



UCAPAN-UCAPAN  
TUN HAJI ABDUL RAZAK BIN HUSSEIN  
1962

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“Di dalam perjuangan kita untuk mendirikan sesuatu bangsa yang kuat dan tegap, bahasa dan kesusasteraan inilah suatu tiang yang mustahak sekali selain daripada agama dan iktisad. Di atas beberapa tiang-tiang yang saya sebutkan itu iaitu agama, iktisad, bahasa dan kesusasteraan maka baharulah dapat kita membina satu rumah kebangsaan yang kuat dan tegap yang bersesuai dengan kehendak dan hasrat kebangsaan kita”.

TUN ABDUL RAZAK

Di upacara Perasmian Pembukaan Seminar Bahasa dan Sastera, Balai Budaya, Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka, Kuala Lumpur pada 15hb April, 1962.

## PENDAHULUAN

Siri ucapan-ucapan Allahyarham Tun Haji Abdul Razak bin Hussein untuk tahun 1962 ini adalah merupakan penerbitan ketiga di dalam siri pertama ucapan-ucapan beliau sebagai Timbalan Perdana Menteri yang setakat ini telah diusahakan oleh Arkib Negara. Ucapan-ucapan yang dipilih untuk penerbitan ini adalah mengandungi ucapan-ucapan Tun Haji Abdul Razak semasa memegang jawatan sebagai Timbalan Perdana Menteri, Menteri Pertahanan dan Menteri Pembangunan Luar Bandar.

Rancangan Pembangunan Luar Bandar yang dipelopori oleh Tun Haji Abdul Razak sejak tahun 1960 tetap merupakan prioriti dan penumpuan utama di mana-mana beliau berada di sekitar tahun 1962. Jawatankuasa-jawatankuasa Pembangunan telahpun dibentuk dari peringkat Negeri, Daerah dan Kampung. Usaha-usaha juga dijalankan untuk melatih ahli-ahli Jawatankuasa itu supaya dapat menjalankan tugas mereka dengan satu tujuan bagi melaksanakan hasrat dan kehendak rakyat di dalam lapangan kemajuan negara di samping menanamkan semangat jiwa Merdeka iaitu "Ingin Maju, Sanggup Bekerja, Terus Berusaha, Tetap Maju." Bilik Gerakan Negara adalah merupakan "room of action, of results, of deeds and not of words".

Perkara-perkara yang penting di bidang Pembangunan Luar Bandar di tahun 1962 ini ialah pemberian tanah kepada orang yang tidak mempunyai tanah, Lembaga Kemajuan Tanah Persekutuan (LKTP) diperkemaskan dan diberi tugas untuk mengendalikan rancangan-rancangan yang melebihi dari 2,000 ekar serta Rancangan Pelajaran Dewasa yang bertujuan bukan sahaja mengajar rakyat supaya dapat membaca dan menulis tetapi juga memberi pedoman dan bimbingan untuk memperolehi pengetahuan asas supaya dapat mereka menjalankan usaha-usaha di kampung-kampung dengan cara yang lebih baik.

Selaku Timbalan Perdana Menteri, beliau sentiasa berganding bahu dengan YTM Tunku Abdul Rahman Putra Al-Haj Perdana Menteri di dalam usaha-usaha membentuk negara Melayu Raya atau Malaysia samada di dalam atau di luar negeri. Beliau juga terpaksa menghadiri perundingan-perundingan di London yang menghasilkan pembentukan Malaysia pada 31hb Ogos, 1963.

Mengenai soal pertahanan dan keselamatan, beliau sedar bahawa Tanah Melayu masih muda dan terdedah dari ancaman luar. Untuk menjaga keamanan Tanah Melayu dan rantau ini beliau telah melanjutkan Perjanjian Pertahanan dengan United Kingdom. Beliau sedar untuk membina angkatan tentera yang besar akan melibatkan kewangan yang banyak sedangkan masalah pembangunan perlu dititik beratkan. Di dalam bidang keselamatan antarabangsa, Angkatan Tentera juga tidak ketinggalan menyumbangkan tenaga bakti mereka di Congo di bawah anjuran Bangsa-bangsa Bersatu.

Dalam usaha mengumpulkan ucapan-ucapan untuk tahun 1972, Arkib Negara tidak lupa merekodkan ucapan terimakasih dan penghargaan yang tinggi kepada semua jabatan kerajaan dan badan-badan lain di seluruh negara. Kerjasama yang diberikan sungguh memuaskan dan menggalakkan terutama sekali dari Jabatan Perdana Menteri, Jabatan Penerangan, Jabatan Penyiaran dan Jabatan Cetak Kerajaan.

7hb Julai, 1977.

## PENJELASAN

### **Indeks**

Ucapan-ucapan yang terdapat di dalam penerbitan ini adalah diterbitkan di dalam bahasa asalnya. Indeks untuk ucapan-ucapan ini adalah disediakan mengikut bahasa ucapan asalnya, iaitu indeks di dalam bahasa Malaysia untuk ucapan dalam bahasa Malaysia dan indeks di dalam bahasa Inggeris untuk ucapan dalam bahasa Inggeris.

### **Nombor Klasifikasi**

Di atas tiap-tiap ucapan diberikan satu nombor klasifikasi, misalnya, TR 1:3:62. Ini adalah nombor klasifikasi Arkib untuk tiap-tiap ucapan asal di dalam siri ini yang disimpan di Arkib Negara.

## SINGKATAN

- ASA—Association of Southeast Asia
- CEB—Central Electricity Board
- FAO—Food and Agriculture Organisation
- FLDA—Federal Land Development Authority
- FMS—Federated Malay States
- MAYC—Malayan Association of Youth Clubs
- MCA—Malayan Chinese Association
- OCAR—Other Charges Annually Recurrent
- PAS—Parti Islam SeMalaya
- RIDA—Rural Industrial Development Authority
- RMAF—Royal Malayan Air Force
- SS—Straits Settlements
- VI—Victoria Institution

**SPEECH BY THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER  
WELCOMING THE PEACE CORPS VOLUNTEERS  
TO MALAYA AT THE NATIONAL OPERATION  
ROOM, KUALA LUMPUR ON 12<sup>TH</sup> JANUARY,  
1962**

It gives me great pleasure to welcome you all to our country and to say in our own traditional way "Selamat Datang" most sincerely.

I am particularly happy to receive you here in our National Operation Room. This Room is the nerve centre of all our development activities throughout the country. And here around these walls are chartered all our development projects; here are also kept records of meetings of Development Committees at State, District and Federal levels. As Minister in charge of rural development, it is here that I obtain a briefing from all heads of departments on the progress in their respective fields. In other words, in this room you can find anything that you want to know about our National Development Plan.

On behalf of the Government and the people of this country, I should like to thank you all very much for having volunteered to come and help us. One of the important things that we do in our National Rural Development is to revive the old spirit of self-help or "Gotong Royong". We believe that it is this spirit that will make our people strong and self-reliant. You all have come to our country through the Peace Corps with the same spirit of service and self-help and it is this spirit of service and self-help that we want to revive and revitalise among our people.

During your stay in this country and in your tour to various places and your contacts with our people, you will find that we here have many things in common with you from the United States. We are a multi-racial society; we are endeavouring to build a strong united nation out of the various racial groups that inhabit this fair land of ours. We hope to build unity in diversity as you have done in the United States. We here believe in freedom and democracy. We are dedicated to making democracy really work so that our people will continue to be free and have a democratic way of life. For twelve years we fought the communists in this country and at the end of July, 1960, we officially declared

the war against the communists, or the Emergency as we called it, at an end. But there are still remnants of communist terrorists lurking in the jungle around the borders to our territory and Thailand. The communists having failed to overthrow the Government by force are now doing all that they can to subvert our people, our country and our way of life. They are endeavouring to infiltrate into our political parties, our Trade Unions and even in our schools. But we are determined to fight the communists in whatever form they appear because we believe that the communists way of life is not our way of life. It is a way of life that is alien to our people. It is a form of Government that will not give that peace and happiness which we are now enjoying and which we hope to continue to enjoy for ever.

