RASC delivered over 138 tons of supplies to Police Operational Forces each month, most of which was dropped by parachute.

The Police Armament Section tested 20 Sterling sub-machine guns and a number of these guns have been ordered for operational use.

A total of $\$5\frac{3}{4}$ million was spent on Police works during the year; most of the buildings were quarters for inspectors and rank and file. Several Jungle Forts were provided with aluminium frame buildings which were delivered by air.

MARINE BRANCH

Marine Branch had seven sea-going launches in operation carrying out patrol duties off the coast. 34 launches and 140 smaller craft were employed on river patrols.

SIGNALS

At the end of the year, 655 static V.H.F. stations and 288 mobile V.H.F. stations in cars, launches and trains were in operation compared

to 608 static stations and 274 mobile stations in 1955. A total of 29 static and 126 portable high frequency wireless sets provided radio communication for Police Field Forces and Police Special Squad Groups. 197 wireless sets for communication with security forces were in use on estates and mines compared with 186 in 1955.

The following personnel have passed through the Federal Police Depot Signals School during the year.

Grading Course	Promotion Course	R/T Operators Course	Recruits Course
163	55	98	28

An innovation during the year was the installation in two Jungle Forts of Ground-air communication for small aircraft which use the landing strips.

MOTOR TRANSPORT BRANCH

On 1st January, 1956, there were 1,899 vehicles on the police strength of which 1,076 were armoured. During the year, 109 vehicles were condemned as unserviceable and 47 new vehicles were obtained. At the Federal Driving School 188 new drivers completed their training. Retraining Courses in Contingents were attended by 131 drivers. In addition 11 Inspectors and two Sergeant Majors completed training in the Technical College, Kuala Lumpur, where they were taught the rudiments of motor car engineering.

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT

The following are unrevised totals of reports of serious crime in 1956; figures in brackets show those attributed to Communist Terrorist activities: 184 Murders (46); 69 Gang Robberies (33); 280 Robberies (31); and 3,096 Housebreakings. Under the first three categories there has been a considerable decrease in comparison with the totals for 1955.

The graphs on pages 307 to 309 give monthly totals of Murders, Gang Robberies and Robberies in 1947 and 1953 to 1956; Emergency and Non-Emergency figures are shown separately.

The graphs on pages 310 and 311 show the Preventable Offences, i.e., Housebreaking and theft and other thefts for the years 1950 to 1956 inclusive.

The table on page 312 gives statistics which illustrate Police commitments and activities in respect of criminal matters during 1956. These figures are compared with the corresponding figures for 1955.

Central Criminal Registry

In the Central Criminal Registry during the year, 48,270 enquiries were received for comparison with the main Fingerprint collection as opposed to 44,702 enquiries in 1955. Of these 30,655 were in respect of criminal (registrable) offences and the balance of 17,615 were in

respect of screenings, etc., 8,669 criminal enquiries representing 28.3 per cent. and 1,257 other enquiries were found to be identical with the fingerprints of persons on criminal record. The corresponding figures for 1955 were criminal enquiries 32,502, criminal identifications 9,038 (27.8 per cent.), other enquiries 12,200 with 909 identifications. Fingerprint courses of one week's duration were started in October and 17 Police Inspectors have so far been trained.

Secret Societies

The work of suppression of Secret Societies has been largely decentralised and is now organised in Contingent Branches of the Criminal Investigation Department so that all but two Contingents (Kelantan and Trengganu) now have their Secret Society Sub-branches for this work. In the Johore Contingents 48 arrests were made including several arrests of Secret Society members who had come into the Federation from Singapore.

Action taken against Secret Societies and hooligan gangs during the year is summarised in the table on page 313.

Corruption

Figures of Reports, Prosecutions and Convictions for 1955 and 1956 are as follows:

	Reports		Prosecutions		Convictions	
	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956
(1) By Govt. servants against members of the public	193	192	166	158	135	126
(2) By members of the Public against Govt. servants ...	29	48	16	24	12	14

It will be noted that there were almost twice as many Reports in 1956 by Members of the Public against Government servants as there were in 1955. There was a 30 per cent. increase in the number of prosecutions and a slight increase in convictions in this category.

SPECIAL BRANCH

The Police Special Branch has concentrated on providing intelligence for operations against communist terrorists, although increased attention has been given to counter-subversion work.

Special Branch School

During the year, in addition to six Basic and 25 Refresher Courses for 129 Gazetted Officers and 340 Inspectors of the Federation Police, nine Courses were held for Officers from British and Foreign Territories in South East Asia. These were attended by 49 students from Sarawak, Hong Kong, Pakistan, Ceylon, Singapore, North Borneo, Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia and Indonesia. Lectures were also given to students attending courses at the Police College by senior Special Branch Officers.

FEDERATION OF MALAYA POLICE

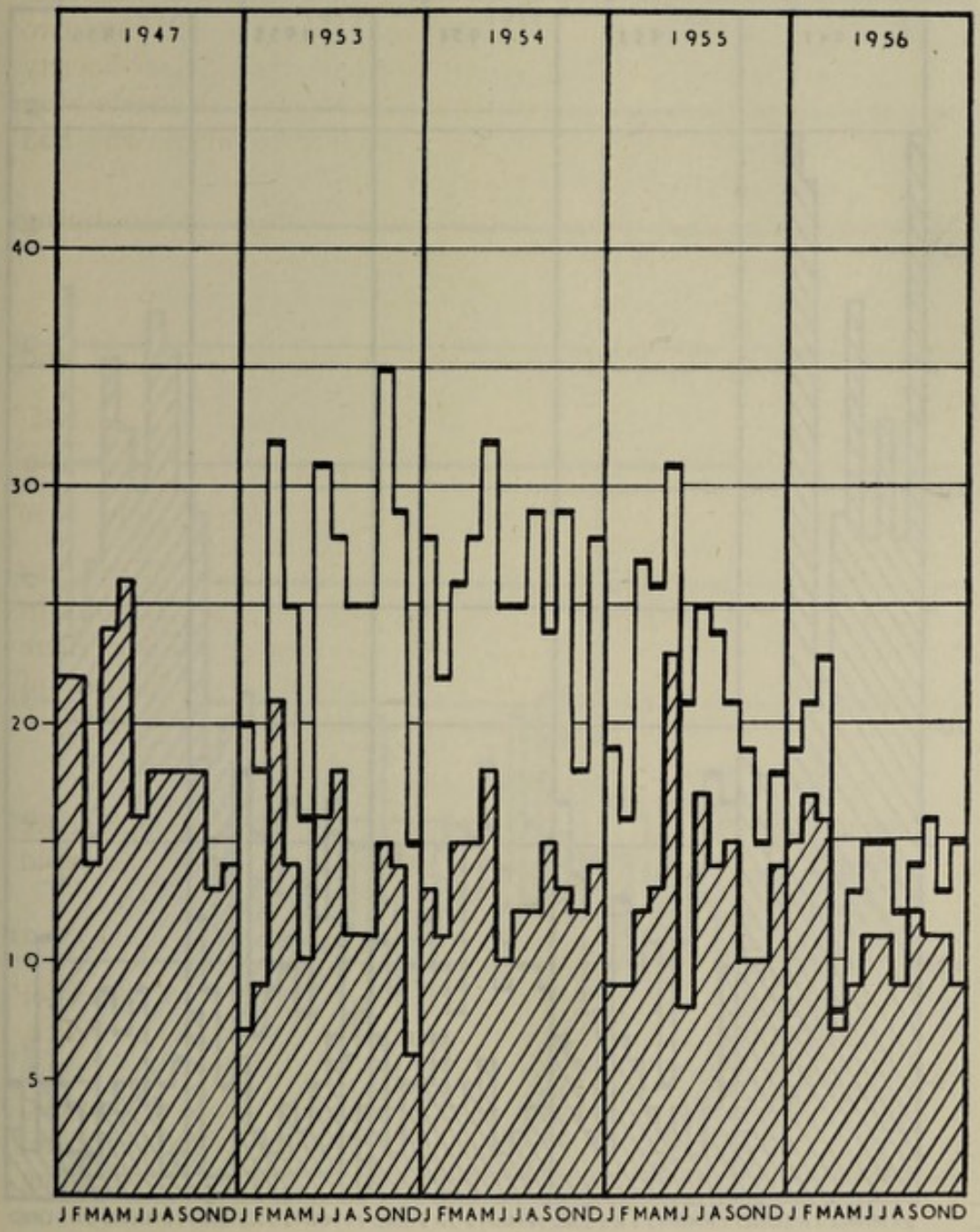
GRAPH SHOWING MONTHLY COMPARISON OF SERIOUS CRIME

EMERGENCY & NON-EMERGENCY

1947 & 1953-1956

EMERGENCY ☐ NON-EMERGENCY ▨

MURDERS



FEDERATION OF MALAYA POLICE

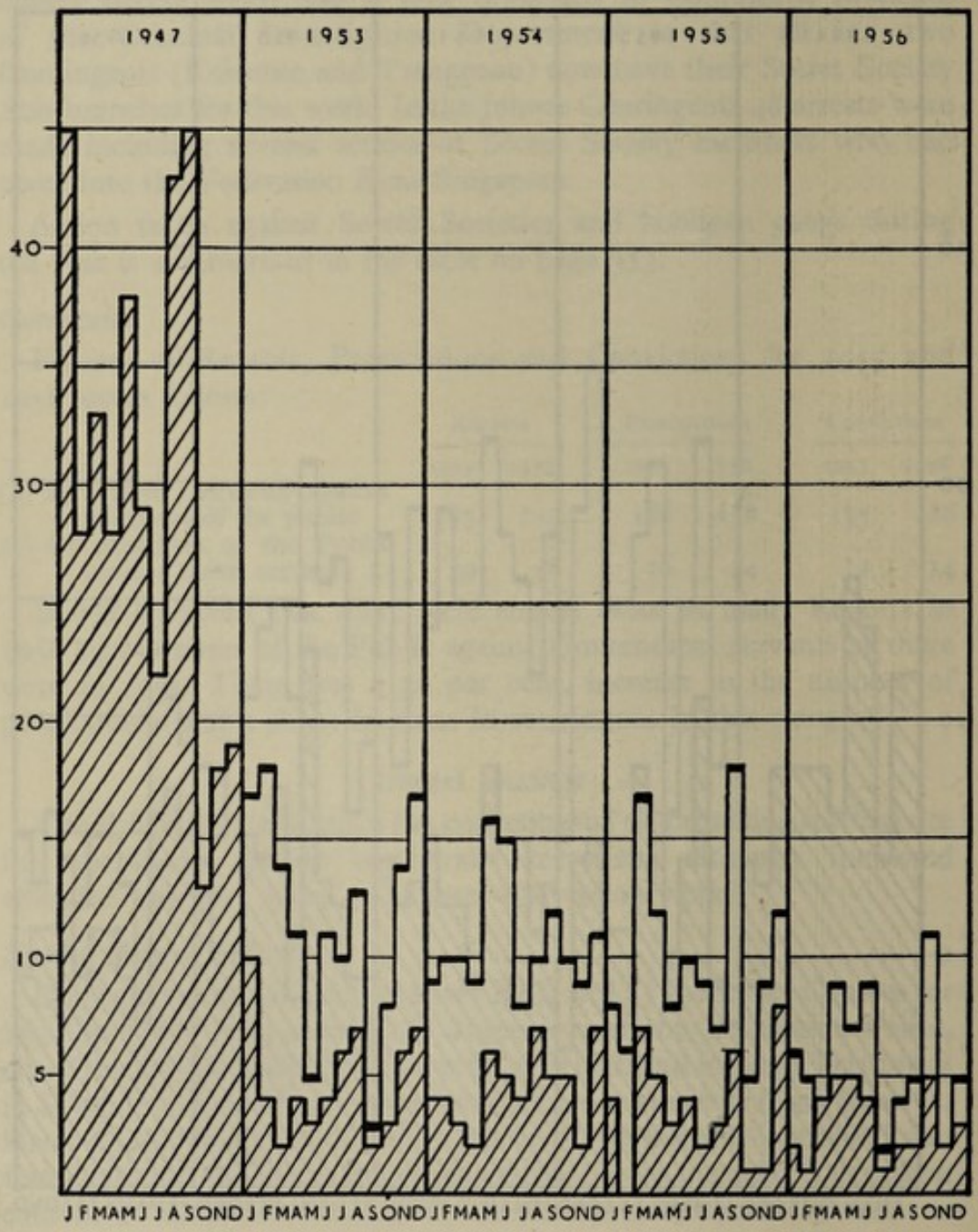
GRAPH SHOWING MONTHLY COMPARISON OF SERIOUS CRIME

EMERGENCY & NON-EMERGENCY

1947 & 1953-1956

EMERGENCY □ NON-EMERGENCY ▨

GANG ROBBERIES



FEDERATION OF MALAYA POLICE

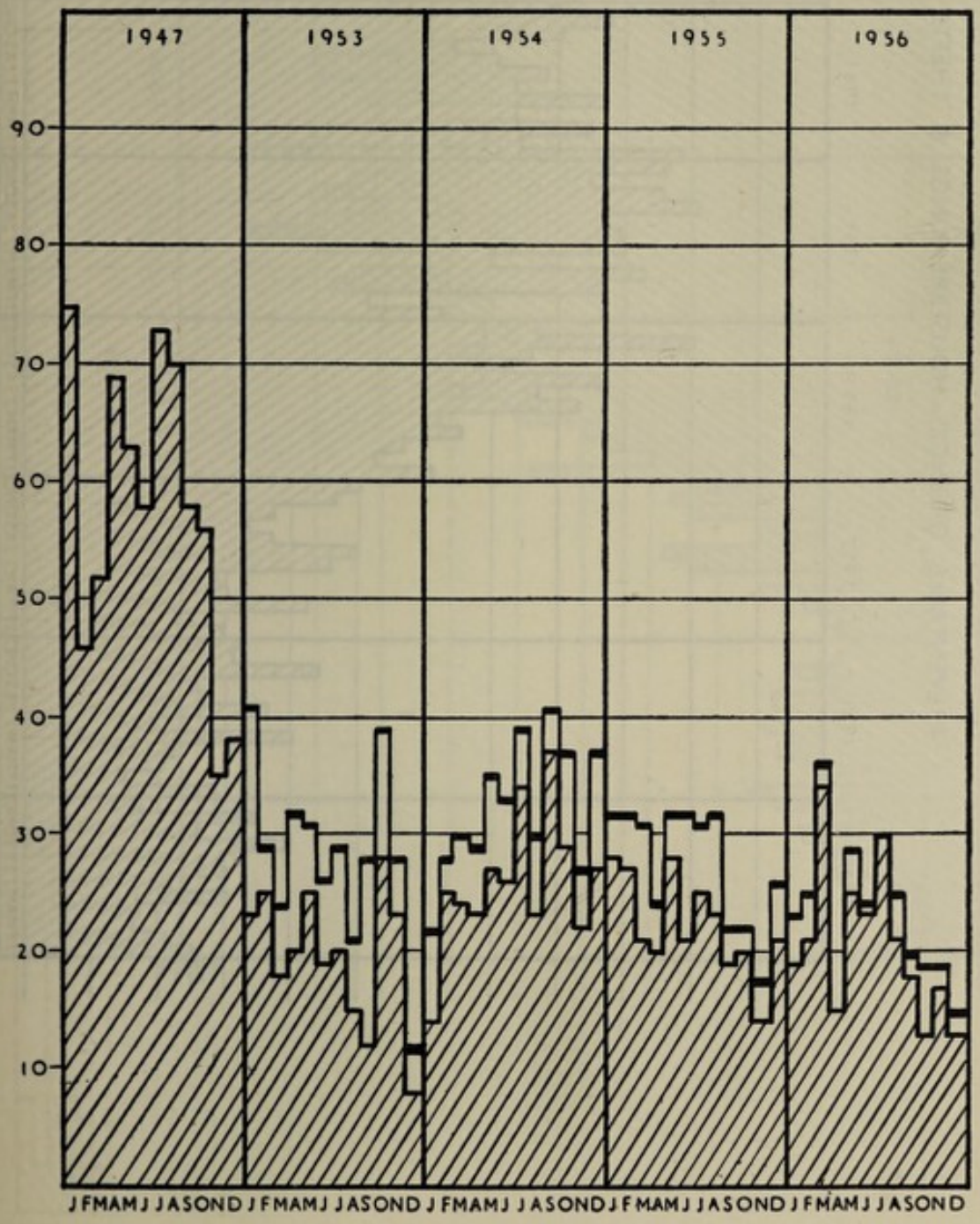
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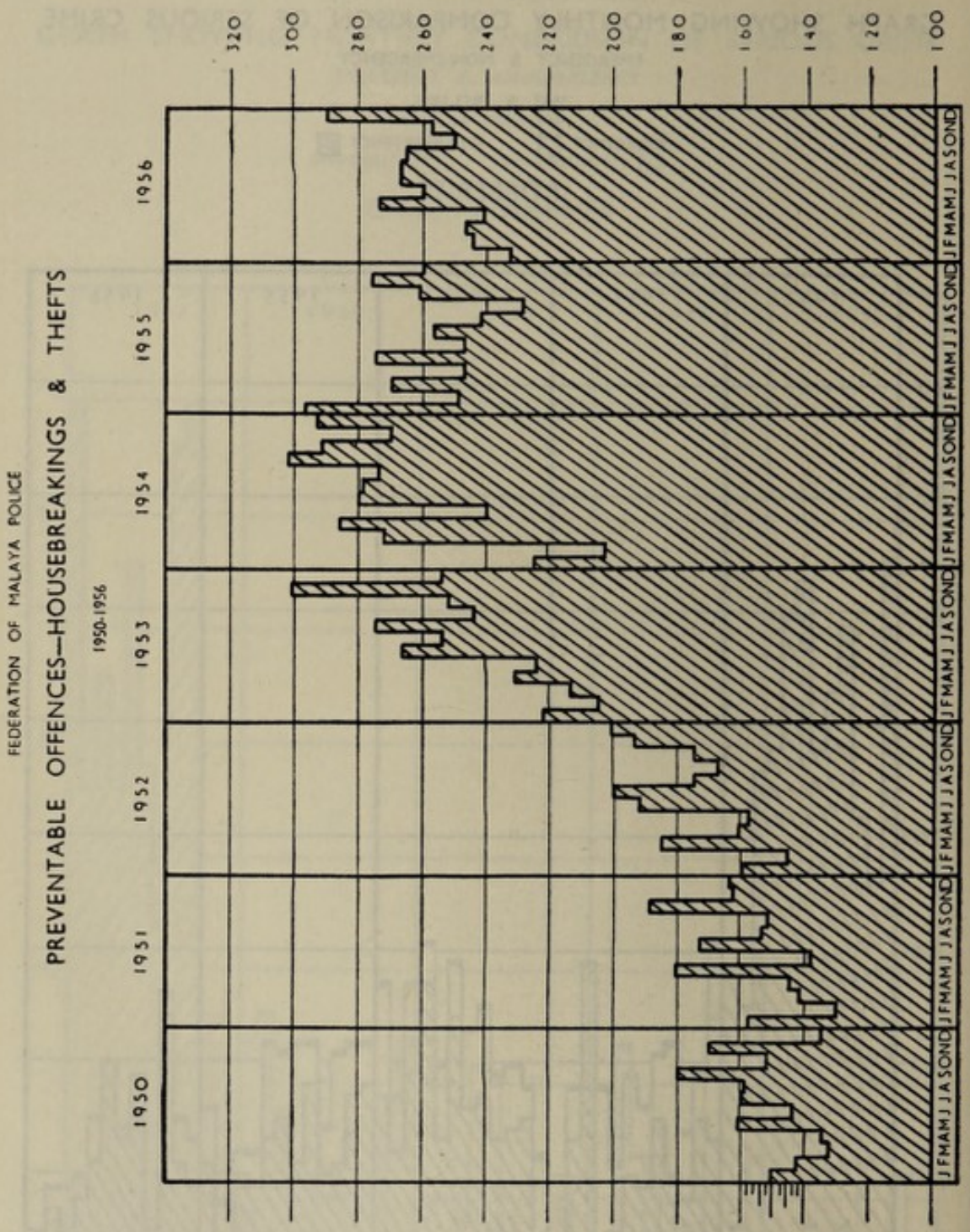
EMERGENCY & NON-EMERGENCY

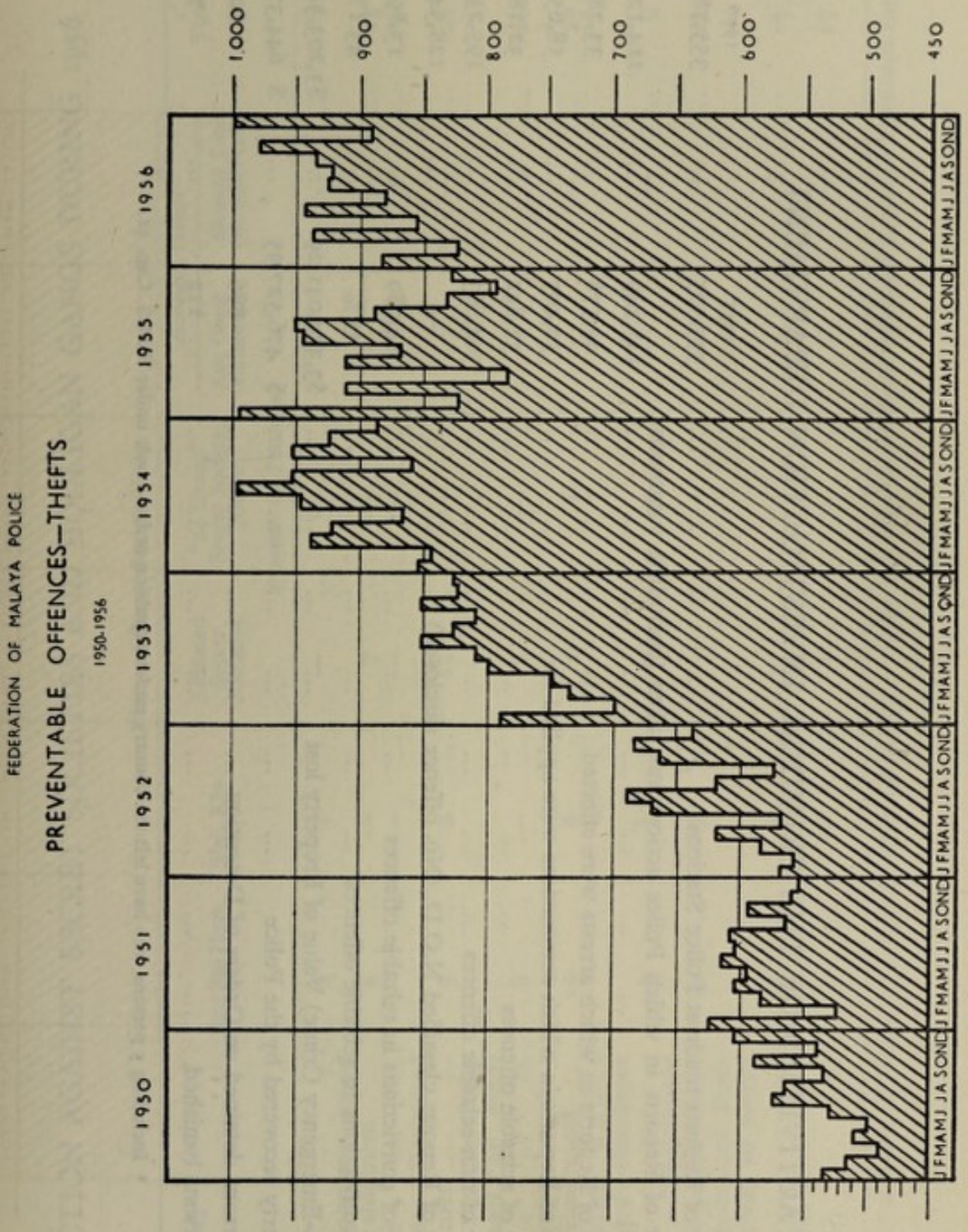
1947 & 1953-1956

EMERGENCY □ NON-EMERGENCY ▨

ROBBERIES




FEDERATION OF MALAYA POLICE
PREVENTABLE OFFENCES—HOUSEBREAKINGS & THEFTS
1950-1956
320
300
280
260
240
220
200
180
160
140
120
100
1950
1951
1952
1953
1954
1955
1956
J F M A M J J A S O N D


FEDERATION OF MALAYA POLICE
PREVENTABLE OFFENCES—THEFTS
1950-1956
1,000
900
800
700
600
500
450
1950
1951
1952
1953
1954
1955
1956
J F M A M J J A S O N D

ACTIVITIES OF THE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT

	1955	1956
(1) Total Number of Reports made at Police Stations	337,505 ...	355,762
(2) Total Number of Reports in which Police action was taken [excluding summons cases *see* (4)]	143,249 ...	114,120
(3) Total Number of Reports in which arrests were effected	45,578 ...	33,282
(4) Total Number of Reports in which summonses were applied for	52,407 ...	58,659
(5) Total Number of seizable offences	32,842 ...	32,181
(6) Total Number of non-seizable offences	304,663 ...	195,238
(7) Total Number of Reports classified N.O.D. (No. offence disclosed)	— ...	128,343
(8) Total Number of convictions in seizable offences	14,789 ...	13,897
(9) Percentage of convictions in seizable offences	45% ...	43.1%
(10) Property (Non-Emergency Crime) Value of Property lost	$3,334,041.29 ...	$3,203,346.50
(11) Value of Property recovered by the Police	$ 476,527.95 ...	$ 644,376.02
(12) Number of persons detained on Orders of Detention	886 ...	605
(13) Number of persons banished	112 ...	74*

* Including 5 persons who have left the country under expulsion orders made under F.M.S. Cap. 38.

POLICE ACTION AGAINST SECRET SOCIETIES AND HOOLIGAN GANGS DURING 1956

Action Taken	Name of Secret Society/Gang					Total
	Ang Bin Hoay	Wah Kee	Affiliated Secret Societies	"24 Group" Secret Society, Johore	Hooligan Gangs: Axe Gang (Kelantan)	Hooligan Gangs: Bintang Lima (Kedah/Perlis)	
	Number of Persons						
1. Banished	5	2	—	—	—	—	7
2. Order of Banishment issued but awaiting shipment	8	—	7	—	—	—	15
3. Placed on Bond	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Placed under Restricted Residence Order	9	2	10	—	7	—	28
5. Enquiries held awaiting Order of Banishment or other Order	8	—	8	—	—	4	20
6. Awaiting Enquiry under Banishment Enactment	15	6	1	1	—	—	23
7. Awaiting Enquiry under Restricted Residence Enactment	1	8	—	—	—	—	9
8. Cases under Banishment Enactment in preparation	10	2	—	—	—	—	12
9. Cases under Restricted Residence Enactment in preparation	3	5	—	—	4	2	14
10. Warrants issued but unexecuted	6	—	8	—	1	—	15

Items 1, 2, 3, 6 and 8 are under the Banishment Enactment Cap. 38 F.M.S. Items 4, 7 and 9 are under the Restricted Residence Enactment Cap. 39 F.M.S.

COURSES ATTENDED BY OFFICERS AND RANK AND FILE OF THE FEDERATION POLICE DURING 1956

Type of Course (a)	Location (b)	Duration (c)	G.Os. (d)	Insprs. (e)	Attended By P/Lts. (f)	S.Is. & S.Ms. (g)	S.P.Os. (h)	P.Cs. (i)
Law and Malay	Police College, K.K.B.	8 weeks	16	—	—	—	—	—
Intensive Malay	,, ,,	4 weeks	60	19	—	—	—	—
Advanced Police Duties and Admin.	,, ,,	8 weeks	34	—	—	—	—	—
Criminal Investigation	,, ,,	10 weeks	—	90	—	—	—	—
Promotion Cpl.—Sgt.	,, ,,	3 months	—	—	—	—	207	—
Potential Inspectors (S.P.Os.)	,, ,,	3 months	—	—	—	—	45	—
Overseas Course "B"	Oxford, United Kingdom	12 months	1	—	—	—	—	—
Police Administration	Purbeck University, U.S.A.	4 months	1	—	—	—	—	—
Police College (Senior)	Ryton, U.K.	3 months	5	—	—	—	—	—
Police College (Junior)	,,	6 months	15	—	—	—	—	—
Metropolitan Police Trg. School	Hendon, U.K.	6 months	—	5	—	—	—	—
Fingerprints	Wakefield, U.K.	5 weeks	3	—	—	—	—	—
,,	Scotland Yard, U.K.	6 weeks	2	—	—	—	—	—
Photography	Wakefield, U.K.	6 weeks	2	—	—	—	—	—
Forensic Science	Nottingham, U.K.	2 weeks	1	—	—	—	—	—
Joint Services Staff Course	Camberley, U.K.	6 months	1	—	—	—	—	—
War Office—Riot Control	Warminster, U.K.	2 days	6	—	—	—	—	—
Bandmasters' Course	Kneller Hall, U.K.	2 years	—	1	—	—	—	—
Chinese Students (Elementary)	Government Language School	6 months	2	22	—	—	—	—
Inspectors M.T. (Long)	Technical College, K.L.	18 months	—	11	—	—	—	—

COURSES ATTENDED BY OFFICERS AND RANK AND FILE OF THE FEDERATION POLICE DURING 1956—(*cont.*)

Type of Course (a)	Location (b)	Duration (c)	G.Os. (d)	Insprs. (e)	Attended By P/Lts. (f)	S.Is. & S.Ms. (g)	S.P.Os. (h)	P.Cs. (i)
Inspectors Initial Training	Federal Police Depôt	6 months	—	83*	—	—	—	—
Constables Initial Training	,, ,,	8 months	—	—	—	—	—	405
Retraining S.P.Os.	,, ,,	2 months	—	—	—	—	88	—
Retraining P.Cs.	,, ,,	2 months	—	—	—	—	—	1,309
Promotion (P.C.—Cpl.)	,, ,,	3 months	—	—	—	—	—	522
Promotion (Cpl.—Sgt.)	,, ,,	3 months	—	—	—	—	59	—
Promotion (P.C.—Cpl. Std. VII Scheme)	,, ,,	4 months	—	—	—	—	—	24
Basic Training for Ex-E.P.Cs.	,, ,,	8 months	—	—	—	—	—	91
Basic Training for Ex-E.P.Cs.	,, ,,	2 months	—	—	—	—	15	60
Drill Course (P.F.F.)	,, ,,	4 weeks	—	—	—	—	69	—
Signals—								
Promotion Mechanics	Federal Police Depôt	2 months	—	—	—	—	47	8
W/T—Recruit	,, ,,	4 months	—	—	—	—	—	29
R/T VHF., W/T	,, ,,	10 days	—	—	—	—	—	98
W/T Regrading	,, ,,	2 weeks	—	—	—	—	—	135
Eng. Mechanics Regrading	,, ,,	1 month	—	—	—	—	—	20
Wickham Trolley	,, ,,	1 week	—	—	—	—	2	41
Stores Accounting	Federal Police Depôt	4 months	—	—	—	—	38	56
Armourers (Long)	,, ,,	4 months	—	—	—	—	10	52
Armourers Civilian)	,, ,,	2 months	—	—	—	—	—	10
M.T. Driving and Maintenance	,, ,,	15 weeks	—	—	—	—	—	238
Browning M.G. Wickham Trolley	,, ,,	3 weeks	—	—	—	—	2	41
Driving and Maintenance Wickham Trolley	Malayan Railway	1 week	—	—	—	—	3	33
Railway Rules and Regulations, Wickham Trolley	Training School, K.L.	2 weeks	—	—	—	—	3	33

* Includes 7 Women Inspectors, 3 Borneo and 9 Sarawak Inspectors.

COURSES ATTENDED BY OFFICERS AND RANK AND FILE OF THE FEDERATION POLICE DURING 1956—(*cont.*)

Type of Course (a)	Location (b)	Duration (c)	G.Os. (d)	Insprs. (e)	Attended By P/Lts. (f)	S.Is. & S.Ms. (g)	S.P.Os. (h)	P.Cs. (i)
Jungle Warfare—Junior Leaders	FARELF Training Centre	1 month	—	—	44	—	—	—
Jungle Warfare—Discussion Groups (Company Commanders)	,, ,,	1 week	2	—	—	—	—	—
Platoon Weapons	Federation Army T.C., Port Dickson	4 weeks	—	1	—	—	—	—
Special Constables Initial Training	F. T. S. Tanjong Kling	2 months	—	—	—	—	—	3,059
Special Constables, Retraining	All Federal Training Schools	1 month	—	—	—	—	344	6,490
Area Security Unit Leaders	F. T. S. Tanjong Kling and Ampangan	6 weeks	—	—	—	—	690	294
Potential Temporary Inspectors	F. T. S. Tanjong Kling	6 weeks	—	—	—	—	16	—
P/Lts. Initial Training	,, ,,	2 months	—	—	21	—	—	—
Police Special Squads Initial Training	P. F. F. T. S. Dusun Tua	1 month	—	—	25	—	100	800
Police Special Squads Retraining	F. T. S. Padang Tungku	1 month	—	—	6	—	24	192
Firing Point Instructors Course	F. T. S. Tanjong Kling	3 weeks	—	—	—	—	30	—
Police Field Force Conversion Course	P. F. F. T. S. Dusun Tua	6 weeks	—	—	—	—	720	—
Police Field Force Junior Leaders	,, ,,	4 weeks	—	30	—	—	—	—
Police Field Force Navigation and Tactics	,, ,,	4 weeks	—	—	—	80	—	—
Police Field Force Potential S.P.Os.	,, ,,	4 weeks	—	—	—	—	120	—

Part III

REHABILITATION OF THE SPECIAL CONSTABULARY

The Special Constabulary is constituted under the Essential (Special Constabulary) Regulations, 1948. Originally its members were liable for service so long as the force was mobilised, and, while mobilised, its members were not free to resign. In October, 1952, however, it was decided that Special Constables in the Force before 1st January, 1953 should be deemed to be on an engagement for five years, or for such lesser period as might be determined on subsequent review, and that Special Constables joining the Force on or after 1st January, 1953 should be deemed to be engaged for three years only. Later the following rehabilitation measures were drawn up for those discharged on completion of five years' service.

All honourably discharged Special Constables with not less than 30 months' (2½ years) service are entitled to a Terminal Cash Benefit.

In addition certain honourably discharged Special Constables are eligible for one of the following benefits in kind:

(*a*) An Agricultural Land Subsidy (ranging from the maximum of $500 in the case of developed land and the maximum of $1,000 in the case of an abandoned holding to the maximum of $1,500 in the case of undeveloped land);

(*b*) A Rehabilitation Loan for a business purpose or for the repair or erection of a house;

(*c*) Assistance in obtaining employment; or

(*d*) For non-locally born, repatriation to their country of origin.

The Agricultural Land Subsidy and the Rehabilitation Loan are the benefits in kind preferred by most discharged Special Constables, and those eligible for one of these are exactly defined as follows:

(i) All ex Special Constables originally recruited in 1948 and 1949 who were honourably discharged in the general release during 1953 and on the 31st March, 1954, respectively;

(ii) All men originally recruited as Special Constables in 1948 and 1949 who continued service in 1953 and 1954, respectively, for a maximum period of three years and who have been or will in the future be honourably discharged; and

(iii) All men originally recruited as Special Constables during the period January to June, 1950, who continued service from the 1st April, 1954, for a maximum period of three

years and who will in the future be honourably discharged, provided that they will, by the date of their honourable discharge, have completed not less than five years' service.

The purpose of the benefits in kind was to assist Special Constables to establish themselves in civil life as early as possible after discharge and all Discharge Certificates clearly instructed the men to apply for their benefit in kind promptly. Despite this many failed for years to apply for their benefit in kind. Ultimately it was decided that a definite time limit would have to be imposed and after several postponements of the final date by which a first application for a benefit in kind would be accepted, the date was conclusively fixed as 31st December, 1955, and no exceptions have been allowed to this rule.

The appointment of Commissioner for the Resettlement of Special Constables in Civil Life was created on 22nd December, 1952, for the purpose of co-ordinating the arrangements for the release of Special Constables and their absorption into civilian life. The following have held office:

Mr. E.C.G. Barret, M.C.S.	22nd December, 1952
Mr. J.G. Black, M.C.S. (retired)	1st April, 1953
Mr. H.G. Turner, M.C.S.	1st November, 1953
Mr. E.E. Pengilley, E.D., M.C.S. (retired) ..	6th April, 1954
Mr. G.S. Rawlings, M.C.S.	6th July, 1956

At the beginning, the work was within the portfolio of the Chief Secretary, from which it was transferred to that of the Member for Lands, Mines and Communications in July, 1953, and to that of the Member for Natural Resources in February, 1954. It came under the Minister for Agriculture in September, 1955.

The Commissioner for the Resettlement of Special Constables supervises the administration of the Agricultural Land Subsidies and Rehabilitation Loans. The Agricultural Land Subsidies are administered on the ground by the District Officers and the Rehabilitation Loans are negotiated through the State/Settlement Development Officers.

By 31st December, 1956, 4,610 Agricultural Land Subsidies had been approved (3,710 to individuals and 900 to ex Special Constables in Group Settlements) to the total value of $5,172,515. The ex Special Constable is under a contractual obligation to refund his agricultural land subsidy if he does not successfully develop completely but no land subsidy monies have been retrieved.

By the end of the year Rehabilitation Loans to the total value of $4,949,349 had been granted. Of this $1,066,102 had been repaid and $745,600 had been granted in standard remissions. Special remissions on account of the death or incapacity of the ex Special Constable and other reasonable unforeseen circumstances amounted to $7,351.

The administrative of benefit in kind other than Agricultural Land Subsidies and Rehabilitation Loans was a negligible part of the Commissioner's work.

The great majority of discharged Special Constables enjoying land on individual agricultural land subsidies have benefitted greatly from them, but ex Special Constables assisted in group Settlements have not succeeded as well as individual holders.

The position with regard to Rehabilitation Loans is less satisfactory. Instalments in repayment of loans were $468,118 in arrears at the end of June, 1956, and the sum in arrears is bound to increase for some time. As a matter of policy loans in the past have been issued on little security, and although the standard of security demanded has this year been raised, some losses are inevitable. Nevertheless, the generous loans policy followed has undoubtedly helped some thousands of ex Special Constables to rehabilitate themselves where they might otherwise have failed.

Expenditure during 1956 on matters concerned with the Resettlement of Special Constables was as follows:

	$
Commissioner's Office	213,825
Benefits-in-Kind (Agricultural Land Subsidies)... ...	1,218,530
Benefits-in-Kind (repatriation)	782
Rehabilitation Loans	1,161,455
Terminal Cash Benefits	2,293,867

Part IV

PENAL ADMINISTRATION AND TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS

General Review

The policy of the department continues to be based on the belief that reformatory treatment and training of offenders can best be achieved by an extension of trust and responsibility to them. Nothing occurred during the year to shake this belief.

Approval was received for the application of a uniform rate of remission of one-third of the sentence to all classes of offenders and for an increase in the frequency of permitted letters and visits. By the end of the year, parole leave of seven days duration had been enjoyed by 54 prisoners and there was no adverse incident nor failure to return on time. The construction of the Compulsory Attendance Centres was finally completed in December and the Ordinance will be proclaimed in force on the 1st of January, 1957. The aim of these centres is to find an answer to the short term recidivist who constitutes more than half of the prison population.

The inaugural meeting of the Standing Committee of the Prison Officers Association was held in October and it became clear that the objects of this Association viz. to bring to the notice of Government all matters affecting welfare, efficiency, pay, pensions and conditions of service of staff would be achieved. The Committee worked extremely well and gave promise that the first meeting of the Representative Board would be valuable indeed.

The Pre-Release Camp at Kendong continued successfully and much valuable work of construction was carried out by joint staff and inmate labour. The religious authorities advised on the siting and building of a mosque and this was completed and opened ceremonially at the end of the year. Experience at Kendong showed that a modified system of pre-release would be possible at the two "Open" camps at Pengkalan Chepa and a successful start was made with 12 selected prisoners. Extension of pre-release arrangements elsewhere was under active consideration at the close of the year.

Goat breeding and the deep litter system of poultry rearing were introduced at the Henry Gurney School, Telok Mas. Advice was available from the Agricultural Department and preliminary reports were most satisfactory. These innovations provide an outlet for the boy who, because he shows no particular aptitude for trade-training, will necessarily return to kampong work on release. The possibility of introducing animal husbandry classes elsewhere is under consideration.

Civics courses continued throughout the year and prison officers in many States and Settlements themselves lectured on penal subjects to officers from other departments of Government. The Adult Education Association extended its valuable service of providing part time teachers for prison classes and the Laubach method of training illiterates remained an integral part of the prison curriculum.

The department exhibited for the first time at the Malayan Agri-Horticultural Association Exhibition and there was most favourable comment on the high standard of prison manufactured articles—so much so that consideration was being given at the close of the year to the construction of shops in the vicinity of the large prisons where the department's articles could be displayed and sold.

The Seventh Annual Conference of Superintendents of Prisons was held in Taiping in December and was opened by the Senior Assistant Minister for Home Affairs. Arising out of the Conference, recommendations were made for an increase in the earnings scheme, an improved daily ration to prisoners, the closure of more small prisons, the extension of the pre-release system to the prison camps at Pengkalan Chepa, an increase in the establishment of trade instructors and the

[*Opposite:* East Coast fishermen returning after the day's work



Major-Gen. F. H. Brooke the first G.O.C. of the Federation Army inspecting a guard of honour at the official opening of the Federation Army Headquarters

A feu de joie at the Queen's Birthday Parade

institution of an Annual Departmental Athletic Meeting. Representations—where necessary—on most of these matters had been made to Government by the close of the year.

There are 21 penal institutions in the Federation classified as follows:

Central Training Prison	1
Regional Training Prisons	4
Prison Camps	2
Pre-Release Camp...	1
Central Prison for Women	1
Central Prisons for Emergency Prisoners ...	2
Central Prison for Young Prisoners	1
Local Prisons (Men)	3
Local Prisons (Women)	4
Henry Gurney School for Boys (Borstal type) ...	1
Henry Gurney School for Girls (Borstal type)	1

All these penal institutions are under the control of prison officers.

Convicted adult prisoners serving sentences of imprisonment are classified as under:

Star Class—

First offenders and other prisoners who have no vicious tendencies or habits.

Ordinary Class—

Prisoners considered unsuitable for the Star Class and persistent offenders.

On admission all prisoners are interviewed by a Reception Board, which, after full investigation, classifies prisoners and recommends the form of training considered suitable for them.

All Star Class prisoners sentenced to periods of imprisonment of three years or more are transferred to the Central Training Prison. Regional Training Prisons receive all other classes of prisoners irrespective of sentence but "Stars" and "Ordinaries" are strictly segregated. Local prisons receive all classes of prisoners but retain only those sentenced to less than 12 months imprisonment.

All youths between the ages of 17 and 21 years sentenced to imprisonment are transferred to the Central Prison for Young Prisoners.

Of the two Prison Camps one is used for the training of long term first offenders and selected second offenders. The other is used for short term first offenders. There is a special section for the custody of Ordinary Class prisoners.

One Special prison is allocated for the custody and training of male prisoners sentenced to terms exceeding 12 months in respect of serious offences against the Emergency Regulations.

Selected prisoners who have served long sentences and are within one or two years of release are sent to the Pre-Release Camp.