It is for these reasons, economic as well as political, that we have launched the Development Programme on a gigantic scale and we have given Rural Development top priority in our Development Plan. More than seventy per cent of our people live in the rural areas. During the war against the communists, they stood firm and steadfastly to help us to rid these evils out of our society. Therefore it is only right and proper that they should be helped and guided to raise their standards of living so that they will be able to live and enjoy the amenities of modern life. We have launched this Rural Development Programme for nearly two years. We have provided amenities such as roads, bridges, water-supplies, schools and health clinics etc., to rural people and will continue to do so until all the people in the rural areas have all the necessary amenities required for a decent life. In September last year, we launched the Second Phase of this National Rural Development Plan and in this Phase we are gearing the people themselves to action to work harder to cultivate their land and increase their income. While the Government are providing these amenities to rural people, the rural people themselves must play their full part by putting up greater efforts towards improving their standard of living. We have impressed on the people that the way to happiness and prosperity is through sweat and toil. We have told them that having fought the communists their new frontier is the jungle and the forest where the wealth of our country lies. It is on their frontier that the battles against poverty is being fought. To win this battle, they must have the pioneering spirit, the will to work and toil for the benefit of themselves and of their children.

That is why we are grateful to the Government and the people of the United States for assisting us in this great and important task of carrying out our National Development by making available to us your services. I am glad to note that before you came here you are already armed with the background knowledge of our country, of its history, its culture and its people. I do hope that you will find your stay here both interesting and rewarding and at the end of your stay you will be able to go back to your country satisfied that you have helped the people to gain a better and higher standard of living and to cherish and uphold the heritage with you, the people of the United States, have cherished and enjoyed. I wish you a pleasant and memorable stay in our country.

**SPEECH BY THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER  
ON THE ESTIMATES FOR THE MINISTRY OF  
DEFENCE AND THE FEDERATION ARMED  
FORCES AT DEWAN RAKYAT, ON 16TH  
JANUARY, 1962**

Chairman Sir,

In previous years I have presented the Estimates for the Ministry of Defence and the Federation Armed Forces in two separate Heads, but this year I am presenting the Estimates for both the Ministry and the Armed Forces under a single Head, that is, Head 14. This is the result of the process of integration which has taken place in my Ministry which has now succeeded to such an extent that it can be regarded as a fully integrated Ministry in which the civil servants and professional officers of the Army, the Navy and the Air Force work together side by side. As Honourable Members will recall, I have mentioned in previous years how successfully the Federation has succeeded in restricting its expenditure upon Defence to a comparatively small proportion of its total budget. One of the methods of achieving this economy has been by the maximum degree of uniformity and common user service in the Federation Armed Forces and it is in furtherance of this principle that a complete degree of integration has been achieved between the Civilian and Military Divisions of the Ministry. It is my intention, Sir, to perpetuate this system of integration to its fullest extent, and I am extremely happy with the results so far achieved by the combined efforts of the military and civilian officers of all ranks working in my Ministry.

Honourable Members will recall, Sir, that when I introduced the Defence Estimates for 1961 in December 1960, I mentioned that the end of the Emergency in July 1960 had marked the end of a campaign which had engaged the Federation Armed Forces for more than twelve years. I pointed out, however, that even so it was still necessary for units of the Federation Armed Forces to continue to be engaged on border security duties to ensure the integrity of the Northern frontier and to prevent any revival of Communist terrorists activities within the border area. The need

for continual operations has prevailed during 1961, and will continue in 1962 and I am happy to inform Honourable Members that, despite the difficulties and hardships encountered by our troops in containing the everdwindling number of Communist terrorists in the border area, these duties are being performed in the same gallant, determined manner that we have grown accustomed to in the past. I would like at this stage to pay tribute to the close co-operation which has continued to exist between the Federation Armed Forces and the Royal Federation of Malaya Police and the Thai Forces operating in the border area.

Although I forecast last year that the Federation Army would be able as a result of the ending of the Emergency to devote its time to training and to the improvement of its administration, this has not been possible to the extent that I anticipated because the demands from the United Nations Organisation have increased considerable and the Federation Government has met its obligations to the maintenance of world peace by more than doubling the size of its original force which went to the Congo.

Now, the Malayan Special Force is now at a strength of A Brigade Headquarters, and Infantry Battalion and a Reconnaissance Regiment together with certain ancillary troops. The performance of the Malayan Special Force has, Sir, as Honourable Members are doubtless aware, now become a legend and our troops are the most popular members of the United Nations Force. They are accepted not only by their colleagues of the United Nations from other countries but also by all factions of the local population in the Congo. I do not consider that I can do better, Sir, than to read to this House a report which I have received from General MacKeown, the Commander of the United Nations Force in the Congo. The report reads as follows:

“Having now completed twelve months’ service with the United Nations Force in the Congo, I consider that I should review the part played by the Malayan contingent in the Congo operation. I do this in order to pay full tribute to the excellence of their achievements in the many places throughout the Congo in which they have served with such distinction. We have employed the Malayan troops in Leopoldville, Bukavu, Goma, Kamina, Elisabethville, Stanley-ville, Kindu and elsewhere. To most of this places they were sent because of the fact that I could always depend upon

them to render a first-class account of themselves and particularly to restore situations which appeared to be getting out of control. In this regard the part played by the Malayan contingent in Kive Province and particularly in the Maniema district deserves special mention. This Maniema district was for a very long time one of the most troublesome areas of the Congo. The perseverance, skill, endurance and friendliness of the Malayan troops soon brought this situation back to normal. This task was accomplished only by the making of tremendous sacrifices on the part of the Malayan troops. Some patrols into this district were of seven or eight days' duration and, in fact, in many cases even longer. During these patrols the troops endured the severest hardships: lack of sleep, lack of water and general fatigue over very rough terrain in very unfriendly surroundings. Their efforts, however, ultimately resulted in establishing excellent relations with the Congolese National Army and the local population alike. This has been characteristic of their achievements everywhere they have gone throughout the Congo.

These resulted from the fine example they have set by their high standards and their readiness to make friends and resolve situations by pacification wherever they go. In this regard they have shown an appreciation and understanding of their role in the United Nations operation in the Congo which has been second to none.

Our inquiries into the recent tragic events at Kindu have clearly indicated that the Malayan company stationed there did not have information in sufficient time to intervene to prevent the killing of the thirteen airmen. Had they had the time or opportunity to intervene, I am satisfied beyond any possible doubt that, despite their inferiority in numbers, they would have taken instant and vigorous action to save the lives of the airmen. No contingent in the Congo would have been quicker to come to the rescue of lives in danger, whether Congolese or other nationality. This they demonstrated to us time and time again.

May I conclude by congratulating your Government, your people and your army on the excellence of the units they have provided for the Congo operation and I sincerely hope

that the Malayan Government can see its way to continue to provide a Malayan contingent until the Congo operation is brought to a successful conclusion”.

Mr Chairman, Sir, after that tribute by the Commander of the United Nations Force in the Congo it would be superfluous for me to say anything further. I would merely add that as Honourable Members are aware, the work of the Malayan Special Force has not been achieved without sacrifice of lives and I am sure that all Honourable Members would join with me in expressing sympathy to the families of those members of the Force who have lost their lives while on duty with the United Nations.

Despite these overseas commitments, Sir, the Federation Armed Forces have, however, continued with their training and the rationalisation of the administration and indeed they have even taken on additional responsibilities in Malaya particularly in undertaking the training of the 1st Battalion of the Brunei Malay Regiment. It has given me great pleasure to welcome to Malaya the first recruits of this Battalion and I am happy to know that the Federation Army has been able to assist one of its neighbouring countries in the raising of its own army particularly since that country has such strong ties of friendship with Malaya which, I feel sure, will become even closer in the near future.

Within the Federation Armed Forces Malayanisation has progressed according to plan but Honourable Members will appreciate that the process of Malayanisation must be effected without loss of operational or administrative efficiency. On the 1st of January, 1962 there were 564 Malayan Officers in the Armed Forces and 197 Seconded Officers as compared with 490 Malayan and 210 Seconded Officers respectively on the 1st of January, 1961. There are now only 107 Seconded other ranks compared with 11,559 Malaysians. The Malayanisation progress, I can assure this House, will continue during 1962.

Now Sir, before going into the Estimates in detail I would like to say a few words on the general form of the Estimates. Under the Headquarters Division are shown details of the Personal Emoluments for the staff of the civil divisions of the Ministry. Details of the military staff divisions of the Ministry are included within the individual Services. The Volunteer Forces of the Navy and the Air Force are combined with their Regular parent Services

but the Territorial Army and the Civil Defence have been shown separately. In respect of Other Charges Annually Recurrent, these are grouped together with the exception of the Territorial Army and the Civil Defence which are shown separately. In respect of Other Charges Special Expenditure all Services are shown.