The Henry Gurney Schools (Borstals) receive all young offenders between the ages of 14 and 17 years who have been ordered to be detained under the provisions of the Juvenile Courts Ordinance, 1947. Offenders between 17 and 21 years of age who are found guilty by the Supreme Court can also be ordered detention at the Schools. Youths in the same age groups who are detained under the Emergency Regulations are transferred to an annexe of the Boys' School and undergo the same training as other inmates. The Boys' institution is divided into Senior and Junior Schools in order to facilitate training and the separation of the age groups.

Population Figures

There was a decrease in the prison population during the year. The number of persons sentenced to terms of imprisonment exceeding twelve months decreased by 80 while the number of persons sentenced to six months and under represented 51.07 per cent. of the total convicted admissions. The number of persons sentenced to imprisonment in respect of offences against the Emergency Regulations was 375 of whom 275 were convicted of comparatively small offences carrying sentences of less than six months.

The number of persons in prison at the beginning and end of the year was 2,820 and 2,528 respectively. The daily average prison population was 2,639.57 compared with 2,756.76 in 1955. The total number of persons admitted was 7,449 as against 8,876 in 1955. They were classified as follows:

Convicted	4,098
Committed for safe custody	3,344
Detained under the Emergency Regulations ...	7
	7,449

The races of the convicted prisoners were as under:

Chinese...	1,738
Malays	1,554
Indians	706
Others	100
	4,098

The chief offences for which persons were convicted and sentenced to imprisonment were:

Against property
Against the person
Unlawful possession
In possession of Chandu and other drugs
Against the Emergency Regulations

The previous histories of the convicted persons revealed that:

2,644 or 64.52 per cent. had no previous conviction.
681 or 16.57 per cent. had one previous conviction.
288 or 7.05 per cent. had two previous convictions.
485 or 11.86 per cent. had three or more previous convictions.

Executions

Sixty-four prisoners were committed to prison under sentence of death. The number of executions, including eight in respect of Emergency offences, was 24 compared with 20 in 1955. At the close of the year 18 persons were in custody awaiting decisions on their cases.

Remission

Remission is awarded at the beginning of sentence and any forfeiture for misconduct is deducted in days. Legislation was passed in February to amend the existing Rules so that, with effect from the 1st of March, 1956, a uniform rate of remission of one-third of the sentence was applied to all convicted prisoners sentenced to terms of imprisonment *exceeding* one month. In no case can remission result in the release of a prisoner until he has served one calendar month.

Labour

Male and female prisoners were employed on domestic work and in the following trades:

Carpentry
Cabinet Making
Rattan Work
Printing
French polishing
Chick Blind Making
Mattress Making
Poultry Farming
Dressmaking
Toy Making
Embroidery
Tailoring
Shoemaking
Painting
Building
Spray Painting
Basket Weaving
Photogravure (Printing and Developing)
Farming and Gardening
Vegetable Gardening
Tinsmithing
Blacksmithing
Concrete Block Making
Sign Writing
Book Binding
Chain link fence making
Cloth Weaving
Mail bag making (machine)
Laundry Work
Knitting
Sock-making

The total value of prison labour for the year after deduction in respect of food, clothing and housing was $764,119.34 (£89,147.5.2). The value of work completed during the year was $834,621.28 (£97,372.9.8) and the cash revenue earned was $385,107.60 (£44,929.4.5).

Earnings Scheme

The Earnings Scheme which has been in operation at all institutions since 1950 was under review at the close of the year when, at the annual Conference of Superintendents, it was unanimously agreed that an increase should be recommended commensurate with the rise in cost of living since the inception of the scheme. Approval is expected in 1957.

Earnings are graded and related to the skill and progress of the prisoner. Two-thirds of the monthly earnings may be spent and one-third must be saved against the day of release.

Industrial and Vocational Training

The establishment of Trade and Assistant Trade Instructors was increased during the year and more workshop machinery became available through Crown Agents indent and local purchase. These things enabled the Superintendent of Industries, through the medium of his qualified trade instructors, to extend the industrial training programme and the results of this were seen in the increased numbers of prisoners qualifying in their trade tests and their readier absorption into useful employment on discharge.

Hobbies and handicrafts classes flourish throughout the Federation and all are financially healthy. Proceeds of sales of manufactured articles are divided in the ratio of one-third to the prisoner craftsman and two-thirds into the pool for purchase of tools, materials and machinery. These classes are well equipped and articles exhibited up and down the country drew most favourable comment. The department's first exhibit at the Malayan Agri-Horticultural Association Exhibition in Kuala Lumpur resulted in a $5,000 contribution to revenue. Perhaps the most notable achievement was at the Central Training Prison, Taiping where, by inmates labour and at inmates expense, an extension was built on to the handicrafts workshop to cope with the increased volume of orders received and the greater number of prisoners wishing to take part in the hobbies and handicrafts scheme.

Education and Recreation

Difficulty was experienced in the recruitment of qualified teachers but, at the end of the year, the establishment was up to strength. Prior to this, temporary arrangements had been made where vacancies existed and a full programme was followed at all large prisons and, in particular, at the Henry Gurney Schools. The department again acknowledges its debt to the many volunteers who continue to give up their spare time to lecturing and arranging discussion groups on a variety of subjects. Domestic science classes were introduced and well attended at the Henry Gurney School for Girls. Cinema and film-strip projectors were provided in three more prisons and text books and other school equipment became available in greater quantity.

The need to cut down the time spent in cells and to exercise prisoners' minds and bodies was constantly borne in mind and partially met by stepping up the general programme of recreation. More "away" matches at football and netball were arranged and some prisoners

competed in outside athletic meetings. One with notable success in Malacca. These excursions outside the prison are extremely popular and no case of abuse of privilege was reported. In Penang arrangements were made for sea bathing parties of staff and prisoners.

Twice monthly cinema shows were given in all large prisons and concerts continued successfully. One prisoners' concert party from Taiping gave two "outside" performances and the balance of proceeds after deduction for rent of hall, printing of tickets, etc., was donated to the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Societies.

Discipline

The total number of offences against prison discipline was 1,098 as against 1,479 in 1955. The chief offenders were again drawn from the short sentence recidivist group and from those serving long sentences for offences against the Emergency Regulations.

In general it can be said that there was an improvement in conduct and behaviour throughout the prisons of the Federation.

Health

General health was good and no epidemics were reported during the year. The daily average number of prisoners on the sick list was 107.42 as compared with 112.04 in 1955. A table indicating the health of the prisoners is given below:

Year	Daily Average Prison Population	Percentage of Daily Average in Hospital	No. of Deaths excluding Executions	Percentage of Death to Daily Average Prison Population
1956 ...	2,639.57 ...	2.53 ...	14 ...	.53

Thirty-one prisoners were admitted with tuberculosis in 1956 and, so far as was possible, all these prisoners were transferred to the Central Training Prison at Taiping where facilities exist for the special accommodation and treatment of tubercular prisoners.

Diet scales which are statutory and prepared by the Nutrition Officer of the Institute of Medical Research, were under review at the end of the year and a recommendation was made for a small increase to the daily issue of meat and fresh and dried fish.

Henry Gurney Schools (Borstals)

The number of admissions (male and female) to these two Schools in 1956 was 180 as against 117 in 1955. So far as can be ascertained there have only been 54 re-convictions from among the 842 releases since 1954.

494 inmates have gone on leave from these Schools and no adverse incident has been recorded nor has there been any failure to return at the end of the parole period.

Discharged Prisoners Aid Societies

The valuable work of Discharged Prisoners Aid continued successfully throughout the Federation and the department is deeply indebted to the members of these voluntary Societies who give up so much of their time and money to the aftercare of prisoners. The Department's debt is also acknowledged to the Chief Social Welfare Officer and his probation staff who, by liaison with this department and the Prisoners Aid Societies, have made easier the matter of obtaining employment for prisoners and maintaining contact with them after release.

Towards the end of the year and for the first time, a meeting of representatives from all Societies in the Federation was arranged in Kuala Lumpur and a valuable exchange of views occurred which resulted in the setting up of a panel of employers and better co-operation between all State and Settlement Societies. It is hoped that this meeting will become an annual affair.

Plans are in hand in Perak and Selangor to provide, from Societies funds, small transit camps to house prisoners immediately following discharge until such time as jobs are available for them. In Perak, also a shop has been established—again by Society funds—for the display and sale of articles manufactured in hobbies and handicraft classes.

Prisoners of the Taiping hobbies and handicraft class voluntarily contribute 10 per cent. of their monthly profits to the Perak Society and this percentage amounts to about $150 to $200. One Perak prisoner was discharged from Taiping with $400 earned and a set of tools. He requested a loan of $200 from the Perak Society and then set up a shop in which he used the knowledge gained in prison to manufacture articles for sale to the public. The loan was repaid in a very short time and he is now known to employ three men (all discharged prisoners).

Staff

The strength and racial distribution of the prison staff is as follows:

	European	Malay	Sikh	Pathan	Chinese	Indian and Pakistan	Others	Total
Commissioner of Prisons	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Deputy Commissioner of Prisons	—	1 (Acting)	—	—	—	—	—	1
Senior Superintendents and Superintendents	8	1	—	—	—	—	—	9
Superintendent of Industries ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1

	European	Malay	Sikh	Pathan	Chinese	Indian and Pakistan	Others	Total
Chief Officers ...	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
Principal Officers, Grade I	21	23	6	—	—	1	3	54
Principal Officers, Grade II	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Chief Warders ...	—	19	4	—	—	2	—	25
Sergeant Warders ...	—	59	8	—	—	7	—	74
Warders	—	738	36	—	3	24	6	807
Matrons and Assistant Matrons	—	3	—	—	7	1	2	13
Wardresses	—	12	—	—	20	3	5	40
Trade Instructors ...	—	4	—	—	2	3	—	9
Assistant Trade Instructors ...	—	17	—	—	1	4	—	22
Teachers	—	2	—	—	5	3	1	11
	42	880	54	—	38	48	17	1,079

Training

Training was stepped-up during the year and, in the circumstances of the Malayanisation of the department, the need was recognised to accelerate cadet courses and to introduce administrative courses for senior subordinates who would soon be called upon to assume the responsibilities of the higher ranks. Two cadet courses of 16 and 10 Malayan officers had been completed by the end of the year and one group of senior subordinate officers had successfully passed out from the depôt after administrative training. During the year, 12 Malayan officers were promoted to Principal Officer Grade I (Division II) and there is now a total of 33 Malayan officers serving in the 45 duty posts formerly occupied by expatriates. At the end of the year 16 other Malayans were undergoing cadet training and will be ready in all respects to take over the vacancies anticipated in 1957 as a result of the premature retirement of expatriate officers under the compensation scheme.

Chapter XI

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Part I

ELECTRICITY

There are five principal electricity supply undertakings operating in the Federation of Malaya in addition to 48 other smaller undertakings which are licensed for isolated local public supplies.

The overall electrical authority is the Central Electricity Board which is established by law as a corporate body for the provision of electricity supplies and to act as the licensing and inspecting authority for all other electrical undertakings, with certain exceptions applicable to the undertaking of the City of George Town, Penang.

The four principal undertakings licensed by the Central Electricity Board are as follows:

(*a*) The Perak River Hydro-Electric Power Company Ltd. operates its hydro power station as well as two steam power stations. Its output is mainly supplied to the tin mines in the Kinta Valley, the remainder being sold to other distributors.

(*b*) The Kinta Electrical Distribution Co., Ltd., is a subsidiary of the Perak River Hydro-Electric Power Company Ltd., from which it purchases most of its supply for distribution to domestic and industrial consumers within the concession area of the parent company. In 12 out of the 62 towns or villages served, independent diesel generating stations are installed.

(*c*) The City of George Town has its own power stations and distributes energy to consumers in the City of George Town and Penang Island. It sells current to the Central Electricity Board for distribution in Province Wellesley.

(*d*) Messrs. Huttenbachs Ltd., are responsible for public supplies in parts of Kedah, Perak and Negri Sembilan. Apart from Kulim in Kedah and Telok Anson in Perak, where supplies are purchased from the Central Electricity

Board and the Perak River Hydro-Electric Power Co., Ltd., respectively, the company runs its own diesel generating stations.

During the year, the demand for electricity throughout the country, and especially in the areas supplied by the Central Electricity Board continued its rapid growth, and satisfactory progress was made in the Board's programme of construction of new power stations and enlarging existing stations to meet the increasing demand. The second stage of Connaught Bridge Power Station was completed, bringing the station up to its final capacity of 80 MW. His Excellency the High Commissioner, accompanied by Lady MacGillivray, unveiled a plaque to commemorate the event, in the presence of a gathering of distinguished guests. Work was also started on the first half of the new Steam Power Station to be built at Malacca, with a planned final capacity of 40 MW. Orders were placed for all major items of plant for this station, for its initial capacity of 20 MW.

On the transmission side more than half of the 132 KV line from Connaught Bridge Power Station to Rawang was completed, operating initially at 66 KV, and the new 66/33 KV substation at Rawang was practically ready for commissioning by the end of the year. Plans were finalized and preliminary survey work undertaken for the proposed alterations and extensions of the 66 KV Network between Connaught Bridge and Malacca and southwards to Muar, in order to provide for the output of the new Malacca Power Station and the future development of the Central Network in the Kuala Lumpur district.

The Consultants' final report on the proposed Cameron Highlands Hydro-Electric Scheme (Stage I) was received in July and was under consideration by the Board. The report showed that the Scheme costing about $120 million was economically sound, and moreover would be of great advantage to Malaya, since the use of natural resources of this nature will render the country less dependent on imported fuel and will also insulate it to some extent against inflationary trends.

Considerable expansion also took place in the Board's Diesel Generating Stations. There are now 34 such stations with a total capacity of 22,500 KW, excluding the standby diesel plant of 1,295 KW at Malacca.

To meet the increasing demands on their system the Perak River Hydro-Electric Power Company started work on an extension of their Steam Station at Malim Nawar by the installation of two 12 MW turbo-alternators, complete with additional boilers and other necessary plant. It is hoped to commission the first of these sets by the end of 1958, and the second one by mid-1959.

The new 20 MW Steam Power Station in Penang was under construction for the City of George Town, and the first 10 MW set was due for commissioning early in January, 1957. The second set was expected to be ready for service later in the year.

Altogether, some 885 million units were generated by the major electrical undertakings in the Federation, while 17 million units were imported from Singapore. Of this total, 436.5 million units were generated by the Perak River Hydro-Electric Power Company, while 384.1 million were generated by the Central Electricity Board; in addition, the Board purchased 52.8 million units, making a total, generated and purchased, of 436.9 million. This represents an increase for the Board of 16.8 per cent. over the previous year's figure.

The maximum load recorded during the year on the Board's Central Network which is fed by Connaught Bridge, Bungsar and Ulu Langat Power Stations, was 60.5 MW as compared with 54.4 MW for the previous year.

The sales of electricity during the Board's financial year ended 31st August, 1956, totalled 340,239,000 KWH which represents an increase of 18.3 per cent. over the previous year's figure. The price per unit sold, however, fell from 9.93 to 9.72 cents per unit. The number of consumers rose by 17.2 per cent. to 120,862.

As in previous years, the Board made a payment of 4 per cent. dividend on Government stock.

No changes were made to Scheduled Rates for electricity in the Board's Areas of Supply.

During the year, the Board undertook on behalf of the Federation Government the installation of perimeter lighting in 4 additional New Villages, thus bringing the total number of New Villages in the Government Perimeter Lighting List to 174. In all these villages, the surplus power after security lighting requirements have been met, was made available for domestic consumption. Maintenance work was carried out satisfactorily by a specially recruited maintenance team operating in each district.

The number of persons employed by the Board at the end of December, 1956 was 4,233 which is an increase of 338 over the preceding year.

In pursuance of the Board's policy of Malayanisation, five scholarships in Engineering and two scholarships in Accountancy, all of which were granted under the Colombo Plan by the Government of Australia, were awarded during the year. The Board also awarded four Engineering scholarships and one scholarship for Personnel Management at its own expense. In addition two members of the Board's staff were sent to the United Kingdom on special training courses.

PRINCIPAL ELECTRICITY SUPPLY UNDERTAKINGS IN THE FEDERATION OF MALAYA AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1956

Principal Undertakings	Capacity of Generating Plant	Units Generated in 1956	Units purchased from sources within the Federation	Units purchased from sources outside the Federation	No. of Consumers	Units Sold				
						Bulk Sales to undertakings in the Federation	Tin Mines	Industrial and Commercial	Lighting and Domestic	Total
	kW	kWh Millions	kWh Millions	kWh Millions		kWh Millions	kWh Millions	kWh Millions	kWh Millions	kWh Millions
Central Electricity Board	133,338*	384.1	35.9	16.9	120,862	—	121.0	149.9	69.3	340.2
Perak River Hydro-Electric Power Co. Ltd.	81,450	436.5	—	—	297	52.7	328.7	—	—	381.4
The Kinta Electrical Distribution Co. Ltd.	840	1.9	17.8	—	23,787	—	—	5.7	11.6	17.3
Huttenbachs Ltd.	4,094	10.3	5.6	—	20,346	—	—	3.3	11.0	14.3
Penang Municipality	13,500	52.3	—	—	26,763	6.6	—	15.9	19.3	41.8

* Excluding 2,950 kW of generating plant installed in Government New Villages.

Centralised training courses for clerks, artisans and technical apprentices were held in Kuala Lumpur during the year.

The administration of the Electricity Ordinance continued to be carried out by the Chief Electrical Inspector and his staff. Included in the year's programme were the inspection of electrical installations in factories, workshops and other private properties, the issue of public and private licences and registration of various private installations. A total of 22 cases of fatal and 35 non-fatal accidents were reported and investigated during the year. Examinations were also conducted for various grades of Certificates of Competency and altogether 296 certificates were awarded during the year.

The supply to the ordinary domestic and commercial consumers in the Federation is almost entirely 400/230V. a.c., 3 phase, 50 cycles, except for a small part of the area supplied by the City of George Town where the system is 460/230V. d.c.

The following are the major power stations, both operating and projected, in the Federation:

Owner	Location	Type	Fuel	Capacity KW
Central Electricity Board	Connaught Bridge	Steam	Oil	80,000
,, ,, ...	Bungsar	,,	,,	26,500
,, ,, ...	Ulu Langat... ...	Hydro	—	2,288
Perak River Hydro-Electric Power Co. Ltd. ...	Chenderoh ...	,,	—	27,000
,, ,, ...	Malim Nawar ...	Steam	Oil and Coal	30,000
,, ,, ...	Batu Gajah ...	,,	Oil	24,450
Penang Municipality ...	Prai	,,	,,	11,000
Proposed Schemes:				
Central Electricity Board	Cameron Highlands	Hydro	—	120,000
,, ,, ...	Malacca	Steam	Oil	40,000
Penang Municipality ...	Penang	,,	,,	20,000
Perak River Hydro-Electric Power Co. Ltd. ...	Malim Nawar (Extension)	,,	,,	24,000

Part II

DRAINAGE AND IRRIGATION

The Drainage and Irrigation Department's commitments under the 1956-60 Development Plan include the completion of 24 Irrigation Schemes and 9 Drainage Schemes started under the 1950/55 Development Plan and the undertaking of 29 new Irrigation Schemes and 14 Drainage Schemes. The Plan will increase the area of Irrigation Schemes maintained from 425,000 acres to 530,000 acres, an increase of 25 per cent. It will also improve the standards of water control in many areas. Under Drainage Schemes, the area will increase from 270,000 acres to 405,000 acres, an increase of 50 per cent. Items

covering river conservancy, flood mitigation, surveys, investigations, research, quarters and plant have also been entered. The total estimated cost is $61.9 million.

During 1956 progress on construction work was steady and generally satisfactory. The less spectacular and less widely publicised but expanding work of operating and maintaining existing schemes was continued. Good progress was also made in the investigation, design and research activities of the Department on which are based the planning and execution of drainage and irrigation schemes.

DESIGN AND RESEARCH

Before the construction phase of any irrigation or drainage scheme can start, it is necessary to have not only survey plans of the area to a large scale, and with one foot contours, but also a great deal of hydrological data. The surveying and levelling for new schemes is carried out by the State and Settlement staffs, who also collect the hydrological data. It is the collection of this data over a long period of years, and its correlation with adjacent stations, that is vital in the economic design of any scheme. For example, consideration of the rainfall data for one year only in a proposed irrigation area, would give a totally incorrect assessment of the area if that particular year had been unusually wet or unusually dry.

In order to improve the collection of all types of hydrological data, the reorganisation of the method of collecting rainfall data was started in 1956. The revision for the States of Kelantan, Trengganu, Negri Sembilan and the Settlements of Penang and Malacca was in hand by the end of the year. After this revision has been completed a start will be made on Stream Flow and Run-off data. The aim of the full scheme is to provide for the collection and analysis of the water resources of Malaya, which will not only be invaluable to this Department, but will also allow for the rational planning for the use of water on a nation-wide basis, whether for agriculture, commerce, domestic supply or hydro-electric power.

The Federal Headquarters Drawing Office is responsible for the design of all major projects for the Federation. During the year the designs for the Padang Terap Headworks, the Muda River and Pasir Mas Pumping Stations and for the Pelubang Canal of the Kubang Pasu Scheme, items estimated to cost between $250,000 and $1,000,000 each, were prepared and in addition the detailed drawings for a large number of smaller structures completed. In all, 863 drawings were prepared and 3,052 prints were issued.

The Federal Research Station at Ampang has four main functions, the analysis of hydrological data mentioned above, the routine testing

of materials, the testing, by means of models, of various designs, and fundamental research on flow as applied to hydraulic structures.

The routine testing of materials provides a valuable service to the States and Settlements, in advising them on the strength of various materials used in construction and in testing reinforcement samples and concrete cubes. This service ensures that structures are built to the specification used in design. The Research Station also tests soil samples sent in from the field and advises the Drawing Office on the strength of proposed foundations.

Model testing in the Hydraulic Laboratory during 1956 included those for the Padang Terap Headworks, the Sungei Yong Headworks and a tidal model for the Sungei Salah in the Wan Mat Saman area, Kedah. These tests provided valuable data on the effect on the rivers of the structures, shewed the necessity of certain modifications and allowed a more economic design to be prepared with very considerable financial savings.

The fundamental research covered, among other heads, hydraulic jump characteristics on sloping glacis, energy dissipators and the development of non-scouring inlet and outlet forms for structures. This type of research is again passed on to the Drawing Office and the results are shewn in more efficient and economical designs.

A great deal of survey work was carried out in the various States and Settlements during the year, partly for schemes under construction and partly for new schemes. Owing to the general pressure of work however, the surveying for new schemes still lags behind that required for maximum efficiency.

IRRIGATION SCHEME—CONSTRUCTION WORKS

Kedah and Perlis

The main scheme in Kedah is the Kubang Pasu Scheme covering 100,000 acres. When completed 62,500 acres of existing bendang (wet padi field) and 24,000 acres of gelam swamp will have irrigation and drainage facilities, while the drainage of the remaining area of kampong will be improved.

The 10-mile long main canal from Sungei Tanjong Pauh was completed to Lana Bulu, except for the last two miles which have yet to be enlarged to full section. Investigation for the 5 miles extension canal from Sg. Tanjong Pauh to tap the waters of the Sg. Padang Terap was completed. Tendered prices for this work were excessive and it was decided to undertake the work Departmentally. The excavation will be started in 1957.

The scheme which is scheduled for completion in 1959, will cost $14 million: at the end of 1956 70 per cent. of the work had been completed.

The South Perlis Irrigation Scheme, contiguous to the Kubang Pasu Scheme, covering 10,000 acres of existing bendang and 6,000 acres of gelam swamp was completed towards the end of the year. It will be officially opened by His Highness the Raja of Perlis in January, 1957.

Proposals for the improvement of 69,000 acres of existing bendang at Wan Mat Saman, in Kedah and 25,000 acres of existing bendang and 3,000 acres of gelam swamp in Central Perlis were submitted and approved by the two State Governments. Construction work may start in 1957 in Central Perlis and in 1958 in Wan Mat Saman if staff is available.

Province Wellesley

The Muda River Pumping Scheme is designed to irrigate 18,000 acres of existing bendang which at present depends on rainfall. Water will be supplied by electrically driven pumps from the Muda River. The main canal and the connected structures, with the exception of one road bridge, were completed in 1956, together with one large distributary and two smaller distributary canals.

The Pumphouse is under construction and the pumping and electrical equipment had arrived at the site. Although the scheme will not be completed until 1958, it is scheduled to provide an irrigation supply to some areas for the 1957/58 season.

Perak

The pilot scheme of 6,500 acres for the Trans-Perak River Irrigation Scheme, is divided into two parts, the first covering 900 acres of existing bendang and 3,200 acres of swamp jungle, while the second covers 700 acres of existing land and 1,700 acres of swamp jungle. Work on the first part was virtually completed in 1956 and irrigation water was supplied for the 1956/57 season. Some 1,700 acres of swamp jungle were fully cleared and a further 850 acres partially cleared. These areas and the existing bendang were all planted, the colonists dibbling the seedlings between the stumps in the semi cleared area.

The design of the second area has been finished, and the Main Canal and Main Drain set out on the ground; work will start in 1957.

After a very inauspicious start the Chinese colonised Changkat Jong Irrigation Area is developing into a departmental showpiece. A new block of 640 acres was developed and colonized during the year, and the whole 2,360 available acres were fully planted. Further extensions are under consideration.

The main work in the Krian area was the reconstruction of the Selinsing Division. This work aims at rebuilding the banks of the various distributary canals to full designed height, and has been necessitated by the gradual sinkage of the bunds during the last 50 years. As generally no suitable soil is available in the area, red earth has been imported from Gunong Semanggol, approximately 4 miles away, by light railway. The 16,000 ft. completed in 1956, has been much appreciated by the local farmers as not only has it meant better water supply, but also better access.

Other works in Krian were the replacement of further old structures built nearly 50 years ago. All these old controls are gradually being replaced on a long term programme.

Selangor

Work continued on the scheme to divert Bernam River water to supplement the supply to the Tanjong Karang area of 33,700 acres and also to providing an irrigation supply to 11,300 acres at Panchang Bedina, at present dependent on controlled drainage. Work is in progress on the headworks on the Bernam River and the first 3 miles of the 24 mile diversion canal running from this Headworks to Tanjong Karang. Work also proceeded upstream from Tanjong Karang headworks widening and deepening the peat swamp course of the Sungei Tenggi for a distance of 14 miles; this work continues.

The yield in the Tanjong Karang area is still increasing year by year, 4½ million gantangs of padi being harvested from the Sungei Burong area and 2.6 million gantangs from Sekinchang during the 1955/56 season, an increase of 20 per cent. on the previous season. These yields are equivalent to 643 gantangs/acre and 787 gantangs/acre respectively, a mean crop value of $400 and $490 per acre.

Negri Sembilan and Malacca

The irrigation areas in this State are chiefly in the long narrow and steep valleys. Construction of permanent works is difficult and expensive, and when these facilities have been provided, their operation and maintenance require incessant vigilance to ensure efficient water control.

Progress on the Sungei Raya Irrigation Scheme near Port Dickson, which will convert 640 acres of useless swamp into bendang, was up to schedule. The scheme will be completed in time for the 1957/58 season. The construction of a new Headworks at Ampang Serang, Pedas to irrigate 230 acres of existing bendang was started. Work on the Legong Hilir scheme continued.

In Malacca construction work continued on the Sungei Siput scheme to serve 568 acres of existing bendang.

Kelantan

Construction work continued on the Pasir Mas Pumping Scheme, designed to irrigate 4,500 acres of existing bendang on the left bank of the Kelantan River. The three electrically driven pumps are expected early in 1957 and it is hoped to be able to provide part of the area with an irrigation supply for the 1957/58 season.

A further extension of 400 acres was made to the Salor Pumping Scheme by the installation of a small booster pump. This scheme now irrigates 3,860 acres.

Preliminary investigations for the Sungei Lemal Scheme to irrigate 9,500 acres, adjoining the Pasir Mas Scheme, have been completed and a Project plan on the proposals will shortly be submitted to the State Government.

Trengganu

Except for the replacement of one structure, Stage I of the Besut Irrigation Scheme, covering 5,500 acres has been completed. Preliminary investigations for the Jerteh Pumping Scheme (7,000 acres) and for the Nerus Pumping Scheme (6,000 acres) have been completed. Project plans will shortly be prepared.

His Highness the Sultan of Trengganu officially opened the 3,300 acre Trengganu River Pumping scheme in September, 1956.

Two minor schemes at Lubok Pendan and Sungei Serai have been completed.

Pahang

The big rehabilitation programme, started in 1954, which aims at bringing the one hundred and ten existing schemes in Pahang, neglected during the Emergency, back to a proper standard, was continued. Work proceeded on forty-nine schemes during 1956.

New schemes at Paya Chennua and Paya Dalam started in 1955, were completed, while most of the main construction work was finished at Paya Pelangai, Bentong, where a new Headworks will irrigate 200 acres; three inundation schemes at Paya Knot, Paya Ladang and Paya Mentakals in the Temerloh District covering a total of 960 acres were also completed.

LAND DRAINAGE

Depending on the type of cultivation for which land is being made suitable, adequate drainage is just as important as irrigation, and in certain circumstances it is more so. In spite of this the activities of the Department towards providing irrigation facilities are much more widely known than are its projects for providing drainage facilities.

Irrigation has up till the present been applied only to increase rice production, whilst drainage schemes are carried out for the benefit of all other types of cultivation, and in particular the cultivation of coconuts.

During the year the most extensive construction work on land drainage schemes was on the West Coast of Johore, although work of this nature was also in progress in Selangor and Perak.

In Johore the 10,000 acres extension to the Senggarang scheme was completed. The 11 mile long Benut High Level Catchdrain which will protect the Tampoh and Rengit areas from flooding from the hinterland was completed to Sungei Rengit. Work on the Tampoh Scheme was started. Contracts were given out for the construction of the main tidal control gate at the mouth of Sg. Tampoh and for the control gates at the ends of the lateral drains which enter Sg. Tampoh immediately upstream of this main tidal control gate. At the end of the year these 3 gates were ready for floating into position.

In Perak, construction of the 2,000 acre extension to the Durian Sebatang Drainage Scheme was begun. This scheme is to protect from flooding and control the drainage in a peat area close to Telok Anson. The soil is admirably suited for the growing of pineapples and a convenient market being at hand, land in this locality is eagerly sought after by Malay cultivators.

In Selangor work was continued on the bunding of Pulau Lumut, a scheme which will protect 3,300 acres of land from inundation by the sea. The perimeter bund of the Rantau Panjang Drainage area was completely re-built. This bund re-construction is being complemented by the construction of 3 new tidal control gates, work on all of which was begun during the year.

RIVER CONSERVANCY

River conservancy may be divided broadly into two classes of work (*a*) prevention or reduction of silt formation and (*b*) the removal of accumulated silt by mechanical means. Of these the former is of permanent value whilst the latter is only a palliative and is liable to require repetition until the former work is effectively carried out.

In all States and Settlements the Department employs gangs of men which, under skilled supervision, remove fallen trees from the various rivers and construct fences therein to protect the banks from erosion, or to persuade the current to follow a less harmful course, or to encourage silt to collect in accordance with a designed scheme. These gangs also plant suitable trees at selected places along river banks as part of a long term policy aimed at providing the river with a protective cover of vegetation, a natural protection which is sometimes lost as

the result of deterioration of the river or more frequently as a result of interference by man in the course of developing the country. These River Conservancy gangs are carrying out work which will prevent or reduce silt formation within the river itself. They can do nothing, however, to deal with silt which has already accumulated in the river and which is beyond the power of the river itself to take down to the sea.

To deal with rivers in this condition, the Department operates a number of floating dredgers of various kinds and these, and many more like them, could be kept fully employed for many years removing accumulations of silt which have resulted from the rapid development of the country during the past 60 years. This fleet of dredgers consists of 6 suction dredgers varying in size from 12″ dia. to 6″ dia., 2 steam powered dipper dredgers now 30 years old, and a modern grab-dredger.

During the year these dredgers have been employed in Lower Perak District in Sg. Bidor and Sg. Batang Padang, in Central Perak in Sg. Kinta, Sg. Larut, Sg. Raja, and Sg. Jebong, in Sg. Semerak in Kelantan, and in Sg. Tenggi in Selangor. One of the 30 year old steam powered dipper dredgers was out of commission the whole of the year undergoing modernisation and overhaul. At the end of the year the dredge was in course of being transferred to its next task in the Tg. Karang swamp, joining the Bernam River Headworks Diversion Canal with the dredged Tenggi River.

PLANT AND WORKSHOPS

All earthwork in canals, bunds, and drains (other than those of very small section) in the various irrigation and drainage schemes carried out by the Department, is handled by mechanical plant owned, operated and maintained by the Department. The main items of plant are 100 dragline excavators, 25 crawler tractors, 8 dredges and auxiliary equipment. In addition the Department also operates and maintains 14 fixed pumping installations for supplying irrigation water. A further 2 stations are under construction.

To maintain this equipment the Department has a Central Workshop in Ipoh and field Workshops in Jitra (Kedah), Batu Pahat (Johore), Kota Bharu (Kelantan) and Kuala Trengganu.

A lease has recently been given by the Perak Government to the Department over a piece of land not far from the Ipoh Workshop. This area is to be developed as a testing ground for E.M.P. after being overhauled in the Workshop, and also for the training of E.M.P. Operators, and there is no doubt but that these facilities will greatly enhance the already valuable work carried out by the Mechanical Staff in the Workshop.

Part III

PUBLIC WORKS

GENERAL

No changes were made in 1956 in the organisation of the Public Works Department, which remains a joint Federal and State Department. The Federal Organisation is responsible for all Federal works but except in a few isolated cases, all such works are carried out by the State Department on behalf of Federal Headquarters.

The staff was increased in 1956 by the recruitment of a few contract officers, but there still remained a number of vacancies throughout the year, mainly in the Civil Engineering establishment.

There was no reduction in the work of the Department during the year. New construction in all types of work was maintained, and the tempo of new construction has lead inevitably to an increasing load on the maintenance side of the Department's activities.

BUILDINGS

Maintenance of Buildings

A sum of $3,750,000 was provided in 1956 for Maintenance of Buildings, representing an increase of $1,000,000 over the provision for 1955. This has enabled the growth in the back-log of maintenance to be checked.

Housing

Good progress was made with the programme for Division I Housing for which provision of $3,500,000 was made. Acceptance of tenders in some instances late in the year was withheld due to the high quotations received. It is possible the rise was caused, to some extent, by the Suez crisis.

In addition during the year $1,480,000 was provided for housing for officers of the Federation Army, and $1,652,000 for housing for Division I officers for whom new posts had been created. A number of these quarters are now being built and sites are being acquired for the remainder. Acquisition of sites accounts for a considerable proportion of the total provision.

A $300,000 programme for the modernization of old Division I quarters has also been completed.

The 1956 Housing Programme from Loan Funds for Division II officers and below is nearly complete, and the 1956 programme for Labourers' Lines and Overseers' Quarters is also well advanced.

Police Buildings

During 1956 buildings completed under the Police Building Programme included the following:

2 District Headquarters
6 Town Police Stations
9 Minor Police Stations
23 Class "E" Quarters
26 Class "F" Quarters
528 Class "G" Quarters
2 Contingent M. T. Workshops.

In addition 4 Class "C" quarters, 5 Class "E" quarters and 168 Class "G" quarters are at present being constructed in Kuala Lumpur in connection with the formation of the Police Reserve Unit and a considerable number of Class "G" quarters is also being constructed throughout the country.

Civil Aviation

The new Airport Terminal Building at the Kuala Lumpur Airport was opened by the Chief Minister on 1st August, 1956. This building has been constructed to international standards at a cost of $550,000 and is considered to be one of the most modern in South East Asia.

Postal Department

New Post Offices were completed during 1956 at Sekinchang, Tanah Rata, Seremban and Tanjong Tualang.

Federation Military Forces

The Malay Regiment Camp at Kluang was completed, apart from one or two buildings, and a battalion of the Malay Regiment has taken over. The Camp at Malacca was nearing completion by the end of the year and was partly occupied by an advance party of the Federation Regiment.

The decision was made to site the Malay Regiment Barracks, Menyala, Port Dickson, at the Sungala Ridge and the layout for the buildings, roads, etc., has been agreed.

No design work was carried out for the Federation Military College, as the accommodation requirements have not yet been finally decided.

The survey for anti-malarial works at the Mentakab Camp was completed and work was begun on the first phase.

A rehabilitation programme estimated to cost $1 million was drawn up for bringing the accommodation at Kota Bharu Camp, Kelantan up to the required "Q" Brief scale. By the end of the year many of the old attap buildings had been demolished and a start had been made on the construction of 90 M.O.Rs. quarters.

A further 200 M.O.Rs. quarters were planned for the Camp at Alor Star, Kedah and work will begin early in 1957.

Education

The Education building programme for the year was the largest yet attempted. Plans were prepared for projects totalling and estimated $15 million, the major items being six Residential Schools ($9 million), four Day Schools ($1½ million), 33 Standard Schools ($3 million) and several Workshop Units. An Education Group was formed in the H.Q. Architects Drawing Office especially to deal with this programme and standard designs were drawn up for the various units, such as Laboratories—both for Physics and Chemistry, Domestic Science Rooms, Wood and Metalwork Shops, lavatory blocks of different sizes, covered ways, tuckshops, etc., complete with all internal layouts, furniture, details and finishes.

The major projects for which tenders were accepted and work begun were:

(i) Extensions to Sultan Idris Training College, Tanjong Malim.

(ii) Malay Women's Training College, Malacca.

(iii) Secondary Malay Residential School, Ipoh.

(iv) Sultan Suleiman School, Kuala Trengganu (Phase III, including a Secondary Vocational School).

(v) Abdullah School, Pahang.

(vi) Tengku Mahmood School, Trengganu.

The $3½ million Teachers Training College, Penang, was nearing completion and will be ready for occupation in the first half of 1957.

There were numerous school extensions, minor schools of English, National and Vernacular types, classrooms and teachers quarters throughout the Federation, completed during the year.

Medical and Health

The Nurses Hostel, Penang, was completed at a cost of $1,800,000 and was officially opened in July. A hostel for Housemen at the General Hospital, Johore Bahru, and a hostel for Nurses at Taiping Hospital were also completed.

Of the eight Rural Health Centres financed from Colonial Development and Welfare funds, 4 Centres at Kuala Kubu Bahru, Parit, Rembau and Rengit were completed. Three others were under construction at Alor Gajah, Kuala Brang and Machang. The remaining Centre is to be built at Temerloh.

Customs

Phase II of the scheme to provide quarters at Glugor for the Customs Department in Penang was well in hand and the final Phase III will be undertaken next year. Phases I and II provide a total of 134 quarters.

Work was put in hand for a new Customs Office and Checking Station and also a Customs Export Station, both at Johore Bahru estimated to cost $350,000 each.

Other Projects

The new building for the British Council in Kuala Lumpur was completed at a cost of $220,000 and was officially opened in May.

Work is in progress on the air-conditioned seven-storey Federal Office block at Petaling Jaya. On the same site is a two-storey block of laboratories for the Chemistry Department and this block is scheduled for completion in the middle of 1957. These buildings are together estimated to cost approximately $3 million.

WATER SUPPLIES

The Public Works Department is responsible for the operation and maintenance of all public water supplies in the Federation, except the supplies serving Penang and Malacca which are maintained by the city and municipal authorities respectively.

The average daily consumption of piped water in the Federation now exceeds 80 million gallons per day. The average capital expenditure for water supply development amounts to more than $9 millions annually, and improvements to existing water supply systems, together with the construction of new schemes, is increasing the total capacity of our waterworks by about 5 million gallons per day each year. The demand for more water continues unabated but the rate of development of the public water supplies is limited by the engineering and construction capacity available and by the financial resources of the country.

The rate of development at present being maintained barely serves to keep pace with the increasing consumption of water in areas already supplied, and leaves only a very small margin for extending supplies in areas where public water supplies are urgently needed to serve new and growing centres of population, or rural areas where wells do not yield good water or fail during the dry weather.

More than 130 supply systems are in operation throughout the Federation. A few supplies draw water from wells, but by far the majority of supplies are fed from surface waters. At a number of plants the raw water is derived from an upland jungle covered catchment, and safe potable water can be obtained by sterilisation with chlorine or chloramine treatment; otherwise treatment by chemical coagulation,

sedimentation, filtration, and chlorination, including treatment with lime or soda ash to inhibit the corrosive action of the treated water, is commonly employed.

With the exception of a few small untreated rural supplies, the water supplies of the Federation conform to accepted standards of purity. During 1956, the Department of Chemistry was able to expand its resources for both bacteriological and chemical analyses of water so that 10,846 bacteriological and 1,252 chemical analyses were made during the year. In spite of this improvement, in some areas it was only possible to undertake about 60 per cent. of the number of analyses which are considered desirable, but laboratory resources continue to expand, and it is hoped that by the end of 1957 it will be possible to meet all requirements in this respect.

All private water supply connections are metered and billed for the quantity of water actually consumed. Before the war, supplies to government institutions, schools and religious institutions were commonly supplied at a fixed monthly rate, but the policy of metering all supplies which was adopted some years ago has very greatly reduced the numbers of these flat rate supplies and the bulk of water consumed is now metered.

The policy of metering all supplies has proved to be completely successful both in reducing waste and ensuring that increased consumption results in increased revenue. The average daily consumption of piped water throughout the Federation is little more than 30 gallons per head of population served by the supply systems. This figure is low for a tropical country and although it reflects the limited capacity of many of the older treatment plants in use, it also indicates the extent to which the system of metering serves to control waste of water and to reduce the capital expenditure per capita.

Financial provision for capital expenditure in developing water supplies is now largely derived from Loan Funds for which interest and repayment must be provided. Thus, although State and Settlement Governments regularly make such provision as they can for capital works from their general resources, the need to service loan funds used to build new supplies or extension works has resulted in increased charges for water and more detailed attention to the collection of water supply revenues.

During the year, these financial problems have been under active consideration, and improved methods of metering, billing and revenue collection are being introduced.

More detailed information relating to water supplies can be found in the Annual Reports of the Public Works Department, the City of Penang and the Municipality of Malacca.

NEW WORK

Underground Water Resources

A hydrogeologist from the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration visited Malaya during the year in order to make a preliminary survey of the extent to which underground sources of water suitable for development might be found in Malaya.

Evidence was found of significant quantities of underground water, principally in North Kedah where the rural population in the coastal areas suffers from the regular failure of shallow wells during the driest season of the year.

An application was submitted to the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration for the provision of a survey team, including arrangements for geophysical investigations and trial drilling equipment. This application received sympathetic consideration and negotiations for the proposed investigations, to be started in 1957, are in progress.

Klang Gates Water Supply

The largest single water supply project at present under construction is the Klang Gates Water Supply Scheme for Kuala Lumpur and its environs.

The works now being built will provide a supply of 20 millions gallons per day but will ultimately be extended to yield 32 millions gallons per day of fully treated water.

This scheme, which is estimated to cost $17 millions, is being carried out by the Public Works Department as a Federal project, and includes a dam and impounding reservoir at Klang Gates situated 7 miles North East of Kuala Lumpur, a rising main 45 inches in diameter, a complete new treatment plant and two new 4 million gallon covered reservoirs at Bukit Nanas in the centre of Kuala Lumpur together with extensive reticulation works.

The dam itself has been designed by the United States Bureau of Reclamation under arrangements made by the Foreign Operations Administration, but the construction work for this project is being undertaken with local contractors working under the supervision of P.W.D. Engineers and by the Department employing direct labour.

Good progress was made on the construction of all parts of this large scheme during 1956, and the new rising main was completed and put in to service early in the year.

Petaling Jaya Water Supply

On 1st April, 1956, the Selangor Government assumed responsibility for the water supply to the new town of Petaling Jaya. At present this

rapidly developing town is served by a temporary treatment plant at Sungei Way, but next year it will draw water from the new Klang Gates Scheme.

Kuala Trengganu Water Supply

The new water supply for Kuala Trengganu was put into service in October and by the end of the year 402 connections had been made to the mains.

Pekan Water Supply

The new water supply at Pekan in Pahang was put into service in May.

DESIGN AND RESEARCH BRANCH

A new building extension at Federal Headquarters completed in March, now accommodates the whole Branch, with offices for staff, drawing office, materials laboratory and an air-conditioned photo-copying room.

In spite of changes in staff and losses in both senior and junior staff, designs were completed for 40 projects, involving the production of 253 working drawings, and 19 projects were under design at the end of the year. Completed designs included a number of major bridges, and a 100-ft. span prestressed beam, which is intended for use as a standard design in a number of bridges.

The main work of the building design section was the production of plans for the schools programme, and standard plans were produced for classrooms, gymnasiums, assembly halls and other buildings.

One of the major works undertaken was the design of the Merdeka stadium, on which one-third of the bridge design staff was engaged for the latter half of the year.

The work of the soils and materials laboratory increased by approximately 25 per cent. over that in 1955, a total of 1,276 field tests, 581 identification tests, and 976 mechanical tests being undertaken. In addition 2,856 tests were completed on bitumen and building materials.

Among the most important work undertaken was that at the Kuala Lumpur Airport, where strict control was essential in the construction of the parking apron and taxi tracks; involving continuous checking of the sand sub-base as it was laid. A complete grid of plate-bearing tests was carried out on the base course and on the finished "premix" surface, to ensure that the pavement construction was up to design strength. Investigations were also carried out and the design completed for a 200-ft. "jet resistant" extension to the runway. The number of tests carried out at the airfield totalled 548.

MECHANICAL BRANCH

Orders were placed during the year for additional mechanical equipment and vehicles to the total value of $7 million. This brings the purchase value of plant and equipment operated by the Department up to $47 million, excluding water supply pumping sets.

The main concentrations of heavy earth moving equipment were located at the Fish Culture Research Station, Malacca; the Rompin/Gemas Road, Negri Sembilan; the Petaling Jaya New Road, Selangor; the Dungun and Marang Deviations, Trengganu; and the Merdeka Stadium in the Federal Capital.

New stone crushing plants were installed at Batu Caves Quarry, Selangor; the Maran Road, Pahang; and the Bayan Lepas Quarry, Penang. One large portable crushing plant was transferred from the State of Perak to Lunchoo Quarry in Johore.

Workshops

The Federal Workshops in Kuala Lumpur and the ten State and Settlement Workshops were operated at full capacity throughout the year, and overtime was necessary to meet the maintenance of additional equipment in use. In the Federal Workshops new welding equipment of the submerged arc type, and a semi-automatic open arc process were introduced. These units have greatly speeded up the recovery of worn parts for crawler tractors and other heavy equipment. High pressure steam cleaning of equipment before overhaul was also introduced during the year under review.

The vehicle section of the Federal Workshops has been extended to cover the overhaul of engines for Police vehicles. This work was previously undertaken by private firms on a contract basis; Ford, Land Rover and G.M.C. engines for the Police Department are now overhauled at the rate of twenty per month in addition to the normal load of work for P.W.D. and other Government departments. All engines are run-in and tested under load conditions before issue.

The melting down of used rifle cartridge cases supplied by the Police Department continued at an increasing rate, and the brass ingots produced from these cartridge cases were sold by public tender for just over $145,000. This sum was credited to Federal Revenue.

There was a further increase in the total value of work done in the P.W.D. Workshops throughout the country for this, and other Government departments. The total value of work done in the P.W.D. Federal Workshops was $4,351,575, and in other workshops it varied from $276,000 to $855,000 depending on location and concentration of equipment.

New Equipment

During the year one hundred and fifty new diesel driven tipping vehicles were issued for State and Settlement use, and orders were also placed for one hundred and five additional vehicles. These vehicles have been purchased to replace part of the fleet of ex. W.D. type vehicles which are no longer economical to operate. Another forty crawler tractor shovels were also ordered in two sizes. The smaller type is being supplied from the United Kingdom for the first time. All tractor shovels purchased previously were manufactured in U.S.A., and this required hard currency expenditure. This also applies to two Euclid Self-propelled Scrapers received during the year, which were also manufactured in the United Kingdom. Very good results have been obtained from a new design of Pile Driving Equipment manufactured in Germany which was tested early in the year. Other plant received and put into operation include portable stone crushing plants, road surfacing equipment, crawler tractors, excavators, road rollers, and Land Rovers.

Labour

The availability of skilled workshop tradesmen and plant operators showed considerable improvement, and there was no difficulty in keeping all the equipment in full operation. The recruitment of apprentices was satisfactory and applicants for training in the skilled trades had a higher standard of education than is usual for this class of work. No labour troubles were experienced in any of the P.W.D. Workshops during the year.

STORES BRANCH

The Stores Branch of the Public Works Department continued to perform its function of procurement, maintenance and supply of civil and mechanical engineering stores to the Department throughout the Federation, and in increasing volume, the supply of common user stores to other Government departments.

This ever increasing demand and the consequent increase in stock holdings, accounting and recording, taxed to the utmost the Branch's resources of storage space and its limited staff. The difficulties of the latter were heightened by the continued loss of the more senior store-keepers who were in many cases selected for promotion and transfer to other departments.

The re-organised stores procedure and mechanized stores accounting has now been in operation for 18 months. The system which provides a central control of all unallocated stores transactions within the Department throughout the Federation, has been found most efficient and successful. The central Stock Control Section now

maintains at all time a record of unallocated stock holdings in State/Settlement Stores, in addition to the Federal Store holdings all issues and receipts being recorded by mechanical accounting methods in the Central or Federal Store. This system to a great extent eliminates surplus holdings and permits more accurate restocking.

The fixed price system for unallocated stores and the publication of a Stores Vocabulary with rates, serial numbers for every item, part number and description of stores has been most successful, facilitating ordering, estimating and charging. This Vocabulary is revised annually.

The Federal Store in Kuala Lumpur is primarily a bulk Store and a feeder to State/Settlement Stores, but with changing conditions, in particular the use of mechanized equipment for all types of works undertaken by the Department, issues for immediate use direct to users are rapidly superceding bulk issues. This system although increasing the work of the Federal Stores does prevent over-stocking and the tying up of large quantities of stocks in users small stores. The advantage of direct issue has led to the closing down of two State Stores, one in Pahang and one in Selangor. These two States no longer carry bulk stocks and each District Engineer draws direct from the Federal Stores, Kuala Lumpur.

Part IV

SURVEY DEPARTMENT

The demand for surveys for title and for up-to-date topographical maps continues to increase. From advance information received concerning land development schemes it would appear that in respect of surveys for title alone the present staff, in spite of recent additions, will require further expansion in the near future.

During 1955 and 1956, 175 posts were added to the Divisions II and III technical establishment, bringing it up to 983, but it was not possible to complete recruitment to these additional posts until the end of 1956. Because of the time required to train these new recruits, the full effect of this expansion will not be apparent for another eighteen months.

Cadastral Division

The main strength of the Department continues to be deployed on cadastral, or land title, surveys. Requisitions for Survey received from Land Offices rose from 46,774 lots in 1955 to 52,867 lots in 1956.

Requisitions satisfied rose from 24,114 lots to 33,567. The output for lots surveyed in the field rose from 40,236 to 44,266, and the

distance measured to survey these lots amounted to 7,594 miles in 1956, compared with 6,975 in 1955. Arrears of lots awaiting field survey rose from 83,797 at the beginning of the year to 89,654 at the end of the year. That the increase in output was not as great as had been expected can be attributed to the tackling of surveys which have been outstanding for a long time in distant and isolated areas: with the easing of security restrictions it has been possible to start work on these surveys but because of their greater inaccessibility a high output cannot be maintained.

The value of the work done, at cost or at schedule rates as applicable, was $1,988,837 of which $1,124,798 was recoverable as revenue. The corresponding figures for 1955 were $1,487,117 and $911,640.

It became apparent during the year that alienation in many States was beginning to be organised in planned groups, a very welcome trend, the survey of a planned group of lots being very much more economical than that of a equal number of scattered lots.

In Kelantan there are some 300,000 lots for which neither modern survey nor adequate documents of title exist. A joint operation, known as the Kelantan Land Settlement Scheme, by Land Office and Survey Department teams working in close co-operation, was launched during the year to deal with this problem. The operation has got away to a good start, and though to date the output of the Survey team, restricted by shortage of staff, has been below that of the Land Office team, it is expected that an output of 1,700 lots a month will be attained before the end of 1957.

Because of increased survey activity in Kelantan and Perlis, new District Survey Offices were opened at Pasir Mas and Machang in Kelantan and at Kangar in Perlis.

Topographical Division

The main tasks of the division during the year were the continuation of detailed mapping, at scales of 1 inch to one mile and 1/25,000, of those areas, principally in eastern Malaya, where the only maps available are Air Reconnaisance maps, the revision of the area covered by the Johore grid, at scales of 1 mile to the inch and 1/25,000, the completion of certain surveys for the Drainage and Irrigation Department, and the revision of certain old series sheets in Western Malaya which, with the passage of time, have become almost obsolete.

The area of country for which survey was completed in regard to the first task was 1,311 square miles and in regard to the second task 1,764 square miles, totalling 3,075 square miles and costing $1,002,604 as against 2,398 square miles surveyed at a cost of $702,138 in 1955.

The cost of the special surveys for the Drainage and Irrigation Department amounted to $9,739 during the year and survey was completed in March.

The revision of old series 1 mile to 1 inch sheets in Western Malaya was put in hand in September. By the end of the year preparatory compilation had been carried out over 1,200 square miles and 150 square miles had been finalised. Costs amounted to $57,839.

Other work carried out during the year included an extension to the Kuala Lumpur Town Survey at a scale of 6 inches to 1 mile, the survey of 17 miles of double-line precise levelling and the resurvey of 36 miles of similar levelling.

Multiplex equipment, required for mapping and contouring from airphotographs, was installed early in the year and selected staff were trained in its use.

Difficulty has been experienced in obtaining diapositives of air photography, required for Multiplex work, and even in obtaining ordinary airphotography as and when required. Consideration will have to be given in the near future to obtaining aircraft cameras and the ancillary equipment required to make the Department independent of external sources of supply of air photography and diapositives.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION

Cartographic Branch

(Central Drawing Office and Photo-Litho Section).

The value of the work done during the year amounted to $497,318, a decrease on last year's figures.

Output included the printing of 356,580 copies of maps and documents, the production of 416 glass negatives, 951 printing plates, 3,593 photostat and other prints, 790 kodalines, and such security printing as motor vehicle licences, tin stock certificates, petrol coupons, etc.

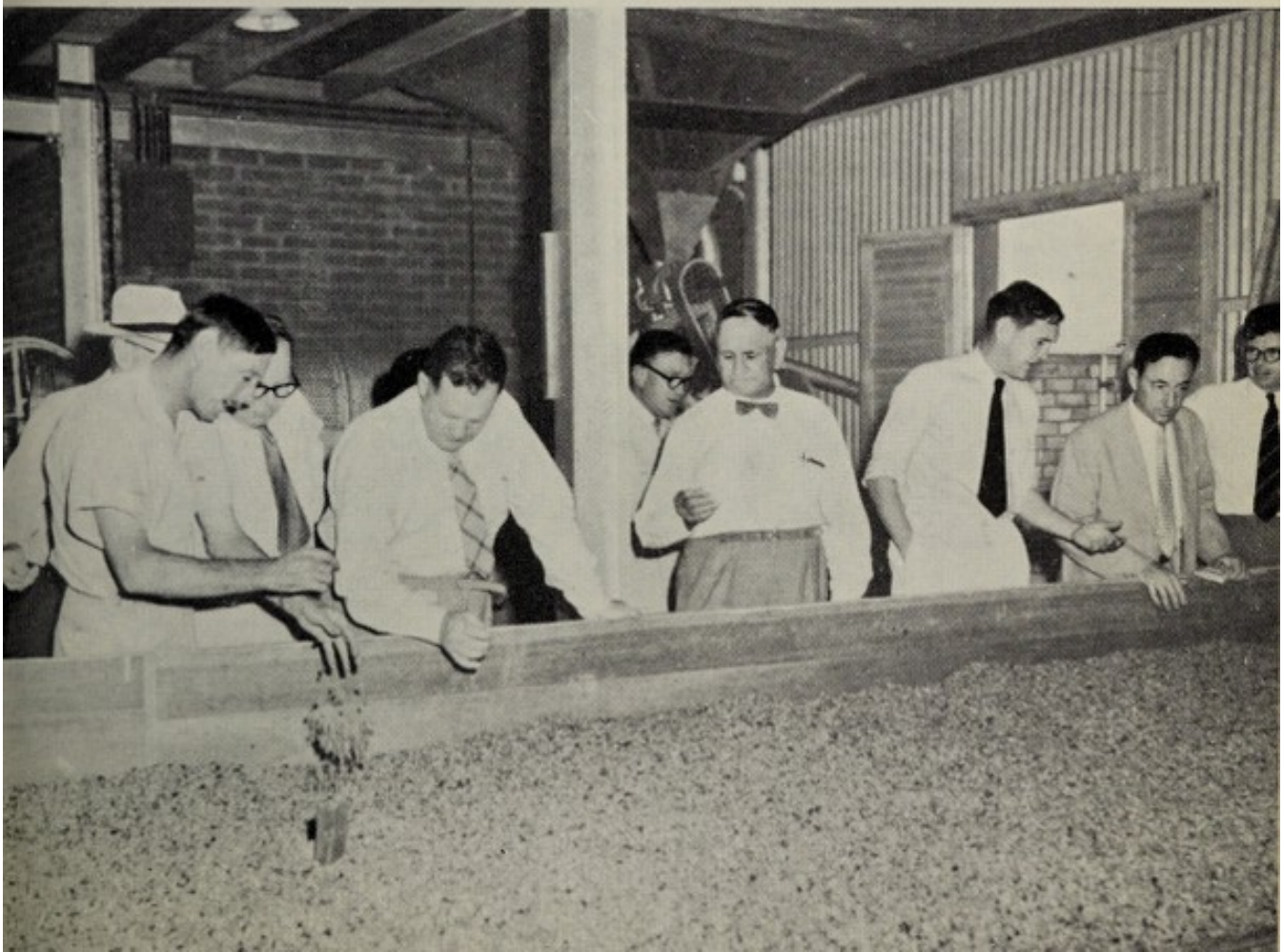
The 12 miles to an inch map of Malaya was reprinted, three 1 mile to 1 inch and fourteen 1/25,000 (approximately 2½ miles to 1 inch) sheets of the new topographical series, four sheets of the 20 inches to 1 mile Kuala Lumpur Town map, and various Geological maps, Land Use maps of Sarawak, etc., were printed.

At the end of the year work was in hand on twelve 1 mile to 1 inch and thirty-nine 1/25,000 sheets of the new topographical series, six sheets of the 20 inches to 1 mile Kuala Lumpur Town map, two sheets of the 20 inches to 1 mile Ipoh Town map, the 6 inches to 1 mile Kuala Lumpur Town map and a revised edition of the 12 miles to 1 inch Map of Malaya.



he Chief Secretary and the Minister for Labour meeting the British Parliamentary Delegation which was led by the Right Honourable Mr. Herbert Morrison

The Australian Parliamentary Delegation being shown how coffee seeds are dried





Map Sales Office

The sale of maps to the public is still considerably restricted for security reasons, and sales amounted to only $29,652.

Instrument Repairing Branch

The Branch continued to deal with the repair and reconditioning of Survey instruments, calculating machines and equipment for the Department and of microscopes, binoculars and surgical instruments for other branches of the service.

The electroplating plant, installed in 1955, has been working to capacity throughout the year and has achieved very creditable results in the time.

The Instrument Repairer, being ex-officio Custodian of Weights and Measures, has devoted much time to the inspection and testing of Standards for the States and Settlements and assisted in preparing a draft consolidated weights and Measures Ordinance.

The value of the work done by the branch during the year amounted to $197,516.

Part V

FIRE SERVICES

Progress continued to be made with the programme which has been undertaken to bring the Federation's Fire Services up to a new standard of efficiency. Large quantities of modern fire fighting equipment, including fire engines of the latest type have been put into commission in every State, Settlement and Municipality in the Federation. The programme has already had the effect of reducing considerably the annual fire losses in the country.

Twenty-eight new Fire Stations have already been put into commission throughout the Federation and it is planned to replace all the remaining old Fire Stations with new buildings. Much of the new machinery is designed for the special conditions of the Federation and the most modern tanker equipment is being used.

Fire Engines of the latest types were received and commissioned at Malacca, Seremban, Yong Peng, Batu Pahat, Muar, Segamat, Kuantan and Ipoh Airfield during the year.

The Chief Inspector of Fire Services assumed responsibility for the fire protection of all Federal Government property, including that of the Federation Armed Forces.

Provision for the capital expenditure required for the establishment of a Central Fire Training School was approved in the Federal Supplementary Budget, 1956. It is proposed to open the Training School in Kuala Lumpur in the early part of 1957.

Opposite: Back-stage at a Chinese opera]

Chapter XII

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

Part I

ROADS

MAINTENANCE

The total mileage of Federal roads in 1956 was 2,172 and a sum of $11,400,000 was spent on their maintenance. Throughout the year approximately 260 miles of road were resurfaced or surface dressed. Centrally located asphalt mixing depots in Negri Sembilan, Perak, Province Wellesley and Kedah are proving the great efficiency of this method of resurfacing. Not only are savings shown in costs over the old hand methods but also a much superior and safer running surface is produced. Another feature of maintenance work is the increasing use of a new light but robust grass cutting machine well able to deal with the tough Malayan grass on road sides.

At the close of the year considerable storm damage occurred in Pahang to roads and bridges, which however caused no serious delays to traffic.

IMPROVEMENTS TO FEDERAL ROADS

A good start was made on the task of improving Federal Roads under the Development Plan. All States undertook very full programmes for the widening and strengthening of pavements as well as for minor deviations and good progress was maintained throughout the year.

Progress on the flood free route to the South via Kendong, Malacca and Ayer Hitam was very satisfactory, particularly on the Kendong-Malacca section which virtually amounts to a completely new road.

NEW ROADS

In July the Chief Minister declared open the Rompin to Gemas road link which will provide a quick access to the East Coast from the South. This link is 9½ miles in length and was completed in the record time of 17 months. Construction was started on the new dual carriageway road to Petaling Jaya which will link with the Port Swettenham road (Route II). Progress was well up to schedule at the close of the year.

Work continued steadily on the construction of the new West Coast Road which will eventually link Kuala Selangor and Teluk Anson.

EAST COAST ROAD

By the end of the year only 29 miles of the road from Kuantan to Kota Bharu remained to be surfaced and work is continuing with a view to completion in 1957.

Construction of the deviations at Cherating and Dungun were well advanced and will allow access for bridge construction in 1957.

EMERGENCY ROADS

A further 46 miles of emergency roads and 8 miles of hill road to V.H.F. Stations were constructed. The total mileage of these roads constructed is now 252 and 50 miles respectively. Although constructed for emergency reasons, these roads may also be regarded as development.

BRIDGES AND FERRIES

Reconstruction and replacement of bridges continued, and 16 major bridges were completed or were nearing completion at the end of the year. A high light in this work was the opening of the bow string girder bridge over the Sungei Muda, Province Wellesley, which was named the Merdeka Bridge. A further 31 bridge designs were completed and scheduled for construction in 1957.

In April work commenced on the clearing and construction of the approaches to the new $5 million Klang Bridge in preparation for the actual bridge work.

AIRFIELDS

The Department maintained airfields at Alor Star, Penang, Taiping, Ipoh, Kuala Lumpur, Malacca, Kuantan and Kota Bharu on all of which Malayan Airways operate Dakota Aircraft.

The following airfields were also maintained for the operation of the Federation Air Service, Kroh, Sitiawan, Jenderata, Bidor, Bentong, Temerloh, Benta, Dungun, Kuala Krai, Kuala Trengganu, Segamat, Muar, Mersing, Batu Pahat, Grik, Chukai and Kluang.

KUALA LUMPUR AIRPORT

The new Terminal Building and parking apron were completed and in August the Chief Minister declared the Airport open to International air traffic. Also, during the year, designs were prepared for a concrete extension suitable for operation of jet aircraft and work was scheduled to start early in 1957.

BAYAN LEPAS AIRPORT

In October this airfield was closed and traffic diverted to the R.A.F. aerodrome at Butterworth. Work then commenced on lengthening, widening and strengthening of the runway to enable it to accept aircraft of the Herald type. Plans were also prepared for a new Terminal Building at this Airport.

EMERGENCY AIRFIELDS

A further 6 airfields were constructed in connection with the Emergency. There are now a total of 31 of these Emergency Airfields.

Part II

ROAD TRANSPORT

The Road Transport Department of the Government supervises and regulates, but does not operate, road transport services in the Federation, with the aim of ensuring that a stable, efficient, safe and economical system for the carriage of passengers and merchandise is available throughout the country.

Since the re-establishment of civil government in 1946, the department has been working under the provisions of the Road Transport Proclamation issued by the British Military Administration in 1945, a variety of circumstances conspiring to render impracticable its replacement by normal civil legislation. This state of affairs is now, it is hoped, almost at an end. At the meeting of the Federal Legislative Council in May, a comprehensive Road Traffic Bill received its first and second readings, and was referred for consideration by a Select Committee of Council, which is still proceeding.

The total number of vehicles registered in the Federation on 31st December, 1956 was 113,956 comprising 2,267 omnibuses, 3,356 taxis, 269 hire and drive vehicles, 17,209 commercial load carrying vehicles, 59,693 private cars, 19,023 motor cycles, 3,978 road rollers, tractors, trailers, etc., and 8,161 Government owned vehicles of various types. During the year buses travelled 100,846,635 miles and carried 250,255,572 passengers.

The departmental revenue continues to increase steadily year by year, and total collections for 1956 amounted to $32,313,031 as compared with $28,798,207 during 1955.

Part III

MALAYAN RAILWAY ADMINISTRATION

The Malayan Railway provides both passenger and freight services between Singapore and the majority of the principal towns in the Federation. The main line from Singapore divides at Gemas. The western route with branch lines to Port Dickson, Port Swettenham, Teluk Anson and Port Weld runs via Kuala Lumpur and serves the main centres on the west coast including Prai (for Penang). The western main line joins the State Railway of Thailand system at Padang Besar. The eastern route runs northwards from Gemas through central Pahang and Kelantan through Tumpat, and it also connects with the State Railway of Thailand at Sungei Golok.

The Malayan Railway Administration controls several ports on the west coast including the major port at Port Swettenham.

The Malayan Railway Administration is responsible for the management of the Federation Air Service.

TRAIN SERVICES

During 1956 in order to provide improved transit of goods between Singapore and Kelantan and vice versa, an additional service was added running approximately to the same timings as the Golden Blowpipe on the days the Golden Blowpipe did not run. The train also carried passengers.

Other new passenger trains were introduced to improve travelling facilities in Kelantan between Tumpat and Krai and Pasir Mas and Sungei Golok.

On the Kedah branch, two new daily passenger train services each way between Alor Star and Penang were introduced to replace the Express passenger service between Penang and Alor Star which was cancelled.

A through freight train between Gemas and Singapore was introduced to improve the wagon turn-round and effect early delivery of freight to and from the East Coast Line.

FARES AND FREIGHT RATES INCREASE

With effect from 1st February, 1956, the Railway fares and charges on parcels were increased by approximately 17½ per cent. and 20 per cent. respectively.

The rates on Goods traffic were increased up to a maximum of approximately 15 per cent. from April, 1956.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR 1956

Total Revenue	$76,644,424
Working Expenditure	71,176,969
Expenditure and Appropriation of Net Revenue	5,467,455

Expenditure and Appropriation of Net Revenue:

(*a*) Interest and Loan Redemption Payments		$1,838,161
(*b*) New and Improved Capital Works		1,366,036
(*c*) Arrears of Salaries and Wages		500,000
(*d*) Sundry Items		44,180
(*e*) Betterment and Development Reserve		1,671,318
(*f*) Communist Terrorist Damage Reserve		47,760
		$5,467,455

Special Expenditure during the year 1956 was incurred as follows:

(i) Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Works—		
(*a*) Financed from Loan Funds	$7,950,469	
(*b*) Financed from Railway Resources ...	12,138	
		7,962,607
(ii) New Capital Works—		
(*a*) Financed from Loan Funds	$2,506,253	
(*b*) Financed from Federal General Revenue	120,852	
(*c*) Financed from Railway Resources ...	556,590	
		3,183,695
(iii) Renewal of Wasting Assets		4,610,813
		$15,757,115

OPERATING STATISTICS

Item	Unit	1955	1956
Route miles open to traffic ...	Miles	1,028	1,028
Passenger Train Mileage ...	Miles x'000... ...	1,858	2,079
Passenger Journeys	x'000... ...	7,687	7,509
Average Receipt per passenger journey	$	$2.17	$2.61
Goods Train Mileage	Miles x'000... ...	2,413	2,621
Paying Goods Tonnage ...	Tons x'000 ...	2,237	2,457
Paying Goods Ton-Mileage ...	Ton-Miles x'000 ...	241,313	273,782

THE EMERGENCY AND THE RAILWAY

The Railway was the target of Communist Terrorist activities on thirty occasions, but except for two major incidents all were of a minor nature. The track was interfered with on 17 occasions but only two derailments resulted. Trains were fired upon on two occasions.

Casualties arising from Communist Terrorist activities were four members of the Railway staff and one member of the Police Force injured. Permanent way labourers were intimidated twice. The Communist Terrorists disrupted Railway signals and telecommunications on nine occasions. One engine, nine wagons and an armoured Wickham trolley were damaged.

ROLLING STOCK POSITION

Locomotives

The stock of locomotives at the end of the year was:

Main Line—(All Steam):	
Oil Burning Locomotive	138
Coal „ „	9
Shunting:	
Diesel	26
Steam Locomotives	15
Miscellaneous (including Steam Railcars) ...	8
	196

Two coal burning locomotives were condemned during the year.

The twenty diesel electric main line locomotives which are being built in the United Kingdom are scheduled for completion at the rate of two per month commencing in April, 1957.

Negotiations for the purchase of stainless steel rail cars from Australia were completed during 1956 and orders have been placed for six rail cars. Delivery of the first diesel rail car is expected in April, 1958.

Coaches

The Coaching stock at the end of the year comprised:

Air-conditioned coaches	11
First class coaches...	22
First and Second composite	17
Second class coaches	68
Second and third composite	16
Third class	176
Miscellaneous	27
	337

During the year one Reserved Saloon and nine Second Class sleeping coaches were completed at Sentul Works and put into service. A further nine Second Class sleeping coaches, and three Second Class Buffet Cars were under construction at the end of 1956. The balance of 26 coaches against the 1955/56 coach building programme was awaiting delivery of underframe materials.

Wagons

The stock of wagons at the end of the year was:

Four-wheel vehicles	4,200
Bogie vehicles	1,947
	6,147

During the year, 321 four-wheelers and 112 bogie new wagons were placed in service; and 135 four-wheeled unserviceable wagons were scrapped.

CIVIL ENGINEERING WORKS

New Offices

The construction of new offices for the following staff was undertaken during the year:

(i) Signal Engineer (Maintenance) at Sentul.

(ii) Chief Signal Inspector, Ang Seng Road, Kuala Lumpur.

Relaying Depot at Kuala Kubu Road

In connection with a large programme of track relaying to be undertaken between Kuala Lumpur and Tanjong Malim work on a relaying depot at Kuala Kubu Road was started at the end of 1956. Thirteen blocks of five portable quarters each, and one block of six portable quarters were erected during 1956 to accommodate the labour.

Sentul Butt Welding Plant

The erection of a shed for the plant was completed during 1956 and the machinery was installed. The operation of the plant was awaiting power connection at the end of the year. The plant will enable rails to be welded into lengths of over 400 feet thus ensuring smoother running.

Godowns

The construction of transit godown No. 27 (260′ × 60′) at Port Swettenham was completed in May, 1956.

The construction of a large traders' godown (601′ × 80′) at Brickfields Road, Kuala Lumpur was in progress at the end of 1956.

Other Buildings

During 1956 two Staff Canteens were constructed, one at the Head Offices in Kuala Lumpur and the other at Port Swettenham. A dispensary for Railway staff was completed at Travers Road, Kuala Lumpur.

Slips and Washouts

The serious land slide which occurred in August, 1955, at Pengkalen near Lahat station was filled in and the track restored to its original position on 28th December, 1956.

North Klang Straits

The experimental work previously carried out at the site of the new wharves proved the case for hollow pre-stressed concrete piles, which are being incorporated in the wharf design now in hand by the Consulting Engineers. Experimental work is continuing and plant is being ordered and assembled for rail movement and piling work.

PORTS

The Malayan Railway Administration controls the ports at Port Swettenham, Teluk Anson, Port Dickson and Port Weld. The port installations at Prai were transferred to the Penang Port Commission on 1st January, 1956.

The deadweight tonnages of cargo handled over Railway wharves and foreshore at Port Swettenham during 1955 and 1956 were as follows:

	1955	1956
Imports—Tons	730,345 ...	761,858
Exports „	361,083 ...	413,595
	1,091,428 ...	1,175,453

The 1956 figures were again higher than those for all previous years in spite of the tonnage through Port Swettenham being affected by interruptions to normal shipping owing to the closing of the Suez Canal.

Additional port facilities brought into use during the year included a new transit shed and improved facilities for handling fish comprising a new packing and icing shed and two ramps where fishing vessels could be unloaded.

An additional lighterage point including an electric operated crane and conveyor belt was built to the south of the Coastal Wharf. Work also commenced on a further modern transit shed of 45,000 sq. ft. to serve the southern extension of the Coastal Wharf. Preliminary work on this extension to the Coastal Wharf was also commenced during the year.

A new office for the Port Administration staff was completed and occupied during the year.

Orders were placed for six additional lighters, to be constructed of aluminium and for additional cranes, fork lift trucks and scammell tractors and trailers.

A new canteen was built in the port area and details of the construction of further quarters are recorded above.

Increases in wages and salaries, and in the number of labourers employed in handling cargo in the port, necessitated a revision in port charges and the opportunity was taken to issue a separate Port Swettenham Tariff Book containing details of the port charges and port regulations, which came into effect on 1st April, 1956.

At a meeting on 11th July, 1956, the Federal Legislative Council approved the North Klang Straits Project whereby three deep water berths will be built in the North Klang Straits some distance to the

north of the existing port at Port Swettenham. The Legislative Council authorised inclusion in the 1956 Loan Schedule of the balance of the estimated cost of $29.7 million for this work.

Four meetings of the Port Swettenham Board were held during the year.

On 1st November, 1956, H.R.H. The Duke of Edinburgh visited Port Swettenham in the Royal Yacht "Britannia".

STAFF

Establishment

The number of railway employees at the end of 1955 and 1956 was as follows:

	1955	1956
Europeans	83	75
Eurasians	226	218
Indians and Ceylonese ...	8,225	7,814
Chinese	1,159	1,167
Malays	4,218	4,809
Others	133	141
	14,044	14,224

Of these 4,506 were salaried staff and 9,718 were wages staff.

Part IV

PORTS, SHIPPING AND MARINE

PORTS AND SHIPPING

The number and nett registered tonnage of ships of over 75 tons which entered and cleared Penang, Port Swettenham, Malacca and Teluk Anson were:

	1955		1956	
	No. of ships	Tonnage ('000 tons)	No. of ships	Tonnage ('000 tons)
Penang:				
Entered ...	2,432	6,524	2,507	6,595
Cleared ...	2,426	6,505	2,507	6,598
Total ...	4,858	13,029	5,014	13,193
Port Swettenham:				
Entered ...	1,359	5,199	1,292	5,006
Cleared ...	1,361	5,210	1,287	4,986
Total ...	2,720	10,409	2,579	9,992

	1955		1956	
	No. of ships	Tonnage ('000 tons)	No. of ships	Tonnage ('000 tons)
Malacca:				
Entered ...	296	158	434	196
Cleared ...	294	157	436	198
Total ...	590	315	870	394
Teluk Anson:				
Entered ...	298	307	187	376
Cleared ...	296	298	186	376
Total ...	594	605	373	752

Tonnages of cargo (in "freight" tons) discharged and loaded at these ports, including cargo from and to vessels of 75 tons and under, were:

	Tonnages ('000 tons)					
	Penang		Port Swettenham		Malacca	
	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956
General Cargo:						
Discharged ...	1,146	1,210	646	665	125	110
Loaded ...	642	840	439	503	35	27
Coal:						
Discharged ...	15	13	—	—	—	—
Loaded ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oil-in-bulk:						
Discharged ...	258	293	290	323	19	20
Loaded ...	25	28	—	—	—	—
Total ...	2,086	2,384	1,375	1,491	179	157

GENERAL

Information on activities at Port Swettenham will be found in the preceding Part under the heading of the Malayan Railway Administration.

At Penang, during the first year of its existence, the Penang Port Commission, which was established on 1st January, 1956 and which took over the undertakings of the Penang Harbour Board and the Prai Wharf undertaking of the Malayan Railway Administration, gave extensive consideration to the development requirements of the port. After consideration of a report from its Consulting Engineers, the Commission decided that the construction of deep water wharves on the mainland at Bagan Luar, Butterworth, was essential for the proper development of the port and the Consultants were instructed to proceed with Tidal Model studies and thereafter to prepare detailed plans and estimates for the construction of three such berths in the

first instance. Progress continued during the year on the projects already in hand for the Development of Weld Quay in Penang and the remodelling of the Ferry Service between the island of Penang and the mainland at Butterworth. The latter project involves the complete replacement of the fleet of ferry launches, the prototype for which is being built in Singapore, and the construction of two new terminals, work on the first of which commenced in December, 1956. A decision was also taken to modernise and expand the Commission's dockyard at Bagan Dalam, on the Prai River, and to construct a new slipway there, and the preparation of detailed plans was put in hand. In November, 1956, work was started at Bagan Dalam Slipway on the construction of two aluminium alloy lighters, the first craft to be built from this material in Malaya.

MARINE DEPARTMENT

FUNCTIONS

The Marine Department, with headquarters in Penang, is responsible for the implementation of Government policy in shipping and maritime matters throughout the Federation. It is responsible for coastwise lights, navigational aids, dredging of approaches to ports, forwarding of Government cargo and also undertakes numerous other marine duties.

NAVIGATIONAL AIDS

Lighthouses, buoys, beacons and all other navigational aids functioned satisfactorily throughout the year.

Plans for a 130-foot Lighthouse and Buoyage tender were approved by the Light Dues Board. This vessel is now under construction in Hong Kong and should be ready for service about July, 1958.

A total of 27 Notices to Mariners of immediate importance were issued for the information of shipping in Federal waters.

DREDGING

Marine Department dredgers "Ketam" and "Gannet" removed approximately a quarter of a million tons of spoil from Federation ports. The results are summarised as follows:

Malacca	68,800 cubic yards of	mud
Kuantan	63,400 „	sand
Port Swettenham ...	25,200 „	mud
Prai Power Station Inlet	2,000 „	mud
Total removed ...	159,400 cubic yards	

Precise dredging was not possible owing to the lack of a full-time hydrographic survey unit.

LEGAL

The Merchant Shipping Ordinance has been well complied with throughout the Federation. Prosecutions under the Ordinance were few and were for various minor offences only.

MARINE SURVEYS

Revenue

The total revenue collected during the year was $33,662 against $23,100 during 1955 showing an increase of $10,562.

Expenditure

The expenditure for the year excluding the contribution to the Singapore Government was $30,097 against $30,613 for the year 1955 showing a decrease of $516.

SURVEYS UNDER THE MERCHANT SHIPPING ORDINANCE

The following shows the number of vessels surveyed for various certificates and endorsements:

	1955	1956
Passenger Certificates	19	18
Loadline Certificates	21	14
Loadline Endorsements	3	2
Life Saving Appliances Certificates and Endorsements	27	21
Lights and Sound Certificates and Endorsements	27	22
Lights and Fog Signals Certificates	208	211
Pilgrim Ships Reports "A"	4	4
Certificates of Survey prior to Registry	1	3
Certificates of British Tonnage for vessels not intended to be registered	16	10
Buoyant Apparatus surveyed	2	—
Markings or Carvings inspected	2	4
Life Jackets inspected	475	—
Lifeboats surveyed	—	1

The fees collected under this heading were $16,897 against $20,113 for the year 1955, showing a decrease of $3,221.

EXAMINATION OF MARINE ENGINE DRIVERS

The number of engine drivers examined for Certificates of Competency and the results are as follows:

	Passed	Failed	Total
First Class Ordinary	—	1	1
First Class Motor	2	7	9
Second Class Ordinary	—	—	—
Second Class Motor	4	—	4
Third Class Ordinary	7	4	11
Third Class Motor	66	42	108
	79	54	133

This year shows an increase in the number of engine drivers presenting themselves for examination compared with last year, i.e., 133 against 108.

PETROLEUM ORDINANCE, 1949

Under the provisions of the Petroleum Regulations, 1953 the following licences were issued to vessels sailing from Penang:

	1955	1956
Certificate "D. 1" ...	7	10
Certificate "J"	5	3
Certificate "K"	3	3

GOVERNMENT CRAFT

Assistance and supervision were rendered by the Marine Surveys Department in connection with the survey and maintenance of motor launches of the various Government departments in Penang, i.e., Marine, Customs, Police, Fisheries, Medical, Immigration and Drainage & Irrigation Department, Kedah.

The Grab Dredgers "Clyde" and "Galloway" belonging to the Drainage & Irrigation Department were extensively overhauled and the necessary repairs carried out under supervision of the Marine Surveys Department.

The three Malayan Railway ferry vessels s.s. "Violet", s.s. "Elizabeth" and M.V. "Pelangi" were surveyed and Passenger Certificates issued.

CASUALTIES

There were no serious casualties during the year. The M.V. "Sin Hock Hin" a wooden vessel with a valid Local Trade Loadline Certificate broke her tail shaft between Belawan and Penang. The vessel was reported overdue and after an extensive search by sea and air was towed into Penang by the Straits Steamship Company's vessel "Semenyih". No injuries to personnel were reported, nor was it necessary to resort to the Life Saving Appliances on board.

GENERAL

The lighthouse tender and tug, M.V. "Berkas", built by Sungei Nyok Dockyard for the P.W.D., Singapore, left Penang on 2nd July, 1956 for delivery to Singapore. The ship was constructed under the supervision of the Marine Surveys Department and in co-operation with the Marine Surveys Department, Singapore. M.V. "Tapah", a passenger/cargo vessel also built by the Sungei Nyok Dockyard, was delivered to her owners, the Straits Steamship Company Ltd., and sailed in service on 28th October. Work has started on a further vessel

of this class, to be named "Tronoh", and fabrication of various parts is in hand. The keel is expected to be laid in February, 1957.

Difficulties were experienced during the year with shortage of slipping accommodation. In several instances vessels had their certificates extended to allow them to take slipping dates which would otherwise have resulted in extended laid-off periods. During the year two or three ships had to be sent to Singapore for docking, as facilities in Penang were heavily booked. The Penang Port Commission's scheme for the modernisation and expansion of its slipping and repair facilities at Bagan Dalam is expected to afford relief in the future.

Part V

POSTS

The Postal Services Department in the Federation of Malaya forms, with the Postal Services Department in the Colony of Singapore, the Malayan Postal Union which is controlled by the Postmaster General, Malaya, whose Pan-Malayan Headquarters office is in Kuala Lumpur. Control of Departmental operations in the Federation of Malaya is vested in a Director of Posts assisted by six territorial Divisional Controllers of Posts and a small Headquarters staff. The Department is in the portfolio of the Minister for Works, Posts and Telecommunications.

Most of the major towns enjoy a twice daily delivery service and there are but few inhabited districts in the 50,690 square miles of the Federation which do not receive a delivery. A total of over 167 million items of correspondence was handled by the Department during the year and apart from the conventional means of transporting mails, viz., road, rail and air services, a variety of small sea and river craft were utilised. The Federation of Malaya is particularly well served by foreign mail services: frequent and regular rail, air and sea services operate from Malayan communication centres direct to similar centres in most of the major countries of the world. A proportion of the Federation's airmail is routed through Singapore where despatches are made daily to most parts of the world.

In recent years the Post Office has undertaken a number of new services of a non-postal character. These new services are undertaken on behalf of other Government and quasi-Government Departments and consist, in the main, of the settlement of accounts or payment of allowances. With post offices located in all the major towns and many of the large rural centres the Department is particularly well equipped

to undertake a wide range of such agency services. At the present time the Post Office provides facilities of this kind for fourteen other Government or quasi-Government Departments.

The authorised establishment of the Department at the close of the year was 2,284 staff of all grades, which comprised 1,212 clerical and 1,072 uniformed staff. The year was not an easy one for the clerical staff. The rate of recruitment of clerks to the permanent establishment was negligible and it was necessary to recruit temporary staff in large numbers in order to maintain the service. At the close of the year there were ninety-five unfilled clerical vacancies in the permanent establishment. Much credit is due to clerical officers in the permanent establishment for the maintenance of a good standard of efficiency. The temporary clerical staff have also contributed greatly in spite of their limited knowledge of postal work. There was little or no difficulty in the recruitment of uniformed staff with appropriate educational qualifications and of the right calibre.

DEVELOPMENT

The year 1956 was one of unprecedented activity in the improvement and development of the Postal services. At the beginning of the year the postal service was operated from 189 post offices and 189 postal agencies; by the end of the year the number of post offices in operation had increased to 195 and the number of postal agencies had increased to 212. Development was, in the main, directed towards improvement in the services provided in rural areas as it is appreciated that the Post Office has a vital role to play in the development of Malaya's rural economy. At each post office a wide variety of postal business is transacted, including facilities for the purchase and encashment of money orders and postal orders, Savings Bank business and a wide range of agency services. Postal agencies provide restricted facilities.

New post offices were opened during the year at Yen (Kedah), Bukit Besi (Trengganu), Cha'ah and Rengit in Johore, Sekinchan (Selangor) and at Pengkalan Chepa (Kelantan). In addition, the inadequate buildings which formerly housed the post offices at Tanah Rata (Pahang), Tanjong Tualang (Perak) and the Paul Street Sub-Office, Seremban, were replaced by fine modern buildings. In recent years much time and thought has been given to the design of standard-type small post offices suitable for rural districts. With the co-operation of the Public Works Department a prototype design of simple and attractive appearance was produced and new buildings of this type were erected at Sekinchan, Rengit and Tanjong Tualang and provoked much interest and favourable comment. Successive annual reports in

recent years have made mention of the poor standards of public and official accommodation which obtain at many post offices in the Federation of Malaya. Much was done during the year to improve accommodation standards by way of structural alteration at a large number of offices.