In respect of the Headquarters Division, because of the new format, it would appear that there is a substantial increase in expenditure but this is not in fact the case since a large number of apparently additional posts are in fact transfers of posts from former Armed Forces Head of the Estimates; thus, for example the whole of the Treasury Accountant's staff has been transferred from the Army to the Headquarters Division. There has, however, been an increase of one Principal Assistant Secretary which has been found necessary to deal with the increased burden of work on the civil side of the Headquarters Division. Apart from the increased administrative and planning work entailed as a result of overseas commitments, it has been thought desirable to divorce the control of the large number of civilian personnel in the Armed Forces from the Finance Division in order that more attention may be given to the important aspect of the control and management of the civilian personnel. With regard to the Army I am happy with the progress of Malayanisation in the light of the figures which I gave earlier, and I would point out that the administration of the Army is now quite independent of the British Army which it was not before and some time after Independence because of the needs of supply. However, the development of local sources of supply wherever practical has progressed well. In general it has been possible to reduce maintenance costs in certain respects but these have of necessity been offset by increases elsewhere. In particular, the Government have thought it prudent to expand the Artillery element of the Army from one battery to a regiment and it has also been considered necessary to increase some of the Maintenance Services which serve not only the Army but the Navy and Air Force as well. These increases are all reflected in the Estimates before Honourable Members.

Turning to the Royal Malayan Navy, during 1961 this has been reorganised and placed on a sound basis for its expansion programme. The major advances have been the design and placing of a contract for six Fast Patrol Craft, the commissioning of the Dispatch and Survey Vessel and the bringing of our five Mine Sweepers to full operational efficiency.

In accordance with this development plan an increase in the number of officers and men in the Royal Malayan Navy has taken place, and I am particularly pleased with the progress of our own Malayan officers of whom nine have been in command of ships during the year.

In 1962 the Naval Programme is based on preparing to bring the new patrol craft into service, raising the technical training standards, increasing the officer strength by Short Service Commissions both from other ranks and direct entry, reorganising the Navy to conform to the common user Service administration and providing the necessary backing of stores and equipment. The Navy will thus become less dependent on outside resources during the year.

Much of the preliminary planning to establish the Federation's main Naval Base has been completed and it is anticipated that this project will go forward in 1962 as the concept of Malaysia comes nearer to realisation.

In the Royal Malayan Air Force, in 1961, eleven new aircraft were acquired. Three Doves and two Cessnas were obtained for communications and photographic reconnaissance and six Provosts for Pilots' basic training. The first four Pilots to be trained in flying standard by the Royal Malayan Air Force received their training on these Provosts. A technical training school was also established in which basic technical training was given to seventy eight Malayan airmen.

In 1962, the expansion programme will be completed with the acquisition of ten new Twin Pioneers of modified designs and better performance than our present Pioneers. The first five are due in early February and the balance during July 1962. The existing four Twin Pioneers will be modified to the latest and improved standards during the year. The 1962 Estimates, Sir, reflect the increases in personnel required to meet this expansion programme.

Honourable Members will recall with regret that the Royal Malayan Air Force sustained its first loss of an aircraft with the tragic death of two Pilots and other crew members during the year. Such crashes are, it must be accepted, inevitable in any Service and it is a credit to our young Air Force that the incidence

of accidents has been so low. In replacing the aircraft which was lost it has been decided to buy a total of four such aircrafts, which we are able to obtain at greatly reduced cost and these will provide a reserve insurance against the future.

It should also be noted that in respect of the Territorial Army, the expenditure proposed for 1962 shows a decrease on the provision made for 1961. It is a fact that the financial burden of maintaining a standing regular army in peacetime to meet all the requirements which might arise in war would be too heavy for the economy of our country to bear. The difference between what could be maintained in peace and what is required in war must be met by the Territorial Army. Thus in 1961, the expansion of the Territorial Army was slowed down pending a review of its organisation. When this review is completed, the Territorial Army will become a true reserve of the Army supporting and supplementing the strength of the regular forces. The Territorial Army will have its own fighting units as well as units providing for necessary ancillary services. This, therefore, explains the reduced expenditure proposed in 1962. Thereafter, however, once the re-organisation has taken place, it will move forward and expand year by year and it will also be equipped with new weapons and equipment in accordance with the provisions being made in the Development Estimates.

Sir, I am sure that Honourable Members will appreciate the fact that although there has been no reduction in the size of the Armed Forces and although in fact expansion is forecast and planned, the total provision sought in 1962 is less than that voted for last year to the extent of just over one million dollars. This reduction is indicative of the continuous efforts being made to keep expenditure on Defence as low as possible. Honourable Members will recall Sir, that when presenting the Estimates for 1961, I mentioned that Defence expenditure was less than 10% of the country's total budget. It gives me great pleasure to announce that this year Defence expenditure is still restricted to less than that figure. It would, however, be unwise and unethical for me to promise that it would always be possible to achieve this economy of expenditure in the future. There is bound to be some increase and to illustrate this I would like to mention the Government's general policy on Defence. Hitherto, our Armed Forces have been designed for a primary role of prosecuting the Emergency and supporting the Police Force in the maintenance of law and order. This policy

must be reviewed in the light of developments in South-East Asia and because as an Independent Nation, we must be prepared to bear a greater share of the burden of the defence of our country.

Provision has already been made in the Second Five Year Development Plan to re-equip our Forces with the most modern conventional type of equipment. This process will continue. Nevertheless some expansion of our Armed Forces must take place in the next few years and this must inevitably mean an increase in Defence expenditure. I believe this is a burden which every Independent country that values its integrity and independence must be prepared to make. It is well to remember that the increased burden would be the greater if we did not enjoy the benefits of the Defence Agreement with the United Kingdom.

Thus, while I am happy to be able to submit Estimates for my Ministry for 1962, which show a decrease over the provision for 1961, I must utter this word of warning that in future years such decreases must be regarded as unlikely and, as our young nation grows in stature and assumes greater responsibility in the external defence of our country, our Budget on defence must inevitably increase.

Sir, I beg to move that Head 14 stands part of the Schedule.

UCAPAN MENTERI PEMBANGUNAN LUAR BANDAR ATAS ANGGARAN BELANJAWAN UNTUK KEMENTERIAN LUAR BANDAR DI DEWAN RAKYAT, PADA 24<sup>HB</sup> JANUARI, 1962

Tuan Yang Dipertua<sup>1</sup>.

Saya meminta kebenaran membentangkan kepala S. 48 sampai Kepala S. 53 di bawah Kementerian Pembangunan Luar Bandar.

Tuan Yang Dipertua,

Dalam membentangkan Anggaran Belanjawan untuk Kementerian Luar Bandar ini, saya suka mengulangkan apa yang saya sebutkan dalam tahun yang lalu iaitu tugas yang besar sekali bagi Kementerian ini ialah menyatukan susunan kerja-kerja Kementerian dan Pejabat-pejabat Kerajaan untuk melancarkan rancangan-rancangan pembangunan di kawasan luar bandar. Tujuan Kerajaan tidak hendak menjadikan Kementerian ini sebagai satu badan susunan yang besar, maka Anggaran Belanjawan bagi tahun ini sebenarnya tidak banyak bezanya jika dibandingkan dengan Anggaran Belanjawan tahun lepas. Perbezaan yang nampak mengenai jumlah besar itu ialah disebabkan oleh peruntukan bagi Pelajaran Dewasa sebagaimana Ahli-ahli Yang Berhormat sedia maklum iaitu kita hanya dapat menggunakan dari bulan April 1961.

Ahli-ahli Yang Berhormat tentulah mengetahui bahawa sungguh pun bentuk Kementerian ini tidak begitu besar tetapi matalamat dan bidang tujuannya adalah meliputi jurusan-jurusan yang lebih luas oleh sebab adalah menjadi dasar tertentu oleh Kerajaan Perikatan mengadakan kemudahan-kemudahan dan kesenangan-kesenangan bagi kampung-kampung dalam negeri ini walau pun di kampung-kampung yang terpencil di kawasan luar bandar. Saya yakin dan percaya bahawa hasil-hasil pekerjaan kita akan menjadi lebih baik dan lebih luas lagi jika sekiranya dapat kita satukan dan salurkan segala usaha-usaha dan kerja-kerja tiap-tiap jabatan itu dengan melalui satu badan supaya tidaklah

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<sup>1</sup> Datuk Haji Mohd Noah bin Omar.

akan berlapis atau bertindan-tindan segala usaha-usaha yang bertujuan hendak meninggikan taraf hidup penduduk-penduduk di luar bandar. Oleh yang demikian, baharu-baharu ini Kerajaan telah menukar nama Jawatankuasa Kerja Pusat Rancangan Lima Tahun Yang Kedua itu kepada Jawatankuasa Perancangan Pembangunan Kebangsaan. Jawatankuasa ini adalah ditugaskan menyemak dan menapis segala cadangan-cadangan yang dikemukakan oleh Kementerian-kementerian dan Jabatan Kerajaan di dalam Belanjawan Pembangunan mereka masing-masing. Tujuan besar rancangan itu bukan sahaja untuk mengelakkan berlakunya pekerjaan-perkerjaan yang berlapis-lapis yang akan membazirkan wang rakyat tetapi peraturan itu adalah dibuat oleh kerana memikirkan sangat mustahak segala perancangan dan pelaksanaan sesuatu rancangan itu dapat dilaksanakan dengan lebih licin lagi. Selari dengan dasar ini, sebagaimana Ahli-ahli Yang Berhormat telah sedia maklum, kita telah membina satu Bilik Gerakan Pembangunan Kebangsaan yang dijadikan pusat gerakan pembangunan bagi negeri-negeri kita. Di dalam Bilik Gerakan itu bukan sahaja dicatitkan rancangan-rancangan bagi tiap-tiap Kementerian tetapi adalah juga ditunjukkan kemajuan-kemajuan yang sudah dapat dilaksanakan dari semasa ke semasa. Bilik itu, adalah digunakan sebagai bilik menjalankan tindakan, bilik mendapatkan kejayaan dan bilik menunjukkan jasa dan bukan bilik tempat menghamburkan kata-kata sahaja. Penerangan-penerangan daripada Ketua-ketua Pejabat Kerajaan mengenai pelaksanaan sesuatu rancangan selalu dan kerap kali diadakan dalam bilik ini. Penerangan-penerangan tersebut telah dapat menyempurnakan dua tujuan iaitu bukan sahaja kita boleh menyemak setakat mana kejayaan yang telah tercapai tetapi kita telah juga dapat mengetahui sebab-sebabnya maka sesuatu rancangan itu lambat dilaksanakan dan dengan itu dapatlah kita mengambil tindakan yang sewajarnya untuk memperbaiki keadaan itu dengan tidak membuang masa lagi. Maka dengan penerangan-penerangan tersebut serta dengan lawatan-lawatan yang diperbuat oleh Menteri dan pegawai-pegawai dapatlah ditentukan di mana punca-punca yang menyebabkan kelengahan itu dan mempercepatkan pelaksanaan Rancangan Pembangunan Luar Bandar. Saya dengan sukacitanya menegaskan bahawa kemajuan rancangan-rancangan kita dalam tahun yang sudah adalah memuaskan hati. Rancangan-rancangan bagi tahun 1961 telah pun dapat dijayakan dengan banyaknya dalam masa yang dianggarkan. Berhubung dengan kejayaan itu, saya suka mengambil peluang di sini mengucapkan terima kasih kepada

pegawai-pegawai berkenaan sama ada pegawai-pegawai Persekutuan ataupun pegawai-pegawai Negeri, yang telah kerkhidmat bersungguh-sungguh dengan tidak memikirkan penat lelah dengan bekerja terkadang-kadang di luar masa pekerjaan dan selalu pula terpaksa mengorbankan hari-hari kelepasan mereka itu.

Serentak dengan usaha-usaha Kerajaan memberi kemudahan-kemudahan kepada penduduk-penduduk luar bandar, Kerajaan telah melancarkan Rancangan Pembangunan Luar Bandar Peringkat Kedua dalam bulan September, 1961. Tujuan asas Peringkat yang Kedua ini ialah menghidupkan semula semangat berdiri atas kaki sendiri dan semangat gotong royong iaitu semangat Merdeka yang sudah memang ada pada kita berturun-temurun. Adalah menjadi keazaman kepada Kerajaan Perikatan hendak mengisi serta memberi makna kepada Kemerdekaan negara kita ini dengan memupuk dan mengembangkan Jiwa Merdeka di kalangan penduduk-penduduk di luar bandar. Bagaimana Ahli-ahli Yang Berhormat sedia maklum bahawa tidak ada satu rancangan pembangunan Kerajaan yang boleh berjaya dengan sebenarnya jika sekiranya tidak dengan kemahuan rakyat sendiri. Maka adalah menjadi dasar Kerajaan sekarang ini supaya rancangan Pembangunan Luar Bandar itu adalah sebenar-benarnya rancangan rakyat sendiri. Dalam melancarkan Rancangan Pembangunan Luar Bandar Peringkat Kedua ini berertilah Kerajaan bertujuan hendak melaksanakan rancangan pembangunan luar bandar bersama-sama berganding tangan dengan rakyat iaitu rancangan rakyat untuk faedah rakyat. Bagi melaksanakan tujuan ini Kerajaan telah membentuk di kampung-kampung yang besar Jawatankuasa-jawatankuasa Kemajuan yang ahli-ahlinya terdiri daripada orang-orang yang berpengaruh di kampung itu. Maka jawatankuasa-jawatankuasa ini adalah dipimpin oleh Jawatankuasa Kemajuan Luar Bandar Daerah, dan tugas mereka ialah menjalankan ikhtiar-ikhtiar yang patut bagi memberi kerjasama untuk menjayakan kemajuan di kampung-kampung mereka serta menjalankan usaha bagi meninggikan taraf hidup mereka sendiri. Usaha-usaha sedang dijalankan untuk melatih ahli-ahli Jawatankuasa tersebut di dalam menjalankan tugas mereka. Sambil itu pula, penduduk-penduduk di luar bandar adalah digalakkan dan jika difikirkan mustahak, dibantu bagi menambahkan pendapatan mereka itu dengan memperbaiki cara mereka itu bercucuk tanam, meninggikan mutu perusahaan-perusahaan kecil mereka dan

dengan menanamkan Jiwa Merdeka iaitu maknanya "Ingin Maju, Sanggup Bekerja, Terus Berusaha, Tetap Jaya".

Satu daripada perkara-perkara yang mustahak sekali di dalam bidang pembangunan luar bandar ini ialah rancangan Kerajaan memberi tanah kepada orang-orang yang tak mempunyai tanah dan orang-orang yang mempunyai tanah tetapi pendapatan mereka dari tanah itu tidak mencukupi bagi sara hidup mereka. Dengan melaksanakan dasar ini, Kerajaan percaya bahawa dapatlah keamanan, keadilan dan kemakmuran dicapai dan terjamin dalam negeri kita ini. Oleh yang demikian, adalah dasar Kerajaan Persekutuan dan Kerajaan-kerajaan Negeri bagi berusaha ber-sungguh-sungguh untuk memberi tanah kepada mereka-mereka yang dahagakan tanah dan kepada mereka-mereka yang berusaha atau pun bersedia mengusahakan tanah itu dengan sepenuh-penuhnya. Oleh kerana memikirkan bahawa menanam getah dalam rancangan kemajuan tanah cara besar-besaran ini supaya pokok-pokoknya tumbuh dengan subur adalah berkehendakkan satu rancangan yang tegas dan teratur dengan sebab itulah dasar pembangunan tanah di bawah Rancangan Kawasan Penempatan Beramai-ramai (Group Settlement Scheme) telah ditukar sedikit coraknya mengikut pengalaman yang telah didapati. Pada permulaannya, pembukaan tanah di bawah Rancangan Kawasan Penempatan Beramai-ramai (Group Settlement Scheme) termasuk juga Rancangan Pinggir adalah dilaksanakan oleh Kerajaan-kerajaan Negeri manakala Lembaga Kemajuan Tanah Persekutuan menjalankan rancangan-rancangan yang besar-besar sahaja. Di dalam mesyuaratnya pada 25hb July, 1961, Majlis Mesyuarat Tanah Kebangsaan (National Land Council) telah mengambil keputusan bahawa semua rancangan-rancangan pembangunan tanah yang lebih daripada 2,000 ekar luasnya hendaklah diselenggarakan oleh Lembaga Kemajuan Tanah Persekutuan dan bagi pihak Kerajaan-kerajaan Negeri hendaklah mengutamakan pembahagian tanah di bawah Rancangan Pinggir sahaja. Keputusan ini telah diambil dengan mengikut pendapat-pendapat serta sokongan daripada sebuah Jawatankuasa Khas yang telah saya lantik untuk menyemak kemajuan yang dicapai dalam rancangan-rancangan tanah.