Thirty new postal agencies were opened in 1956—the highest number ever opened in a single year. It is estimated that as a result of the postal agency programme approximately 160,000 people in the rural areas were brought basic postal facilities within convenient reach of their homes for the first time. Although the facilities provided at postal agencies are restricted mainly to the mail services, arrangements were made in certain cases to provide money order and Savings Bank services, for a few hours weekly, at agency premises. The postal agency service has, over the years, proved an effective and economic means of providing limited postal facilities in those small villages and townships where the traffic potential is unlikely to justify the establishment of a full post office. Postal agents are, generally speaking, shopkeepers and businessmen of local standing who have the confidence of the public they serve. Having regard to the ever increasing volume of traffic handled by the Post Office and the sound reputation and public confidence earned by postal agents over the years, the stage has been reached when consideration is being given to an expansion of the range of postal business transacted at postal agencies.

The most serious problems facing Divisional Postal Officers in connexion with the development of the delivery service can be placed in two broad categories. In the main towns there is the problem of keeping abreast with suburban building development schemes; in the rural areas there is the problem of introducing regular and secure services to the many well populated but isolated villages. The general standard of addressing mail is poor, and despite periodic publicity and the introduction of systematic house numbering in the major towns the public still rely too much on the ability of postal staff to decipher addresses. Delivery services were subject to constant review and improvements by way of earlier delivery times and the expansion of services were made in many areas. During the latter part of the year the experimental use of lightweight motor cycles as a means of accelerating and extending delivery services was approved and orders were placed for a few suitable machines.

The private letter box service continues to enjoy great popularity with business and commercial firms. Considerable progress was made during the year towards meeting unsatisfied public demand for private boxes and at nine post offices new suites of boxes were installed. The number of boxes rented at the end of the year was 2,814, an increase

of 374 over the 1955 figure. Bearing in mind that private box renters are mainly business and commercial firms, it is of interest to note that during the past nine years the number of renters has almost doubled.

At the close of the year there were 419 Stamp Vending Licences in force, a decrease of 14 on the 1955 figure of 433. Thirty licences were withdrawn from venders in those villages where postal agencies were established and sixteen new licences were issued.

Nine new business reply licences and eleven postal franking licences were issued during the year bringing the total licences in force for the operation of the two services to 42 and 112 respectively. Clubbed Packet Licences in force totalled 241, a decrease of seven on the 1955 figure.

MAIL SERVICES

A total of 167,609,645 postal articles was handled. This represents an increase of 9.2 per cent. on the 1955 figure and exceeds the 1954 figure by 22.1. per cent. Detailed statistics of traffic and general business may be found at the end of this part.

The inland mail service was operated on the basis of contracts with the Malayan Railway Administration, and with 138 bus and road haulage operators and Departmental transport services. Full use was also made of the services provided by Malayan Airways Ltd. and the Federation Air Service. In the overseas service maximum use was made of all shipping and air services suitable for the conveyance of mail. Mail arrangements were subject to constant review and revision with the object of improvement in transit times.

During the last three months of the year road and rail services were seriously disrupted in all parts of the Federation by abnormally bad weather conditions which resulted in badly flooded roads, road and railway track subsidence and landslides. Fortunately there were few cases of lengthy delay.

The major festivals in the Malayan calendar, Hari Raya Puasa, Chinese New Year and Christmas, produced the customary avalanche of seasonal greetings exchanged through the post. Additional staff and supplementary mails were introduced to ensure efficient handling of the considerable volume of mail.

Mail services to the East Coast were substantially improved during the year as a result of revision of mail contract services between Kuantan and Kuala Trengganu and the re-routing of parcel mail via Kota Bharu for Trengganu and via Jerantut for connection with the Kuala Lumpur/Kuantan road service to East Pahang.

The closure of the Suez Canal in October and the re-routing of ships round the Cape of Good Hope, caused delays to mail to and from Europe and the east coast of the Americas. The transit time of surface mail from the United Kingdom increased to 5-6 weeks. New surface mails containing correspondence for the Federation of Malaya were received at Kuala Lumpur from Munich, Frankfurt, Cologne, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Geneva and Melbourne.

Airmail correspondence handled, both inward and outward, throughout the Federation of Malaya during 1956 totalled 15,123,667 representing an increase of 7.6 per cent. over the 1955 figure. Conveyance rates for mail carried within the Federation of Malaya by Malayan Airways Ltd., were slightly increased from the 4th May. The volume of mail carried by Malayan Airways Ltd. and the Federation Air Service continued to increase.

The opening, in August, of the international airport at Kuala Lumpur and the introduction of the new weekly B.O.A.C. service between London and Singapore, with a stop at Kuala Lumpur, provided a direct outlet for Federation airmail to the United Kingdom and India (the latter from October). Airmail correspondence from Penang, Ipoh and Seremban was forwarded to Kuala Lumpur once weekly for despatch by this new service but airmail correspondence posted in south Malaya and the East Coast was not affected and continued to circulate via Singapore.

There was an increase in the number of surface parcels posted in the Federation for overseas destinations and for delivery in Malaya. Air parcel traffic within Malaya increased by 19.0 per cent. over that for 1955 but to overseas destinations it decreased by 5.7 per cent. Denmark commenced sending air parcels to Malaya on 1st April.

GENERAL BUSINESS AND REVENUE

Revenue for the year increased by $133,565 to a total of $12,158,726. This figure is provisional and may be subject to slight modification. Expenditure for 1956 amounted to $11,953,303 (provisional)—an increase of $1,417,140 on 1955 expenditure. The revenue figure takes no account of unremunerated services rendered to other Government Departments. The extent of these free services may be judged by the following examples. Pensions payments amounting to $8,847,641.56 were made on behalf of the Federal Treasury; dependants allowances amounting to $3,104,622.77 were made on behalf of the Malay Regiment, whilst an amount of $50,416.76 was paid in respect of Interest Warrants. Government correspondence posted free of charge totalled 16,071,751 articles. If remunerated, all free services, including

those mentioned, would have increased the revenue figure to $15,899,692 and Post Office accounts would have shown a surplus of $3,964,389. The total cash turnover of the Department amounted to $804,220,073 or an increase of $50,933,121.

STAMPS

The special 10 cents postage stamp issued on 21st November, 1955, to commemorate the Diamond Jubilee of His Highness the Sultan of Johore was withdrawn from sale at all post offices and agencies in the State on 1st April, 1956. New postcards bearing the portrait of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II were placed on sale at all post offices in Penang on 1st December and the old issue was withdrawn from sale on the same date.

MONEY ORDERS AND POSTAL ORDERS

Throughout the Federation of Malaya during 1956 829,299 money orders were issued to a total value of $75,914,041. This represents an increase of 6.9 per cent. in the number and 10.4 per cent. in the value over 1955. Included in these figures are telegraph money orders transmitted to foreign countries; these totalled 42,975 to the value of $6,985,166—a decrease of 21.2 per cent. in the number and 17.6 per cent. in value on 1955 transactions. Of the telegraph money orders transmitted to other countries, 96.6 per cent. were for payment in India, Pakistan and Ceylon. 35,422 money orders were issued throughout the Federation in respect of Business Registration fees and represent a decrease of 19.4 per cent. on the 1955 figure. Both the number and value of money orders paid showed an increase on the 1955 figures. The total paid was 492,117 valued at $43,096,101 compared with 461,842, valued at $39,865,736 in 1955.

The revenue derived from the Money Order Services was $757,283 in 1956 compared with $651,577 in 1955.

Fourteen denominations of British postal orders were on sale at all post offices and 489,594 British postal orders valued at $5,071,930 were issued and 58,845 to the value of $508,528 were paid. The revenue derived from poundage was $69,461—a decrease of 41.6 per cent. on 1955. Malayan postal orders totalling 273,802 and valued at $701,756 were issued as compared with 222,582 orders valued at $601,828 in 1955. The increase is attributable to the continued interest displayed by the public in newspaper and magazine competitions involving the use of postal orders in payment of entrance fees: 106,495 orders valued at $441,245 were paid as compared with 91,565 orders valued at $394,570 in 1955.

Revenue derived from sales was $16,581—an increase of 17.7 per cent. over the 1955 figure.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK

The number of deposits made in 1956 increased from 612,172 in 1955 to 646,226 and the amount deposited from $70,160,367 to $72,845,546. The number of new accounts opened decreased from 59,065 to 58,741. The number of withdrawals increased from 343,763 to 408,325 and the amount withdrawn from $55,698,854 to $75,044,061. The excess of withdrawals over deposits at the end of the year was $2,198,515. At the end of the year there were 537,560 accounts remaining open with $130,586,721 standing to their credit.

Through the Students Savings Scheme school children deposited $96,604 during the year bringing their total savings to $423,410 since the inception of the scheme in September, 1952.

Members of the Forces continued to take advantage of the Forces Savings Scheme. During the year $300,419 was deposited against $198,638 in 1955.

In February, a Group Savings Scheme, whereby voluntary deductions may be made from employees' wages and credited to their Savings Bank accounts, was introduced in one large factory in the Federation.

All the 1956 figures are provisional.

EMPLOYEES PROVIDENT FUND

The Post Office continued to operate the Accounts Section of the Employees Provident Fund which entered its fifth year of operation in 1956. The number of employers registered with the Fund showed a marked increase, being 14,055 at the end of the year as compared with 13,127 at the end of 1955. The number of employees contributing to the Fund at the end of the year was approximately 498,000 as compared with 487,000 at the end of 1955. During the year contributions amounting to $65,679,520.92 were collected, whilst $4,313,939.63 was paid out in respect of 14,835 withdrawals. Contributions paid to the Fund in error and refunded amounted to $49,247.82. Annual statements in respect of 1955 were issued during the year.

Surplus funds, which are invested in gilt-edged securities amounted to $268,726,750 at the end of the year.

PUBLIC RELATIONS

In a department such as the Post Office which has daily contact with hundreds of thousands of people from all walks of life much importance is attached to the maintenance of a high standard of public relations. This is a subject in which staff at all levels have demonstrated great interest both in their ready response to a Departmental "Operation Courtesy" and in explaining to members of the

public the functions and organisation of the postal service. Visits to post offices by school children, clubs and social organisations and persons attending civics courses were a regular feature at the larger post offices and provoked much interest. At the Malayan Agri-Horticultural Exhibition held in Kuala Lumpur in September a postal exhibit, which told in pictorial form the story of a letter from posting to delivery, was visited by thousands of people. A smaller but no less well patronised postal exhibit was shown at the Malacca Agricultural Show.

POSTAL ARTICLES HANDLED 1954-1956

	1954	1955	1956
Letters	65,640,214 ...	72,496,246 ...	79,382,616
Postcards	1,508,572 ...	1,921,036 ...	1,829,815
Printed Matter Surface ...	22,877,071 ...	28,083,282 ...	29,596,840
Printed Matter Airmail ...	392,093 ...	356,395 ...	523,783
Airmail Correspondence L.C.	14,155,999 ...	14,181,310 ...	15,123,667
Registered Articles Ordinary	5,592,717 ...	6,030,037 ...	7,498,462
Registered Articles Government	1,535,027 ...	1,119,950 ...	1,384,675
Insured letters	2,197 ...	1,612 ...	5,647
Ordinary Parcels	1,176,058 ...	1,285,505 ...	1,541,286
Air Parcels	21,463 ...	25,129 ...	25,460
Government Franked Correspondence	24,278,736 ...	27,869,124 ...	30,696,692
Blind Literature	1,261 ...	1,248 ...	702
Totals ...	137,181,408 ...	153,370,874 ...	167,609,645

Part VI

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

The Telecommunications Department continued to operate on a Pan-Malayan basis during the year. The Director-General and his Deputy have their Headquarters offices in Kuala Lumpur; there is a Director in Singapore, a Director, Federation, in Kuala Lumpur, and seven Regional Controllers for the Regions into which the Federation is divided. The main Stores and Workshops, Accounts, and Training organisations are all in Kuala Lumpur.

In the first part of the year the Department was (in the Federation) in the Portfolio of the Minister for Posts and Telecommunications; on 1st April, 1956, this Ministry was amalgamated with the Ministry of Works to become the Ministry of Works, Posts and Telecommunications.

FUNCTIONS

The Department is responsible for all public telephone and telegraph services in the Federation of Malaya and in the Colony of Singapore, with the exception of the local telephone system in Singapore which is operated by the Singapore Telephone Board in close liaison with the Singapore Telecommunications Department which is responsible for the long distance radio-telephone trunk line and telegraph facilities operated from Singapore. The valuation of the Singapore and Johore Bahru telephone systems which were until 1st January, 1955, operated under licence by a limited company, the Oriental Telephone and Electric Company, has continued during the year to be a major undertaking.

In addition to its primary task of providing telephone and telegraph services to meet the demands of the public, the Department continued to be responsible for Malayan Railway Signalling and communication equipment, the Federation of Malaya Police Radio System and for radio services for various Government and quasi-Government bodies.

The Director-General continued during the year to act as Group Co-ordinator for the Malaya/Borneo Group of the International Telecommunication Union, one of the Specialised Agencies of the United Nations: this Group comprises the Federation of Malaya, Singapore, Sarawak, North Borneo and Brunei.

STAFF

The general staffing position in 1956 was more satisfactory than in 1955: for a number of reasons outside the Department's control it was not possible in 1955 to recruit any new Technicians but in 1956 eighty new probationary Technicians were appointed and commenced their training at the Departmental Training Centre. Recruitment to the clerical service however still continued to be difficult since most youths with School Certificates and Credits in English were attracted to more immediately lucrative careers. Only three new Probationary Clerks were appointed during the year and it became necessary to recruit a large number of underqualified youths on a temporary basis—at the end of the year there were 68 Temporary Clerks employed in the Department.

Difficulties continued to arise owing to the rapid development of communications on the East Coast and the non-availability of local staff qualified to maintain these communications. Transfers of officers from the towns on the West Coast to the underdeveloped East Coast States were most unpopular with the staff concerned, but such transfers will continue to be necessary until the educational systems in Kelantan, Trengganu and Pahang catch up with those in the rest of Malaya.

SCHOLARSHIPS

Four Federal Government Scholarships and three Colombo Plan Scholarships were awarded during the year to enable Malayans to qualify for appointment as Chartered Electrical Engineers and 2 other Colombo Plan Scholarships were awarded leading to Division I non-professional Stores and Traffic Posts. Four Malayans returned from Scholarships in Britain as qualified engineers and at the end of the year there were 14 Malayans serving in Division I as Engineers and 2 serving as Accountants; a total of 21 Malayans were studying overseas on Scholarships to fit themselves for promotion to higher posts.

TRAINING CENTRE

Twenty-five separate courses were held at the Departmental Training Centre in Kuala Lumpur during the year and the total number of student-weeks rose to 4,929—the student population very rarely dropped below 100, with representatives from all the States and Settlements of the Federation and from Singapore.

In addition to three long courses for newly appointed Probationary Technicians, a special "Serving Officers" course was commenced during the year to give theoretical training to officers who were recruited before adequate basic training facilities existed in the Department. The aim of this course is to bring them up to approximately the same standards of usefulness as those reached by recently recruited and freshly trained officers.

Short courses held included courses on Teleprinter Maintenance, Transmission Theory, Carrier Equipment, Rural Automatic Exchanges, Basic Telephony, Large Automatic Exchanges, Basic Radio, Advanced Radio, Radio Servicing and Railway Signalling.

The Training Centre continued to be used by 2nd, 3rd and 4th year students of the Technical College for practical work on those subjects for which the Technical College has no training equipment.

Training courses for Clerks were held for the first time during the year. These courses, which were complementary to the courses at the various Government Staff Training Centres, filled a long felt want and are to be continued in 1957.

Twelve courses were held for Telephone Exchange Supervisors and the construction of new Training Suite, at which all newly-recruited telephone operators are to be trained before being put on duty handling public traffic, was well advanced at the end of the year and was expected to be ready in March, 1957.

TECHNICAL COLLEGE

At the end of the year there were 20 Technical Apprentices studying at the Kuala Lumpur Technical College on Departmental Scholarships leading to appointment to Technical Cadets in the Federation. Two of these officers were specialising in Mechanical Engineering, and 3 in Radio Engineering while the remainder were being given training leading to specialisation in Telephone Engineering since it is clear that the expansion of the Federation Telephone network is likely to continue to be of the greatest economic importance to the Federation in the coming years.

WHITLEY COUNCILS

The Departmental Joint Council and Regional Office Committees continued to function smoothly during the year and the experience gained within the Department enabled a number of officers to play leading parts in the deliberations of the two National Whitley Councils: it is worthy of note that the elected Chairmen of the Staff Side of the Federation Division I-IV Whitley Council and of the Staff Side of the Federation Daily-rated Whitley Council were both officers of the Telecommunications Department.

SPORTING AND WELFARE ACTIVITIES

The Malayan Telecommunications Athletic and Welfare Association continued to flourish during the year and in many towns football, badminton, hockey and cricket teams achieved prominence. A Regional Sports meeting was held for the first time on the East Coast in Kuantan, and Regional meets were held in all the other Regions except Kedah/Perlis. The 4th Pan-Malayan Athletic Championship Meeting was held in the new Penang Municipal stadium shortly after it was opened in August, 1956 and proved a great success.

Three members of the staff were selected to represent the Federation at the 1956 Melbourne Olympic Games—two hockey players and one track athlete.

The Golden Voice Competition was again won by a young lady from the Singapore Telephone Board, the runner-up was a 1955 finalist and third was the 1955 winner. This consistency is not only a

great tribute to the operators concerned but is surely also a tribute to the unbiassed assessments of the many public-spirited telephone users who were good enough to give their time as judges in this competition, which seems to have caught the imagination of the staff concerned. It undoubtedly encourages operators to try to speak with pleasantly modulated voices, even when misunderstandings arise with subscribers.

DEPARTMENTAL MAGAZINE

The Departmental magazine "Mercury", published every two months, continued to be popular with the English speaking staff and has kept a steady circulation of 2,000 copies per issue during the year. This magazine is self supporting and received no subsidy from Government. As an encouragement for the many non-Malays who are now learning to speak Malay, "Mercury" published a number of items in Romanised Malay during the year and it is proposed during the coming year to extend this side of the magazine's activities.

TELEPHONE SERVICES

5,185 new telephones were installed in 1956, an increase of 10 per cent. on the 1955 figure, but the waiting list of outstanding applicants fell only by 625, from 2,849 to 2,224—the revised rental charges which were introduced in July, 1956, in no way diminished the demand by the Malayan public for telephone services.

The opening of a 24 channel V.H.F. radio system between Kuala Lumpur and Kuantan in April, 1956, and of a 12 channel open-wire carrier system between Kuantan and Kota Bharu, shortly afterwards, made it possible for East Coast subscribers to enjoy the use of international-standard telephone circuits for the first time, thereby effectively ending the isolation which the East Coast has long experienced.

At the end of 1956 there were 1,674 long distance circuits in use, an increase of 9 per cent. during the year. Many of these were equipped with Voice Frequency dialling facilities which enabled operators to connect trunk calls without assistance from distant-end operators.

No new large exchanges were opened during the year, but the tables below give details of development work carried out:

Six New Exchanges Opened—

Bukit Glugor	Capital (Kuala Lumpur)	Langkap
Bukit Rotan	Gambang	Penanti

Three Manual Exchanges Converted to Automatic Working—

Kodiang	Pagoh	Tanah Merah

One Magneto Exchange Converted to Central Battery Working—

Bruas

Ten Manual Exchanges Renewed or Extended—

Butterworth	Kulim	Muar
Kampar	Kuala Pilah	Taiping
Kuala Kangsar	Kuala Trengganu	Tanah Merah
	Mersing	

Twelve Automatic Exchanges Renewed or Extended—

Batu Kurau	Pangkor	Tebong
Kuala Kurau	Sagil	Temple
Machang	Serdang (Kedah)	Tenang
Menglembu	Tanjong Piandang	Tronoh

Facility	1st January, 1956	31st December, 1956	Change during the year
Main Automatic Exchanges...	4	4	—
Minor Automatic Exchanges	185	191	Increase of 6
Manual CB Exchanges ...	49	48	Decrease of 1
Manual Magneto Exchanges	7	5	„ 2
Direct Exchange Lines ...	33,270	36,471	Increase of 3,201
Extensions	18,166	20,187	„ 2,021
Party Lines	49	58	„ 9
Party Line Instruments ...	102	117	„ 15
Private Wire Telephones ...	515	540	„ 25
Public Call Offices	310	379	„ 69
Total Telephone Instruments	52,173	57,358	„ 5,185
Outstanding Applications ...	2,849	2,224	Decrease of 625
Trunk Circuits	625	704	Increase of 79
Junction Circuits	910	970	„ 60

TELEGRAPH SERVICES

A total of 1,165,874 telegrams were sent and received during the year, a small increase above the 1955 year of 1,140,240. Domestic telegrams (i.e., to other Federation addresses and to Singapore) shewed a drop of about 2 per cent. as a natural result of the development of Malaya's telephone systems, and of the growth of Telex and private teleprinter services, but this drop was more than compensated for by an increase during the year of nearly 10 per cent. in telegrams to overseas addresses. The 1955 figure for foreign telegrams was itself 10 per cent. greater than that for 1954.

The Telex service proved extremely popular and the number of privately rented teleprinters increased by 60 per cent. during the year. A major project completed was the provision of a complex teleprinter network for Reuters: this included teleprinter switchboards in Penang, Kuala Lumpur and Singapore and enabled news-agency and market reports to be widely distributed without delay.

The Public Telegraph Service operated at a slight loss, as do such services in all other countries, but the very great commercial demand for Telex and rented teleprinter facilities enabled plans to be made and equipment ordered for a considerable expansion of these revenue earning facilities. Unfortunately there have been delays in the delivery of teleprinters from the manufacturers and it has proved impossible for the installation programme to catch up with outstanding orders.

POLICE RADIO SERVICES

The task of renovating and improving all Police Radio Stations in the Federation was continued throughout the year.

Additional mobile channels were introduced in Selangor, Malacca, Johore, Trengganu and Kelantan and the frequency changing programme was commenced in all States. When completed the revised frequencies will be in accordance with recently agreed international band allocations, and will also result in improved reliability and flexibility of Police Radio and all other Emergency Radio Services.

New multichannel equipment has been ordered for trains, launches and certain special vehicles. This equipment will enable the operator to contact Contingent Headquarters of any State and will thus obviate the need to change radio equipment whenever the vehicle leaves its home Contingent.

The number of Police radio stations increased slightly during 1956 and the totals at the end of the year were:

V.H.F. static stations	641
V.H.F. mobile stations	316
H.F. stations	151

Most of this equipment is operated by semi-skilled personnel, often under very arduous conditions in isolated circumstances and the task of providing adequate maintenance continued to present many difficulties. Depreciation of equipment is high and a large spares backing plus constant overhaul is necessary to provide reliable communications.

AERADIO SERVICES: FACILITIES FOR CIVIL AVIATION

The major task in 1956 was the provision and installation of Control facilities for the Kuala Lumpur International Airport, and the transfer of equipment to the new terminal building. The changeover was effected on 1st August, 1956, without interruption to the services provided.

A new inter-aerodrome teleprinter network connecting Penang, Taiping, Ipoh, Kuala Lumpur and Alor Star was provided, replacing an HF Radio-telephone system.

The Radio Beacon Pattern was re-arranged and expanded by the provision of additional transmitters and associated aerials and power equipment at Mersing, Kuala Pilah, Port Swettenham, Kluang and South East Johore.

A new "Forward Relay" system was installed for the Royal Air Force at Gunong Brinchang, controlled from Royal Air Force Headquarters, Kuala Lumpur, to provide air/ground/air communication with supply aircraft serving the many Police Jungle Forts in the mountain areas of North Malaya. The results obtained from this system were most satisfactory. The "Forward Relay" at Fraser's Hill also continued in operation during the year.

Full radio facilities were installed at Kota Bharu airport in the new Control Tower.

MARITIME MOBILE SERVICES

The Department's Coast Stations at Penang, Kuantan and Singapore continued to provide channels of communication to Ships at Sea. Kuantan Radio operates on Radiotelephony only with restricted hours of work. Both Penang Radio and Singapore Radio provided 24 hours watch on Medium Frequencies, High Frequencies and Radiotelephone.

SERVICES FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF BROADCASTING

The Department installed and maintained two Medium Frequency Broadcasting Transmitters, at the Civil Radio Transmitting Station, Ipoh, on behalf of the Department of Broadcasting.

The transmitters are fed with programme material over high quality music circuits routed on the V.H.F. Radio Main Trunk Scheme; these circuits link Singapore, Malacca, Kuala Lumpur, Ipoh and Penang and give Radio Malaya full flexibility in the utilisation of studio resources. Music circuits have also been provided to Kuantan to enable a local transmitter to be installed there but it has not yet proved possible for the Department of Broadcasting to provide a suitable transmitter for this purpose.

RADIO SERVICES MAINTAINED FOR OTHER ORGANISATIONS

In addition to providing services for the Police, Civil Aviation and Broadcasting Departments, the installation and maintenance of radio equipment for exclusive use by various Government, Municipal and

private Organisations was also undertaken, in most cases on a cost-of-work basis. These included the Central Electricity Board, Malayan Railways, Penang Port Commission, Municipal Fire Services, Customs Department, Marine Department, Drainage and Irrigation Department, Singapore City Water Works (Johore), Civil Defence Commissioner and the Perak Hydro Electric Company.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

During 1956 the Director-General of Telecommunications continued to be the Co-ordinating Officer for the Malaya/British Borneo Group of the International Telecommunication Union.

Rationalisation of frequency usage in accordance with the recommendations of the Atlantic City Convention 1947, the Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference Geneva 1951, and the Buenos Aires Convention 1952, continued to be a major problem throughout the year affecting Maritime Mobile, Aeromobile and Fixed Station Services. A tentative High Frequency Broadcasting Plan was produced by the International Union requiring close consultation with the Broadcasting Authorities of the various territories in the Group.

CONTROL OF RADIO INTERFERENCE

The Radiocommunication (Control of Interference from Ignition Apparatus) Regulations 1956 were published in April 1956 under the Telecommunications Ordinance 1950 in the Federation and under the Telegraphs Ordinance Cap. 108 in Singapore. These Regulations make it necessary for all new motor vehicles sold after 1st July, 1956 to be fitted with suppressed ignition circuits; all vehicles must be fully suppressed by 1st July, 1958.

V.H.F. RADIO TRUNK SCHEMES

The Gunong Kledang Repeater station (near Ipoh) was completed in January 1956, and the delivery of additional channelling equipment during the year enabled all the available groups of the Main North-South V.H.F. Main Trunk Scheme to be loaded to capacity, thereby reducing trunk circuit delays considerably.

A new 24-Channel V.H.F. system was opened in April 1956 linking Kuala Lumpur with Kuantan via repeater stations at Fraser's Hill, Maran and Bukit Pelindong.

These two V.H.F. systems (i.e. Singapore—Malacca—Kuala Lumpur—Ipoh—Penang and Kuala Lumpur—Kuantan) use Marconi

Radio equipment with channelling equipment provided by Standard Telephones and Cables Ltd.: a total of 33,459 channel-miles of telephone circuits and 1,243 channel-miles of music circuits were in service on these systems at the end of the year.

Surveys were made and plans completed for the installation of a 24-channel V.H.F. system between Ipoh and Kota Bharu: the equipment was ordered and is expected to be delivered in mid-1957. Existing V.H.F. station sites are being used for this new system which will also require the laying of special high frequency underground cables from Ipoh town to the Gunong Kledang station, ten miles away.

Detailed surveys were made during the year in Upper Perak with a view to installing a 5-channel V.H.F. system to improve the telephone service to Grik; so far, however, the results of these surveys have been disappointing.

MICROWAVE SURVEY

A detailed survey was made of a route for a projected microwave system between Kuala Lumpur and Johore Bahru. The ultimate capacity of such a system would be 600 speech channels and it is clear that the very considerable development of the telephone habit in Malaya has made this microwave system an economically attractive investment. If telephone development continues at its present rate and a microwave system (or a similar capacity cable system) is not installed then trunk circuit delays will be likely to increase and much revenue will be lost.

RURAL SUBSCRIBERS V.H.F. TELEPHONES

Extended tests were carried out on the use of V.H.F. radio sets to provide telephone service to subscribers in areas where the erection or maintenance of the usual pole-route would be impracticable. These tests have been extremely successful and a number of sets are being ordered from the manufacturers.

OPEN-WIRE CARRIER SYSTEMS

One new 12-channel carrier telephone system was installed, between Kuantan and Kota Bharu and ten 3-channel systems, which had been made spare by the provision of additional channelling equipment on the Main Trunk Radio Scheme and by the installation of new 12-channel systems in 1955, were re-deployed to meet new traffic demands.

EXTERNAL LINE PLANT

Communist terrorists continued to sabotage telephone pole routes as and when opportunities offered: there were 222 such incidents in 1956 compared with 178 in 1955. Most of these were however of a minor nature, and were restricted to small areas in Johore and Perak.

Increased use was made of plastic insulated and sheathed cables in subscribers networks—these are lighter, cheaper to buy and lay and easier to maintain than lead-sheathed cables of comparable sizes, and are now standard stores items for all cables of 50 pairs or less.

A great deal of work was done during the year on the design of a mechanical cable layer and it is hoped that an economical method of burying small plastic cables will soon be developed to enable greater use to be made of these cables in rural areas.

RAILWAY TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICES

The Department continued to be responsible for the installation and maintenance of Railway Telecommunications and Electric Signalling apparatus and associated line plant, in accordance with the 1951 agreement with the Malayan Railway Administration.

Long Section Key Token instruments were brought into service in the following sections:

Tapah Road	—	Sungkai
Taiping	—	Padang Rengas
Sungei Patani	—	Bukit Mertajam
Batu Gajah	—	Malim Nawar
Rawang	—	Kuala Kubu Road
Labis	—	Genuang

and Short Section Key Tokens were introduced on the East Coast Route between Tumpat and Kuala Lipis.

The Railway Telegraph System on the main line continued to work satisfactorily and the small amount of traffic handled made it still economic to retain D.C. Morse sounder circuits, usually operated by the station-master. On the East Coast Route telegraph circuits are in use Tumpat-Kuala Krai and Gemas-Triang. Instruments have also been installed for circuits Kuala Krai-Kuala Lipis-Jerantut, but have not yet been brought into use.

Tablets are used satisfactorily on the Main Line and on the East Coast Route between Gemas and Kuala Lipis.

Minor rearrangements were made to block sections, consequent upon the closing down of the Stations at Kampong Brangan (Kelantan), Sungei Sayong and Tampoi (Johore) and the opening of a new station at Tasek (Perak).

Control phones continued to work satisfactorily on the Main Line. G.E.C. Control Equipment was ordered for a new control circuit Gemas-Kuala Lipis and work started on the erection of a new 200 lb. copper control pair for this purpose.

There were 72 cases of sabotage to Railway Telecommunications and Electric Signalling Plant during the year (14 of these in Singapore) compared with only 24 in 1955 and 49 in 1954. This increase gave rise to considerable concern although most of the incidents were of a very minor nature.

GENERAL ENGINEERING WORKSHOPS

Over 13,000 miscellaneous light engineering items were manufactured during the year and 24,000 wooden arms for telephone poles were mass-produced. 6,234 items were repaired, ranging from perforating machines to bedsteads and bicycles to fire engines.

MOTOR VEHICLE AND STATIONARY ENGINE WORKSHOPS

Major overhauls were completed on 86 Departmental vehicles and 2,521 routine servicings and minor overhauls were undertaken. Major overhauls were also carried out on 84 of the Diesel generating sets which supply power to remote radio stations and exchanges and are used for standby power purposes in large towns. The Departmental fleet of vehicles covered over 3,000,000 miles in 1956, and mechanical breakdowns were extremely rare.

ELECTRICAL WORKSHOPS

24,492 items were manufactured and 21,029 items repaired in the Workshops during the year. Among the larger works completed were 35 complete switchboard positions and three locally designed teleprinter switchboards for Messrs. Reuters teleprinter network.

RADIO AND CARRIER WORKSHOPS

373 radio transmitters and receivers, 165 transmission equipments, 298 test sets and 857 other electronic items were repaired: the Workshops continued to undertake major repair tasks which were outside the scope of Regional Radio Maintenance Depôts.

STORES

The first stage was completed of the new Stores at Petaling Jaya, six miles from Kuala Lumpur. All heavy equipment, line stores and stationery were suitably accommodated and the Ampang rented godown was given up. The Branch Store in Johore Bahru was also closed down.

There were 115,283 Stores transactions during the year: Financial details of these were:

Stores ordered	$7.13 Million
Stores received	$5.03 „
Stores issued	$5.63 „
Stock at 31st December, 1956...	$5.84 „

FINANCE

Details of Revenue and Expenditure for the year 1956 are shown below together with comparative figures for 1954 and 1955.

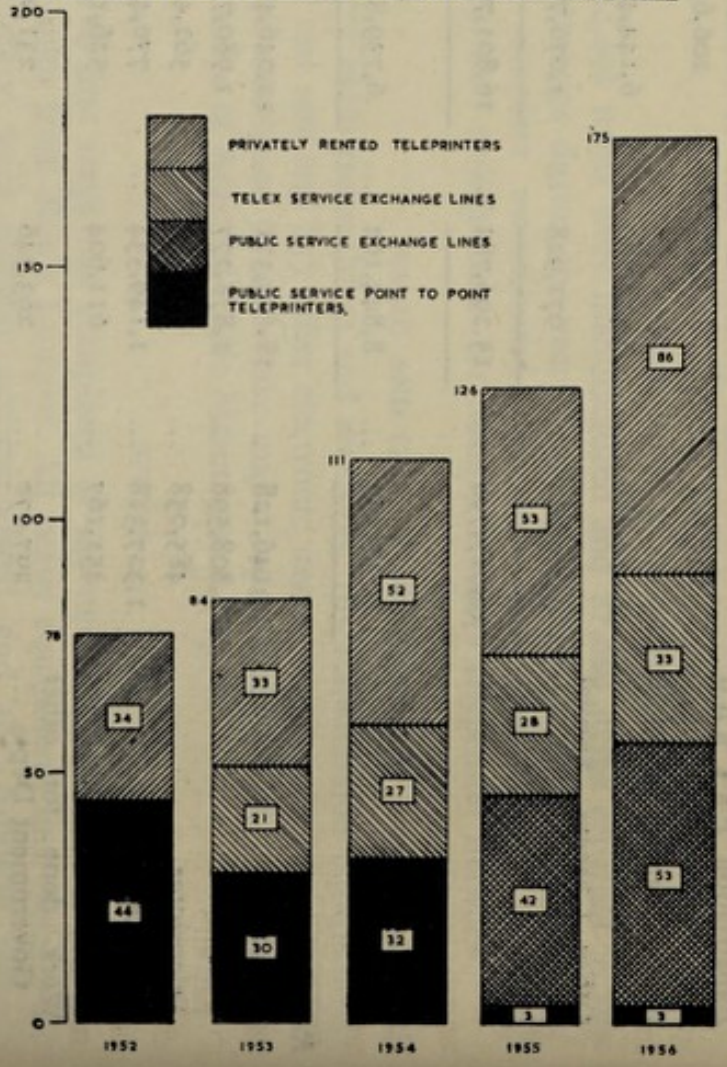
The Estimates for 1956 were framed to permit of Personal Emoluments, with associated allowances, being charged to Loan Funds and Emergency expenditure as appropriate. The amount allocated to these heads in 1956 was $912,047.

The total expenditure charged to the Emergency in 1956 was $2,365,840.

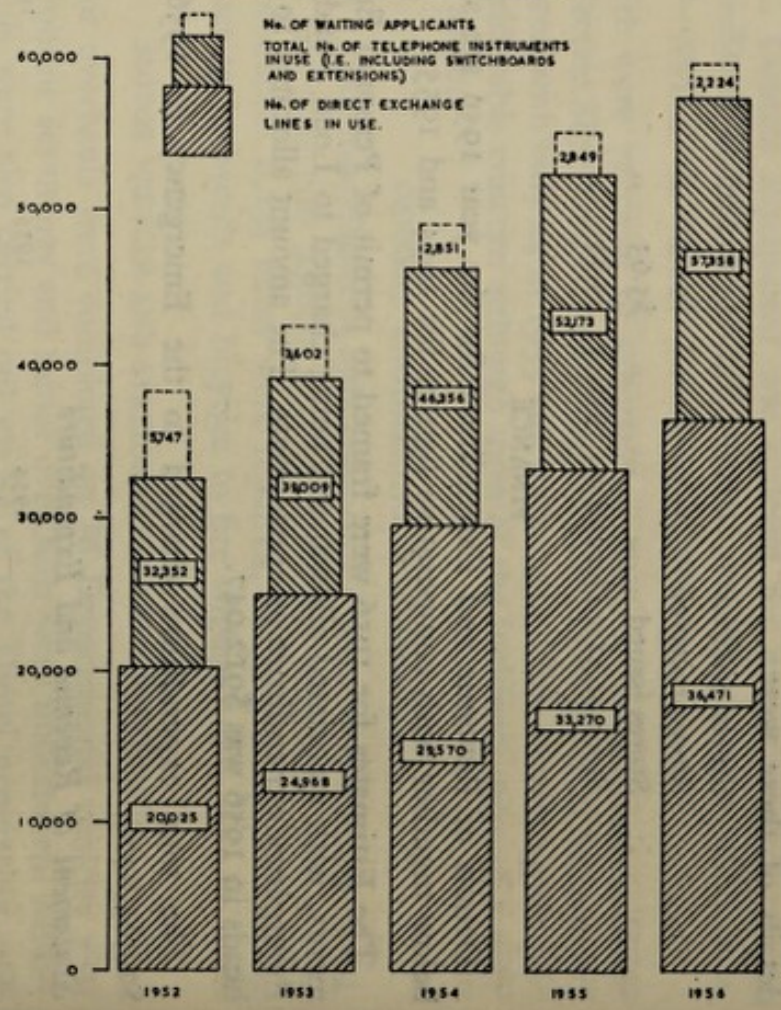
Statement of Revenue and Expenditure

	1954	1955	1956
Expenditure:	$	$	$
Personal Emoluments ...	6,126,724	6,483,706	7,803,356
Cost of Living, Housing and other Allowances	3,218,069	2,199,333	1,570,448
Expatriation Pay and Allowance	245,368	208,035	206,659
Other Charges, Annually Recurrent	5,354,466	5,433,780	6,144,492
Other Charges, Special Expenditure	3,073,163	971,928	1,076,777
	18,017,790	15,296,782	16,801,732
Expenditure from Loan Funds	8,188,302	8,844,162	6,739,813
Revenue:			
Telephones	15,146,128	18,115,371	22,046,489
Telegraphs	1,808,598	1,878,177	1,980,773
Teleprinter	485,058	520,683	562,497
Miscellaneous	1,327,318	1,149,334	770,485
Railway Signalling Plant	451,167	611,604	526,140
Work done for other Government Depts. ...	297,070	263,546	231,912
	19,515,339	22,538,715	26,118,296

TELEPRINTERS IN USE IN THE FEDERATION



EXPANSION OF THE FEDERATION'S TELEPHONE SYSTEM



Part VII

CIVIL AVIATION

The first trunk route airline to include a stop at the Federation capital was the British Overseas Airways Corporation. A "Majestic" service of that company arrived at Kuala Lumpur from London on 15th August and since then one first class and one tourist class service each week has been provided. The time of the journey to London is now 41 hours 40 minutes, the quickest alternative takes 13½ hours longer and is by way of Singapore.

Malayan airlines provided frequent services between 23 places in the Federation and to Singapore, Indonesia and Thailand. One foreign airline operated services from Burma and one from Thailand.

Aerodromes

At some of the eight aerodromes which have full Air Traffic Control and passenger facilities there were important changes. At Alor Star a new runway was brought into use in February and one at Kuantan in July. Penang Airport closed from 1st October for major reconstruction and Butterworth was used instead. Kuala Lumpur was declared an international airport on 1st August and a new Terminal Building was opened by the Chief Minister on that day. 37 new houses for staff at aerodromes were constructed and six new fire stations.

There were 58 unattended landing grounds available for civil aircraft, two of these could take twin engined transport aircraft, 33 could take Beaver aircraft of the Federation Air Service and 25 were suitable for small aircraft only.

Safety

There was no accident to any public transport aircraft and no civil aeroplane was involved in the death or serious injury to any person.

Aerodrome Fire and Rescue Services were maintained at the main aerodromes and constant fire practices were held, but it did not become necessary for the units to go into action in connexion with civil aircraft.

Air Traffic Control

An air traffic control service was provided at the main aerodromes during daylight, and at Kuala Lumpur at night also, by a staff of 32 control officers. A new air-conditioned Control Tower was brought into use at Kuala Lumpur.

Communication with aircraft was by V.H.F. radio telephony, and occasionally by light signals. H.F. radio telephony had been the means of communication between aerodromes but this was replaced on 1st August by teleprinters at all aerodromes except Kuantan and Kota

Bharu. These provide a faster and more accurate method of passing messages. Air traffic control units at Singapore, Malacca and Kuala Lumpur are responsible for the safety of aircraft on defined air corridors and immediate communication between those places is established by direct landline telephone.

There are 16 civil radio navigational beacons, including new ones at Port Swettenham, Kluang, Mersing and Kuala Pilah.

Training of control officers included a course for four probationers lasting 10 weeks. One officer returned from advanced training in Australia and one officer took a course in the United Kingdom.

Airlines

Air services were scheduled to operate from Federation aerodromes on the following routes, usually in both directions, each week:

British Overseas Airways Corporation:	
Kuala Lumpur to Rangoon, Calcutta, Karachi and Europe	Once
Kuala Lumpur to Colombo, Karachi and Europe	Once
Malayan Airways Ltd.:	
Kuala Lumpur to Singapore, direct or via Malacca	35 times
Kuala Lumpur to other parts of Malaya, including Ipoh, Taiping, Penang, Alor Star, Kota Bharu and Kuantan	21 times
Penang (Butterworth) to Singapore direct	10 times
Ipoh to Singapore direct	Once
Ipoh to Penang	6 times
Penang to Medan	3 times
Penang to Bangkok	Once
Federation Air Service:	
Kuala Lumpur to Pahang and the East Coast	6 times
Kuala Lumpur to Central Pahang	Twice
Kuala Lumpur to Perak and the West Coast	Twice
Union of Burma Airways:	
Penang to Rangoon	Once
Thai Airways Ltd.:	
Penang to Bangkok	3 times

Malayan Airways Ltd. has a fleet of 11 DC3 aeroplanes with which it operated 7,359 scheduled services, including those to the Borneo territories. Civil disturbances in Singapore in October, a strike of some employees in December and the closure of Indonesia to air

traffic in the latter part of the year caused temporary reductions of services. On 4th May fares were increased 2½ per cent.; there had been an increase of 7 per cent. in December, 1955. In the year ending 30th April, 1956, the company's aircraft flew nearly three million miles and carried 138,341 passengers.

The Federation Air Services is owned by Government and managed by the Railway Administration. 19 landing grounds, many at remote places, were regularly served by the fleet of five DH Beaver aeroplanes and 178,000 miles were flown on scheduled services. Passengers, mail, newspapers and cargo were carried. In addition 74,000 miles of charter flying were provided for commercial and Government interests and 41 landing places were available for such flights.

The flying clubs of Kuala Lumpur, Ipoh, Penang and Kluang continued their activities with Tiger Moth and Auster aeroplanes. The Perak Flying Club at Ipoh also used gliders. In May the Kuala Lumpur Club celebrated its Silver Jubilee.