Menurut dasar tersebut, maka Rancangan-rancangan Kawasan Penempatan Beramai-ramai (Group Settlement Scheme) yang dahulunya diselenggarakan oleh Kerajaan Negeri telah diserahkan

ke dalam jagaan Lembaga Kemajuan Tanah Persekutuan. Kerajaan-kerajaan Negeri telah bersetuju dengan keputusan ini dan saya percaya ini adalah akan menyenangkan lagi pentadbiran dan kawalan rancangan-rancangan kemajuan tanah itu. Bagi pihak Kerajaan Negeri tentulah ada meneruskan juga bantuan-bantuan dan sokongan mereka kepada rancangan-rancangan ini yang sebenar-benarnya memanglah rancangan-rancangan mereka itu sendiri. Lembaga Kemajuan Tanah Persekutuan hanyalah membantu dalam pentadbiran dan menentukan kejayaannya sahaja. Sungguhpun demikian, dasar tersebut itu tidaklah meliputi Rancangan Kawasan Pinggir. Kerajaan Negeri telah pun diminta supaya memperluaskan lagi rancangan-rancangan pinggir mereka yang ada sekarang ini. Kerajaan Persekutuan akan terus memberi wang bantuan dan wang pinjaman untuk belanja menebang menebas selain daripada pemberian percuma seperti baja dan benih-benih.

Jabatan Sukat dengan dibantu oleh dua belas orang Juru Ukur dari New Zealand di bawah anjuran Rancangan Colombo telah bersungguh-sungguh menjalankan tugasnya bagi menyempurnakan kerja-kerja mengukur tanah untuk kemajuan di bawah anjuran Lembaga Kemajuan Tanah Persekutuan dan juga di bawah Rancangan Kawasan Pinggir. Saya sukacita menyatakan bahawa kemajuan dalam masaalah mengukur tanah telah memuaskan hati. Begitulah juga Jabatan Lombong dan Galian bersama-sama dengan Jabatan Kaji Bumi telah pun dapat mencepatkan pembukaan lebih banyak lagi tanah-tanah yang menasabah untuk kemajuan iaitu dengan jalan kedua-dua jabatan itu bersama-sama dapat menyiasat serta memberi kebenaran dengan segeranya akan kawasan-kawasan itu dari segi galian.

Berkaitan dengan dasar kebangsaan hendak menggalakkan orang-orang Melayu mengambil bahagian dalam perusahaan-perusahaan melombong sukalah saya menyatakan iaitu Jabatan Lombong dan Galian telah pun menentukan kawasan-kawasan yang didapati menasabah dan yang dianggap mengandungi bijih timah, dalam kawasan Simpanan Melayu di dalam negeri Perak dan Selangor. Untuk penyiasatan permulaan berkenaan dengan isi bumi satu rancangan untuk membuat penyelidikan permulaan di dalam kawasan-kawasan ini telahpun diatur dan ditetapkan. Adalah dianggarkan pekerjaan menyiasat isi galian ini akan memakan belanja sebanyak \$468,500 dan peruntukannya akan dibuat dari satu masa ke satu masa di bawah Kepala 48 Ceraian

5 dalam Anggaran Perbelanjaan ini. Dalam tahun ini peruntukan mengenainya berjumlah \$170,000. Pada melaksanakan rancangan itu adalah dijangkakan satu Pasukan Penyiasatan Galian akan digunakan dengan sepenuhnya dan harus pula penyiasatan ini akan mengambil masa dari tiga hingga empat tahun.

Tuan Yang Dipertua,

Sekarang suka saya menarik perhatian Ahli Yang Berhormat kepada segala Kepala Belanjawan di bawah 48 sampai 53. Jika dibandingkan dengan perbelanjaan tahun yang lepas, jumlah perbelanjaan di bawah Kepala 48 telah bertambah sebanyak \$5.5 juta dan jumlah besarnya telah menjadi \$11.4 juta. Yang menyebabkan ini ialah pada masa membahaskan Anggaran Belanjawan tahun 1961 dalam bulan Disember, 1960 itu Pelajaran Dewasa belumlah menjadi tanggungjawab Kementerian ini dan oleh itu peruntukan bagi Pelajaran Dewasa untuk tahun 1961 hanyalah dimasukkan lepas bulan April, 1961. Tambahan lagi, Jawatan Pegawai-pegawai Kemajuan yang sebanyak sepuluh orang yang dahulunya dimasukkan di bawah RIDA, sekarang ini telah dimasukkan di bawah Kepala 48 dalam Kementerian Pembangunan Luar Bandar. Ini hanyalah satu pertukaran peruntukan dan tidak akan mengubah peruntukan-peruntukan pada keseluruhannya.

Pelajaran Dewasa adalah mengambil peranan yang penting bagi melaksanakan Rancangan Pembangunan Luar Bandar Peringkat Kedua. Sebagai berkehendakkan rakyat menyertai rancangan-rancangan kemajuan itu dengan sepenuh-penuhnya, mereka mestilah memahami apa yang mereka patut perbuat dan satu daripada jalan-jalan yang baik sekali untuk melaksanakannya ialah dengan memberi pelajaran dewasa. Sukacita saya menyatakan iaitu dalam tempoh enam minggu sahaja kemudian daripada kelas-kelas pelajaran dewasa itu dibuka di seluruh Persekutuan dalam tahun yang lalu, kebanyakan daripada pelajar-pelajar dewasa sudah pun mengenal, A, B, C, mengeja suku-suku kata serta membuat perkataan-perkataan dan ayat-ayat yang senang. Dan semenjak Rancangan Pelajaran Dewasa dipindahkan ke bawah arahan Kementerian ini daripada Persatuan Pelajaran Dewasa, jumlah kelas-kelas pelajaran dewasa telah bertambah dari lebih kurang 300 buah kepada 6,000 kelas-kelas dan adalah dianggarkan iaitu pada penghujung tahun 1962 jumlah ini akan meningkat naik lebih daripada 9,000. Kejayaan yang gilang-gemilang ini adalah

hasil daripada sambutan yang berluasan daripada penduduk-penduduk luar bandar dalam penubuhan Kelas-kelas Dewasa.

Dalam tahun 1962 ini kita akan dapat menyaksikan pelaksanaan dua projek baharu dalam Rancangan Pelajaran Dewasa. Dalam bulan Mac, tahun ini Kementerian Pembangunan Luar Bandar bercadang hendak mengeluarkan sebuah majalah untuk Pelajar-pelajar pelajaran Dewasa. Pada keseluruhannya dalam tahun 1961 dengan penuh saling mengerti dan kerjasama di antara pihak Kementerian Pembangunan Luar Bandar dengan semua Kementerian serta jabatan-jabatan Kerajaan maka banyaklah sudah kemajuan-kemajuan untuk membaiki keadaan di kawasan-kawasan luar bandar telah dapat tercapai.

Bilik Gerakan Kebangsaan kita sekarang ini sudahlah menjadi satu pusat tumpuan untuk segala pelawat-pelawat dari dalam dan luar negeri. Sambutan yang penuh sudah juga didapati daripada penduduk-penduduk kawasan luar bandar ialah dengan kesedaran mereka itu di atas bagaimana ikhlas dan bersungguh-sungguhnya Kerajaan berusaha untuk membela dan memperbaiki keadaan hidup mereka.

Sekiranya pendorongan semangat perkhidmatan yang seumpama ini dapat diteruskan dengan lancarnya dari pegawai-pegawai Kerajaan dan juga dari pihak-pihak rakyat sendiri maka bolehlah kita menaruh penuh keyakinan bahawa rancangan Pembangunan kebangsaan kita amnya dan Rancangan Pembangunan Luar Bandar khasnya akan berjaya.

Tuan Yang Dipertua, dengan ini benarkan saya mengesyorkan supaya kepala 48 hingga 53 diluluskan.

UCAPAN TIMBALAN PERDANA MENTERI  
MENYOKONG USUL ANGGARAN PEMBANGUNAN 1962 DI DEWAN RAKYAT, PADA  
27HB JANUARI, 1962

Tuan Yang Dipertua,

Saya dengan sukacitanya menyokong usul yang telah dikemukakan oleh rakan saya, Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan<sup>1</sup>. Tahun 1961 adalah tahun yang pertama kita melancarkan dan menjalankan Rancangan Lima Tahun Yang Kedua dan kemajuan yang telah dicapai dalam tahun itu telah menunjukkan dengan terang dan nyata bahawa rancangan pembangunan negara kita adalah menambahkan mata pencarian rakyat dan juga meninggikan taraf hidup mereka itu. Seperti kata Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan baharu-baharu ini bahawa dalam tahun 1961 kita telah membelanjakan wang lebih kurang \$288 juta iaitu dua kali ganda daripada wang yang telah dibelanjakan dalam tahun 1960. Ini adalah satu kehasilan yang besar dan kehasilan ini menunjukkan yang kita telah berjaya menjalankan kemajuan-kemajuan ini dalam lapangan iktisad negara kita ini.

Dalam lapangan perusahaan, dasar Kerajaan ialah hendak menggalakkan pemodal-pemodal mengadakan perusahaan-perusahaan yang telah memberi kehasilan dan yang telah memberi puas hati dengan mendatangkan faedah-faedah kepada negara kita ini dan dengan adanya perusahaan-perusahaan dan kilang-kilang ini dapatlah penduduk-penduduk negeri ini yang tidak mempunyai pekerjaan diberi pekerjaan dan dapatlah iktisad negeri kita ini sentiasa diluaskan. Akan tetapi yang lebih penting daripada ini adalah kemajuan yang telah dicapai dalam tahun ini iaitu dalam lapangan tanaman, oleh sebab usaha-usaha yang telah dijalankan oleh Agricultural Research dan perusahaan-perusahaan tambahan serta perkembangan taliair dan kemajuan tanaman-tanaman itu telah memberi kesan yang nyata iaitu menambahkan keluaran barang-barang makan dan jualan. Dalam tahun 1961 sembilan puluh enam rancangan taliair telah dimulakan, tiga puluh sembilan telah siap dan lima puluh tujuh masih lagi dalam pembinaan pada hujung tahun 1961.

<sup>1</sup> I. B. Ian Stew Sin.

Daripada rancangan yang besar tahun ini ialah membuka tanah baharu dengan jalan memberi tanah kepada penduduk-penduduk luar bandar. Dalam tahun 1960 sebelas rancangan telah dimulakan oleh Lembaga Kemajuan Tanah yang berjumlah luasnya 45,234 ekar. Dalam tahun 1961 sebelas lagi rancangan tanah telah dimulakan yang luasnya 44,106 ekar begitu juga kemajuan-kemajuan yang besar sedang tercapai dalam pekerjaan mengadakan kemudahan bagi penduduk-penduduk kampung seperti jalan-jalan raya, jambatan-jambatan, bekalan-bekalan air, kuasa letrik dan sebagainya. Dalam tahun 1961 Kerajaan telah berjaya membina lebih kurang 543 batu jalan iaitu berganda lebihnya daripada tahun 1960 kerana pada tahun itu Kerajaan telah berjaya membina hanya 122 batu jalan raya sahaja. Kemajuan bagi mengadakan kuasa-kuasa letrik yang menjadi punca-punca yang mustahak bagi perusahaan dan kilang sedang ditambah dan generating capacity pusat letrik telah bertambah daripada 162,000 kilo-watt kepada 164,000 kilo-watt pada tahun 1961. Begitu juga kemudahan-kemudahan yang besar-besar untuk memuaskan kehendak rakyat telah tercapai dengan mengadakan sekolah-sekolah, pusat kesihatan dan juga kemudahan yang lain dikehendaki oleh anak negeri ini yang setiap masa bertambah ramai bilangannya. Saya fikir dalam lapangan ini memadailah jikalau saya sebutkan satu atau dua contoh sahaja iaitu 1,237 bilik darjah baharu dan empat puluh lapan klinik-klinik bidan telah siap dibina dalam tahun 1961 dan keluaran air bertambah daripada lapan puluh empat million gallon kepada sembilan puluh tiga million gallon pada tiap-tiap hari.

Kemajuan rancangan-rancangan ini adalah terus dijalankan dalam tahun 1962 dan peruntukan belanjawan telahpun dimasukkan. Saya percaya Ahli-ahli Yang Berhormat bersetuju bahawa setengah-setengah kejayaan yang telah dicapai itu sangatlah memberi puashati dan kejayaan ini ialah disebabkan oleh kerjasama dan kemahuan yang diberi oleh rakyat jelata dan kerjasama dan perkhidmatan yang ditunjukkan oleh pegawai-pegawai Kerajaan. Oleh itu saya suka mengambil peluang ini mengucapkan setinggi-tinggi kepujian kepada pegawai-pegawai dan juga penduduk-penduduk yang lain yang telah menolong menjayakan rancangan-rancangan kemajuan di daerah masing-masing. Kerajaan sangat faham bahawa mustahaklah diadakan satu badan bagi menyiasat dan mengatur rancangan kemajuan ini. Seperti telah

saya terangkan Economic Secretariat yang dahulu itu telah ditukarkan dan dijadikan Economic Planning Unit iaitu satu badan perancangan bagi menyediakan rancangan-rancangan kemajuan. Seperti kata Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan, Jawatankuasa Kerja Pusat bagi Rancangan Kemajuan Lima Tahun Yang Kedua ini telah dijadikan Jawatankuasa Perancangan Kemajuan Kebangsaan.

Saya suka menerangkan bahawa Jawatankuasa ini adalah menjalankan tugasnya dengan memberi puashati bagi menyediakan dan menyemak rancangan-rancangan kemajuan yang telah dimasukkan dalam anggaran belanjawan tahun 1962 sungguhpun ahli-ahli Jawatankuasa ini ialah pegawai-pegawai yang telahpun mempunyai tanggungjawab masing-masing tetapi mereka itu semuanya telah mengorbankan masanya bagi menjalankan tugas Jawatankuasa ini. Begitu juga Kerajaan telah menubuhkan satu Jawatankuasa Penasihat Iktisad mengandungi pegawai-pegawai yang berpengalaman di lapangan iktisad dan juga Kerajaan ada dapat bantuan nasihat daripada pakar-pakar Bank Dunia. Saya percaya dengan adanya dua Jawatankuasa itu dapatlah rancangan kemajuan yang dibentangkan di hadapan Dewan ini dilaksanakan dengan sempurna dan peruntukan wang yang disediakan itu dapat dibelanjakan dengan memberi puashati menurut kehendak dan tujuan kebangsaan kita.

Tuan Yang Dipertua,

Pada masa membincangkan Anggaran Belanjawan Tanaman, Ahli-ahli Yang Berhormat ada memberi pandangan mendesak Kerajaan supaya menggalakkan tanaman-tanaman pokok ataupun barang-barang selain daripada getah. Saya suka menegaskan di sini bahawa Kerajaan sentiasa faham di atas hal ini dan dasar betapa mustahaknya dikeluarkan barang-barang selain daripada getah dan dasar ini telahpun diterima dan dijalankan oleh Kerajaan.

Dalam Rancangan Kemajuan Lima Tahun Yang Pertama dan juga yang kedua pun ada dimasukkan rancangan-rancangan bagi menjayakan perusahaan-perusahaan kecil dan juga menggalakkan menanam pokok-pokok selain daripada getah. Rancangan bagi membahagi-bahagikan iktisad kita itu atau diversification adalah termasuk bertanam padi dan pokok-pokok yang lain seperti kelapa sawit, kelapa, rancangan menangkap ikan dan juga berternak.