Service aircraft were stationed at Kuala Lumpur, Ipoh and Penang and were frequent users of other civil aerodromes. Occasional visitors were Civil Air Transport, Spartan Air Services Ltd., Scottish Aviation Ltd. and East Pakistan Flying Club.

Administration

Civil Aviation is administered by the Department of Civil Aviation, which is in the portfolio of the Minister for Transport. The headquarters were at Batu Road Government Offices since formed in 1947 until September, 1956, when they were transferred to new premises at Kuala Lumpur Airport.

Co-ordination with Hong Kong, Borneo, Sarawak and Singapore was assisted by two meetings of the Air Transport Advisory Committee, which is composed of the heads of the departments of civil aviation of the five territories.

The revenue earned by the Department was mainly from fees paid by commercial aircraft for the use of aerodromes. Total revenue amounted to $317,778 compared with $303,991 in the previous year. The recurrent expenses of the Department were $1,332,589. The establishment comprised a Director and his headquarters staff and eight Aerodrome Managers with their staffs making a total of 190.

Air Traffic Statistics

The total number of arrivals and departures at civil aerodrome of aeroplanes of all types was 85,736 compared with 82,176 in 1955. Kuala Lumpur was the busiest aerodrome with an average of 123 movements a day.

The number of passengers travelling by air was 5½ per cent. less than in 1955. The figures below for each airfield used for regular air services, give the number of civil aeroplanes (including private and club aircraft) arriving and departing and the passengers, cargo and mail set down and taken up by scheduled services and charter flights. The total number of passengers using Federation aerodromes, including those in transit, was 202,647 compared with 210,572 in 1955.

The licensing section dealt with the following licences and certificates :

	Issues	Renewals	Current on 31st December
Certificates of Aircraft Registration	1	—	18
Certificates of Airworthiness ...	—	12	14
Pilots licences—			
Senior Commercial	1	6	3
Commercial	—	5	3
Private	16	38	69
Student	49	7	158
Maintenance Engineers licences	—	4	4
Instrument Ratings	1	4	5

NUMBER OF CIVIL AIRCRAFT ARRIVING AT AND DEPARTING FROM FEDERATION AIRFIELDS SHOWING PASSENGERS AND CARGO CARRIED DURING 1955 AND 1956

Place	No. of Aircraft		Number of Terminal Passengers		Cargo-Terminal (Tons)		Mail-Terminal (Tons)	
	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956
(a) Main Airports and Aerodromes:								
Kuala Lumpur ...	14,710	(14,118)	54,516	(48,463)	1,537.7	(1,491.6)	147.6	(247.3)
Ipoh	12,054	(8,997)	13,769	(11,811)	573.3	(621.3)	62.4	(63.1)
Taiping	1,608	(1,552)	2,920	(2,729)	123.6	(66.7)	7.3	(7.9)
Penang	4,986	(5,433)	41,335	(43,726)	794.6	(749.8)	120.0	(125.8)
Alor Star	648	(652)	2,115	(2,023)	26.9	(30.2)	3.1	(3.1)
Kota Bharu ...	1,270	(1,156)	14,779	(14,359)	336.0	(607.0)	35.6	(31.1)
Kuantan	1,902	(1,964)	5,646	(4,193)	129.6	(109.1)	12.9	(9.3)
Malacca	2,206	(2,222)	4,948	(5,116)	11.5	(10.6)	13.6	(13.0)
(b) Landing Grounds:								
Benta	358	(145)	159	(16)				
Bentong	340	(168)	89	(35)				
Bidor	64	(20)	37	(35)				
Dungun	1,213	(1,210)	698	(899)				
Grik	6	(12)	7	(12)				
Jenderata	392	(406)	498	(343)				
Kampong Lambor	85	(50)	92	(49)				
Kemaman (Chukai)	—	(40)	—	(127)				
Kroh	21	(31)	34	(16)				
Kuala Trengganu...	704	(688)	909	(717)				
Labu Kubong ...	20	(34)	32	(6)				
Sitiawan	295	(303)	210	(149)				
Temerloh	930	(1,019)	247	(149)				
Ulu Bernam ...	390	(406)	477	(453)				
	44,202	(40,626)	143,517	(135,426)	3,533.2	(3,686.3)	402.5	(500.6)

Part VIII

MALAYAN METEOROLOGICAL SERVICE

The Pan-Malayan Meteorological Service is financed jointly by the Governments of the Federation of Malaya and the Colony of Singapore where it has its Headquarters. It maintains ten first order meteorological stations in the Federation and one first order meteorological station in Singapore; there is in addition a meteorological station on Christmas Island where routine weather observations are made by trained staff of the British Phosphate Company. The main meteorological office is in Singapore, and a dependent meteorological office was established in Kuala Lumpur in August. The Department of Telecommunications provides radio reception and broadcast services for the collection and interchange of weather information with other meteorological services in South-East Asia and Australia; a total of approximately 642,670 messages was handled during the year.

Aviation Services

Meteorological information is provided to civil aviation through the meteorological offices at the international airports at Kuala Lumpur and Singapore. Synoptic weather information is obtained from a network of meteorological observing stations covering an area bounded by longitudes 55° E, 150° E and latitudes 36° N, 30° S. Weather reports and forecasts are supplied in accordance with international procedures to aircraft operating on routes within or passing through the Singapore Flight Information Region. A continuous watch is maintained on weather conditions on all routes in this region and broadcasts of meteorological information are maintained at half hourly intervals throughout the twenty-four hours.

Shipping Services

Routine weather forecasts for the South China Sea and the Straits of Malacca are issued and broadcast twice daily for the benefit of the Royal and Merchant Navies.

Synoptic data is compiled five times daily and sent to the Royal Navy, in addition to a forecast for twenty-four hours for the South China Sea and Malacca Straits, for inclusion in the Fleet Synoptic Broadcast.

Ships in these areas, in accordance with the provisions of international conventions for the safety of life at sea, make regular weather reports; during the year the coast radio stations at Penang and Singapore received 8,240 reports.

The number of specially selected reporting ships increased to twenty during the year, but two were transferred to other territorial waters towards the end of the year; these ships, equipped with meteorological instruments by this service, made routine meteorological observations,

maintained weather logs and reported by radio at scheduled times. Liaison was maintained with these specially selected ships, and with ships equipped with meteorological instruments by other countries, whilst they were in port in Singapore; their instruments were checked and replaced as necessary.

Other Services

A daily report of the maximum and minimum temperatures and daily rainfall recorded at the meteorological stations was supplied to the Press and to the Public Relations Officer, Singapore.

Forecasts, climatological data, and miscellaneous items of weather information were supplied to the Public Works Department, Police, City Council Engineers, shipping companies, commercial firms and many other interested organisations and individuals.

In January, February, November and December, the months of the North-East monsoon, the Singapore Meteorological Office maintained a special watch on conditions along the east coast of Malaya and issued.

(i) Warnings of prolonged heavy rain on the east coast to the Secretary of State, Pahang; the Secretary of State, Trengganu; the Advisor, Kuala Trengganu and the Chief Police Officer, Kota Bharu.

(ii) Warnings of prolonged heavy rain in east Johore to the State Duty Officer, Johore Bahru and the Chief Police Officer, Johore Bahru.

(iii) Warnings of strong winds, rough to heavy seas and high swell in the South China Sea to the Eastern Mining and Metals Company Limited, Dungun, and to the Fisheries Officer, Trengganu.

(iv) Warnings of heavy rainfall over Singapore to the Department of Social Welfare and the City Water Engineer.

METEOROLOGICAL RESEARCH

Research into the upper atmosphere in low latitudes continued at the upper air station at Paya Lebar, Singapore; this research was financed up to the conclusion of the three year experimental period in June by funds from a Colonial Development and Welfare Scheme and by the Governments of the Malaya/Borneo territories. In July the station was established as a permanent feature of the service and finances were borne entirely by the Malaya/Borneo territories. Upper winds were determined twice daily throughout the year, and pressures, temperatures and humidities once daily from July, to heights well above the tropopause (i.e., 54,000 feet approximately), by using radar techniques for tracking hydrogen filled balloons carrying meteorological instruments.

Chapter XIII

INFORMATION SERVICES, BROADCASTING AND PRINTING

INFORMATION SERVICES

Although non-routine activities provide the "high-lights" of Information Services' record for 1956, these have taken place against a background of continuous effort towards the enlightenment of the people, particularly in rural areas, on Emergency and other topics—in the latter category, especially on the policies of the Government. Partly as a result of this effort, there has been wider understanding of the progress of the Emergency and greater appreciation of the reasons underlying action—often unpopular—taken by the Security Forces in furtherance of the anti-Communist campaign. The public is also becoming more and more aware that the Emergency is a struggle not merely between the Security Forces and Communist Terrorists but between the people of Malaya and militant and subversive Communism. This realisation has been fostered by the success of the "Good Citizens" movement which, originating in Banting (Selangor), has spread to adjacent States and Settlements. Of a piece with the move to associate the people more closely with anti-terrorist activities, exemplified by the inclusion in 1955 of non-officials in State and District War Executive Committees, has been the briefing of community leaders on the Emergency situation. The quickening of public interest has made this experiment well worth while.

On the Emergency side, the extension of "White" areas (so that by the close of the year more than half of the population lived practically free of restrictions regarding rationing and the movement of food and other supplies) led to little diminution of Information Services work. A change of Security Forces strategy in fact occasioned a considerable intensification of effort in priority operational areas and this created a demand for a concentration of public relations and psychological warfare work in those areas. As part of the campaign against Communist subversion and infiltration in (particularly Chinese) schools, a special vote of $55,000 was made for civics courses for teachers and senior students.

Among unusual tasks entrusted to Information Services during 1956 were the organisation of the Federation's first Festival of Culture

(Pesta) and the street decoration and organisation of entertainment in connection with the visit of H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh.

Special funds were voted for the purchase and equipment of 13 additional Mobile units and the recruitment of the additional staff to man them.

ESTABLISHMENT

Five expatriate officers left the Department on the termination of their contracts.

Twenty-five Field Officer appointments were made permanent and pensionable, raising the total number of pensionable Field Officer posts to 59.

Two Timescale Information Officers were promoted to the Special Grade early in the year.

During the third quarter two appointments were made to the Special Grade by direct recruitment.

A new post of Exhibitions Officer was created late in the year. This is a Headquarters post. The holder will be responsible for the administration, planning and organisation of exhibitions. In addition, he will be responsible for the supervision of the Art and Carpentry sections as well as the production of all forms of art work and display material (except photographs).

GOVERNMENT PUBLICITY

During the first quarter of 1956 post-elections publicity was continued. The main task was to publicise the work of the elected Government and it was greatly facilitated by the interest taken in Information Services by the Chief Minister as Minister for Home Affairs. Nevertheless, publicity-mindedness is a slow growth in some Departments which still hold to the idea that work well done is its own sufficient advertisement. This is not true in Malaya, where the peaceful transition to independent democracy needs to be publicised in terms of the elected Government's concern with the every-day life of the people.

Political progress and achievements have been given prominent publicity. The successful Merdeka Mission and London talks were given special attention and field staff engaged in widespread publicity for both events while the Malayan Film Unit produced the Merdeka film in record time. A special booklet in all languages summarised the agreement reached in London.

The Pesta festival, in July, was the culmination of months of planning, research and rehearsals. Blessed with excellent weather, the

programme was carried through without a hitch and won general praise. The Malayan Film Unit captured in celluloid the spirit which pervaded the festival.

Another major assignment was publicity arrangements for the visit of H.R.H. Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh. The Department was made responsible for designing and arranging street decorations as well as the organisation of Malayan dances for the entertainment of the Royal visitor. Press arrangements were made by the Head of the Press Division to the satisfaction of all members of the Press and radio and film coverage was also organised. Departmental newspapers carried stories of the Duke's visit while the Malayan Film Unit produced an excellent film.

THE PRESS DIVISION

For the Chief Minister's trip to Thailand to present a trophy to Thai Police General Pao Sriyanond in recognition of Thai-Malayan border co-operation, the Press Division opened an office in Kroh and the Telecommunications Department installed lines from Kroh for the exclusive use of newspapermen.

The Division's output of Press Statements was just under 3,000 compared with 3,100 in 1955. This drop was due to fewer "special" Emergency communiques, fewer tours by VIPs, and the fact that press conferences organised by the Division replaced the issue of the more formal and less informative press statements. A further reason for the drop was the disappearance of feature articles because of the closing of the Features and Overseas Section. This last development meant that the Press Division became responsible for the production of (in addition to all official Press releases and the daily Press Summary of vernacular newspapers), the weekly News Summary (of official releases), the weekly Press Digest, the wall-sheet "Malaya in Pictures", the monthly Current Affairs Bulletin and the "Malaya To-day" supplement to the British Central Office of Information publication "To-day".

Though primarily designed for consumption in the Federation, some of these regular publications serve a useful purpose abroad; and the establishment of three more foreign posts (in Australia, India and Pakistan) in addition to London and the contemplated establishment of yet more such posts will lead to greater demands for this and similar material. Malaya House provides the main link between the government and people of the Federation and the people of the United Kingdom; and the appointment of the first Asian Information Officer to Malaya

House at the end of the year should ensure that not only the British people, but also Malayans in Britain, are kept informed of developments and trends in the Federation.

Tours, programmes and interviews were arranged by the Press Division for many of the seventy individual foreign correspondents who visited Malaya. In addition, we had a number of visits from groups of journalists from Thailand, Cambodia, Vietnam and Canada.

The Photographic Section of the Division produced 34,600 copies of photographs in various sizes during the year. This included 258 news pictures which accounted for 9,900 of the total number of prints.

PUBLIC RELATIONS DIVISION

During the year the former "Field Division" was replaced by a "Public Relations Division" and it was made responsible for the preparation and dissemination of publicity material in connection with official campaigns. It was also entrusted with Headquarters liaison work with States and Settlements in the organisation and conduct of Civics Courses.

This Division undertook the following campaigns:

(1) "Operation Torch" in connection with registration for schooling of children born between 1949 and 1952.

(2) Revision of Electoral Registers.

(3) Census—preliminary publicity.

Requests for information about Malaya were received either directly or through Ministries from the U.S.A., Australia, New Zealand, India, Ceylon, Japan, Thailand, Pakistan and Switzerland. The information required ranged from the political set-up of the Federation and the Emergency situation in Malaya to pictures of local colour and Malayan dolls.

Malay "propaganda" teams comprising two Malay officers and two Malay surrendered terrorists toured North Kedah, Pahang, North and Central Johore and Malacca. With its railway unit, estate unit and Indian drama troupe, the Indian section has done useful work among the Indian population, particularly on estates. The Railway unit covered all principal railway stations in the Federation twice during the year and 155 estates were visited. The drama troupe had audiences totalling 152,000 on 121 estates in six States.

In the field of stimulating and fostering civic consciousness among the people, it is becoming clear that Information Services cannot and

must not be the only organiser. Political parties, voluntary organisations and other Government Departments in their own spheres must take a more active part.

Throughout the year, continued attention was paid to the long-term and important task of stimulating and fostering civic consciousness among the people. This is part of a nation-building campaign and education in citizenship. More courses were held than in earlier years by shortening the courses and many civics days and meetings were conducted. Details of the courses are given on page 403.

PUBLICATIONS

There was a considerable increase in the output of publicity material, Emergency as well as non-Emergency.

Almost 90,000,000 leaflets were printed and distributed. Regular vernacular weekly newspapers were in greater demand. "Panduan Raayat" (Malay) was increased from 58,000 to 65,000 copies and the "Janobahari" (Tamil) maintained its circulation of 25,000 copies. Plans have been completed for the conversion early in 1957 of these two newspapers into fortnightly publications of double size. This change has as its object the broadening of reader-interest by the inclusion of a greater range of topics and the addition of more regular features. The "Farmers' News" (Chinese fortnightly) was increased from 47,000 to 50,000 copies.

With the ready assistance of the U.S. Information Agency a series of five booklets has been printed in four languages. These booklets, for which there is keen demand from civics groups and reading rooms, are entitled:

(1) The People of Malaya.
(2) The Country People.
(3) The Voice of the People.
(4) The Freedom of the People.
(5) The Heart of the People.

"Ten marks of a Good Citizen" in both poster and pamphlet form was printed and issued.

A series of 22 Fact Sheets, each of which deals with one aspect of Malaya and all of which will form a composite picture of the country, is in process of preparation. They are intended primarily for the use of students and lecturers (particularly to Civics Courses and discussion groups) and will also prove useful in answering the many questions which are asked of Information Services by inquirers in the Federation

and abroad. All are to be produced in four languages. Those already published are the Historical Background and Education in Malaya; and other titles in this series are:

(1) Geography of Malaya
(2) Population of Malaya
(3) The Government of Malaya
(4) Local Government in Malaya
(5) Malaya's Armed Forces
(6) Social Services in Malaya
(7) Health Services in Malaya
(8) Agriculture in Malaya
(9) Malayan Industries
(10) Rubber
(11) Tin
(12) Federal Citizenship
(13) Public Finance
(14) Justice
(15) Civil Service
(16) Employers and Workers
(17) Rural Development
(18) Social Security
(19) Communications
(20) Federation of Malaya Police Force

Among other publications were:

Report of the Constitutional Conference--London—in four languages	100,000 copies
Constitutional Commission—terms of reference in four languages	50,000 copies
The Chief Minister Talks to the Nation—in four languages	150,000 copies
Poster—Chosen by the People—in two languages	25,000 copies
The Local Councillor's Guide—in four languages	50,000 copies

Revised editions of the following publications were also issued:

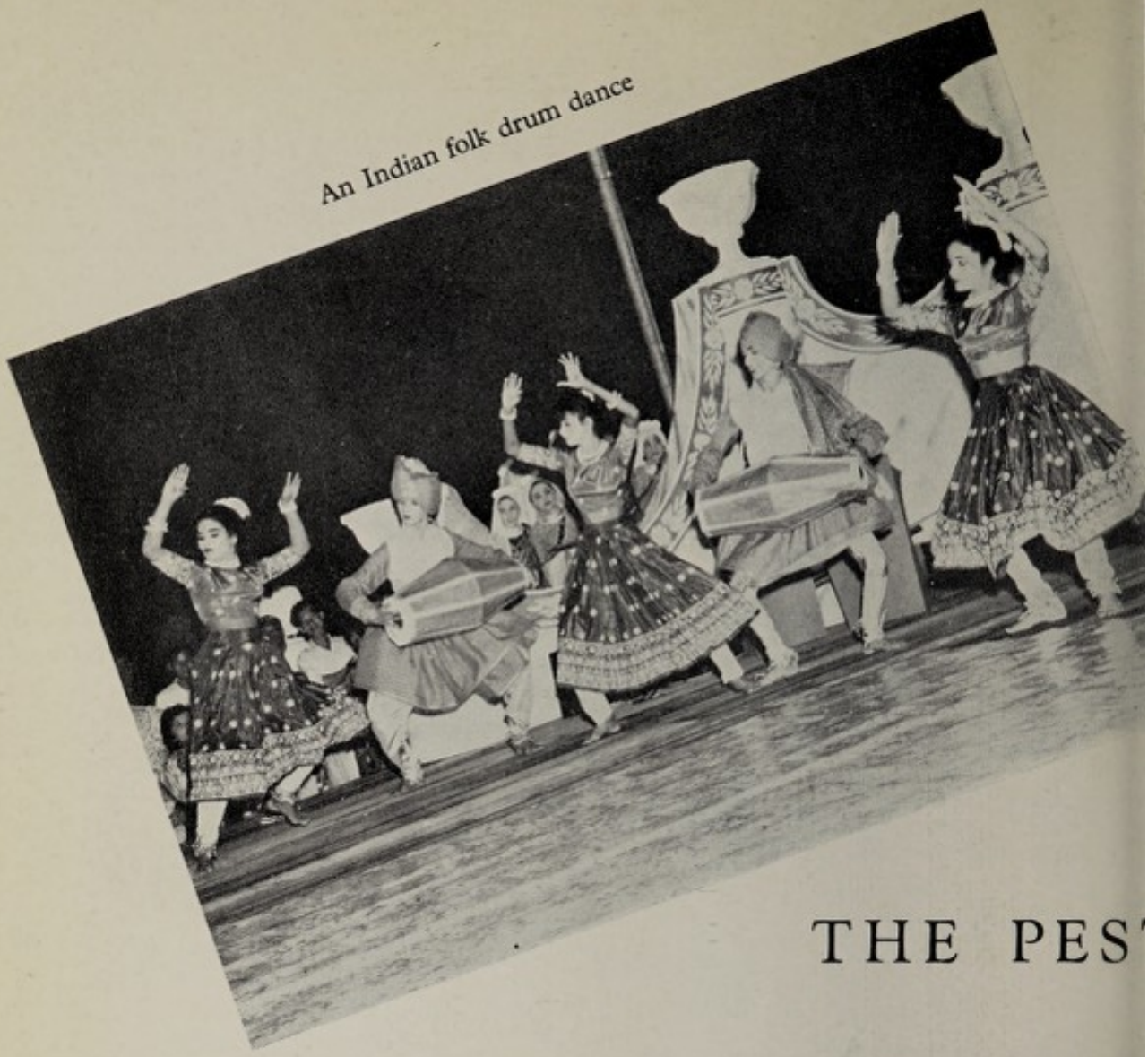
Federation of Malaya
Handbook to Malaya and the Emergency
Malaya—A Guide for Businessmen and Visitors
The Federation of Malaya Rest House Directory



Some of the Federation's first policewomen at early morning drill

A Policewoman recruit practising marksmanship





An Indian folk drum dance

THE PES



A Portuguese folk dance from Malacca



A Chinese ribbon dance

ESTIVAL



Scene from the Water Pageant showing Admiral Cheng Ho, Chinese Envoy, being entertained by members of the Court of the Sultan of Malacca



The new Kuala Lumpur Airport

Sections of a number of foreign periodicals and encyclopaedias relating to the Federation were also brought up to date.

COMMUNITY LISTENING

There was no change in the number of sets—1,050—though the distribution according to States/Settlements varied slightly due to the needs for resiting. The present allocation is as follows:

State/Settlement	Battery Sets	Mains Sets	Connected to Main Sets	Total
Penang	32	5	2	39
Malacca	53	—	2	55
Perak	196	23	25	244
Selangor	96	4	2	102
Negri Sembilan	84	6	5	95
Pahang	150	9	—	159
Johore	96	4	7	107
Kedah	65	—	—	65
Kelantan	87	—	2	89
Trengganu	71	8	—	79
Perlis	16	—	—	16
Total	946	59	45	1,050

Battery failure continued to be the main cause of breakdown owing to difficulties in conveying batteries to and from battery-charging centres. Efforts were made to increase the number of these. The scheme to convert as many battery sets as possible to mains operation where electricity becomes available was continued within the limit of available funds. About 85 per cent. of sets are in working order at any one time.

Applications from States and Settlements for more Community listening sets pour in but cannot be met owing to lack of funds.

OTHER ACTIVITIES

Practically every activity of the department is a positive contribution to the campaign against Communist subversion. Particularly useful is the "live show" (dramatic sketches) with surrendered Communists taking part wherever possible, while talks by such former terrorists and the special Indian drama troupe have been extremely well received.

Psychological warfare on the ground has from the beginning of the Emergency been the responsibility of this Department which works extremely closely with the Head of the Psychological Warfare Section of the Director of Operations' Staff.

In the field of overseas and tourist publicity lack of funds and personnel are limiting factors. The Department's present directive places emphasis on publicity within the country. With Merdeka and the re-orientation of policy, more importance than hitherto will undoubtedly be given to overseas publicity. A plan for the "servicing" of overseas posts by Information Services has already been drawn up and referred to the Government and a decision is expected as soon as the appropriate Ministry comes into being.

Information Services were represented at the conference of Colonial Information Officers in London in June and at a similar conference of S. E. Asia Information Officers in Singapore in December.

GOOD FRIENDS

The Information Department of the Colonial Office continued to be of the greatest assistance in arranging for the supply, directly or through the Central Office of Information or the Regional Information Office, Singapore, of most useful material on a wide variety of subjects. The material included picture sets, photographs, booklets, pamphlets, and the magazine "To-day". Another valuable service for which Malaya is indebted to the Colonial Office Information Department is the annual tour of Britain arranged for nominated visitors from overseas, including Malaya. Up to 1956 the Malayan visitors were usually selected from the ranks of working journalists, but in 1956 Youth leaders were chosen and the experiment proved well worth while.

Other organisations to whom Information Services are indebted are the Regional Information Office in Singapore and the United States Information Agency, whose representatives in the Federation offered much assistance. Information Services work closely with the Department of Information, Singapore, with whom they are represented on the Joint Information and Propaganda Committee. The "Businessman's Guide" to the Federation and Singapore is a joint production. Relations between the Department and the Press, both local and foreign, continued to be of the friendliest and the co-operation received by the Department from newspaper editors and representatives proved of great value. Close liaison is being established and maintained with the increasing number of official representatives of overseas countries which are establishing agencies in Kuala Lumpur and other towns in the Federation.

CIVICS COURSES 1956

Months	FOR CHINESE SCHOOL TEACHERS/STUDENTS						OTHERS					
	No. of Courses*	No. of persons Attending	No. of Lectures/ Days†	No. of persons Attending	No. of Tours‡	No. of persons Attending	No. of Courses	No. of persons Attending	No. of Lectures/ Days	No. of persons Attending	No. of Tours	No. of persons Attending
January ...	6	315	—	—	—	—	3	230	—	—	—	—
February ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	965	—	—	—	—
March	1	48	—	—	—	—	19	319	4	287	—	—
April	6	97	3	?	1	42	21	1,077	2	121	—	—
May	—	—	1	?	—	—	21	532	6	560	—	—
June	—	—	—	—	1	44	31	2,007	2	250	—	—
July	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	1,117	—	—	—	—
August	10	344	—	—	1	25	14	1,138	—	—	—	—
September ...	1	73	—	—	1	30	13	235	1	32	—	—
October ...	4	172	—	—	—	—	9	258	—	—	2	80
November ...	8	237	3	120	1	22	10	195	11	4,210	1	16
December ...	12	794	—	—	1	35	12	675	7	2,200	2	42
Totals ...	48	2,080	7	120+	6	198	183	8,748	33	7,660	5	138

* A civics course normally lasts from 3 to 7 days. It is based on one centre (where the "students" are collected) and comprises lectures and demonstrations given in the neighbourhood.

† A civics lecture is self-explanatory; a civics day may consist of one or more lectures and demonstrations.

‡ A civics tour is a peripatetic course frequently including a visit to Kuala Lumpur or another large centre.

FILM DIVISION

Production

The number of new films made was less than in 1955. This was due to the more ambitious type of subject tackled and the fact that many films were in colour. Thirty-five new films (74 in 1955) totalling 63 reels in length were made and the separate language versions in Malay, Mandarin, Tamil and English amounted to 178 reels (254 in 1955). In addition 13 trailers (20 language versions) and two film-o-graphs (7 language versions) were completed.

Distribution

The routine distribution of MFU films through the Federal Film Library continues successfully. The cinemas welcome our films as attractive additions to their programmes, and the number of borrowers of 16mm copies remains fairly constant.

Overseas the use of MFU films increases steadily to theatrical and non-theatrical audiences. Commercial distributors in the United Kingdom purchased SINGAPORE—THE EMPORIUM, PESTA, PRINCE OF PALMS, FIT TO SERVE, MALACCA, HASSAN'S HOMECOMING, SERVE TO LEAD, MALAYA SPEAKS, TELOK ANSON and PANGKOR. Three films from the KNOW YOUR MALAYA series were brought by MGM and shown as a single film called "Malayan Holiday." It began its showing in the United Kingdom with a 4-week run at the Odeon Cinema, Leicester Square, London.

Australia and New Zealand have acquired a further seven films for commercial cinemas. Indonesian cinemas continue to make use of MFU films. "Tanjong Karang" was purchased by United Artists for showing in 11 European countries. Enquiries have also been received from film distributors in Burma and Vietnam for MFU films. The SINGING SOLDIERS (The Fijians) was televised by the BBC.

A total of 451 prints in 16mm were sold overseas in 1956. 331 were commentated in English, 56 in Malay, 21 in Chinese, 13 in Tamil and 30 in Vietnamese. MFU films on police work and health subjects and training films (elections) are sold to several overseas British territories. The British Government's overseas departments (Foreign, Commonwealth and Colonial Offices) acquired distribution rights (non-theatrical, re-sale and television) to twelve films in 1956 for use by official film libraries in a great number of countries.

Technical Services

The Film Unit's technical services were much sought after by outside organisations: film coverages, dubbing, and laboratory work were

commissioned by USIS in Kuala Lumpur and Saigon; 12 advertising trailers were made for cinema use; the Education Department ordered film strips on Pesta; six film news stories on New Zealand servicemen in Malaya were sent to the New Zealand Government, 300 reels of films on Thai elections were printed for the Thai Government; work was done for NBC TV New York, Independent Television News London, BBC TV and Associated Rediffusion TV, London; and finally the laboratory printed films for Singapore film companies.

Film Festivals

The exhibition of MFU films at international film festivals is most valuable quite apart from the prestige and publicity for the Federation and the Film Unit which follows successful entries. In this country where the Film Unit is the only producer of documentary films it is difficult for us to obtain an adequate standard of comparison for our work, and to find that we can compete with success against the best documentaries from other countries is excellent for morale and acts as a stimulus to our film directors, writers and technicians.

For the second year in succession the Film Unit won the Award for the Best Documentary Film of the Year at the Third Asian Film Festival held in Hongkong with the Eastmancolour film TIMELESS TEMIAR, a film about the Malayan Aborigines. This film was much acclaimed as "documentary at its most intimate and human."

The Best Planning Award again went to the Film Unit—as it had done in all the previous Asian Film Festivals—for the film VALLEY OF HOPE, "a moving record of the fight against leprosy in the little village of Sungei Buloh in Malaya". Because of its message of hope, VALLEY OF HOPE was given a Special Award as "the film which best portrayed some problem of human welfare and its solution."

With the 1956 Awards the Film Unit has won more Awards at the Asian Film Festivals than all the other Asian countries put together.

For the first time the Film Unit won a Diploma of Merit at the Edinburgh Film Festival with TIMELESS TEMIAR. Edinburgh is a non-competitive festival and the honour comes from having films chosen for exhibition, but a few films of special merit are given Diplomas of Merit. In addition to TIMELESS TEMIAR, the films VALLEY OF HOPE and SINGAPORE-THE EMPORIUM were selected for exhibition.

Until 1956, no MFU film had been entered at Venice, a highly competitive festival, and here again TIMELESS TEMIAR was honoured with what is called a "Mention" which is really a second prize in the special category in which it was entered.

Revenue

Revenue earned in 1956 totalled $282,582, and work commissioned but not billed amounted to $250,000.

With great regret we record the deaths of Cameraman Low Hong Chye and Camera Assistant Louis Paul in early December, 1956. They were killed while making a film of a "supply drop" for the New Zealand Government when the Bristol Freighter aircraft in which they were working crashed in the Cameron Highlands.

BROADCASTING

The Department of Broadcasting operates on a pan-Malayan basis with its Headquarters in Singapore and a sub-Headquarters in Kuala Lumpur which administers the three Federation Stations operating in Kuala Lumpur, Penang and Malacca. In addition a dual unattended transmitter is now operating test transmissions at Ipoh.

ESTABLISHMENT

The staff comprises some 210 officers contained in the Administrative, Programme, Engineering and News Divisions. An important addition to the Establishment in 1956 was the creation of a Superscale Engineering post. This officer will be responsible for the supervision of the projects contained in the Departments' Development Plan, the first phase of which will in 1957 provide for a new unattended transmitter at Kuantan and a third network operation from the Kuala Lumpur Studios. Approval was also received late in the year for the recruitment in 1957 of two additional Wireless Inspection Officers. This is a most welcome addition to the establishment and will, it is certain, result in increased licence revenue in the coming year. A beginning was also made in filling several vacancies in the Programme Division, and it is hoped to bring this Division up to full strength for the first time in the Department's history.

TRANSMITTERS

The location and power of the Department's transmitters are as shown hereunder:

Kuala Lumpur
(Kajang Transmitter Station) ... 2×10 KW Medium wave Transmitters.
1×5 KW Shortwave Transmitter.

Penang
(Glugor Transmitter Station) ... 2×2 KW Medium wave Transmitters.

Malacca (Garden City Transmitter Station)	1 × 250 W Medium wave Transmitter.
Ipoh	2 × 2 KW Medium wave Unattended Transmitters.

The Penang and Malacca Transmitters have rendered long and sterling service to the Department but they will have to be replaced by new transmitters in the near future. Provision for these replacements is entered in the Department's Development Plan.

NEW STUDIOS

Despite many setbacks, due to circumstances beyond the Department's control, the new studios for the Kuala Lumpur Station, situated on the top floor of Federal House, are approaching completion. They comprise a large Auditorium seating 230 people, three Continuity Suites, three Drama Suites, four Talks Studios, three Recording Rooms a Record Library capable of holding over 60,000 records and a small but well equipped Engineering Workshop and Stores. These studios are designed to meet existing commitments and to provide for extensions in service when three network operation is started in late 1957. The acoustic treatment of these studios conforms to the latest advances made in this highly-specialised field. Most of the technical equipment in the Main Control Room and Studios was designed and fabricated by the Department's Engineering Division. The workmanship and construction is equal to, and in some cases is an improvement on, equipment available from commercial firms. These Studios are expected to be operative in March 1957; and at the time of this report final tests are being made.

During the year plans were drawn up for new Studios and Offices at the Penang Station and for an extension to the existing Malacca Studios. Though necessarily on more modest lines than the new Kuala Lumpur Studios, they will embrace the latest developments in acoustical treatment and technical operation.

PROGRAMMES

During the year emphasis was placed on the encouragement of local talent in the English, Chinese, Malay and Tamil Programmes. Many more Public broadcast performances were held than in previous years with the prime object of bringing the Department's best variety and musical productions to the people. These performances are invariably well attended and the demand for seats greatly exceeds the supply. An outstanding achievement in the field of sport was the Department's coverage of the Olympic Games in Melbourne. For the

whole period of the Games, nightly broadcasts from Australia were made by Radio Malaya's commentators in the Melbourne Studios, and re-broadcast over all Departmental transmitters. The Department is greatly appreciative of the assistance afforded it by the Australian Broadcasting Commission in providing the facilities necessary for the success of the broadcasts. These commentaries were given in English and Malay and the experience gained by Radio Malaya's commentators has already proved to be of great value.

The Department devoted all its resources and energy to a wide coverage of the Pesta Festival held in Kuala Lumpur's Lake Gardens. This Festival of Malayan Culture provided the Department with the unique opportunity of recording for its archives the many varied types of classical and traditional music and song. These broadcasts brought to those people of Malaya who could not visit the Capital a sound-picture of this important cultural event.

Radio Malaya Commentators also visited Siam and brought back with them recorded Programmes many of which are well worth preserving.

EXPENDITURE AND REVENUE

Revenue from the sale of Wireless Licences in the Federation of Malaya reached its highest peak this year. The number of current licences as at 31st October, 1956, was 154,875 representing a revenue of $1,858,500 to which must be added $173,376 derived from Rediffusion subscribers' monthly contributions towards licence fees. For the first time in the Department's history, therefore, revenue topped the $2 million mark. The expenditure as entered in the Federal Estimates was $3,833,166 which figure included a Contribution to the Singapore Government of $2,121,517 for Apportionable Expenditure. This "narrowing of the gap" is a welcome sign and the Department expects that the gap will be further narrowed in the coming year.

PRINTING

The Federal Printing Department consists of a Headquarters Press at Kuala Lumpur and Branch Presses at Johore, Kedah and Trengganu together with Postal and Telecommunications departmental presses at Kuala Lumpur. The Department is in the portfolio of the Minister for Home Affairs. Administration is from the Headquarters at Kuala Lumpur although the Superintendents of the Branch Presses retain considerable local jurisdiction to meet the needs of their State Governments.

The department provides most of the printed matter required by Government and maintains throughout the year a direct service for the Federal and all State and Settlement Governments. This printed

matter consists mainly of forms, books, receipts, etc., in common use and includes annual volumes of laws, enactments, subsidiary legislation, etc., and other official publications most of which are on sale to the public. Foremost among these periodical publications is the Government *Gazette* which is published separately for the Federal Government and all State and Settlement Governments and which combined together form the *Gazette* of the Federation. All *Gazettes* are printed in English and in addition certain State Government *Gazettes* are printed either wholly or in part in Malay, the medium being either Jawi or Rumi (Romanized Malay). A special feature of *Gazette* publication is the distribution of the Legislative Supplement (Subsidiary Legislation) which is confined to notifications, rules and regulations arising from Federal Ordinances and State and Settlement Enactments.

The Headquarters Press also undertakes the consolidation of all indents for the supply of Stationery and arranges the bulk purchase and later the distribution throughout the Federation.

PRODUCTION

The continued expansion of all services has thrust great pressure upon Printing Department capacity and 1956 has seen a greater level of production than ever before. Much of this extra pressure has arisen from the demand for publications to be printed in both English and Malay, and it became evident during the year that Printing Department production had reached full capacity. Accordingly arrangements were made to obtain the full assistance of commercial printers who have the opportunity, once weekly, of visiting a central office to tender for Government work.

Some notable features of production were as follows:

(i) *Federation of Malaya Annual Report*, 1955

Published in July and featuring an attractive picture of the High Commissioner and the Members of the Federal Government, this 500-page Report proved most popular with the agencies and bookstalls. Local sales increased by 15 per cent. in 1956, and overseas sales also showed a slight increase.

(ii) *Anti-Terrorist leaflets*

Approximately 65 million leaflets in various sizes and colours were printed and issued to the Information Services during the year, and the latest type of high-speed rotary press was installed for the purpose. Printing from rubber plates, this rotary is the only one of its

kind in Malaya and has proved that, in certain conditions, rubber plates are superior to the conventional metal plate.

(iii) *Legislative Council Debates*

The Malayan "Hansard" is now published both in English and Malay. The report of the proceedings of the 10-day Legislative Council Budget Meeting held in November was a 380 page volume.

(iv) *The Microscopic Diagnosis of Human Malaria, Part II*

Published by the Institute for Medical Research and printed and bound at the Government Press, Kuala Lumpur, this Study contains 35 plates in full colour together with monotints of Malayan parasites reproduced from original drawings. Full of valuable information on a wide range of subjects connected with parasites and the diseases these cause, the volume has received world-wide publicity.

(v) *Census of Malaya*, 1957

During the third quarter of the year, work was commenced on the production of approximately 15 million Census Schedules together with many other miscellaneous printing requirements. The Printing Department also undertook the assembly, packing and despatch of this very large bulk of printing matter.

PREMISES

The Headquarters Press at Kuala Lumpur considered to be the largest Government Printing Office in South-East Asia with a working floor area of over 100,000 square feet, required an extension during the year to facilitate storage and more convenient despatch of Stationery articles. Work was also begun on the construction of a Security Section where security documents will be printed by the off-set lithographic method.

A proposal for new premises at Alor Star, Kedah, has been approved and plans for a modern office will be completed during 1957. Premises at Johore and Trengganu remain in good condition but an extension at Johore has become necessary to provide for the increase in the production of bookwork.

PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Considerable progress has been made with the modernization of machinery and many obsolete models have been removed and replaced with full-automatic units of much greater output. Foremost among

these was the installation of a "Perfector" printing press having twin printing cylinders in combination and capable of printing both sides of the sheet in one operation. With the continued increased demand for print of all kinds, it is essential that the programme of machinery replacement should continue at its present level in order that all Government Printing Offices should be fully modernized during the next 5 years.

PAPER AND MATERIALS

The consumption of paper and card continues to increase and the record bulk of 675 tons was used during the year. Prices and delivery remained steady until the second half of the year when as a result of shipping difficulties and increased freight charges, most prices were increased and deliveries became uncertain. The reserve stock of paper has been much reduced, and it will become necessary to refurnish this until a full year's reserve stock is maintained.

STAFF

In addition to the officer at present receiving full-time training at the London School of Printing, two other officers were selected under the Colombo Plan for higher training in Composing and Bookbinding in New Zealand.

The first Departmental Whitley Council was held during the year and all its recommendations have been implemented in the further interests of staff welfare and greater efficiency.

Chapter XIV

THE ARMED FORCES OF THE FEDERATION

THE ARMED FORCES COUNCIL

The Federation Armed Forces Council was statutorily established by an amendment to the Federation of Malaya Agreement 1948 passed by Legislative Council on 13th September 1956. The Council, which has been modelled broadly on the Army Council in the United Kingdom, is under the Chairmanship of the Minister for Internal Defence and Security and is composed of both military and civil members. It is responsible under the general authority of the High Commissioner for the command, discipline and administration of the Armed Forces of the Federation but not for their operational employment.

FEDERATION ARMY

Establishment

The establishment in Kuala Lumpur, on 1st June 1956, of the Headquarters Federation Army marked the first step in the progress towards autonomy of the Federation Armed Forces. This Headquarters under the first General Officer Commanding Federation Army, Major General F.H. Brooke, C.B.E., D.S.O., assumed full administrative responsibility for all units of the Federation Army with effect from 15th July 1956, the units remaining under command of the Director of Operations for operations against the Communist Terrorists.

The Headquarters is responsible to the Armed Forces Council for the day to day administration of the Federation Army and its staff is composed of Malayan and British officers and warrant officers of whom some were transferred from Headquarters Malaya Command.

Recruitment

Recruitment to the Federation Army was satisfactory and some progress was made towards achieving the desired racial composition of the Army, but there has been a lack of Chinese recruits and also of men with the aptitude necessary for the technical corps. The Officer Cadre also suffered from a lack of Chinese candidates.

Training

In the Officer Corps satisfactory progress was made towards filling the junior ranks with Malayan Officers. Eleven Malayan Officer Cadets

passed out of the Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst, in June and a further twelve passed out in December 1956 and received Regular Commissions.

Eighteen more potential Officers joined the Royal Military Academy of whom seven were direct entries earmarked for the Technical arms and eleven came from the Officer Cadet School, Eaton Hall. Seventeen potential Officers who also went to Eaton Hall in 1956 are intended for short service commissions, while a small number of experienced WOs/NCOs received short service commissions direct from the ranks after a brief conversion course at the Federation Military College, Port Dickson. The replacement of seconded British Officers in the more senior ranks is, of necessity, slower though in several units Malayan Officers hold the appointment of unit second in command.

Eleven Malayan Officers and thirteen Malayan other ranks attended courses at training schools and establishments in the United Kingdom to fit them for appointment as specialists and instructors in Federation Army Units.

A Malayan Officer who was allotted to the Federation Army's only vacancy at the Camberley Staff College also attended a series of courses and attachments to British units in England and Germany prior to attending the Staff College.

Federation Military College

The Federation Military College made good progress despite difficulties arising from its temporary accommodation in Port Dickson.

The College Boys Wing, which gives boarding school education, had successes in the academic and sporting fields which enhanced its reputation among the public and increased their general knowledge of, and interest in, the college.

33 boys obtained school certificate in 1955 while 80 boys took the 1956 examination. 98 boys out of 102 obtained their lower certificates. One Colombo Plan Scholarship was awarded.

During 1956, the Wing, whilst preparing for its proper task, provided short preparatory courses for Officer Cadets destined to undergo training in England or Australia. A few Officers commissioned direct from the ranks of the Army also attended short courses in the Wing.

Army Resettlement Scheme

A Federation Army Resettlement Scheme was introduced in December 1955, the purpose of which is to assist soldiers released from the Army or transferred to the Reserve by arranging pre-release training which will benefit them on their return to civilian life.