Kerajaan sentiasa faham dan mengetahui bahawa dalam per-caturan pasaran dunia yang ada sekarang ini dan bahaya daripada cadangan Amerika Syarikat dan British untuk mengurangkan getah simpanannya itu adalah menunjukkan betapa mustahaknya dasar bagi iktisad itu dijalankan dengan seberapa daya upaya yang boleh. Ahli-ahli Yang Berhormat boleh faham bahawa langkah-langkah telah diambil dengan sertamerta bagi menggalakkan bertanam pokok selain daripada getah yang difikirkan boleh mendatangkan hasil yang berpatutan. Selain daripada bertanam padi, kelapa sawit telah didapati satu daripada barang-barang berfaedah ditanam. Oleh itu Kerajaan bercadang hendak mengutamakan bertanam kelapa sawit dalam rancangan membuka tanah baharu dan jikalau tanah itu didapati sesuai dengan tanaman kelapa sawit itu. Begitu juga usaha sedang di-jalankan dengan giatnya untuk menyiasat pokok-pokok lain yang boleh ditanam dan dapat pasaran yang memuaskan hati akan tetapi perkara ini tentulah tidak dapat dijalankan dengan sertamerta dan pekerjaan ataupun membagi iktisad kita yang mempunyai bermacam-macam cabang itu tentulah tak boleh dijalankan dengan sertamerta ataupun dengan secepat mungkin. Siasatan yang sehalus-halusnya hendaklah dijalankan supaya peladang-peladang dapat dipimpin dan dididik untuk bertanam pokok-pokok selain daripada getah yang boleh mendatangkan hasil yang berpatutan kepada mereka itu.

Selain daripada itu, Kerajaan telah menggalakkan perusahaan-perusahaan yang lain, dan perusahaan inilah yang boleh menolong membaiki iktisad negeri ini dan bagi faedah rakyat hendaklah Kerajaan Negeri menggalakkan dengan seberapa yang boleh pada masa yang akan datang. Kerajaan adalah mempunyai tugas yang tertentu bagi menggalakkan kemajuan-kemajuan perusahaan kecil dan mana-mana juga perusahaan yang patut dijalankan akan diberi bantuan dan pertolongan yang patut. Kerajaan mencadangkan iaitu Industrial Development Policy hendaklah diberi galakan lebih-lebih lagi bagi mengadakan perusahaan kilang-kilang untuk kemajuan negeri.

Pada tahun yang lalu apabila saya membentangkan Rancangan Lima Tahun Yang Kedua, saya telah menerangkan betapa mustahaknya bagi kita menyemak dari satu masa ke satu masa perjalanan Rancangan Kemajuan Lima Tahun kita itu, dan rancangan-rancangan yang hendak diadakan menurut keadaan-keadaan yang didapati dari satu masa ke satu masa supaya tujuan

dan dasar kita yang sebenarnya dapat dijalankan dengan sempurna. Oleh itu, dari satu masa ke satu masa Kerajaan adalah menyemak Rancangan Kemajuan Lima Tahun Yang Kedua, dan perkara-perkara yang difikirkan mustahak pada satu-satu tahun itu telah dimasukkan dalam Anggaran Belanjawan tahun itu. Sungguh pun Rancangan Luar Bandar adalah rancangan yang penting sekali, tetapi Ahli-ahli Yang Berhormat dapati bahawa dalam Kementerian Pembangunan Luar Bandar hanyalah diuntukkan wang \$50 juta sahaja. Peruntukan ini adalah sebahagian kecil daripada Rancangan Luar Bandar bagi tahun 1962 dan Rancangan-rancangan Kemajuan Luar Bandar yang lain adalah dimasukkan di bawah Kementerian-kementerian yang tertentu dan Kementerian-kementerian yang berkaitan dengan pembangunan negara adalah sentiasa menyemak dan meneruskan rancangan-rancangan yang difikirkan munasabah dan mustahak bagi memuaskan kehendak rakyat di kampung-kampung. Dan apabila saya sebutkan kampung-kampung itu maka termasuklah kampung-kampung lama dan juga kampung-kampung baharu.

Satu daripada perkara yang menarik hati dalam Rancangan Pembangunan Negara kita ialah atas cadangan Kerajaan untuk mengadakan perkakas yang sedia (pre-fabricated component) kerana pembangunan rumah-rumah seperti sekolah, klinik dan juga rumah-rumah yang lain bagi kawasan luar bandar dengan tujuan hendak mengurangkan belanja bagi membina rumah-rumah itu. Rancangan ini sedang diatur dan dipercayai apabila rancangan ini berjalan bukan sahaja dapat dikurangkan harga-harga rumah itu bahkan rumah itu dapat didirikan oleh orang yang tidak ada mempunyai pengalaman dalam hal membina rumah ini, dan dengan itu dapatlah kita memberi pekerjaan kepada penduduk-penduduk luar bandar yang barangkali tidak ada mempunyai pengalaman bagi membina rumah. Rancangan ini juga akan meletakkan pelaksanaan rancangan-rancangan di luar bandar dan juga seperti saya katakan tadi akan mengurangkan perbelanjaan bagi membina rumah-rumah ini.

Tuan Yang Dipertua,

Dalam menjalankan rancangan pembangunan negara perkara yang mustahak sekali ialah mengadakan persediaan-persediaan yang tertentu dan segala projek-projek itu dirancangan dengan teratur. Apabila projek-projek itu telah dirancangan dengan teratur, maka baharulah dapat dijalankan dengan memberi penghasilan yang memuaskan hati. Dengan adanya Bilik Gerakan di

peringkat kebangsaan, negeri dan jajahan dapatlah pelaksanaan rancangan-rancangan disemak dan diperhatikan dari satu masa ke satu masa, dengan ini dapatlah pelaksanaan rancangan itu dijalankan dengan memberi puas hati. Tak dapat tiada, dalam melaksanakan rancangan itu ada beberapa kesulitan akan tetapi jika semua pegawai-pegawai yang berkaitan dengan hal ini faham akan dasar Kerajaan tentulah kesulitan itu akan dapat diatasi dengan sempurnanya. Rancangan-rancangan Pembangunan Negara kita adalah semata-mata bertujuan hendak membina keadaan hidup rakyat negara kita ini, terutama sekali mereka-mereka yang duduk di kawasan luar bandar. Dengan sebab itu pelaksanaan rancangan ini adalah dikehendaki dijalankan dengan licin dan teratur supaya mendapat penghasilan dengan seberapa segera yang boleh. Dengan sebab itu pelaksanaan rancangan-rancangan pembangunan negara ini disifatkan sebagai satu darurat yang dikehendakki tenaga yang penuh daripada semua pihak, pegawai kerajaan dan rakyat jelata seterusnya. Saya yakin dan percaya hanyalah dengan mereka semua bersatu hati dan bersatu tujuan baharulah dapat Rancangan Pembangunan Negara ini dilaksanakan dengan memberi puas hati dan mendapat sepenuh penghasilan kepada penduduk negeri ini, terutama sekali mereka-mereka yang duduk di luar bandar.

Tuan Yang Dipertua, demikianlah sahaja, saya dengan sukacita menyokong cadangan ini.

**SPEECH BY THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER  
ON THE DEVELOPMENT ESTIMATES, 1962 AT  
DEWAN RAKYAT, ON 27TH JANUARY, 1962**

Mr Chairman, Sir, I would like, with your permission, to introduce the two Heads of Development Estimates which come within the portfolio of the Prime Minister—that is Head 101, Prime Minister and Head 102, Statistics.

Now, as regards Head 101, Sub-head 1, Government Contribution to National Mosque, a token vote of \$10 is required here. As Honourable Members will recall, the House approved the sum of \$1 million in the Development Estimates for last year as Government contribution to National Mosque. However, this sum was not required by the National Mosque Committee in 1961 as all the expenditure that was incurred last year had been met from the public subscription. This year a token sum only is entered, but it may be necessary to ask for funds in the course of the year if the Government contribution is required by the Committee.

With regard to Sub-head 3, Staff Training Centre, Sir, a site of 9.5 acres has been purchased near the University and the money paid for from the Development Estimates, 1961. As Honourable Members are aware, or had been informed last year, the cost of the main building of the Centre will be met from a generous contribution from the Government of New Zealand. It is expected that the Centre will be completed by the end of this year. However, Government may have to spend some money for certain accessory items such as staff quarters, furniture and fittings, lighting and perimeter-fencing. Therefore, only a token vote is entered in these Estimates and, as I have said, it may be necessary to provide funds in the course of the year.

Next I come to Sub-head 5, National Museum. Honourable Members might have noticed that construction of the building of the new Museum has begun, and it is expected to be completed by the end of the year. A provision of \$1,508,000 is entered in this year's Estimates. The sum is required to complete the project.

The revised estimate for the new Museum has increased somewhat from the original Estimates so as to provide for such items

as approach road, up-to-date fitting and equipment, etc. I have Sir, with me the Architects' drawing of the new Museum, and Honourable Members are welcome to have a look at it if they so desire. I am sure Honourable Members will agree with me that when this Museum is completed, it will be one of the most important institutions in this country which will really be a pride to our nation.