The number of soldiers who received such training in 1956 was:

(i) Carpentry Course 65

(ii) Agricultural and Animal Husbandry Course 40

(iii) Attachments to civilian firms/Government Departments 75

(iv) Engineer Training Centre Course 3

Accommodation

The construction of new permanent barracks at Kluang and Sungei Udang near Malacca for Military units of the Federation Army continued in 1956; the barracks at Kluang being now occupied by the 5th Battalion the Malay Regiment and at Sungei Udang by the 1st Battalion the Federation Regiment. Work to bring the barracks up to the full approved scale will be completed during 1957. Each barracks will cost about $6½ million, the Kluang barracks being financed by the Federation Government and the Sungei Udang barracks being provided from the United Kingdom Grant-in-Aid Funds.

Considerable work was done on existing barracks at Taiping, Alor Star and Mentakab to bring them up to the full approved scales for a major Federation Army unit. In addition planning was completed for the rehabilitation of Kota Bahru barracks at a cost of about $1 million. A new temporary camp was built at Siginting, near Port Dickson, at a cost of $200,000 and is now occupied by the 7th Battalion the Malay Regiment. Planning of a similar camp for the 3rd Battalion the Malay Regiment at Batu Gajah was also completed.

Presentation of Colours

On 30th August the 7th Battalion the Malay Regiment had their first Colour presented by His Highness the Sultan of Kelantan at Port Dickson. This parade was also attended by His Highness the Yang Di-Pertuan Besar of Negri Sembilan, the Chief Minister and several high ranking Service and Government officers.

THE VOLUNTEER FORCES

Malayan Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve

The Federation Division of the Malayan Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve was established on 12th June, 1952. The colours flown on craft attached to the Federation Division are the White Ensign, the Federation Flag as the Jack and a red St. George's Cross on a white background with a Blue Fly for the masthead pennant. The ship's badge for the Penang Sub-Division tender is composed of the Arms of Penang Settlement surmounted by a Naval Crown.

The Administrative Headquarters of the Federation Division and the Headquarters of the Penang Sub-Division are situated in Georgetown, Penang.

During the year the construction of an instructional block and workshop at the Glugor Naval Base was begun and nearly completed. In addition, the old (pre 1939 war) M.R.N.V.R. drill hall at Glugor was renovated and re-allocated to the M.R.N.V.R., and the main training of the Penang Sub-Division will be now carried out in this area.

The strength of the division at the end of the year was 8 officers and 78 ratings on List I (i.e., required to attend for duty and instruction) and 28 officers and 13 ratings on List II (i.e., not so required). This represents a loss of 2 officers and a gain of 21 ratings during the year. A limited amount of electrical, navigational, fire-fighting equipment and workshop tools were acquired during the year, and sufficient equipment is now available for the elementary training of the Penang Sub-Division.

Harbour craft on loan from the Royal Navy consist of a 45 feet medium speed picket boat, a 27 feet whaler, a 14 feet sailing dinghy and a 12 feet skiff. All craft were refitted during the year and are in good condition with the exception of the 45 feet picket boat, for which a replacement is being sought.

Annual continuous training was undertaken by 16 officers and 80 ratings, and week-end sea training was carried out on several occasions.

Nine officers and 8 ratings on List II stationed in Kuala Lumpur attended lectures and instruction, including sea training, during the year. This small unit made good progress with very limited facilities and a temporary Headquarters.

The Penang Sub-Division took part in Her Majesty the Queen's birthday parade and in the Remembrance Day parade. The Sub-Division was inspected by the Flag Officer, Malayan Area (Rear Admiral G. A. Thring, D.S.O., R.N.) on 13th July.

On 31st October, 1956, the Penang Headquarters was honoured by a visit by His Royal Highness Admiral of the Fleet the Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh. His Royal Highness toured the Headquarters and watched the Volunteers under instruction. The Chief Minister visited the Penang Headquarters and also the Kuala Lumpur Unit at their "unofficial" Headquarters.

The Commander-in-Chief, Far East Station (Admiral Sir Alan Scott-Moncrieff, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., R.N.) visited the Penang Headquarters.

On 1st July, 1956, Acting Lieutenant-Commander J. S. Allison, M.R.N.V.R. assumed command of the Penang Sub-Division.

Sub-Lieutenant Noordin bin Arshad, M.R.N.V.R. was appointed an Honorary A.D.C. to H.E. the High Commissioner with effect from 1st May, 1956.

The Federation of Malaya Volunteer Force

A number of volunteers, who had enlisted when the Volunteer Force was reconstituted in January, 1952, became due for release in January, 1957 and almost 100% of them applied for re-engagement.

The total strength of the Force at 31st December, 1956 was 41 officers and 897 other ranks and was slightly below establishment.

1956 was a most successful year with considerable progress being made in all aspects of training and especially within the Technical Units.

Twelve commissions were granted and 11 officers either resigned their commissions or were transferred to the Reserve.

The training staff position has considerably improved as the result of the attachment to the Force early in the year of 11 senior Warrant Officer/N.C.O. instructors from the Malay Regiment.

Three officers attended courses on unit administration at the Federal Training Wing at Port Dickson and nine junior officers attended a one-week course on unit administration at Taiping. Several officers and senior N.C.O.s also attended courses at the R.A.S.C. school (FE). In addition, several lectures and demonstrations covering training, medical, administrative and technical subjects were given to units of the Force by Regular Army instructors, and a series of valuable lectures on technical subjects was given to members of the Volunteer Electrical and Mechanical Engineers by an officer of H.Q. Malaya Command.

The annual camps were again held at Taiping, accommodation being provided in the barracks of the 2nd Battalion the Malay Regiment. Attendance at the following camps was extremely good and full advantage was taken of the excellent training facilities available:

1st Camp ... No. 1 Transport Column, Federation of Malaya Volunteer Army Service Corps and Federation of Malaya Volunteer Electrical and Mechanical Engineers.

2nd Camp ... 1st Battalion, Federation of Malaya Volunteer (Recce) Corps and the Federation of Malaya Military Police.

The Volunteer Military Police Unit was attached to the local Regular Army Provost Unit for training, and the technical training of the Volunteer Electrical and Mechanical Engineers was carried out at No. 2

Station Workshops, Taiping. The Volunteer (Recce) Corps and Army Service Corps received considerable assistance from local units and Regular Army instructors were provided for both camps by H.Q. Malaya Command.

Units in camp were visited by His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government, the Hon'ble Chief Minister, the Director of Operations and the General Officer Commanding Federation Army. His Highness the Sultan of Perak also visited the 1st Battalion, Federation of Malaya Volunteer (Recce) Corps in camp.

The Volunteers completed considerably more day to day training than in previous years and they also totalled approximately 71,500 man-hours on operations and other duties connected with the Emergency.

The Volunteer Force was represented on the Queen's Birthday Parades, Armistice Day Parades and on parades held to commemorate the birthdays of Their Highnesses the Sultans of Selangor and Kedah.

His Royal Highness the Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, visited the Penang Unit of the 1st Battalion, Federation of Malaya Volunteer (Recce) Corps and when His Royal Highness visited Kuala Lumpur members of all four Units of the Force assisted in lining the route.

The new Volunteer Force H.Q. in Kuala Lumpur constituting the Regimental Headquarters of all Units is almost finished and has, in fact, been occupied since the end of October; also new garages and covered hardstandings in Penang, Alor Star, Ipoh and Seremban were completed.

For the first time, Volunteer Force officers were appointed as honorary aides-de-camp to His Excellency the High Commissioner and Their Highnesses the Yang di-Pertuan Besar of Negri Sembilan, the Sultan of Selangor, the Sultan of Perak and the Sultan of Kedah.

Full publicity including six broadcasts and over thirty press releases giving details of the activities and aims of the Volunteer Force was given through Federation Broadcasts and newspapers and further publicity was given in British news films shown outside the Federation.

The Malayan Film Unit recorded a 20-minute film at the annual camp covering the most interesting aspects of life and training in camp. This film, the second of its kind, has been shown in all cinemas throughout the Federation.

Malayan Auxiliary Air Force

The Malayan Auxiliary Air Force is constituted under the provisions of the Malayan Auxiliary Air Force Ordinance, 1950 and consists of two wings stationed at Penang and Kuala Lumpur. Each wing is made up of a Headquarters, a Squadron and a Fighter Control Unit.

The strength of the forces at the end of 1956 was 337 on an establishment of 450. The racial composition was:

Chinese 52 per cent.
Indian 22 per cent.
Malay 19 per cent.
Others 5 per cent.
European 2 per cent.

Two commissions were granted and seven officers completed their service or resigned from the Force.

Fighter Control Units

A full time R.A.F. Training Officer was provided for each Fighter Control Unit and personnel of both units regularly carried out advanced practical training at the local R.A.F. Radar Sites.

The Radar Sites have been re-equipped and the Penang Operations Room is being modernised with new synthetic training devices.

One Officer qualified as Fighter Controller and a total of 42 Fighter Plotters, Radar Operators and Telegraphists passed their Trade Test Board and gained promotion.

Late in the year "live plotting" became possible in Kuala Lumpur when the Malayan Auxiliary Air Force Headquarters began to function as the Air Defence Operations Centre.

The Kuala Lumpur Fighter Control Unit took part in four air defence exercises achieving good results.

The annual camps were held at R.A.F. Changi and 80% of the personnel attended. Training at the camps progressed well and an encouraging number of "live" interceptions were made.

Squadrons

The Chipmunk Aircraft with which the squadrons are to be equipped had not arrived by the end of the year but will come into use in February, 1957.

No additional pilots qualified for their "wings" during 1956 but the total number of pilots increased from 15 to 23 including those taken in under the Grading Scheme. Of these 23 pilots 21 are Asians and two Europeans, but only five are qualified.

Flying training progressed satisfactorily and almost 1000 hours were flown. In addition the Kuala Lumpur Squadron took part on many occasions in leaflet dropping operations in support of ground forces and the Penang Squadron co-operated with the Marine Police in piracy investigations. Both units took part in fly pasts on the Birthday of Her Majesty the Queen, and on Battle of Britain Day.

Thirty-one technicians were trained during the year.

A combined Annual Camp for the squadrons was held at R.A.F. Seletar and 96% attendance enabled the training to be completed successfully. The "Shell Trophy" for flying was again won by the Penang Squadron. The aircraft were serviced mainly by the auxiliary personnel and the pilots averaged about 26 hours flying each.

Federation of Malaya Air Training Corps

The Federation of Malaya Air Training Corps was established under the provisions of the F.M.A.T.C. Ordinance, 1950, and consists of a Wing Headquarters and one Squadron at Kuala Lumpur, a Squadron at Ipoh, a Squadron at Penang and a Flight at Batu Arang.

The strength of the Corps at the end of the year was 280 on an establishment of 338. The racial composition is as follows:

Chinese 54 per cent.
Indian 19 per cent.
Malay 22 per cent.
European 1 per cent.
Others 4 per cent.

During the year 13 officers relinquished their commissions and only four new commissions were granted.

A camp for all Units was held at the Royal Naval Station, Sembawang. Eight officers and 100 cadets attended the camp, the programme for which included passenger flying and some instructional visits, and the Royal Navy gave every possible assistance.

Both ground training and flying training during the year progressed satisfactorily. As well as cross-country flights in Beaver aircraft and passenger flights in light aircraft and R.A.F. aircraft, glider flying training was provided at Ipoh. One cadet was given a special flight by the R.A.F. to Hong Kong and back.

Ten officers attended a R.A.F. short General Service training course.

Thirty-three cadets took part in the Battle of Britain parade in Kuala Lumpur.

The Wing Headquarters and the Kuala Lumpur Squadron moved to new temporary accommodation in December and it is hoped that permanent accommodation will be found for them in 1957.

Chapter XV

CO-OPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT AND REGISTRATION OF SOCIETIES

Part I

THE CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT

GENERAL

The year 1956 witnessed the continuance of the steady expansion of the Co-operative Movement. Although steady progress continued to be made in the urban areas, the tempo of expansion was particularly marked in the rural areas, and in this development, Malaya's "rice bowl" state of Kedah was in the fore. The Government guaranteed minimum price of padi which was $12 in 1955 was increased to $14 per picul. During the year the price averaged about $14.50 per picul. The 1956 harvest however was not a great deal better than the poor harvest of 1955, and thus there was no marked improvement in the economic condition of the padi-growers, particularly in those areas where forward sale of padi on necessarily unfavourable prices was largely practised. The economic condition of the rubber small-holders was stable throughout the year. The price of rubber depreciated slightly, but the drop was comparatively small. The prices of copra and fresh coconuts kept stable and the small-holders, the majority of whom farm their holdings out to middlemen collectors, remained in much the same economic position as in the previous year.

Pineapple farmers were getting a fair price of 5.6 cents a pound up to the beginning of October, when labour and financial difficulties caused a slackening of work in the canneries. This coincided with one of the main peak seasons for pines. As a result the price of the fruit tumbled down to less than four cents per pound and the small-growers experienced considerable loss and hardship.

At the end of the year the Government launched a $3 million scheme to aid the fishing industry. A qualifying condition for loans under the scheme is the organisation of the fishermen into co-operative societies. As a result, there was considerable activity along the East Coast to which first priority in the implementation of the scheme was accorded.

REGISTRATION AND LIQUIDATION

On 31st December, 1955, there were 1,964 societies on the Register. During 1956, 238 new societies were registered, while 79 societies were liquidated. There was, therefore, a net gain of 159 societies, making a total of 2,123 societies at the end of 1956.

Rural Co-operative Credit Societies

The boost given by the $5,000,000 subvention to the expansion of the rural credit movement continued to be felt. 133 societies were registered during the year as against the loss of 12 societies which had to be liquidated, thus leaving a net gain of 120 societies. The number of banking unions also increased from 14 to 16. The cautious policy of careful control of the credit issued to its members adopted by the Apex Bank and the Banking Unions resulted in the disbursement of only $3,210,050 as loans from the $5,000,000 subvention. These loans were for the purpose of financing the 1956/57 padi crop and purchasing fertilizers, repayable at the 1957 harvest. The loans for the purchase of fertilizers totalled $43,910. Ten Banking Unions also granted loans totalling $199,425 for the purchase of land and the liquidation of debts incurred prior to their joining the societies. These loans were financed partly out of the Unions' own capital and partly by the Apex Bank, the Co-operative Thrift and Loan Societies in the Urban areas and the Rural Industrial Development Authority. The position in regard to loan repayments was also satisfactory. In spite of partial crop failure and a poor harvest in many areas during the year the Banking Unions were able to repay $1,692,000 to the Apex Bank thus leaving a balance of only $199,113 to be settled at the 1957 harvest. The Apex Bank settled its loan from Government except for a small balance of $185,000 which has been carried on to 1957 to be settled at the coming harvest.

Moreover, the overdue loans due to R.I.D.A. carried forward from 1955, were also reduced by a total payment of $224,100. The Apex Bank, the Banking Unions and the 959 Raiffeisen type of societies which constitute their membership are settling down and steadily consolidating their position. The very good harvest expected in 1957, should very considerably contribute to this consolidation. There would thus seem to be ample justification for looking forward with optimism and confidence to the future of the rural co-operative credit movement.

Rural credit societies amongst rubber small-holders carried on successfully during the year, every effort being made by the Co-operative Department to encourage thrift among their members. A problem however, is the uneconomic size of the holdings and the age

of the trees and the consolidation of holdings together with their replanting with selected seed should in addition to the encouragement of thrift among members be the main preoccupations of the societies in the immediate future.

The number of credit societies among the Chinese small-holders increased to three during the year. The introduction of these Raiffeisen type of societies among the Chinese small-holders is a very recent development; the scope for further expansion is very bright.

Labourers' Co-operative Credit Societies

Although the number of these societies decreased from 264 in 1955 to 256 in 1956, those which remained active showed considerable life and a number of moribund societies came back into activity. The reason for this was that estate labourers discovered that these societies are the only easy and safe means for thrift and credit on reasonable terms, and with the rise in wages, found that they could pay their subscriptions without difficulty. It appears that the trend of the last few years to liquidate such societies may therefore come to an end and in future we may expect a rise in their numbers and membership.

Banking Unions and Apex Bank

As already stated the number of Banking Unions increased from 14 in 1955 to 16 in 1956. The Central Kedah Banking Union has started the construction of its office building estimated to cost $30,000, while the North Kedah Banking Union has succeeded in collecting $65,000 for a similar purpose. The West Pahang Banking Union extended its activities to the purchase of farm implements, fertilizers and weed-killers for distribution to its members. Nine of the Unions at their own expense sent 11 of their officials for training to the Course for Rural Co-operative Group Leaders at the Co-operative College of Malaya. On completion of their training these officials and those others who will follow them will, it is hoped, be able to contribute towards the dissemination of co-operative knowledge and thus enable the Unions to fulfil another important function.

The Apex Bank increased its membership to 14 Banking unions, and its paid up share capital from $4,850 to $10,750. During the year the Bank borrowed a total of $3,500,000 from the Government $5,000,000 subvention for the financing of seasonal loans to the padi-planters. A sum of $20,000 from the liquidation account funds was also deposited with the Apex Bank at 3 per cent. interest per annum by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies. The Federation Government has guaranteed a loan of $2,000,000 at 5½ per cent. to the Apex Bank from the Chartered Bank, Penang; this amount, when available, will be disbursed to meet the medium term credit needs of its members.

Production and Marketing Societies

Continued to make steady progress during the year. The number increased from 276 at the end of 1955 to 310.

Rubber Marketing Societies

The number remained at 23, with a membership of 2,794 and a share capital of $110,694. The Ulu Langat Rubber Society with its total sale of just under $2,000,000 provided an outstanding example of what small-holders could achieve through co-operation. The success achieved helped to stimulate interest in the movement and a party of more than 30 co-operators from other parts of the Federation visited the Society and were greatly impressed by what they saw.

Rice Milling Societies

Were amongst the most popular and their number increased by 35 to 210 at the end of the year. Total share capital stood at $1,379,169 while membership numbered 23,479. Profits were steady during the year though the problem of producing on small milling machines first class marketable bran is still unsolved. The Society at Naning Melekek extended its activities to the ploughing of members' rubber and kampong land with its tractors at an average fee of $100 per acre.

In many areas these societies have organised themselves into unions.

Land Purchase Societies

Increased from 14 in 1955 to 21 in 1956. The Society at Batu Tiga spent $78,397 in developing and planting 234 acres with rubber.

Farming Societies

Numbered 22 at the end of the year, an increase of one over the figure for 1955. Most of these societies are in Chinese New Villages.

Pineapple Growers Co-operative Marketing Societies

The Society at Pekan Nanas continued to make steady progress and until about the end of October the prospect of organising all the pine-apple small-growers in South Johore into co-operative societies was bright. The sharp fall in the price of pines consequent on the temporary cessation of work in the pineapple canneries and the increasing com-petition from the middlemen tended however to undermine the loyalty of the members of the various societies. With, in the majority of cases, no other source of income, the small-growers are in a difficult predicament.

URBAN CO-OPERATION

Thrift and Loan Societies

Retained their position as the strongest and wealthiest co-operative financial institutions in the country. One society was registered during the year. The emphasis was on consolidation rather than expansion. In nearly all societies, membership, share capital, deposits and reserve funds were on the increase. Membership totalled 66,554, while paid up share capital was $41,503,872 at the end of the year. These societies held between them Reserve Funds of $1,644,686 and granted $20,672,774 as loans to members, of which $15,804,006 remained outstanding at the close of the year.

A most encouraging feature in these societies was the change in attitude towards the profits made. The main importance was no longer placed on the dividends to be paid to members; instead appreciable portions of the net profits were allotted to educational purposes by means of larger contributions to the Co-operative College and to scholarship funds. Another noteworthy feature was the appreciation of their moral obligations to the movement on the part of these societies. Many societies invested their surplus funds within the movement although more attractive terms were available outside. In 1956, these societies held shares to the value of $500,000 in the Malayan Co-operative Insurance Society and advanced $400,000, by way of loans and deposits, to a number of urban Co-operative Housing Societies and Co-operative Banking Unions in the rural area.

Co-operative Housing Societies

Five Co-operative Housing Societies were registered during the year thus bringing the total to 30 societies as compared to a total of 25 at the end of 1955. These societies made commendable progress in spite of the many difficulties which confronted them. Lack of suitable building sites at reasonable price within town limits and the difficulty of raising sufficient funds at a low rate of interest to finance their building schemes were among the main problems. However, despite these difficulties and the fact that these societies received no assistance in any form from Government, they did manage to build 185 houses for their members during the year and in addition commence work on another 45. Since the war these societies have been responsible for the completion of 389 houses. Arrangements for the building of another 244 houses in 1957 have been made. The 30 Housing Societies had a membership of 4,400 a share capital of $1,629,106 and a working capital of $3,333,513 at the end of the year.

The Malayan Co-operative Insurance Society Ltd.

This Society was registered on 2nd August, 1954, but did not commence business operation till May, 1956. The Life Assurance Ordinance and the Co-operative Societies Ordinance were amended in December, 1955, to enable the Society to function. In 1956, the Society received proposals amounting to $700,000 of which $300,000 was accepted and the necessary Life Policies issued; the remainder were pending for medical examination, re-assurance, and the supply of more detailed information. The progress achieved was encouraging and there were indications that 1957 would be a successful year for the Society. Eighty-six co-operative societies have taken up shares amounting to $537,000 in the Malayan Co-operative Insurance Society.

Regional Co-operative Urban Unions

With the registration of another Union during the year the number was increased to six. These Unions were active throughout the year and increased their membership from 63 societies in 1955 to 93 in 1956.

The Co-operative Union of Malaya Ltd.

Increased its membership from five in 1955 to seven in 1956, and was admitted as a full member of the International Co-operative Alliance during the year. Donations were received from thrift and loan societies for the running of the Union and seven societies granted interest free loans for the establishment of an office. During the year the Union received $1,000 as donations and $1,500 as interest free loans. The main object of the Union is to represent the Malayan Co-operative Movement both in the country and abroad.

CONSUMERS CO-OPERATION

The year was one of uncertainties, Labour unrest and the emergency having adverse effects on the progress of consumers' co-operation. The great weakness is still over-reliance on credit which will continue to blight the Movement until wages are paid weekly. The number of societies on the register at the end of the year was 238, compared with 246 in 1955. Of these, 192 societies were located in the rural areas as against 46 in the urban centres.

Urban Stores

During the year one society had its registration cancelled, while one was registered. The total therefore remained at 46—the same as at the end of 1955. Offers of extended credit facilities and under-selling in certain lines by the well established private traders, seriously undermined the loyalty of members in some societies, while lack of business efficiency, dishonest management, party politics, credit trading and

bad debts were also among the problems facing them. Members are generally middle class Government servants and employees of banks and commerical firms.

Malay Shops

There were 83 societies on the register at the end of 1956. Six new societies reached the register while the registration of 16 were cancelled during the year. As in 1955 some of the societies are excellent but others are financially unsound, while some are striving hard to find their feet. Lack of business acumen and experience, and indulgence in uncontrolled sale on credit to members are the main failings.

Chinese New Villages Shops

The registration of seven new societies and the cancellation of the registration of one during the year brought the number to 44. Persistent demand for the promotion of co-operative stores in the New Villages continued to be received, but ultimate registration will depend largely on the success in obtaining Rice Retail Licences, which owing to the Emergency are difficult to procure. The Chinese farmers are gradually realising the inestimable value of members' loyalty and cash trading. Lately they have begun to give increasing support to the Malayan Co-operative Wholesale Society. All these are good auguries for the future. For the present however progress has been much hampered by the restrictions on the sale and movement of consumer goods which the present state of emergency imposes on many villages.

Shops on Places of Employment (Estates and Mines)

Sixty-five societies were on the register at the end of the year. These societies are well established and are making very satisfactory progress. They enjoy certain valuable advantages such as a fixed and loyal clientele, recovery of debts from members through pay-sheets, and unpaid supervisory work by Managers of estates and mines. In anticipation of the introduction of the Employment Ordinance, which was passed by the Legislative Council in 1955, the Labour Department has been permitting employers to make deductions from the wages of employees in respect of their credits with co-operative shops; but the Department has, at the same time, been limiting such deductions to a maximum of 50 per cent. of the employees' wages. This limitation is in accordance with the terms of the Employment Ordinance which provides that the total of all deductions from wages shall not exceed 50 per cent. of the wages.

Malayan Co-operative Wholesale Society

There were 95 member societies with a paid up share capital of $24,481 at the end of the year. Considerable improvement in the

management and running of the Society was effected during the year and steps were taken to reduce the losses and to place the Society on a sounder footing. A new manager with considerable business experience was appointed and Regional Committees were set up at various centres in an effort to ensure closer co-operation between the Society and its members. The pattern of trade changed and was confined to basic essentials such as milk, rice, sugar and salt. Luxury and semi-luxury goods which once figured so prominently in the windows and shelves were removed from the list; they are beyond the means of and are not required by the ordinary labourer and rural consumer on whom business now largely depends. Salesmen were appointed in places where there were no branch stores, in an effort to extend trade to the remote areas. Overheads were considerably reduced and strict control was imposed on credit sales. As a result there is good hope that the Society if it can rid itself of its burden of debt amounting to $1,700,000 may soon become the commercially profitable concern that it should rightfully be.

AUDIT

Steady progress in overtaking the arrears of audit work was made throughout the year, but for the most part the Audit Section still falls short of the requirements of a rapidly expanding co-operative movement.

Staffing difficulties continued to be the main problem. Although an additional Grade I post of Senior Assistant Auditor and Accountant was included in the 1956 Estimates, it has not been possible to recruit any one and the post remains vacant. The staff of this branch must be considerably increased if it is to perform its Statutory Duties effectively.

In order to provide the audit staff with the necessary training in co-operation, five audit clerks were required to attend a two-month course at the Co-operative College of Malaya. The remainder will attend similar subsequent courses in batches of five until all have received a sound basic training in the general principles of the movement. While this will ultimately be of immense value to the movement, the immediate consequence, until the training has been completed, will be a reduction in the effective strength of the audit force.

EDUCATION

November 13th, 1956, was an auspicious day for the Malayan Co-operative Movement when the Co-operative College of Malaya was opened by Mr. B. J. Surridge, C.M.G., O.B.E., Adviser on Co-operation to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The Lady Co-operative Officer attended the Second Women's Co-operative Seminar at Innsbruck, Austrian Tyrol, in June and continued on an extended tour to visit and study the movements in Sweden, Denmark and the United Kingdom. One Assistant Registrar (now Principal of the Co-operative College) proceeded on a Colombo Plan scholarship to Ceylon and India to study co-operative educational systems there and later went to England, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, Switzerland and Italy to continue his studies before returning to Malaya. Another Assistant Registrar attended the Group Training Course on Co-operation in Denmark and continued his co-operative studies in Sweden, England, Switzerland and Italy. Two officers were sent under the Colombo Plan to attend a one-year course on agricultural co-operation at St. Xavier's University, Antigonish, Nova Scotia. One officer proceeded to England to undertake a Course at the Co-operative College, Loughborough. One Assistant Commissioner, while on leave in England, attended a Summer School Course at Oxford University. The Assistant Registrar (Banking) attended the F.A.O. Centre on Agricultural Financing at Lahore. A Senior Co-operative Marketing Officer attended the F.A.O.-I.L.O. Seminar at Mysore. An officer of the department continued his studies in Economics at Southampton University.

Great importance was placed on the training of officials and employees of co-operative societies and during the year some progress was made in this direction. 18 courses were held at various centres, attended by 862 secretaries and officials of credit societies and managers of co-operative shops in the rural areas. The subjects taught included co-operative principles, co-operative law, book-keeping, auditing, shop management and salesmanship. These courses were limited to five days in duration. The lectures were in simple language and stress was laid on practical instruction including visits to successful societies in the neighbourhood. Shortage of funds prevented holding as many of these courses of instruction as were asked for by members of societies of all races throughout the country.

Co-operative Tours

Educational excursions form an important part of co-operative training. Members of co-operative societies were during the year encouraged to visit areas in order to witness, at first hand, the activities of the various societies and the success attained by them.

The Co-operative Magazine continued to increase in popularity especially among the rural Malays and 5,000 copies were printed and sold during the year.

Mention has been made of the increasing interest taken in co-operative education by the various co-operative societies, particularly in the urban areas. In addition to voting portions of their surpluses towards scholarships and other educational funds, many of the registered societies have now amended their by-laws to provide for the contribution of 2 per cent. of their net profits towards the maintenance of the Co-operative College. The percentage is small; nonetheless an auspicious beginning has been made.

Mr. B. J. Surridge, stayed in the Federation for about two weeks when he visited the country for the opening of the Co-operative College, and was able to visit a number of the new co-operative ventures and give invaluable advice to members of the societies and officers of the department on their proper development.

During the year the United Nations Organisation made available the service of an I.L.O. Expert, Mr. C. E. Lansdell, to advise on marketing and consumers co-operation. He has been able to give considerable assistance to the officers of the department by showing them how to organize, supervise and check losses in societies.

ARBITRATIONS AND DEFALCATIONS

The number of disputes that were submitted to arbitration were 315. In many cases, as in the past, these arbitrations were decided by unofficial arbitrators drawn from the ranks of the local co-operators. Arbitrations were chiefly in respect of claims made by the Malayan Co-operative Wholesale Society against its members for failure to pay their dues.

Twenty-one defalcations were brought to light during the year. Restitution of the funds was made in most cases.

While the audit branch of this Department is still lacking in auditors, defalcations cannot be easily detected, or, where detected, detection is often too late to prevent heavy losses.

STAFF

Co-operative Department expenditure during 1956 was $1,682,597 and revenue collected amounted to $28,289. The number of members of Co-operative Societies was 240,301 at 31st December, 1956.

The Staff of the Department consisted of one Commissioner, one Deputy Commissioner, three Assistant Commissioners, four Assistant Registrars, one Chief Co-operative Marketing Officer and five Marketing Officers, one Auditor and Accountant, 61 Co-operative Officers of Division II of the public service and 57 audit clerks.

NUMBER OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1956

Type of Society	No. of Societies	Membership	Share Capital	Reserve Fund	Loans Granted	Loans Outstanding	Deposits	Working Capital
			$	$	$	$	$	$
THRIFT AND CREDIT SOCIETIES								
(a) RURAL—								
R. C. C. S.	959	43,782	1,643,213	132,189	4,123,430	4,733,369	497,771	6,023,638
S. C. C. S.	41	1,187	30,375	1,260	48,392	54,321	4,926	36,561
F. C. C. S.	7	914	21,272	3,900	19,653	25,900	5,807	30,980
G. P. S.	68	6,979	41,824	5,439	—	—	48,501	95,765
Federation of R. C. C. S.	1	125 (Soc.)	210,133	5,750	—	431,827	23,500	239,384
Banking Unions	16	671 (Soc.)	95,369	6,994	2,726,225	2,989,390	28,448	3,741,643
(b) URBAN AND PLACES OF EMPLOYMENT—								
Thrift and Loan	120	66,554	41,503,872	1,644,686	20,672,774	15,804,006	2,491,397	45,693,624
Thrift and Investment	39	1,697	28,747	1,400	—	—	42,160	72,337
L. C. C. S.	256	23,895	3,289,704	71,800	797,345	455,861	36,343	3,394,207
Unions of Above	10	93 (Soc.)	47,644	—	—	—	—	47,644
PROCESSING AND MARKETING SOCIETIES—								
Rice Milling	210	23,479	1,379,169	172,225	—	—	70,627	1,622,021
Rubber Marketing	23	2,794	110,694	1,976	—	—	6,137	118,808
Fishing and Marketing	9	714	43,764	1,890	—	—	8,635	54,289
Oil Milling	1	236	12,647	—	—	—	—	12,647
Transport and Marketing Union ...	1	99	22,147	—	—	—	800	22,947
Other Marketing	13	562	371,360	—	—	—	7,361	378,722
LAND AND FARMING SOCIETIES—								
Farming	22	1,976	76,392	2,864	—	—	—	79,256
Land Purchase	21	1,244	53,100	—	—	—	33,601	86,701
Land Settlement	3	164	3,545	—	—	—	29,107	32,653
Animal Breeding	7	561	21,562	9,106	—	—	—	30,669

NUMBER OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1956—(*cont.*)

Type of Society	No. of Societies	Membership	Share Capital	Reserve Fund	Loans Granted	Loans Outstanding	Deposits	Working Capital
			$	$	$	$	$	$
CONSUMERS SOCIETIES—								
Rural Shops	127	13,764	503,897	101,203	—	—	—	605,100
Urban Stores	46	28,132	841,864	107,442	—	—	—	949,306
Stores on Places of Employment ...	66	14,212	347,562	191,324	—	—	—	538,887
Purchase and Distribution ...	3	1,467	91,364	—	—	—	—	91,364
M. C. W. S.	1	93 (Soc.)	24,580	3,761	—	1,900,000	4,638	—
MISCELLANEOUS—								
Housing	30	4,400	1,629,107	11,655	—	2,855,662	1,692,768	3,333,527
Co-operative Union of Malaya ...	1	5 (Unions) 2 (Soc.)	865 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	865 —
School	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transport	3	680	63,615	—	—	—	9,325	72,940
Fairs	2	84	9,317	—	—	—	—	9,317
Electricity	1	86	41,000	—	—	—	—	41,000
Mukim Improvement	1	356	—	—	—	—	—	—
Timber	5	142	8,764	—	—	—	—	8,764
Insurance	1	86	537,100	—	—	—	322,110	859,210
Apex Bank	1	14 (Bank Unions)	10,750	4,981	3,210,050	3,409,164	—	3,510,750
Weavers	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tinsmith Industrial...	1	13	1,040	—	—	—	—	1,040
Bazaar	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Printing	1	15	26,720	—	—	—	9,000	35,720
Copra	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Taxi Service	1	27	2,804	—	—	—	—	2,804
Total ...	2,123	240,301 984 (Soc.) 5 (Unions) 14 (Bank Unions)	53,146,932	2,481,845	31,597,869	32,659,500	5,372,962	71,875,090

Part II

REGISTRY OF SOCIETIES

The Societies Registry is a Federal Department formerly in the portfolio of the Chief Secretary but since November, 1956, under the Minister for Home Affairs.

The Societies Ordinance No. 28 of 1949 with amending Ordinances up to 31st December, 1956, continued to be the law governing the registration of societies in the Federation of Malaya. This law provides for the compulsory registration of all associations of ten or more persons, subject to certain statutory exceptions which generally speaking dispense with the necessity to register companies registered under the Companies Ordinance, associations of not more than 20 persons formed to carry on business, and trade unions which have to register under the Trade Unions Enactment.

The Societies Ordinance, 1949, was brought into effect on the 1st September, 1949, and since that date 5,846 applications for registration either as registered societies or exempted societies have been received. Of these 3,208 have been registered as registered societies, 798 as exempted societies, 741 applications have been either withdrawn before registration was effected or have been voluntarily dissolved after registration was effected, 330 applications have been refused registration and 409 applications were under consideration at the end of 1956.

During the year, 466 new applications were received of which 393 were for registration as registered societies and 73 for registration as exempted societies. A total of 377 societies were registered during 1956, 345 as registered societies and 32 as exempted societies. 31 societies either withdrew their applications or dissolved voluntarily. The registration of 71 societies were cancelled on the following grounds:

(i) 43 were cancelled because they had ceased to exist;
(ii) 15 because they had failed to file statutory returns after due notice was given;
(iii) 12 because the societies were likely to be used for unlawful purposes or for any purpose prejudicial to or incompatible with peace, welfare and good order;
(iv) 1 because being a death benefit society, it had failed to amend its rules to comply with the provisions of the Ordinance by the prescribed date.

The applications for registration of 53 societies were refused during 1956 as under:

(i) 31—as it appeared to the Registrar that the society was likely to be used for unlawful purposes or for any purpose

prejudicial to or incompatible with peace, welfare or good order in the Federation.

(ii) 13—as the Registrar was satisfied that the societies had ceased to exist after filing their applications.

(iii) 8—as the applications filed did not comply with the provisions of the Societies Ordinance or rules made under the Ordinance.

(iv) 1—as the name of the proposed society resembled the name of an existing society which in opinion of the Registrar was likely to deceive the public or the members of either society.

Revenue in stamps collected under the Ordinance from 1st September, 1949 to 31st December, 1956 was $75,675. The fees collected in 1956 totalled $9,405.

The duties of registration and enforcement of the Ordinance are carried out by the officers and staff of the Registry of Trade Unions. There are five local Registries; one in Penang deals with societies in Penang, Kedah, Perlis, Kelantan and Trengganu, one in Ipoh covers the State of Perak, two in Kuala Lumpur deal respectively with societies in Selangor and Negri Sembilan and with societies in Pahang, and finally one in Malacca deals with societies in the Settlement of Malacca and the State of Johore.

A broad classification of the different types of societies, their distribution by States and Settlements and their status with an approximate breakdown of membership is shown in the following tables:

TABLE A

Type of Society	Registered as Registered Societies	Registered as Exempted Societies	Applications Pending	Approximate Membership
Religious	149 ...	71 ...	31 ...	48,705
Kongsis *	126 ...	3 ...	8 ...	125,286
Houy Kuan † ...	417 ...	6 ...	36 ...	175,078
Social	720 ...	236 ...	84 ...	156,500
Sports	248 ...	343 ...	46 ...	119,711
Benevolent	558 ...	16 ...	51 ...	387,061
Guild	527 ...	12 ...	51 ...	86,800
Cultural	152 ...	47 ...	33 ...	33,448
Political	50 ...	— ...	1 ...	393,516
General	261 ...	64 ...	68 ...	91,917
Total ...	3,208 ...	798 ...	409 ...	1,518,022

* Members of same surname. † Members from same village in China.

TABLE B

States/Settlements	Registered as Registered Societies	Registered as Exempted Societies	Applications Pending	Approximate Membership
Penang and Province Wellesley	501	113	25	145,075
Kedah	141	42	24	24,915
Perlis	20	3	1	2,340
Kelantan	75	21	20	13,537
Trengganu	57	14	9	8,937
Pahang	131	30	19	31,452
Perak	628	176	152	251,094
Selangor	766	188	60	764,178
Negri Sembilan	194	47	11	72,569
Malacca	283	82	30	115,738
Johore	412	82	58	88,187
Total	3,208	798	409	1,518,022

Chapter XVI

THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE ARMED FORCES OF THE MALAYAN COMMUNIST PARTY

At the beginning of 1956, the overall direction of Emergency Operations was the responsibility of the Director of Operations, who was himself responsible direct to His Excellency The High Commissioner. He was assisted by a Committee, the members of which included the Chief Secretary, the Secretary for Defence, Senior Officers of the Fighting Services and Police, and four elected ministers—Tunku Abdul Rahman the Chief Minister, Col. H.S. Lee the Minister for Finance, Dato' Abdul Razak bin Hussein, Minister for Education and Mr. V.T. Sambanthan, the Minister for Labour.

On 1st March 1956, a significant change was made in the system of control of Emergency Operations, in implementation of the agreement reached the previous autumn between Her Majesty's Government and the Federation Government, whereby greater responsibility was to be passed to the elected Government. This change involved the abolition of the Director of Operations' Committee and its replacement by an Emergency Operations Council as the body charged with the overall direction of Operations. The Minister for Internal Defence and Security was appointed Chairman of the Council and its membership was altered from that of the previous Director of Operations' Committee with a view to emphasizing its new status.

The Emergency Operations Council unlike the Director of Operations' Committee is responsible to the Federal Executive Council, while the Director of Operations himself is now responsible to the Emergency Operations Council for his day-to-day conduct of Emergency Operations.

GENERAL REVIEW OF THE SITUATION

The year opened against the background of the abortive peace talks, which had been held at Baling, in North Malaya on 28th and 29th December 1955, between the Chief Ministers of the Federation of Malaya and of Singapore, and Chin Peng the Secretary General of the Malayan Communist Party. Following the breakdown of the talks, it was announced that the Amnesty which had been declared by Government on 9th September 1955, would end on 8th February 1956. The Amnesty offer had guaranteed surrendering terrorists a pardon for any

offences committed prior to their knowledge of the Amnesty declaration. Chin Peng had rejected this offer outright at the peace talks. In the first week of March, letters from the Malayan Communist Party were received by influential people and organisations in Malaya offering to reopen negotiations to end the Emergency, and to make peace on terms acceptable to the Party, the actual terms not being made clear in the letters. Copies of these letters were not sent to the Chief Minister or to any other member of the Government. However, on 2nd April the Chief Minister made a broadcast turning down the vague offer and reiterating what he had said at Baling—that only an unconditional surrender by the Communists would be accepted.

During the year it became increasingly apparent that the Terrorists in the jungle were adopting a policy of "Wait and See". As far as possible they avoided contact with Security Forces. They appeared to hope that if they could hang on until Malaya was granted Independence, they would be permitted to leave the jungle without any restrictions and be free to take part in politics. The elected Government appreciated this danger and in press and radio warned the people of it. In addition, the Chief Minister prepared a personal message to the Terrorists which was disseminated to them in leaflets in November. This message re-emphasised the determination of Government to fight on until militant and subversive Communism in Malaya was destroyed.

The actual rate of elimination of terrorists during the first six weeks of 1956, while the Amnesty continued, was low. Thereafter full Security Force Operations were resumed and eliminations occurred steadily. In all, 473 terrorists were eliminated during the year, of whom 287 were killed, 52 captured and 134 surrendered. This has caused a 20% reduction in the size of the Communist Terrorist Organisation during the year; the strength of the Organisation at the end of 1956 was about 2,050. These successes have not been achieved without cost and during the year 47 members of the Security Forces were killed by terrorists and a further 79 wounded, while another 85 were killed in accidents directly attributable to the Emergency.

The White Area policy was continued. In these areas there are no troops, the police and Home Guard are reduced and there is a relaxation of Emergency restrictions. Eight White Areas were declared during 1956 affecting about a quarter of a million people and covering a total of just over 6,000 square miles. The White Areas so far declared contain two and three quarter million people—nearly half the total population.

The impact of terrorist activity on the country has probably been less than in any year since the Emergency started. This can be ascribed to two main factors; firstly, to the affectiveness of Security Force action and, secondly, to the "Wait and See" policy adopted by the hard-core

terrorists in an attempt to conserve their dwindling strength. There is a tendency to assume that this state of affairs justifies a relaxation of pressure in the fight against the terrorists; such a policy could undo the tremendous efforts of the last eight years by allowing the terrorists the breathing space they so badly need to reorganise and rebuild their strength. The presence of these armed terrorists remains a continuing threat to Malaya's security and economic well-being which can only be removed by their elimination and the destruction of their organisation.

PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE

The Psychological Warfare Section of the Director of Operations' Staff continued to conduct psychological warfare against the communists in the jungle; while the Director of Information Services remained responsible for all aspects of emergency propaganda amongst the public. Co-operation between the Psychological Warfare Section and the Information Services was very close and in a number of ways the former acted as a producer of broadcasts and leaflets for the latter. Similarly the Psychological Warfare Section reported to the Director of Information Services current trends in communist propaganda and recommended counter-measures, as well as assisting in the training and briefing of Information Services field staff through refresher courses. In the field, State and Settlement Information Officers, combining the functions of Information and Psychological Warfare Officers, continued to act as the representatives and the operational arm of the Psychological Warfare Section.

The failure of the Baling Talks and the announcement that the Amnesty would end on 8th February 1956, set Psychological Warfare its first problems for 1956. Considerable publicity, including a large leaflet drop over the jungle, was given to both these facts.

It is now apparent from captured documents that morale in the jungle was severely shaken by the realisation that the top MCP leaders were at last asking for peace, although for eight years, drastic punishment, including death, had been inflicted on members including senior leaders, suspected of "wavering" or of losing faith in the armed revolution. While the rank and file tried to absorb the implication of these events—in particular the failure of the Baling Talks upon which the Party leaders had been relying to counteract members' doubts about the policy of the Central Committee—the MCP leaders took advantage of the respite provided by the Amnesty to carry out reorganisation, intensify indoctrination and tighten up discipline in order to maintain their position.

Fearful that the MCP's failure at Baling would produce uncontrollable disappointment amongst their subordinates, terrorist leaders in

the jungle, largely on their own initiative, launched propaganda campaigns based upon assertions that the fact that the Baling Talks were held at all constituted a moral victory; that Chin Peng had gained a world-wide propaganda platform by his appearance at Baling, and that, for a variety of political reasons, the determination of government and the public to carry on the campaign against the terrorists indefinitely would weaken. It was under such circumstances that the "wait-and-see" policy was born in the jungle.

One result of this policy was that during 1956 the average monthly surrender rate dropped to 11.25 compared with 20.66 in 1955. The fact that, with the eliminations achieved during the course of the last seven years, the hard-core of the Communist terrorist organisation was being reached no doubt contributed towards the added difficulty of inducing surrenders.

A large leaflet drop was therefore carried out to convey a warning by the Chief Minister to the Communist terrorists of the hollowness of their leaders' propaganda and the folly of imagining that they had anything to gain by hanging on, as well as affirming Government's determination to carry on the campaign against the terrorists after Independence until the Communist terrorist organisation was crushed. Similar leaflets were distributed by the Information Services Field Units throughout the country.

Psychological Warfare on the tactical level, directed against local terrorists, operated at a reduced tempo in the aftermath of the Amnesty, but regained its momentum towards the end of the year.

Voice aircraft flew 2,246 sorties as against 2,111 for 1955; 639 separate voice messages were recorded by Radio Malaya's technicians in the Kuala Lumpur studios, and 100,157,000 tactical and strategic leaflets were dropped by Valetta and Bristol Freighter aircraft of the Far East Air Force. The main leaflet operations were:

Operation HEBRIDES; 20,685,000 leaflets dropped between 2nd/12th January 1956, announcing the outcome of the Baling Talks and the end of the Amnesty;

Operation TASMANIA; 9,720,000 leaflets dropped between 18th/20th January 1956, stressing the ending of the Amnesty and drawing the attention of the terrorists to the approaching Chinese New Year and thoughts of family reunion;

Operation ICELAND; 9,500,000 leaflets dropped between 10th/25th November 1956, with a warning from the Chief Minister that the coming of Independence would in no way alter the decision of the Government and people of Malaya to destroy the Malayan Communist Party and to end terrorism.

Documentary research during the course of the year indicated the increasing importance of public opinion to the Communist terrorists in the jungle, and illustrated the extent to which morale in the jungle could be affected by public reaction to terrorist activities. Terrorists frequently sought out members of the local population to check the truth of news of kills and surrenders and of the way in which surrendered terrorists were treated by the authorities. There was also increasing terrorist interest in the political changes taking place and a greater awareness of the danger that the MCP might become politically isolated unless its propaganda was directed on the lines of the United Front in order to gain sympathy and supporters as a preliminary to implementing its policy of infiltration and subversion. To cater for this, MCP propaganda was intensified and a number of astute propaganda lines were produced during the year.

During 1956 the public, through their elected Council members, became more closely identified with the conduct of the campaign against the Communist terrorists and consequently, in the field of psychological warfare, a much greater emphasis was possible on developing techniques for keeping the public informed of progress in their areas, of the size of the remaining local terrorist forces, and of the measures being employed against them. Taking the people into greater confidence had a tonic effect in certain areas and resulted in a greater trust in the superiority of the government forces. In some instances these briefing campaigns resulted in the establishment of "Good Citizens" Committees which passed on information to the public and encouraged demonstrations which gave the people a feeling of strength in numbers and unity.

THE ROYAL NAVY AND ROYAL MALAYAN NAVY

Once again, the major part of the Naval contribution towards meeting the Emergency was played by helicopters of 848 Naval Air Squadron. The squadron, based at the Royal Naval Air Station, Sembawang in Singapore, operated principally in Johore.

The year started well, but a succession of forced landings and crashes, the last of them fatal, caused the squadron to be withdrawn from service. The crashes were primarily due to the age of the helicopters. For the last six months before this withdrawal from service, the squadron worked in close co-operation with the 1st Battalion, The South Wales Borderers, and, in conjunction with them, carried out three large operations as well as many routine trooplifts. In one operation nearly three hundred troops and supplies were lifted into nine Landing Zones in less than two and a half hours.

The following are the details of the troops and freight lifted in the past year, and in the four years since 848 Squadron started operations:

	1956	Since January, 1953
Flights Flown ...	1,995	... 11,395
Troops Lifted ...	9,228	... 41,104
Freight Lifted ...	119,870 lbs.	... 819,710 lbs.
Casualties Evacuated	89	... 764
Passengers Carried ...	755	... 2,926

The call for bombardment by ships diminished since most of the coastal areas which can be reached by Naval bombardment have been declared "white". However, four ships bombarded Communist Terrorist areas in South-East Johore during the year. The Frigate H.M.S. MODESTE fired 40 rounds of 4" shell on the 4th January, the Cruiser H.M.S. NEWFOUNDLAND 101 rounds of 6" shell on the 23rd August, and the two Australian Destroyers H.M.A.S. TOBRUK and H.M.A.S. ANZAC fired 128 rounds of 4.5" shell on the 29th September.

Ships and vessels of the Royal Navy, the Royal Malayan Navy, and the Marine Police continued to work together to provide coastal patrols and protection for the Fishing Fleets.

THE ARMY

The Army continued to take part in major operations, planned and executed in conjunction with the Police and Civil Authorities; routine operations consisting of unceasing patrolling and ambushing in suspected areas and stringent food denial operations harrassed the enemy and kept him constantly on the move.

22 SAS Regt., whose patrols are designed to prevent the establishment of terrorist camps and bases in the more remote and inaccessible parts of the country, and whose presence disrupts terrorist lines of communication, had a particularly successful year in contacting aborigine tribes and transferring them from the influence of the communist terrorists to the care and supervision of the civil administration.

In May, 25 Field Regiment Royal Artillery was replaced by 48 Field Regiment Royal Artillery. 105 Battery, Royal Australian Artillery, and B and C Batteries, 1 Singapore Regiment Royal Artillery, remained on operations throughout the year.

At the end of June, 1st King's Dragoon Guards arrived to take over from 11th Hussars. King's Dragoon Guards and 15/19 Hussars continued to provide escorts for convoys on the more dangerous roads. One armoured car regiment covered more than half a million miles on escort duty.

The Royal Engineers continued their tasks of building and repairing roads, bridges and airstrips. 43 miles of new roads were built and 7 miles of old road reconstructed. 26 new operational camps were build and 123 maintained. 84 Field Survey Squadron RE arrived in May and started revising the one inch to one mile survey of Malaya. Royal Signals laid 457 miles of cable.

The 2nd Battalion The Royal Australian Regiment which had arrived late in 1955 went into operations in North Malaya on 1st January, 1956, and completed eleven months continuous jungle operations with considerable success, before being withdrawn for retraining.

In April, the 1st Battalion The North Rhodesian Regiment was replaced by the 1st Battalion The Rhodesian African Rifles and the 1st Battalion The 10th Gurkha Rifles exchanged with the 2nd Battalion The 2nd Gurkha Rifles from Hong Kong. On 30th May the 1st Battalion The Fiji Infantry Regiment sailed for Fiji after three successful years in bandit fighting and sporting activities in the Federation. The 1st Battalion The Rifle Brigade arrived from Kenya in June to relieve the 1st Battalion The Royal Hampshire Regiment which left for the United Kingdom on 7th August.

During 1956, 55 Coy RASC (Air Despatch) packed and dropped nearly 3,000 tons of supplies into the jungle for use by the Army and Police. The despatchers operated under the most hazardous conditions of terrain and weather and 16 men lost their lives in these operations.

On 26th November, the 1st Battalion The Royal Lincolnshire Regiment moved from Negri Sembilan into Perak under Headquarters 2 Commonwealth Independent Infantry Brigade Group. This was the first time that the Commonwealth Brigade had had all of its three battalions under command.

656 Air Observation Post Light Liaison Squadron RAF were completely re-equipped with the latest type of Auster, the Mk IX, during 1956. There are now 26 of these aircraft engaged on visual reconnaissance, communication flying and target marking. The squadron also dropped over 38 tons of supplies to troops in deep jungle and over 13 million leaflets to terrorists. Visual reconnaissance found 203 terrorist camps and 100 jungle cultivations.

THE ROYAL AIR FORCE

On the 21st February, the air striking force achieved its first major success when Goh Peng Tuan, the notorious commander of 7 Independent Platoon, M.R.L.A. and 13 other members of his party, were eliminated in the course of an air attack on a terrorist camp near Kluang in Central Johore.

The regular detachment of Canberra Squadrons from the U.K. to Malaya was discontinued in September and, thereafter, the air-striking force comprised one squadron of Lincolns and three squadrons of Venoms.

In March, the medium helicopter force was re-deployed to facilitate second-line servicing and achieve a higher state of aircraft availability. The Detachment of No. 155 Squadron at Kluang was withdrawn to Kuala Lumpur and No. 848 R.N. Squadron at Kuala Lumpur was moved to its maintenance base at Sembawang.

The combined force of medium helicopters of No. 155 Squadron and No. 848 Squadron lifted 25,700 troops. These aircraft also transported 1,372 passengers in the communications role, evacuated 222 casualties from operational areas and transported 144 tons of assorted freight.

No. 194 Squadron, equipped with Sycamore aircraft, evacuated 468 casualties in addition to delivering 54 tons of freight and undertaking communication flights involving the transportation of 2,273 personnel. In August, this Squadron evacuated its 1,500th casualty in the Malayan theatre.

In 1955 it was established that supply by fixed wing aircraft was by far the more economical means of supplying Jungle Forts and, in consequence, Pioneers are now employed for delivering all normal requirements to seven of the eleven Forts at which airstrips have been constructed. These aircraft also lifted 4,308 troops, 3,738 passengers of other categories, 489 tons of freight and in addition undertook the evacuation of 125 casualties.

The Valettas of the Far East Transport Wing, together with Bristol Freighters of No. 41 RNZAF Squadron dropped 2,625 tons of supplies to Security Forces operating in the jungle; in addition, these aircraft assisted in the Psychological Warfare Campaign by distributing 100,157,000 leaflets from the air over jungle areas.

The Voice aircraft of No. 267 Squadron carried out 782 hours of broadcasting over targets within the Federation. Many surrendered enemy personnel have stated during interrogation that messages broadcast from the air greatly influenced their decision to surrender.

HOME GUARD

The strength of the Home Guard at the end of 1956 was 132,000 as compared with 152,000 in 1955. This decrease of 20,000 has been due to the reduction of units to cadre strength in White Areas and to some disbandments.

The policy of employing General Duty operational sections on a wider basis, across State/Settlement boundaries where necessary, and in areas where they were most required, was extended by increasing

the number of General Duty sections from 400 to 450 and by doubling the permissible days of paid operational duty. The strength of each section was raised from 9 to 10, and increased allowances for platoon and section commanders were authorised. Operational Platoons of 3 sections from the States/Settlements with large "white" areas reinforced the Security Forces in other States/Settlements where operations were high priority.

This extended use of operational platoons proved to be popular with the men and also an invaluable asset in assisting the Army and the Police in active operational duties. They operated sometimes by themselves but more often under command of Army units and in the closest integration with them. 116 platoons moved to other States/Settlements for an overall period of 1½ million man/hours.

A comprehensive re-organisation of the Chinese Home Guard was effected in 1956, as a result of the decision to form 400 New Village operational sections.

Some of these sections engaged the enemy, inflicting and receiving casualties in the process. It is certain that this new organisation caused the enemy serious concern.

The Malay Home Guards in "black" area kampongs, now at a strength of about 50,000, continued to give valuable though unspectacular service.

The reduction of Home Guards in "white" areas to cadre formations of 10 to 20 armed men only proceeded smoothly.

The Home Guard was concerned in 20 eliminations of Communist terrorists during the year, and its value as a component of the security forces markedly increased during the year with the more extensive use of better-trained operational sections.

THE POLICE

The development of "White Areas" made it possible to concentrate Military units in areas where the Emergency was still serious. To ensure adequate coverage, Area Security Units of the Special Constabulary were continually re-deployed to meet the local Emergency situation.

Co-operation with the Thai Police on the border continued on a satisfactory basis. Operation Jonquil which lasted from May until December 1956 was carried out entirely by the Federation and Thai Police, with successes amounting to four kills and a surrender.

Included in figures of Communist Terrorists eliminated in Selangor were two District Committee members, one Branch Committee Secretary and one Branch Committee member killed, and one District

Committee Secretary and one Branch Committee Secretary surrendered. In Pahang a State Committee member and a District Committee member surrendered, and in Trengganu a District Committee member and a Branch Committee member were killed.

In Negri Sembilan during December, Police attacked a house occupied by five Communist Terrorists, killing a Branch Committee member and capturing three other Communist Terrorists—one of whom was a District Committee Member.

Also in Negri Sembilan during December, three Communist Terrorists about to enter a south bound mail train, were captured at the Seremban Railway Station.

During the year 60 terrorists were killed and 15 captured by direct Police action, and 53 surrendered to the Police. 5 Regular Police, 12 Special Constables and 1 Auxiliary Policeman were killed, and a total of 28 wounded.

The total number of Police casualties from the beginning of the Emergency to the end of December 1956 is as follows:

Regular Police and Extra Police Constables killed ...	507
Regular Police and Extra Police Constables wounded...	687
Special Constables killed	591
Special Constables wounded	738
Total ...	2,523

Casualty Records for Auxiliary Police have, in the past, been combined with those for the Home Guards. They are as follows:

Auxiliary Police and Home Guards killed	239
Auxiliary Police and Home Guards wounded	151
Total ...	390

MAJOR OPERATIONS CARRIED OUT BY THE SECURITY FORCES

The following were the more important major operations carried out by the Security Forces against the Communist Terrorists during the year:

(*a*) Operation "KINGLY PILE":

In February 1956 a patrol of the 1st Battalion The South Wales Borderers located a camp in the middle of a swamp near Kluang in Johore. The camp, although unoccupied at the time, was known to be one which was used by the 7th Independent Platoon of the Communist Terrorist Organisation. With the aid of the Police, it was ascertained when the camp would be occupied, and the Royal Air Force was asked to bomb it. The

attack was made by No. 12 Squadron Royal Air Force and No.1 Squadron Royal Australian Air Force and was completely successful. Fourteen members of 7th Independent Platoon, including their leader Goh Peng Tuan, were killed.

This success, which was the first large elimination achieved by aerial bombing was a fine example of the results which can be obtained from close co-operation between the Army, Royal Air Force and Police.

(*b*) Operation "TARTAN ROCK":

In November 1956 Communist Terrorists carried out a raid on the Home Guards in the villages of Kulai and Scudai in South Johore, killing a number of Home Guards and one policeman. As it appeared that certain of the inhabitants of these villages had afforded assistance and information to the Communist Terrorists, it was decided that any known Communist sympathisers in these villages should be arrested. As a result of careful police and military planning and execution the operation achieved complete surprise and over 150 were taken into custody.

(*c*) Operation "SHARK":

In May 1956 the original operation Shark in the Sungei Siput area of Perak became known as Shark North, and a complementary operation, Shark South, was initiated in the Cameron Highlands area to the South East.

The troops taking part in the operation included, at various times, elements of the 1st Battalion The Royal Lincolnshire Regiment, the 1st Battalion The Royal Scots Fusiliers, the 2nd Battalion The Royal Australian Regiment, the 22nd Special Air Service Regiment, the 1st Battalion The 6th Gurkha Rifles and the 1st Battalion The Malay Regiment.

Large numbers of Aborigines in the deep jungle were persuaded to seek Government protection and, as a result, the Communists lost their protective aborigine screen and a most useful source of food supply.

There were 16 terrorist eliminations in 1956, and the operation was continued into 1957.

(*d*) Operation "GABES":

Operation Gabes, which also continued into 1957, was a deep jungle operation on the Perak/Kelantan border. Like operation Shark it covered two areas—Gabes North some twenty-five miles south of the Thai/Malay frontier, and Gabes South immediately to the north of the operation Shark area.

The main objects of this operation were to prevent the creation of a deep jungle base by the Communist Terrorists; to disrupt North-South courier routes and communications in the deep jungle, and to bring into Government protection those Aborigines in the area who were being dominated by the Communists. This latter task was carried out most successfully by the 22nd Special Air Service Regiment; it was particularly important as the Communists had compelled the Aborigines both to act as an intelligence screen and to grow food for them. Today, a number of Aborigines are actively assisting the Security Forces in their battle.

Altogether 19 Communists were eliminated in this operation.

(*e*) Operation "BONANZA":

Operation Bonanza was mounted in South Selangor, and its target was the South District of the Communist Terrorist Organisation.

The 1st Battalion The Royal Hampshire Regiment, the 1st Battalion The Rifle Brigade, and the 7th Battalion The Malay Regiment operated in the area.

The most strict food denial measures were enforced throughout the year, causing the Communist Terrorists to take progressively greater risks to obtain supplies. During November, the vice-secretary general of the Malayan Communist Party—Yeong Kuo—was killed by the 1st Battalion The Rifle Brigade.

The results were not, however, spectacular until December, when it was discovered that a party of nine terrorists—a complete Armed Work Force—had been compelled to leave the area (they were all captured or killed before the end of January 1957). At the same time another Armed Work Force was almost wholly destroyed by Security Force action. The strength of the Communist Terrorists in the target area is now not more than fifteen.

(*f*) Operation "LATIMER SOUTH AND ENTER":

Operation Latimer South and Enter was mounted in North and North East Negri Sembilan with the aim of destroying the South Malaya Bureau and the Negri Sembilan State Secretariat. The 1st Battalion The Royal Lincolnshire Regiment, the 2nd Battalion The Royal Welch Fusiliers, The 2nd Battalion The 2nd Gurkha Rifles, the 2nd Battalion The 6th Gurkha Rifles and 22nd Special Air Service Regiment took part in the operations. The greater part of the supply organisations, which maintained these two Communist Terrorist Headquarters, were destroyed. Ah Ho, the State Secretary of the Communist

terrorist organisation was killed, and the South Malaya Bureau was forced to move. This Bureau is highly mobile and therefore moves away from areas in which the Security Forces are exerting their maximum pressure. Altogether, in these operations 68 terrorists were eliminated in 1956. The operations continued into 1957.

(*g*) Operation "HUCKSTER":

This operation, which was mounted in the Kluang area of Johore in December 1955, was aimed at a large and powerful Communist Terrorist Organisation which has long attempted to dominate this area. Throughout the year ground forces, including elements of the 1st Battalion The South Wales Borderers, the 1st Battalion The King's Own Scottish Borderers, the 1st Battalion The 7th Gurkha Rifles, the 2nd Battalion The Northern Rhodesian Regiment, the 1st Battalion The Rhodesian African Rifles, the 1st Battalion The Fiji Infantry Regiment and the 5th Battalion The Malay Regiment patrolled in swamp and on jungle covered ridges and eliminated a total of 82 Communist Terrorists. This operation continued into 1957.

In addition to the elimination in February of fourteen terrorists in operation KINGLY PILE, notable successes during the year included the following:

(*a*) In Johore, in February, a patrol of the 1st Battalion The Fiji Infantry Regiment contacted six terrorists and killed five of them, including three ranking terrorists.

(*b*) In Johore, in March, a patrol of the 1st Battalion The South Wales Borderers contacted an unknown number of terrorists and killed four of them (one a Branch Committee Secretary).

(*c*) In Johore, in July, a patrol of the 1st Battalion The Queen's Royal Regiment located a camp occupied by five terrorists and killed them all (one a Branch Committee Secretary, and one a Branch Committee Member).

(*d*) In Perak, in July, a patrol of the 22nd Special Air Service Regiment on being attacked by five terrorists, killed four of them.

(*e*) In Perak, in September, a patrol of the 22nd Special Air Service Regiment contacted a party of four terrorists and killed them all.

(*f*) In Negri Sembilan, in September, a patrol of the 2nd Battalion The Royal Welch Fusiliers contacted six terrorists and killed five of them. The sixth who was wounded, was captured and later died of wounds.

(*g*) In Negri Sembilan, in October, a patrol of the 1st Battalion The Royal Lincolnshire Regiment contacted eight terrorists killing two and capturing a further two.

(*h*) In Johore, in October, a combined patrol of the 1st Battalion The Federation Regiment and an Area Security Unit (Police) contacted ten terrorists and killed two and wounded and captured two more.

(*i*) In Negri Sembilan, in December, a party of Police, attacked a house occupied by terrorists and killed a District Committee Member. Three others were captured (including a District Committee Member).

LEGISLATION

The following are the principal amendments made during 1956 to the Emergency Regulations, 1951:

(*a*) Regulation 3A was added to exclude from the provisions of section 94 of the Penal Code offences under the Emergency Regulations which are punishable with death.

(*b*) Emergency Regulation 17EA governing food restricted and food prohibited areas and the restriction on movement of restricted articles was repealed and replaced by a separate set of regulations entitled the Emergency (Restriction and Prohibition of Foodstuffs and other Supplies) Regulations, 1956, in order to deal more effectively with the problem of food denial to terrorists.

(*c*) Regulation 22A imposed restrictions on the entry of pupils, students, teachers or members of educational institutions and students' associations outside the Federation. Written permission of the Police is now required before 5 or more persons from certain institutions are allowed to enter the Federation.

(*d*) A new Regulation 41B gave the Registrar of Schools power to close schools in the event of acts of disorder or indiscipline, and forbade entry on closed school premises without written permission. Powers to evict from such premises were also given to the police.

(*e*) L.N. 26 of 1956 amended a number of regulations to define more clearly the powers of the military, the police and the home guard.

(*f*) L.N. 79 of 1956 amended certain regulations to transfer to the Ministry for Internal Defence and Security the powers previously vested in the Chief Secretary and the Secretary for Defence and gave powers to the Minister to delegate his powers.

DETENTION, REPATRIATION AND REHABILITATION

At the end of 1955 there were 625 persons detained under Emergency Regulation 17 with an additional 129 dependants. At the end of 1956 the corresponding figures were 316 detained persons and 21 dependants.

Of this total of 337 persons held in detention in December, 1956, 17 were subject to orders by the High Commissioner in Council to leave and remain out of the Federation.

During 1956, 85 detained persons and 37 dependants were repatriated to China.

The figures in detail are as follows:

Detained persons from Singapore	26	dependants	17
Detained persons from Federation of Malaya ...	7	„	11
Banished from Federation of Malaya	52	„	9
Totals ...	85	„	37
Total ...	122		

Rehabilitation continued at the Ipoh Rehabilitation Centre for women and at the Taiping Rehabilitation Centre for male Chinese. During the year 114 women were released from Ipoh and 318 male Chinese from Taiping after a successful course of rehabilitation. Since the Taiping Centre opened in November, 1949, 2,958 persons have been released after training and 232 women have similarly been released from Ipoh.

The arrangements by which young male detained persons under the age of 17 are accommodated at the Henry Gurney School, Telok Mas, continued.

The Ipoh Rehabilitation Centre for males was closed on 1st February, 1956; a total of 314 detainees were released after successful rehabilitation at this Centre.

Malacca Special Detention Camp, which was opened on 14th July, 1955, as a temporary measure, was closed on 31st March, 1956.

Kemendore Agricultural Settlement at Jasin which was opened on 1st March, 1954, for the rehabilitation of surrendered enemy personnel was closed on 30th September, 1956. A total of 255 surrendered enemy personnel passed through this camp.

Port Swettenham Transit Camp was closed on 30th September, 1956.

At the end of the year the following camps were in operation:

(*a*) Ipoh Detention Camp.

(*b*) Ipoh Female Rehabilitation Centre.

(*c*) Taiping Rehabilitation Centre for Chinese Males.

COMMUNIST TERRORIST, SECURITY FORCES AND CIVILIAN CASUALTIES 1948-1956

Half-year	1948	1949		1950		1951		1952		1953		1954		1955		90 months Average to	1956		Total
	II	I	II	I	II	I	II	I	II	I	II	I	II	I	II	31-12-55	I	II	102 months
TERRORISTS:																			
Killed	62.3	52.8	50.3	50.0	58.0	88.5	91.0	94.8	96.5	73.3	84.5	66.5	51.6	38.3	29.3	65.8	26.8	21.0	6,215
Captured ...	43.8	30.2	26.0	12.7	11.8	9.7	10.5	9.0	11.5	6.8	5.3	4.8	3.7	6.0	3.0	12.9	3.0	5.6	1,221
Surrendered ...	9.3	13.2	28.7	17.0	7.5	16.5	17.0	17.8	24.8	29.5	32.5	19.2	16.0	25.2	16.3	19.3	13.2	9.2	1,877
																		Total No. of Eliminations ...	9,313
Wounded ...	NR.†	NR.	NR.	NR.	NR.	53.0	55.2	52.8	46.5	20.7	27.8	18.8	16.7	18.5	8.5	43.5*	10.8	8.7	2,724
																		Total ...	12,037
SECURITY FORCES:																			
Killed	24.8	17.7	20.5	33.8	31.7	43.5	40.5	29.2	14.7	6.7	8.7	7.0	7.5	6.8	6.3	19.9	3.7	4.2	1,843
Wounded ...	35.2	17.2	24.0	39.2	43.5	56.7	58.5	41.0	25.8	7.0	12.5	12.5	13.2	10.2	7.0	26.8	7.0	6.2	2,499
																		Total ...	4,342
CIVILIANS:																			
Killed	52.5	22.3	33.3	52.7	55.0	46.8	42.0	40.5	16.7	6.2	8.0	9.0	7.2	6.5	3.8	26.8	3.0	2.0	2,445
Wounded ...	24.8	10.7	22.7	36.8	31.3	31.2	28.2	19.3	7.0	1.2	1.3	2.7	2.5	2.7	1.3	14.9	4.8	1.2	1,378
																		Total ...	3,823
CONTACTS	NR.	NR.	NR.	56.2	107.7	156.5	162.0	156.7	154.7	118.5	116.0	90.5	75.0	58.5	35.7	107.3‡	42.2	88.8	8,213

* Over 60 months only—January, 1951 to December, 1955. † NR. = No monthly record maintained. ‡ Over 72 months only—January, 1950 to December, 1955.

The above figures are monthly averages calculated per half-year. Adjustments made up to 31st December, 1956, are incorporated.

PART TWO

Chapter I

GEOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE

GEOGRAPHY

The territories comprising the Federation of Malaya are situated in the southern section of the Kra Peninsula which protrudes at the south-eastern corner of Asia between India and China, between latitudes 1° and 7° North and longitudes 100° and 105° East. The Federation of Malaya covers an area rather more than twice the size of the Island of Ceylon and slightly larger than England without Wales. The largest of its territories is the State of Pahang, which is twice the area of Lancashire and Yorkshire combined and the smallest is the State of Perlis which is about twice the size of Rutland.

Four-fifths of the surface of the Federation of Malaya is covered by dense tropical jungle. The only generally cleared parts of the country are the long stretches down the west coast, an area in the north and a number of open stretches up the principal rivers. The State of Trengganu, for example, is divided into sixteen river basins all of which empty into the China Sea.

The Malayan rivers at their sources and in their upper reaches are quick flowing often with tortuous rapids and precipitous gorges. In the lower reaches, the descent is more gradual and the water takes on a muddy colour from contamination with the silt of the plains through which they meander before debouching ultimately through strips of mangrove swamp, particularly on the west coast.

The two principal rivers of the Peninsula are the Perak and the Pahang, the latter being some ten miles shorter than the River Thames. It springs in the main range of mountains, the highest of which is Gunong Tahan which rises to over 7,000′ at its summit. This and other peaks constitute some of the highest territory south of the Himalayas, while there are half a dozen prominences which would comfortably overshadow Ben Nevis. That part of the country free from the torrid luxuriance of forest and jungle has been developed into great rice-producing areas as in the alluvial plains of Kedah, Perlis, and Kelantan. Other stretches have been scarred by the incisions of industry as in the Kinta valley of Perak, which opens out into a monotonous prospect of silver grey silt, the residuum of tin extraction.

The coast line of Malaya extends for over one thousand miles; on the west a practically unbroken succession of mangrove and mud-flats with infrequent indentations of picturesque bays fringed with coconut palms and the graceful spires of the casuarina. On the east coast there are long unbroken stretches of sand and surf bordered by a littoral vegetation which lends to it a beauty possibly unparalleled in the tropics.

Within the territorial waters lie the Langkawi Islands off the north Kedah coast rising to over 2,000′ and wrapped in wild and rugged beauty. Farther south there is the island of Penang, picturesque in a different way, whose features have been eulogised by travellers from the earliest histories. The island of Pangkor off the coast of Perak was once a Dutch settlement but little remains in evidence of this history beneath the vegetation which has long since reclaimed its own.

Finally off the east coast among a sprinkle of beautiful islands there is Tioman with its symbolic silhouette of granite peaks.

CLIMATE

The principal features of the Malayan climate are copious rainfall, high humidity and uniform temperature. Although the days are hot and, on account of the high humidity, somewhat oppressive, the nights are normally cool enough for refreshing sleep. The year is commonly divided into south-west and north-east monsoon seasons which correspond roughly with the summer and winter of northern latitudes; but, apart from the east coast which is strongly influenced by the north-east monsoon, the differences of climate usually associated with the word "monsoon" are barely discernible in Malaya. The months between the two monsoons corresponding to the spring and autumn of northern latitudes are, with the exception of the east coast, the wettest months over most of the remainder of the country; coastal districts, however, have their peculiarly characteristic rainy seasons.

Rainfall averages about 100 inches a year, though the annual fall varies considerably from place to place and year to year. Jelebu, in Negri Sembilan, is the driest place in Malaya with an average of 65 inches and Maxwell's Hill the wettest with an average of 199 inches a year; the rainfall at these two places of 1956 was 60.23 and 196.63 inches respectively. At Kota Bharu, the total rainfall of 139.25 inches was well above the average of 122 inches, and the rainfall of 43.09 inches for December was the highest for this month since 1937 when 45.35 inches was recorded.

The average maximum temperature in the plains is rather less than 90° F. and the minimum about 70°F.; the highest maximum temperature

for the year of 97°F. was recorded in February at Sungei Patani, Tanjong Rambutan and Gopeng, and the lowest minimum of 62.7°F. occurred in January at Kuantan.

The average temperatures at the hill stations are considerably lower; at Cameron Highlands the extreme temperatures recorded are 79°F. and 36°F. and at Fraser's Hill 81°F. and 53°F. The lowest minimum temperature for the year at Cameron Highlands was 45°F. recorded in January and February.

Chapter II

HISTORY

PREHISTORIC MALAYA

Archaeological research in Malaya, although far from complete, has furnished proof of human occupation of the peninsula at least five thousand years ago.

A great deal more remains to be discovered about the prehistoric and proto-historic periods of Malaya, but enough has been uncovered to show that this peninsula was one of the routes by which the prehistoric populations of Indonesia, Melanesia and Australia travelled on their way south to their ultimate homes, and that successive waves of people left some of their numbers in the northern part of the Malay peninsula, possessing an increasingly high level of culture and civilisation.

The earliest known inhabitants had physical characteristics which suggest affinity to present day Melanesians and Papuans: they lived in caves and rock shelters, cooked their food at fires in the caves and sometimes buried their dead in the cave floors. They made rough stone tools and were probably in undisturbed possession until a little before 2,000 B.C. when people with Neolithic culture arrived from the North, possibly from South Western China. These Neolithic immigrants, unlike their Paleolithic precursors, were agriculturalists and had domesticated animals. The close resemblance between Neolithic stone bracelets found during the 1955 excavations at Gua Cha in Kelantan, and Chinese stone rings called "Pi" support this theory which was first advanced by Dr. Heine Geldern.

These immigrants brought with them an advanced material culture including skill in the making of pottery of high aesthetic as well as utilitarian merit, and great skill in selecting and working stone to make tools and ornaments.The marked contrast between these immigrants and their cave dwelling predecessors is an expression of the contrast between the cultivator and the hunter. The newcomers were also carpenters; this may be deduced from the great quantity of stone adzes and chisels found, and some of the latter only two inches long were probably used for carving. Very few of the stone implements of this period appear to have been used as weapons.

Evidence of a still more highly developed culture dating from about 250 B.C. has been found in two widely separated places in Malaya, at

Klang and on the Tembeling river in Pahang, and is known as the Dong-son culture. Two bronze gongs (also referred to as kettle drums) and three large bronze bells are the main articles of this period which have so far been discovered. They were almost certainly brought into the country either from Sumatra or Indo China. It seems probable that there was a settlement of people living near Klang who followed the cultural pattern of Dong-son about 200 B.C., but the drum fragment found on the Tembeling is more likely to have been taken there by people still following the Neolithic way of life, who continued to occupy the interior of Malaya after people with the Dong-son or Bronze Age culture had settled along the coasts.

With the coming of the Iron Age in Malaya, we leave pre-history and enter what may be termed a period of proto-history. Archaeological discoveries belonging to this period can be divided into two categories, those probably representing the indigenous population and those brought in by settlers. The earliest and most mysterious of these is the collection of about 600 beads found by Dr. G. B. Gardner near Kota Tinggi, in Johore, about 20% of which have been identified as of Roman origin and of the first two or three centuries A.D. This probably indicates a foreign settlement on the Johore river at a very early date. The most substantial settlements of foreigners on the West Coast during this early period of proto-history were near Kedah Peak, where colonies of South Indians lived from the fourth to the twelfth century A.D. making use of the good anchorage at the mouth of the Merbok river.

At Kuala Selinsing, in North Perak, considerable quantities of wheel-made pottery, gold ornaments, cornelian and glass beads and shell ornaments have been found, side by side with skeletal remains of proto-Malay and Negrito types, which has led the experts to conclude that this was an important indigenous settlement probably flourishing about 800 A.D.

The only other material evidence of indigenous settlements during the proto-historic period, obtained by archaeologists, takes the form of slab graves and iron implements which have been found in Perak, Selangor and Pahang: these are thought to date from the tenth century A.D.

EARLY PENINSULA CIVILISATION

From very early in the Christian era there were trading ships plying between India and China, some of which touched at river mouths in the Malay peninsula. The reports which these traders carried back to their native lands, and the envoys who were sent to China as a result of these visits, have provided some of the most valuable information about this early period.

Although in the centre and south of the Malay peninsula there are few traces of continuous occupation except by primitive tribes until the 15th century, there is ample evidence of the existence of Malay Kingdoms in the north, notably in Kedah and Singgora and Ligor from a very early date. At one period they formed part of the ancient kingdom of Lankasuka and followed the Buddhist religion. Kelantan, Trengganu and Pahang can also be identified from early Chinese records as Malay states of some importance, long before the West coast of the peninsula contained anything more stable than Indian trading settlements. There is evidence that these northern Malay states reached a high standard of culture and wealth, and that the craftsmen and artists of the ancient Mon Khmer civilisations prior to the Thai invasion found a ready welcome.

In the southern part of the Malay peninsula, in the Riau-Lingga archipelago and the island of Bangka, there were primitive pagan tribes, distinct from the Aborigines, who spoke an early form of the Malay language. These may best be described as proto-Malays and they were to be found in the peninsula before the dawn of recorded history. They lived mainly on the coast and on big rivers.

On the East coast of Sumatra another powerful Malay kingdom, with its headquarters at Palembang, finds a place in Chinese records as early as 600 A.D. This was also Buddhist and is best known by its Sanscrit title of Sri Vijaya. References to a Malay island kingdom in the Southern seas named Kandali, which sent an envoy and gifts to the Emperor of China in the reign of Hsian Wu (454-464 A.D.) may also relate to Palembang. This kingdom conquered Lankasuka, Kedah, Kelantan, Trengganu and Pahang sometime before 800 A.D. and its ruler became the overlord of the Malay peninsula as well as a substantial part of East Sumatra for several centuries.

But in Java a powerful enemy was growing in strength. As early as 992 A.D. Palembang was at war with a Javanese kingdom known as Majapahit, and when the famous Rajendra Cola I, the Chola king from Coromandel in South India attacked Sri Vijaya and her dependencies on the peninsula in 1025, he temporarily overwhelmed them and left them a prey to other powers.

Before the decay of Sri Vijaya took place another Malay kingdom grew up, probably based on Jambi in East Sumatra, which was known in later centuries as the Kingdom of Minangkabau, but was at first referred to as "Melayu." Although this kingdom never exercised control over any part of the Malay Peninsula, it was one of the earliest Malay Kingdoms to adopt Islam as its religion, deriving its teaching from Pasai or Semudra in Acheh, and in 1281 envoys from Melayu to China had Muslim names—Sulaiman and Shamsudin.

Colonists from Palembang founded a separate island kingdom of Temasek (which was also known by the Sanscrit name of Singapura) at some date between 1200 and 1300 A.D., but this, together with Palembang, Melayu, parts of Borneo and the whole of the occupied portions of the Malay peninsula, were over-run and destroyed by Majapahit between 1360 and 1365. The final defeat of Palembang by the Javanese ended its long history as a Malay centre of influence: the destruction of Singapore was so complete, that for four centuries no Malay would settle on the island.

The Nagarakrtagama, written in 1365 contains a list of territories and places on the Malay peninsula which were then claimed as dependencies of Majapahit, which included Pahang, Lankasuka, Kedah, Kelantan, Trengganu, Paka, Dungun (in South Trengganu), Klang, Sungei Ujong and Temasek.

Ayam Wuruk, the Majapahit king, made no attempt to occupy the Malay peninsula after his conquest, but traces of Majapahit influence are still to be found in Kelantan and Patani. Chinese records refer to Hindu sacrifices in Pahang and Trengganu, which are also attributable to Majapahit, but side by side there were to be found in Trengganu the first records of Islam in the peninsula, inscribed in the Malay language, on a granite stone whose date is either 1326 or 1386. This stone is now in the National Museum in Kuala Lumpur.Through the centuries, and irrespective of the ruling power, traders from India and China had crowded the ports of Palembang and the town of Jambi and latterly the island capital of Temasek, and the Thais, who had conquered and driven out the Khmers from the territory north of the Malay peninsula in the late thirteenth century, extended their influence over North Malaya, including Pahang, as soon as the Majapahit conquerors had withdrawn, eager to control a trade route between India and China, which had hitherto been denied to them.

THE MALACCA SULTANATE

The destruction of Singapore by Majapahit led to the rise of Malacca. At first a fishing village, occupied by "sea gypsies"—aboriginal "Orang laut"—it attracted fugitives from Temasek, among them "Parameswara," the exiled ruler of Temasek. According to Malay records he was a Palembang prince, who had married a Majapahit princess and had usurped the throne of Singapore after murdering the ruler, but had himself to flee when the island kingdom was over-run by Majapahit. He probably remained for some time on the West Coast of Johore before finally selecting Malacca, but by 1400 A.D. he had established a small Malay settlement there and was acknowledged as the first ruler of Malacca by the Ming Emperor of China in 1405. The Emperor promised Malacca protection from the Siamese, who

were the dominant power in other parts of the peninsula, and it soon developed into a cosmopolitan trading centre, with its headquarters on the hill where the Residency and the ruin of the Portugese Church now stand.

Parameswara was a Hindu when he came to Malacca, and Chinese records of Yin-K'ing's visit to Malacca as the Imperial envoy in 1403 mention this specifically. But in about 1416 he embraced the Muslim religion, influenced by the Muslim ruler of Pasai who had sent many Arabic teachers and traders to the Malacca Court, and married a Pasai princess. He took the name of Megat Iskandar Shah, and his whole family and many of his Court also became Muslims. He probably died in 1424 and was succeeded by a son of middle age, who took the Sri Vijaya title of Sri Maharaja.

Successive rulers of Malacca paid courtesy visits to the Emperor of China, giving and receiving gifts, and ensuring continued protection from interference by the Siamese, until the fourth Sultan, Muzaffar Shah, who succeeded to the throne in about 1445.

The line of trade-Sultans then came to an end and a new generation emerged, and with it the traditional Golden Age of Malacca, an age of expansion and conquest, of increasing wealth and prestige.

Sultan Muzaffar Shah was succeeded by his son, Sultan Mansor Shah in 1459, under whom first Pahang and later Kampar, Siak and Indragiri in Sumatra were conquered, and an attack by a Siamese fleet was heavily defeated. Much of this success was due to the genius of the Malay Bendahara Tun Perak, who served four rulers and whose relatives were the consorts of Sultan Mansor and his son Sultan Alaedin. Sultan Mahmud Shah, grandson of Sultan Mansor and grand nephew of Tun Perak, succeeded to the Sultanate in 1488 when his energetic and enlightened father died mysteriously in the prime of life, possibly at Ulu Pagoh on the Muar river where his grave may still be seen. He was planning a pilgrimage to Mecca when he died. Sultan Mahmud was not the eldest son, but through the influence of Bendahara Tun Perak and Laksamana Hang Tuah, the most famous of Malacca's warriors, and of the Temenggong Tun Mutahir who later succeeded as Bendahara, Raja Munawar, the eldest son, who had been sent to rule Kampar, was passed over. It was a disastrous decision. The young ruler grew up in a Royal Court which was at the centre of a town with 40,000 inhabitants. Surrounded by favourites he lived a life of ease and licence, leaving the administration of his still growing kingdom to his ministers. During his reign successful campaigns against Manjong (in Perak) and Kelantan brought them under the influence of the Malacca Court, and Sultan Mahmud's son by a captive Kelantan

princess later became the first ruler of Perak. Patani and Kedah acknowledged themselves as vassals of Malacca, and a fresh attack by Siam was driven off by Laksamana Hang Nadim.

At the height of its glory and influence, in August, 1509, the first European fleet sailed into Malacca harbour, led by the Portugese Admiral Diego Lopez de Sequeira. He had set sail from Portugal sixteen months earlier in search of a trading base in the Far East—an extension of the policy initiated by his patron and paragon the Viceroy Alfonso d'Albuquerque.

Although Sultan Mahmud agreed to receive a Portugese deputation and a letter from the King of Portugal was read, there followed a long period of inaction, during which no one would trade with the foreigners and the Malay Bendahara prepared to fight. de Sequeira became impatient, and in the end the accidental firing of an alarm gun on a Portugese vessel led to hostilities and to the departure of the Admiral and his fleet, leaving 20 of his comrades on shore.

The Bendahara Tun Mutahir, uncle of the Sultan, who had for a number of years been the most powerful individual in Malacca, was regarded by nearly every one except the Sultan and his family as the hero of the occasion. Mahmud Shah resented his uncle's popularity and his wealth, and coveted his beautiful daughter, Tun Fatimah. Encouraged by the whole of the Tun Perak family, who had been relegated to the background by the appointment of Tun Mutahir as Bendahara and by many Muslim Indian merchants who had suffered from his greed and oppression, Sultan Mahmud accepted a charge of treason, which may have had some foundation, and exterminated every male member of Tun Mutahir's family, except a boy, Tun Hamzah.

For a short time the Sultan and his new Bendahara, Tun Perak's son, basked in the brilliance of Malacca's sunset, but their joy was turned to horror by the reappearance of the Portugese fleet, this time in overwhelming strength, on July 1st, 1511. There were 19 ships containing 800 Portugese soldiers and 600 Indians, led by the Viceroy d'Albuquerque himself.

While protracted negotiations took place, d'Albuquerque learnt that he could rely on the trading population to take no part in any fighting which might follow, and he decided to make his objective nothing less than the substitution of a Portugese for a Malay Government. The release by the Sultan of the Portugese prisoners who had lived in Malacca for two years, gave him further first hand information about conditions on shore and he decided to attack the Malay stronghold on the hill overlooking the river. Raja Ahmad, the Sultan's younger son, was the leader of the Malay resistance and led attacks in person with

great bravery. On the first two days after long and bitter fighting the Portugese were forced to withdraw to their ships each night, but their armour, superior weapons, discipline and leadership decided the issue and on August 11th when d'Albuquerque renewed his attack, he found that the Sultan and Raja Ahmad had withdrawn up river to Pagoh and the town was his.

Although the fall of Malacca in 1511 destroyed the Malay Empire which had united the whole of the peninsula and the East Sumatran Kingdoms under a single overlord, there remained a unifying influence which the Portugese could not injure: Islam. The Muslim religion had spread through the peninsula including Patani with the armies and envoys of Mansur Shah and his successors, and Kampar, Rokan, Indragiri and Siak on the Sumatran coast had followed the Malacca example. It was Malacca also which was responsible for the introduction of Islam to Java, through the Javanese merchant princes and traders who formed such a large and prosperous community in the city both before and after the arrival of the Portugese. By 1498 the coastal area of East Java was already predominantly Muslim and it is probable that Majapahit fell between 1513 and 1528 before a coalition of Muslim States composed of Madura, Tuban, Surabaya and Demak, the last named then becoming the most influential kingdom in the whole of Java.

THE PORTUGESE AND DUTCH IN MALACCA

D'Albuquerque could not afford to garrison Malacca with the force which he had used to capture it—which represented the whole of the available troops of Portugese India. He constructed a stone fortress, using Malays as slave labour and the stone of Malay mosques and graves as material, and after introducing various administrative measures, including a new currency and subduing an attempted rebellion by the Javanese, he sailed for Goa, leaving Ruy de Aranjo, who had been the Sultan's prisoner, as Captain, with a garrison so small that both his friends in the town and his enemies in other parts thought it an act of foolhardiness.

But for over a century Malacca was held against all attackers, whether Malay, Javanese, Chinese or Dutch, by an impudently small force, sometimes defending Albuquerque's fortress, deservedly named "A Famosa", and sometimes sallying forth by sea to destroy a trading post. The Portugese policy was to capture and dominate the trade of the Far East. They did not seek to administer the people over whom they exercised trading suzerainty, they allowed Asian communities in Malacca a wide measure of self government under their own "Captains", but they would tolerate no rival. So long as the Portugese fleet had command of the Eastern seas Malacca was secure, but when the Dutch

Admiral, Cornelis Matelief, won a decisive victory over the Portugese fleet in the Straits of Malacca in 1606 her fate was sealed and the town was finally captured by the Dutch after a siege which began in June, 1640, on January 14th, 1641.

The Dutch conquered Malacca not so much because they needed it as a trading centre, for they had established their own headquarters at Batavia in Java in 1619, but to ensure that their trade rivals, the Portugese and the English, could not compete with them in Malayan waters. During the whole period of Dutch occupation lasting 130 years Malacca never paid its way as a separate trading unit, and was also used as a base supply source for other small trading posts opened by the Dutch in Selangor and Perak.

The Dutch later discovered that they had to face competition from another trade rival, the Bugis warrior merchants from Celebes, who had gained control of the Malay kingdom of Riau-Johore in 1721, and who on two occasions boldly but unsuccessfully attacked Malacca in 1756 and 1784. Open War broke out between the Dutch and the Bugis in 1756 but though it was patched up by a peace treaty in 1758, the Bugis domination of all the Malay kingdoms along the West coast of the peninsula except Kedah, was a continuing threat to Dutch trade. Fresh hostilities began in 1782 which led to the death of the redoubtable Bugis Underking and leader, Raja Haji, in 1784 and to the appointment of a Dutch Resident in Riau in 1785 at the Court of the young Sultan Mahmud Riayat Shah.

The Dutch surrendered Malacca to the British in 1795, without resistance, because the French, with whom the British were at war, had seized Holland. They reoccupied it again from 1801 to 1807, then handed it over a second time until 1818 and finally gave it up in exchange for Bencoolen on the West Coast of Sumatra in March, 1825.

THE RIAU-JOHORE SULTANATE

Sultan Mahmud of Malacca set up his new capital on the island of Bentan, one of the Riau islands, and for a time successfully resisted Portugese attacks, but in 1526 he was defeated and driven out and died in Kampar in Sumatra.

For more than a century thereafter his heirs and successors fought a triangular campaign against Acheh, the powerful Sumatran trading kingdom and the Portugese, with disastrous results. In 1564 Sultan Alauddin II was taken captive to Acheh and his capital at Johore Lama was destroyed, and again in 1613 and 1615 Acheh sacked Johore and took the Sultan, Sultan Alauddin III, and thousands of his subjects prisoner because he was in communication with the Portugese. It was

during this period of adversity that the "Sejarah Melayu"—the Malay Annals—which had been first written down a century earlier, were edited for posterity by the Bendahara Tun Sri Lanang on the initiative of Raja Abdullah, brother of the captive Malay Sultan.

When the Dutch made their successful attack on Malacca in 1641 they counted Sultan Abdul Jalil Shah II of Johore as their ally, and freed from the attacks of Acheh by the death of its great warrior King Iskandar Muda four years earlier, the Johore Malays experienced an unwonted period of peace which might have resulted in a new era of prosperity and restored influence had their ruler been content to live on good terms with his neighbours. But a quarrel with the ruler of Jambi over a broken promise of marriage resulted in a long drawn out war which culminated in the sacking of Batu Sawar, the Johore capital, in 1673. The old Sultan died in exile in Pahang three years later and his energetic cousin then established himself in Riau with the title of Sultan Ibrahim and took his revenge on Jambi in alliance with the Dutch. But his reign was a short one and when he died, perhaps poisoned, in 1685, his only son Mahmud succeeded him. Sultan Mahmud proved sadistic and a pervert and he was murdered when on his way to the Kota Tinggi Mosque in 1699 and with him died the last of the ancient Malacca dynasty.

Sultan Mahmud's Bendahara, Abdul Jalil, descendent of the original Malacca Bendaharas, seized the throne of Johore on his death, but he lacked the vigour and warlike qualities needed by an eighteenth century usurper beset as he was, not only by jealous rivalries at his court, but by two new external enemies, a Minangkabau pretender named Raja Kechil and a group of Bugis adventurers led by the warrior Daeng Parani.

Raja Kechil the ruler of Siak captured Johore Lama and seized the throne in 1717, allowing Sultan Abdul Jalil to resume his former position of Bendahara. But his rule was unpopular and Malay resistance to the usurper was stimulated by Raja Kechil's action in jilting Tengku Tengah, Abdul Jalil's eldest daughter in favour of Tengku Kamariah, the younger sister. Tengku Tengah and her brother Tengku Sulaiman invited the Bugis warrior Daeng Parani and his followers to drive out Raja Kechil with promises of high rank and Tengku Tengah's hand in marriage. Abdul Jalil was murdered by Raja Kechil's orders before the plot could be put into action but in 1721 Daeng Parani drove out Raja Kechil, and placed Tengku Sulaiman on the Johore Riau throne, where he reigned for 40 years.

Sultan Sulaiman and his heirs were completely dominated by the Bugis, the leader of whom held the key post of Yam Tuan Muda or Underking at the Malay Court.

This was still the position when Sultan Mahmud of Riau, grandson of Sultan Sulaiman, died in 1812, leaving two sons, Tengku Husain the elder and Tengku Abdul Rahman. The Bugis Underking Raja Ali, who had brought up Tengku Abdul Rahman since childhood, had his protégé proclaimed Sultan, while Tengku Husain was away in Pahang marrying the daughter of the Temenggong, Engku Muda, the principal rival of the Bugis Raja Ali. The Dutch accepted and recognised Tengku Abdul Rahman as Sultan, and Temenggong Engku Muda, powerless for the time being to remedy the injustice, retired to the sparsely occupied island of Singapore.

RELATIONS BETWEEN SIAM AND THE NORTHERN MALAY STATES— FOUNDATION OF PENANG

Although Siamese aggression in the southern part of the Malay Peninsula had been effectively checked by Malacca in the 15th century, the destruction of that kingdom in 1511 by the Portugese (who cultivated Siamese friendship) had the effect of reviving Thai pretentions to the Northern Malay States: Kedah, Kelantan and Trengganu. The Siamese suzerainty over these States was vague, fitfully exercised and often resisted. The practice, however, grew up for the States to send periodically to Siam a ceremonial present of "Golden Flowers" (*bunga emas*.) This offering was one of those ambiguous courtesies which according to the varying relations of strength and weakness of the parties concerned, might be interpreted as anything between a polite neighbourly gesture to an acknowledgment of overlordship. The Siamese suzerainty, when exercised, was resented by the Malays, and in the case of Kedah the issue became acute when Francis Light in 1786, on behalf of the East India Company, took possession of the Island of Penang, which hitherto had formed part of Kedah. Light had been negotiating with the Sultan for the cession of Penang. Chief among the terms demanded by the Sultan were a guarantee of military assistance in the event of attack upon Kedah by land (that is to say, by Siam, Selangor under the Bugis, or Burma) and the annual payment of a sum of $30,000. Although Light forwarded these terms to India for acceptance and proceeded to take possession of the island, the Company vacillated upon the terms while declining to give up possession.

In 1791 Sultan Abdullah was defeated in an attempt to retake the island by force. By a treaty made in 1800 between his successor, Sultan Ahmad Tajuddin Halim Shah, and the Company, the cession of Penang, to which Province Wellesley was now added, was confirmed, and the Company agreed to pay the Kedah ruler $10,000 a year while they remained in possession of these places. The treaty was silent as to military assistance. Throughout the negotiations for the cession of

Penang the Kedah ruler had omitted to consult Siam. The Siamese were furious at this ignoring of their suzerainty but they bided their time.

In 1821 came their opportunity for vengeance. A Siamese force under the Raja of Ligor invaded and conquered Kedah. No quarter was given to the inhabitants and many thousands were massacred, Kedah losing thereby, it was claimed, more than half its population. The Sultan was driven into exile in Penang and the Siamese assumed direct control of the country, a state of affairs which continued until 1842 when the Siamese officials were recalled and the ex-Sultan was reinstated, though Perlis, which hitherto formed part of Kedah, was placed under a separate Raja.

Siam, under the Chakri dynasty, was more powerful than at any time in her history and decided to revive her claim to suzerainty over the other Northern Malay States as well. The British East India Company viewed this with growing concern and sent first John Crawford and then Captain John Burney to Bangkok in 1822 and 1826 to negotiate a treaty, the essential clause of which provided for non-interference by Siam in Perak, Selangor, Kelantan and Trengganu. Burney concluded this agreement in 1826, but although Perak and Selangor were freed from further Siamese intervention in their internal affairs, Kelantan was virtually under Siamese control within ten years, and an attempt to replace the Sultan of Trengganu by a Siamese nominee in 1862 was only prevented by the vigorous, if misguided, action of Governor Cavanagh in bombarding Kuala Trengganu.

The threat of Siamese encroachment was not finally removed until the Anglo-Siamese Treaty of 1909, in which Siam transferred "all rights of suzerainty, protection, administration and control whatsoever which she possesses" over Kedah, Perlis, Kelantan and Trengganu to Great Britain, and British Advisers were appointed to each State by Sir John Anderson, the Governor of the Straits Settlements.

SINGAPORE

Malacca was returned to the Dutch by the Convention of London in 1814 (though it was not reoccupied by them until 1818), but long before this date the limitations of Penang, both as a trading centre and a naval base, had become painfully obvious, owing to the transfer back to the Dutch of Java. Britain was confronted with the restoration of the Dutch trading monopoly over the whole of the Malayan archipelago, and in an effort to break this Sir Stamford Raffles, an official of the East India Company who had risen in the short period of twelve years from being an Assistant Secretary in Penang to the appointment of Lieutenant Governor of Bencoolen in Sumatra, was

sent by Lord Hastings, the Governor General of India, to seek a new trading station south of Malacca.

Accompanied by Colonel Farquhar, who had been Resident of Malacca until the Dutch reoccupation, Raffles landed on the sparsely inhabited island of Singapore on January 28th, 1819, and immediately decided that it was the ideal site for his purpose. The Temenggong of Johore, who had retired to the island in voluntary exile to avoid Bugis domination, signed a preliminary agreement two days later giving Raffles permission to establish a settlement, but both parties realised that such an agreement required the confirmation of the Sultan of Johore before it could be valid. Tengku Hussain, the eldest son of the deceased Sultan of Riau, who had been passed over by the Bugis in favour of his younger brother Tengku Abdul Rahman, was living in poverty in Riau, and he willingly came to Singapore at the Temenggong's invitation and there he was proclaimed Sultan of Johore by Raffles on February 6th, 1819. On the same day Sultan Hussain and the Temenggong signed a treaty confirming the preliminary agreement and granting the East India Company the right to build factories in his territory, in return for which he and the Temenggong were to receive annual allowances of $5,000 and $3,000 respectively.

In spite of violent protests by the Dutch, Raffles' inspired enterprise was given official backing by the Governor General and India House in London, and the Treaty of India of 1823 finally included Singapore with Malacca among the territories over which the Dutch surrendered any further claim. In the same year Sultan Hussain and Temenggong Abdul Rahman concluded a treaty with Crawford, the Resident, in which they transferred the island of Singapore for ever to Britain.

Raffles' "Malta of the East" rapidly justified his hopes. A year after its occupation the population numbered 10 thousand, and by 1823 the value of imports and exports in this free trade port exceeded thirteen million dollars.

The next fifty years have been described as "half a century of inactivity". This is only true in so far as British policy towards the Malay States was concerned, where a policy of non-intervention was strictly enforced. But Singapore grew with remarkable rapidity, Penang developed at a modest pace and only Malacca stagnated.

THE MALAY STATES BEFORE AND AFTER BRITISH INTERVENTION

We have seen how the ancient Malacca dynasty ended with the murder of Sultan Mahmud III at Kota Tinggi in 1699 and how members of the original Bendahara family replaced him and transferred their capital to Riau, under the domination of the Bugis. These Sultans

deputed their principal ministers, the Bendahara and the Temenggong to represent them and govern in their name, the Bendahara in Pahang and the Temenggong in Johore. When the Riau royal family divided into the Singapore branch under British protection and the Lingga branch under Dutch control, both these great officials began to pay less attention to their titular suzerains and to assume the position of independent princes until at last the British recognised Temenggong Abu Bakar as Sultan of Johore in 1877 and Bendahara Wan Ahmad as Sultan of Pahang in 1882.

The eighteenth century Sultans of Riau—Johore could no longer exercise effective control over the mainland, and as a result two separate territories established their independence. Selangor, with its headquarters at the ancient river stronghold of Klang, famous since the days of Bendahara Tun Perak of Malacca, and a group of small Minangkabau states now known as Negri Sembilan. The first Sultan of Selangor was the Bugis Raja Lumu, son of Daeng Chelak, one of the Bugis warriors who ousted Raja Kechil in 1722 from Johore; he was recognised as Sultan in 1743 and his descendants have ruled Selangor ever since. The Minangkabau migration from Sumatra began in the sixteenth century, first to Naning (Alor Gajah) and Rembau, and later as far north as Jelai and Jelebu and as far south as Segamat, but it was not until they were in danger of Bugis domination that they united under a Sumatran prince of Minangkabau descent named Raja Melewar, the ancestor of the present Yang di-Pertuan Besar of Negri Sembilan, in 1773.

Perak, whose first recorded ruler was a son of the last Sultan of Malacca, suffered terrible ravages at the hands of the Achinese in the first half of the seventeenth century but her rulers can trace their descent from the Malacca sultanate to this day. The State should have become wealthy and powerful since she could claim to produce more tin than any other Malay kingdom in the peninsula but eighteenth century Bugis interference and nineteenth century Siamese invasion, coupled with internal rivalries, continued to wreck her peace and to ruin her prosperity.

The first three quarters of the nineteenth century saw a slow but significant change in the internal political structure of the Malay States of the West Coast. The Malacca Sultanate, from which they all derived to a greater or less extent, had been a City-State centred on a port and living by trade rather than by agriculture. All power was concentrated in the hands of the Sultan and the officers of his court. In the nineteenth century Malay States, however, power was dispersed. The pax Britannica removed the threat of external attack and a growing agricultural population began to spread out over the territory. The

development of tin-mining, and especially the introduction of Chinese miners working by new methods, made it possible for greater revenues to be obtained by the control of a district than by service at the Sultan's court. The nobles, still bearing the titles of court offices, drifted away from the Sultan to become district chiefs, rich and therefore powerful from their local revenues. This process of change explains the constrast between the passivity of the Malay States towards the British in this century as compared with their spirited resistance to Portugese and Dutch in earlier periods.

The three settlements of Singapore, Malacca and Penang were transferred from the control of the supreme Government of India to that of the Colonial Office in 1867 and this enabled the Governor and the leading merchants in the Straits Settlements to represent the deplorable conditions in the Malay States more effectively, and to press for a new policy of intervention. It was Lord Kimberley, the Liberal Prime Minister, who issued the instructions in September, 1873, which directed the Governor to "rescue the fertile and productive countries from the ruin which must befall them if the present disorders continue unchecked", and when Sir Andrew Clarke landed in Singapore two months later he lost no time in carrying them out. Perak, with rival claimants to the sultanate and with a bitter and devastating clan war between Chinese miners, demanded and received priority. In January, 1874, Clarke temporarily settled the succession by the Pangkor engagement and secured the agreement of Sultan Abdullah to the appointment of a British Resident who was to advise on the collection and control of all revenues and on the general administration of the State. The heads of the Chinese factions were also present and they signed a bond, under heavy penalties, to disarm completely and to keep the peace.

Before the end of 1874 Residents had also been appointed in Selangor and Sungei Ujong, the most prosperous member of the Minangkabau confederation, and a measure of peace and order had been restored. British advice was later extended to the rest of Negri Sembilan, and to Pahang in 1887, and the four States were united in a Federation in 1896, with its capital in Kuala Lumpur. In the development of the Residential system the wisdom, skill and sympathetic understanding of Sir Hugh Low in Perak and Sir Frank Swettenham in Selangor and Perak and later as the first Resident General, did much to establish sound administration and to reconcile the Malay ruling class to the new regime. Both the Federated Malay States and the States of Kedah, Perlis, Kelantan, Trengganu and Johore, which remained outside the Federation, continued under a separate form of administration from the Straits Settlements and were never declared British territory.

Johore retained her independence until 1914, though her ruler (Sultan Abu Bakar) had established direct relationships with Queen Victoria as early as 1873 when he visited London, but Sultan Ibrahim, his son, now concluded a treaty and received a General Adviser, thus providing the final link with the High Commissioner for the Malay States, who was also Governor of the Straits Settlements.

The opening of the Suez Canal in 1869 which enabled the sea journey from England to be completed in 42 days instead of 116, led to a notable increase in trade, which stimulated economic enterprises on the mainland, and the construction of a railway followed by the first rubber boom of 1906 brought a degree of prosperity to the Western States which was hitherto unknown.

The population increased in a spectacular manner. Chinese miners had been encouraged to enter the tin-mining areas by earlier Malay rulers and chiefs, but now they flocked in of their own accord, while South Indian labour was recruited by rubber estate owners and by 1920 Malaya was exporting 196,000 tons of rubber per year.

In the Federated Malay States a Federal Council had been created by Sir John Anderson in 1909, of which the four Rulers, the Resident General, the four British Residents and four unofficials, nominated by the High Commissioner, were members, over which he presided: the membership remained unchanged until 1927 when the Rulers withdrew, the officials were increased to thirteen and the unofficials to eleven. The proceedings of the Council then began to adopt something of the modern aspect of Government and Opposition. There was no further change until the Japanese occupation of Malaya from 1942 to 1945.

On the eve of a campaign for the liberation of Malaya the Japanese surrendered unconditionally and in September, 1945, a British Military Administration was established under the Supreme Allied Commander, South East Asia, whose headquarters was in Singapore. This was followed by the publication in January, 1946, of a White Paper setting out proposals for a Malayan Union, which would unite the whole of the peninsula under a Governor and a strong Central Government, and deprived the Rulers and the States of all but nominal authority.

These proposals caused a storm of protests from the Malays, and led to the rapid formation of the United Malay National Organisation with branches all over the country. Their opposition was strongly supported by a group of retired Malayan Civil Servants in England, including the nonagenarian Sir Frank Swettenham, and the scheme for a Malayan Union was abandoned. In its place the Federation of Malaya Agreement was signed in Kuala Lumpur on January 21st, 1948, and came into

force on February 1st of that year. This agreement provided for a High Commissioner and a Federal Legislative Council containing 75 members, fifty of whom were unofficials. A considerable degree of authority was restored to Their Highnesses the Rulers, acting in consultation with their State Executive Councils, and a form of common citizenship was created for all who acknowledged Malaya as their permanent home and the object of their undivided loyalty. Within this framework the Settlements of Penang and Malacca remained British territory. Singapore continued as a separate Colony under its own Governor.

The year in which the Federation was inaugurated saw the outbreak of a Communist revolt. The Communists had hoped to gain control of the country in September, 1945, but they were forestalled by the arrival of the British Military Administration. During the next two years they made increasingly determined efforts to paralyse the economic recovery of the country and finally launched a campaign of violence and murder in which the principal targets were British rubber planters and tin miners, and those Chinese who actively opposed them. A state of Emergency was declared in June, 1948. Captured documents have shown that they had hoped to declare a Communist Republic on August 3rd, 1948.

The number of Communist Terrorists probably never exceeded 7,000, the majority of them Chinese, but they were well armed with weapons hidden after the Japanese occupation and they retired in the face of determined Government resistence to the deep jungle where they proved an elusive enemy.

In spite of increasingly effective measures, which were greatly stimulated by the leadership of General Sir Gerald Templer, who was High Commissioner and Director of Operations from 1952 to 1954, the Communist hard core were still in armed revolt when the British Government and the leaders of the Alliance Government (elected in July, 1955) together with the representatives of Their Highnesses the Rulers signed a report on the London Constitutional Conference on February 8th, 1956, whereby self Government was granted to the Federation of Malaya and full independence within the Commonwealth promised by August, 1957.

Chapter III

ADMINISTRATION

CONSTITUTION OF THE FEDERATION OF MALAYA

The Federation of Malaya, which comprises the nine Malay States of Johore, Pahang, Negri Sembilan, Selangor, Perak, Kedah, Perlis, Kelantan and Trengganu and the two British Settlements of Penang and Malacca, was constituted on 1st February, 1948, by:

(*a*) the Federation of Malaya Agreement, 1948, between His Majesty King George VI and Their Highnesses the Rulers of the Malay States of Johore, Pahang, Negri Sembilan, Selangor, Perak, Kedah, Perlis, Kelantan and Trengganu;

(*b*) the State Agreements between His Majesty and Their Highnesses the Rulers; and

(*c*) the Federation of Malaya Order in Council, 1948.

The Federation of Malaya Agreement establishes, under the protection of Great Britain, a Federation called the Federation of Malaya which consists of the nine Malay States and the Settlements of Penang and Malacca. Power is reserved to Her Majesty and to Their Highnesses the Rulers by mutual agreement from time to time to admit within the Federation any other territory.

Under the Federation Agreement, the Central Government of the Federation comprises a High Commissioner appointed by Her Majesty, a Federal Executive Council to aid and advise the High Commissioner, and a Federal Legislative Council.

The composition of the Federal Executive Council which, as noted in last year's Report, changed somewhat after the Federal Elections in July, 1955, underwent a further change after the London Constitutional Conference in January and February, 1956. The officials holding the portfolios of Financial Secretary, Minister for Economic Affairs and Secretary for Defence were replaced by a Minister of Finance, a Minister for Commerce and Industry and a Minister for Internal Defence and Security. The High Commissioner assumed responsibility for matters connected with External Defence. There was also established under the chairmanship of the Chief Minister an Economic Committee of the Council served by a small secretariat. For the sake of greater flexibility in forming the Executive Council, the minimum number of appointed members was reduced from 12 to 10. These changes had all

taken effect by 2nd April, after which official participation in the Council, over which the High Commissioner continued to preside, was confined to 2 ex-officio members, the Chief Secretary and the Attorney-General.

The Legislative Council consists of 98 members presided over by a Speaker; of these 52 are elected members, and 33 are Appointed Members representing commerce (6 members), rubber (6 members), tin (4 members), trade unions (4 members), agriculture and husbandry (2 members), racial minorities (3 members) and other interests (8 members). The majority of these Members appointed to represent specific interests are chosen by independent organisations and associations. The nine Mentri Mentri Besar (Chief Ministers) of the Malay States, one representative each from the Settlements of Penang and Malacca and the Chief Secretary and Attorney-General complete the Council.

Fifty-one of the 52 elected Members of the Legislative Council represent the Alliance Party formed by the combination of the United Malays' National Organisation, the Malayan Chinese Association and the Malayan Indian Congress; and one represents the Pan Malayan Islamic Party. The first Federal elections, at which these seats were filled, were held on 27th July, 1955 and were based on the principle of universal adult franchise for all Federal citizens to achieve territorial representation on a common electoral roll.

The powers of the Legislative Council to make laws for the Federation extend to the matters set out in the Second Schedule to the Federation Agreement and Bills passed by the Council require the assent of the High Commissioner and of the Rulers expressed by a Standing Committee consisting of two Rulers. If the High Commissioner considers that it is expedient in the interests of public order, public faith or good Government that any Bill introduced, or any motion proposed for discussion in the Legislative Council should have effect, and if the Council fails to pass the Bill or motion within such time and in such form as the High Commissioner may think reasonable and expedient, the High Commissioner has "reserved power" to give effect to the Bill or motion as if it had been passed by the Council.

The Federation Agreement also established a Conference of Rulers, consisting of the 9 Rulers of the Malay States, which consults with the High Commissioner at least three times a year.

The individual State Agreements made in 1948 between His Majesty King George VI and His Highness the Ruler of each State provide for State Executive Councils in each Malay State presided over by the Rulers and Councils of State, which are legislative bodies, presided over by the Mentri Besar (Chief Minister) of each State. The

Federation of Malaya Order in Council, 1948, provides that in each of the Settlements of Penang and Malacca there shall be an Executive Council presided over by the High Commissioner, or in his absence by the Resident Commissioner, and a Settlement Council presided over by the Resident Commissioner; these Councils correspond respectively to the State Executive Councils and Councils of State of the Malay States. All the Councils of State and Settlement Councils have a proportion of elected Members which, together with the unofficial members, are in a majority. In Penang, however, there is an elected majority in the Settlement Council. In all the States and Settlements an overwhelming majority, if not all, of the elected seats are held by members of the Alliance Party.

The present constitutional position of the Federation of Malaya was regulated by an Agreement reached at a Constitutional Conference held in London in January/February, 1956; the parties to this Agreement are Her Majesty's Government, Their Highnesses the Rulers of the Malay States and the Alliance Party; under it the Federation of Malaya has internal self-government but Her Majesty's Government continues to be responsible for external affairs and the external defence of the country. It was also agreed at the London Conference to appoint as soon as possible a Constitutional Commission to recommend a new Constitution for the country with the object of making the Federation of Malaya a fully self-governing and independent member of the Commonwealth by 31st August, 1957, if possible. That Commission, of which the Rt. Hon'ble Lord Reid is Chairman, began its work in the middle of the year and its report had not been received when the year ended.

The members of Federal Executive Council and the division of responsibility on 31st December, 1956, was as follows:

CHIEF MINISTER AND MINISTER FOR HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER FOR INTERNAL DEFENCE AND SECURITY

(Yang Teramat Mulia Tunku Abdul Rahman Putra)

(a) *Ministry of Home Affairs*

Departments: Immigration; Information Services; Broadcasting; Registration (Residents and Citizens); Registration of Societies; Pilgrimage; Government Printing; Civil Defence; Prisons.

Subjects: Nationality; Citizenship; Identity Cards; Registration of Births, Deaths, Marriages and Adoptions; Tenants' Registration; Public Holidays; Printing Presses and Publications; Federation Annual Report; Tourism; Cinematograph films; Film Unit; Detention Camps and Rehabilitation Centres; Henry Gurney Schools; Deportations; Banishments; Restricted residence.

(b) *Ministry of Internal Defence and Security*

Departments: Federation Military Forces; Police; Home Guard; M.R.N.V.R.; F.M.V.F.; M.A.A.F.; Psychological Warfare.

Subjects: Internal Defence and Security; Arms and Ammunition; Federation Military College; Military Medals and Awards; Orders of Detention and Deportation; Counter-Subversion; Emergency Airfields; Liaison with H.M. Forces.

(c) *Economic Committee and Secretariat*

Department: Statistics

Subjects: Economic Policy and Development Planning; Technical Assistance Schemes (co-ordination); Colombo Plan and E.C.A.F.E.; Statistics (including cost-of-living survey); Census.

CHIEF SECRETARY

(Sir David Watherston, K.B.E., C.M.G.)

Departments: Federation Establishment Office; Public Service Commission.

Subjects: Constitutional Matters; Papers for Conference of Rulers; Civil Service; Accommodation for Government Officers in Kuala Lumpur; External Affairs; Visitors from Overseas; Malaya House.

MINISTER OF FINANCE

(Colonel H. S. Lee, C.B.E., J.P.)

Departments: The Treasury (i.e. Finance and Supply Division, Accountant-General's Office, Administrative Division, Organisation and Methods Division, Foreign Exchange Control); Customs and Excise; Income Tax; Inland Revenue; Post Office Savings Bank.

Subjects: Taxation and Public Revenue; Control of Public Expenditure; Public Finance and Financial Administration (including Government Stores and O. and M. matters); Public Accounts; Banking and Currency; Insurance; Foreign Exchange Control; Public Debt and other Government Borrowing (including Premium Bonds and Savings Certificates) C.D. and W. Act; External Financial Assistance; Loans Boards; Tenders Boards; War Damage; Registration of Businesses; Lotteries Ordinance 1953; Employees Provident Fund.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL

(Mr. T. V. A. Brodie, Q.C.)

Departments: Official Assignee; Registrar of Companies; Public Trustee; Registrar of Trade Marks; Custodian of Enemy Property.

Subjects: Legal Affairs; Legislation and Legal advice to Government; Trust Funds; Fugitive Offenders; Registration of Patents and Designs; Detainees' Review Commission and Committees.

MINISTER FOR COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

(Dr. Ismail bin Dato' Abdul Rahman)

Departments: Ministry of Commerce and Industry (viz. Economic Division, Trade Division (including former Supplies Department), Import and Export Control); Malayan Trade Commissioner(s) Overseas; Rural and Industrial Development Authority; Central Electricity Board.

Subjects: All Policy relating to Trade, Commerce and Industry; Import and Export Control; Industrial Development (including economic aspects of mining policy); Rural Economic Development; International Trade problems and Treaties (including I.T.O. and G.A.T.T.); Food and other essential civil supplies (including Rice); Internal Economic Controls (e.g. Price Control, Rationing, etc.); Economic Defence Measures (including stockpiles of rice and other civil supplies).

Economic Relations with the Rubber Industry:

(viz. International Rubber Policy; Rubber Replanting and New Planting Schemes; Rubber Marketing (including Export Registration Board); Rubber Regulation, Supervision, etc.; Rubber Research; Malayan Rubber Fund).

Economic Relations with the Tin Industry:

(viz. International Tin Policy; International Tin Agreement; Tin Marketing; International Tin Research Institute; Tin Industry (Research and Development Board).

Economic Relations with the Pineapple Industry:

(viz. Pineapple Ordinance; Joint Pineapple Industrial Council; Fuel and Power; Petroleum and Dangerous Liquids; Commercial and Industrial Explosives).

MINISTER FOR EDUCATION

(Dato' Abdul Razak bin Dato' Hussein)

Departments: Education; Museums, Archives and Aboriginal Research.

Subjects: Schools (excluding religious schools); Libraries; Cultural Institutions and Activities; University of Malaya; Protection of Historical Monuments; U.N.E.S.C.O.; Adult Education Association; Literature Agency; British Council; Malaya Hall; Overseas Students' Welfare; Cadets Corps.

MINISTER FOR HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE

(Mr. Leong Yew Koh)

Departments: Medical and Health Services; Chemistry; Social Welfare.

Subjects: W.H.O.; U.N.I.C.E.F.; Refugees and Displaced Persons; Social Welfare Lotteries; Charities and Charitable Institutions; Youth Movements; Voluntary Organisations doing Medical Work; Community Development; Civic Courses.

MINISTER FOR LABOUR

(Mr. V. T. Sambanthan)

Departments: Labour; Trade Union Adviser; Machinery; Registrar of Trade Unions.

Subjects: Industrial Relations; Manpower; Factories, Dangerous and Obnoxious Trades; I.L.O.

MINISTER FOR NATURAL RESOURCES AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT

(Enche' Suleiman bin Dato' Abdul Rahman)

Departments: Lands; Mines; Survey; Geological Survey; Game; Town Planning; Housing Trust.

Subjects: Inns and Inn-Keepers, Lodging Houses, Holiday Bungalows and Government Rest Houses; Federal Government Property; National Parks; Land Development Authority; Land Utilisation; Local Government; Conduct and Supervision of Local Elections; Fire Services; Public Housing; Weights and Measures; Cinemas and Theatres; Auctioneers, Auction Sales, Appraisers, Pawnbrokers, Secondhand Dealers, Money Lenders and Money Lending.

MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE

(Enche' Abdul Aziz bin Ishak)

Departments: Agriculture; Forestry; Veterinary; Fisheries; Drainage and Irrigation; Co-operative Development.

Subjects: Malayan Agri-Horticultural Association; Resettlement of Special Constables; F.A.O.

MINISTER FOR WORKS, POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

(Enche' Sardon bin Haji Jubir)

Departments: Public Works; Postal Services; Telecommunications.

Subjects: Buildings, Water Supplies and the construction of Roads (Policy in Road Planning is excluded); Housing (Government Quarters only); Federal Office Accommodation; Architects Ordinance.

MINISTER FOR TRANSPORT

(Mr. Ong Yoke Lin)

Departments: Railways; Road Transport; Civil Aviation; Meteorological Service; Marine; Marine Surveys.

Subjects: Merchant Shipping; Ports; Lights and Navigational Aids; River Transport; Roads (Policy in Planning); Road Safety.

THE ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANISATION OF GOVERNMENT

Federal Government

The seat of the Federal Government is in Kuala Lumpur. It is here that the High Commissioner resides, the Federal Legislative and Executive Councils meet and the majority of the Federal Departments have their headquarters.

State and Settlement Governments

The States and Settlements are divided into administrative districts in which the chief Government representative is usually the District Officer, a member of one of the Administrative Services who is responsible to the Mentri Besar or the Resident Commissioner for the general administration of the district. The smallest administrative units are the mukims into which each district is divided. These vary considerably in size in the various parts of the country and are in the charge of salaried headmen called Penghulu or Penggawa. The method of appointment of these Malay officials, upon whom the District Officer relies for keeping in touch with village affairs and with smallholders in rural areas, also varies in the several States and Settlements, but in practice they are the acknowledged representatives of the local community in which they live, as well as being officers of the administration.

In each State or Settlement there are both officers of State or Settlement Departments such as the Medical and Health and the Education Departments, who are responsible to the Mentri Besar or the Resident Commissioner, and departmental officers of Federal Departments as, for instance, the Telecommunications Department, and the Postal Department, who are responsible to their head of department in Kuala Lumpur, but work closely with the State or Settlement Governments and District Administrations.

Local Government

The most significant event in the development of Local Government in the Federation during the year was the enactment by the Settlement Government of Penang of the Constitution of the Municipality of George Town (Amendment) Enactment 1956, which provides for

elections to all seats in the Municipal Council and the election of a President from the members of the Council. This Enactment came into force on 1st November, 1956, and elections to the fully-elected Municipal Council took place in December. The election of the President for the first time is due to take place in January, 1957. It was also announced in December that Her Majesty the Queen had been pleased to elevate George Town to the dignity and status of a City with effect from 1st January, 1957. George Town thus becomes the first fully elected major Local Authority and the first City in the Federation.

The number of elected Local Councils increased from 257 to 277 and it is anticipated that the number will continue to increase in 1957. The success of the Local Councils varies considerably but in general their progress has been most encouraging. Local Council budgets for 1957, which will continue to be balanced by means of grants-in-aid, show distinct improvements over those for previous years.

Although there has been no spectacular increase in the number of financially autonomous Town Councils and Town Boards, there were, at the end of 1956, nine financially autonomous Town Councils and six financially autonomous Town Boards in the Federation and a great amount of investigation relevant to the preparation of budgets to justify the granting of financial autonomy continues to be made in many Town Councils and Town Boards. Investigations into methods of increasing revenue to be derived from assessment of property have also been made, since this question is of special significance to the end of achieving financial autonomy. It is expected that many more financially autonomous Town Councils will be created in the Federation during 1957.

The Municipalities of George Town, Kuala Lumpur and Malacca are tackling their problems vigorously. They have drawn up development plans for the period 1956-60 and have been allocated funds by the Federal Government, for development of major projects such as Sewerage, Water and Power Supplies and Housing.

THE PUBLIC SERVICE

Constitutional changes present and projected were reflected in proposals made for changes in the organisation of the public service. These were among the matters discussed at the Federation of Malaya Constitutional Conference held in London during January and February, 1956. The conclusions reached were embodied in Part V of the Report of the Conference in which was enunciated certain important guiding principles for the control of the public service. Principal among these was recognised to be the need for maintaining the reputation of

the service for political impartiality and the need to assure government officers of security of tenure and treatment including eligibility for promotion in accordance with traditional service principles free from political or other outside influence. To secure these ends the Conference reached agreement regarding the establishment of functions of a Public Service Commission which would be independent and free from political influence. This Commission it was decided should have responsibility for appointments, promotions and matters of discipline in all branches of the public service except for the Judicial and Police Services for which it was agreed a Judicial Service Commission and a Police Service Commission should be established with powers and functions similar to those of the Public Service Commission. It was proposed that all three Commissions should be set up as soon as possible and that they should exercise their functions in an advisory capacity preparatory to assuming executive functions on the 1st July, 1957. Effect was given to this intention and at the end of the year all arrangements had been made to set up the three Commissions in an advisory capacity on the 1st January, 1957.

Agreement in principle was also reached at the London Constitutional Conference as to the treatment to be accorded to expatriate officers whose terms of service had been affected by constitutional changes. For this purpose the Conference recognised two phases. In Phase I covering the period up to the 1st July, 1957, it was decided that expatriate officers should be allowed to retire on pensions earned by service. In Phase II, being the period after 1st July, 1957, when the Service Commissions exercised executive authority, it was agreed that while entitled expatriate officers should have the right to retire with compensation, the Federation Government should also have the right to require them to retire if it so wished. In the course of the year action was taken to give effect to these decisions. The necessary legal provision to permit optional retirement in Phase I was made in two ordinances, No. 17 of 1956, The Pensions (Entitled Officers) Ordinance applicable to officers on the pensionable establishment, and No. 21 of 1956, The Entitled Officers (Gratuities) Ordinance applicable to unconfirmed officers. A Joint Working Party consisting of members of the Government and representatives of the staff associations concerned was appointed to negotiate the terms, including compensation for loss of career, on which entitled officers might retire or be required to retire after the 1st July, 1957. The Joint Working Party reached agreement on the details of a compensation scheme which was accepted by the Government and enacted at the November meeting of Legislative Council as Ordinance No. 59 of 1956, The Federation of Malaya Agreement (Amendment No. 4) Ordinance. Administrative arrangements to give effect to the provisions of the scheme were then

put into operation and at the end of the year approximately 28 per cent. of entitled expatriate officers had elected to retire during 1957 or early in 1958.

At the same time as the question of the premature retirement of expatriate officers was under discussion, proposals were in the course of being formulated for securing the rapid replacement of expatriate officers by qualified Malayan officers. Throughout the year a Committee of Ministers under the chairmanship of the Chief Minister (the Committee on Malayanisation of the Public Service) examined the problems to be surmounted in securing the early Malayanisation of the public service. In October a Statement of Policy on this question was issued which after emphasising the importance of maintaining professional standards and the essential need to secure the efficiency of the civil service, outlined the measures contemplated for securing the replacement of the 1,800 expatriate officers in Division I posts and for filling the 350 vacant Division I posts. The Statement assured expatriate officers of minimum periods of continued employment after the 1st July, 1957, which varied in different departments in accordance with the degree of difficulty and delay anticipated in finding qualified Malayan successors. Officers in the Fisheries, Immigration, Police and Veterinary Departments were guaranteed employment up to the 1st July, 1960; Malayan Civil Service, Audit, Customs and Education Services up to the 1st July, 1962 and the Public Works Department and research branches up to the 1st July, 1965. The Report of the Committee on the Malayanisation of the Public Service was published in November. This gave a detailed analysis of the problem in each department with a statement of the action taken and the progress made in that department with recommendations as to the further measures necessary in order to achieve the Malayanisation of particular branches of the public service. These recommendations were approved by the Government and action taken to give effect to them. The Standing Committee on Malayanisation was set up to consider questions arising in connection with the implementation of the approved policy and to review progress made.

Chapter IV

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

The standard measures recognised by the laws of the Federation of Malaya are as follows:

(*a*) Standard of Length, the Imperial yard.
(*b*) Standard of Weight, the Imperial pound.
(*c*) Standard of Capacity, the Imperial gallon.

Among the Asian commercial and trading classes, Chinese steel-yards (called "*liteng*" and "*daching*") of various sizes are generally employed for weighing purposes.

The undermentioned are the principal local measures of weight and capacity used, with their relation to English standards:

The *chupak*	—	1 quart
The *gantang*	—	1 gallon
The *tahil*	—	1⅓ ozs.
The *kati* (16 *tahils*)	—	1⅓ lbs.
The *picul* (100 *katis*) ...	—	133⅓ lbs.
The *koyan* (40 *piculs*) ...	—	5,333⅓ lbs.

The more common local measures of length in use are:

2 *jenkals*	—	1 *hasta*
2 *hastas*	—	1 *ela*
2 *elas*	—	1 *depa* (1 fathom or 6 ft.)

Other weights in common use are:

10 *huns*	—	1 *chi*
10 *chi*	—	1 *tahil* (1⅓ ozs.)
1 *bahara* (3 *piculs*)	—	400 lbs.
1 *kuncha*	—	160 *gantangs*
1 *nalih*	—	16 *gantangs*
1 *gantang* of *padi*	—	5 lbs. approximately
1 *gantang* of rice (milled) ...	—	8 lbs. approximately

Measures of area in use only in the States of Kedah and Perlis are:

1 *jemba*	—	64 square feet.
1 relong	—	484 *jembas*.
1 acre	—	1.40625 relongs.

Measures of area in use only in the State of Kelantan are:

1 square *depa*	—	43.56 square ft.
1 acre	—	1,000 square *depas*.

Chapter V

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