As regards Sub-head 8, Economic Planning Organisation, a sum of \$20,000 is requested. Last year the House approved the provision of \$60,000 of expenditure for furniture, equipment and research facilities for the Economic Planning Unit. However, only a sum of \$40,000 was utilised; hence the balance of \$20,000 is requested here.

With regard to Sub-head 9, Government Contribution to National Monument, as Honourable Members are aware, the Government has proposed to erect a National Monument which will record the country's appreciation of the sacrifice and services of the security forces and others who bore the brunt of the campaign against communist terrorists.

The estimated cost of this National Monument is \$864,000 and it is anticipated that as much as possible of this amount will be contributed from public subscription. However, it is felt that the Government should make some contribution towards this Monument and therefore a provision of \$200,000 is entered as Government contribution.

Under Head 102, Sub-head 3, Expansion of Statistics Department, a sum of \$403,165 has been entered here. This project, as Honourable Members will recall, is not a new project but a continuation project from last year. The sum entered for 1962 is the amount required for the year for the expansion of the Statistics Department. I am sure Honourable Members will be as pleased as I am to note that the revised estimate is substantially lower than the original estimates.

That is all for Heads 101 and 102.

SPEECH BY THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE  
ON THE EXPENDITURE FOR FEDERATION  
ARMED FORCES AT DEWAN RAKYAT, ON  
27TH JANUARY, 1962

Mr Chairman, Sir, I beg to move that expenditure amounting to \$20,751,835 for Head 114, Federation Armed Forces, be agreed to.

Sir, most of the projects under the Armed Forces, for which financial provision is sought, are continuation projects and, therefore, I do not wish to deal with the projects in great detail. There are, however, three projects which did not appear in the 1961 Development Estimates and I would like to explain these briefly.

In regard to Sub-head 61, Ferrets Armoured Cars and Spares, a sum of \$2,688,000 is requested under this Sub-head. As I have explained, Sir, in moving the Development (Supplementary) Estimates yesterday, it is necessary to purchase Ferrets armoured cars and spares for our Armed Forces and, although an almost equivalent amount was sought and spent last year, the same amount is required for this year, and it is anticipated that complete purchase will be finalised in 1963.

In regard to Sub-head 62, Artillery Equipment, this is a new item. As Honourable Members will recall, I pointed out when introducing the Ordinary Estimates of Expenditure for 1962 in respect of my Ministry, that the main expansion proposed in the Federation Armed Forces in 1962 was an increase in the artillery resources to produce a full artillery regiment. It is, of course necessary to provide an artillery regiment with equipment and a sum of \$284,000 has been included in this Sub-head for the purchase of the initial portion of the equipment. The full equipment for this regiment will, it is hoped, be provided at the end of 1962.

The only other new item is Sub-head 63, Territorial Army Re-equipment with New Weapons. Again, Sir, Honourable Members will recall that, when I introduced the Ordinary Estimates for the Ministry of Defence, I emphasised the need for re-organising the Territorial Army in order to fulfil the proper role as a reserve

force to our regular Army. Now, if the Territorial Army is to undertake its duty properly, then it is necessary for it to be properly equipped. The complete re-organisation of the Territorial Army including the build-up to the maximum strength, will be a gradual process for a period of at least five years, and it is intended to re-equip it as it re-organises and expands. For this purpose it is estimated that a total of \$15 million will be required, and in the initial stage a sum of \$500,000 has been requested. I hope, Sir, that as the full details of the equipment are worked out by the officers in my Ministry, we will be able to speed up the purchase of equipment and, therefore, Honourable Members must expect me to seek a larger provision in respect of this Sub-head in future years.

Sir, as I mentioned earlier, other Subheads under this Head deal with continuation projects, and I do not wish to dwell at length on them, but I only wish to mention one or two items which are of particular interest.

Now, Honourable Members will see with gratification that in respect of Sub-head 21, Royal Malayan Air Force Expansion, it is hoped to complete the expansion programme by 1962 and that the expenditure over \$5 million will provide all the remaining aircraft now on order and thus provide a complete aircraft for the present expansion in the R.M.A.F.

In respect of Sub-head 60, New Patrol Craft, Honourable Members will see that the sum of \$3,500,000 is requested and that, therefore, by the end of 1962 it is anticipated that half of the full cost of this Patrol Craft will be expended. The building of this aircraft does not, of course, take place simultaneously with the expenditure since considerable preliminary work has to be done before the first craft is launched. However, on the present planning the first craft will be due in January, 1963 and the subsequent aircraft will appear in two monthly intervals.

The only other item for which a large sum is sought is Sub-head 27, Cantonment, Sungei Besi. The total cost of this project exceeds \$22 million and, as Honourable Members are aware, the new Federation Military College, which forms part of this project, was completed and opened by His Majesty in 1961. This main cantonment of the Federation Army is being given priority in our building programme and it is for this reason that a sum of \$4,000,000 is

sought in 1962. As Honourable Members will see from the Printed Estimates, the full cost of the project at Sungei Besi, among others, is being met from the Grant-in-Aid Fund recovered from the United Kingdom. Since the printed Estimates divide the projects for the Armed Forces between Federal Fund and Grant-in-Aid Fund, it is not so apparent at a glance what proportion of the provision is required to be spent on accommodation and what proportion on equipment.

For the benefit of Honourable Members, Sir, I would explain that of the \$20,750,000 odd, approximately \$6,600,000 is required for accommodation project and just over \$14 million for equipment. But the amount spent on equipment is in accordance with the Government's policy on re-equipping the Federation Armed Forces with most modern and suitable weapons. In respect of accommodation, I only wish that I am in a position to ask Honourable Members to approve larger expenditure since I would like to see the reconstruction and new construction for the Federation Armed Forces camps and barracks to be accelerated. However, Sir, my interest as the Minister of Defence here clashes with my interest as the Minister of Rural Development, and so there is only a limited constructional capacity available in the Federation. Accordingly, therefore, where there are certain Federation Armed Forces projects which I would like to see accelerated, it is not possible, in view of the great need for rural development. Nevertheless accommodation project in the Federation Armed Forces will continue, as Honourable Members will see, and in certain cases some of these will be completed in 1962.

Finally, Sir, I only wish to mention one other project and that is the Royal Malayan Naval Base which appears under Sub-head 19 and Sub-head 38. Honourable Members will see that only a sum of \$391,000 sought for in 1962. This sum has been included to continue the survey and other investigation charges for work which has been undertaken at a site selected for the Royal Malayan Naval Base.

Now, as Honourable Members will appreciate, the present planning for Malaysia has resulted in renewed investigation as to the best site for the Royal Malayan Naval Base, and I am sure Honourable Members will appreciate that it may now be necessary to review the original proposal to select the main site within the

present Federation territory. Now, planning such investigation, I am not going to ask the House to grant financial provision at this stage for more than the continuation of the investigation.

Now, Sir, I beg to move that the Estimates under Head 114, Federation Armed Forces, be approved.

**SPEECH BY THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER  
ON THE SECOND READING OF THE CONSTITUTION  
(AMENDMENT) BILL, AT THE DEWAN  
RAKYAT ON 29TH JANUARY, 1962**

Mr Speaker, Sir,

I beg to move that a Bill intituled "An Act to amend the Constitution of the Federation" be read a second time.

Mr Speaker, Sir,

Hon'ble Members will recall that in moving the second reading of the Constitution (Amendment) Bill 1960 I stated then that the present constitution of the Federation was promulgated on the day we achieved independence and was the charter of our Nation and the framework within which the aims of our society and the aspirations of our people might be achieved through a democratic process based on the principles of parliamentary democracy. This is the principle which is enshrined in our Constitution in which we all strongly believe and which we are pledged to uphold and cherish. However, I also stated then that as conditions changed and as our young and newly independent Nation developed and matured and as we gained experience in the working of the Constitution, it was apparent that certain amendments were necessary to meet the changing needs of our people and our country. It is the duty of the Government to keep the working of our Constitution under constant review so that its provision, wherever necessary, can be adapted to our requirements and our needs.

As a result of this review the Government put forward certain amendments in the 1961 Constitution (Amendment) Bill which was duly approved by this House. In continuation of that review the Government now proposes further amendments to our Constitution as embodied in this Bill before the House. These amendments, Sir, have only been put forward after very careful consideration lasting more than a year and after considering the views of all sections of the community. Government fully realises that an amendment to our Constitution is a serious and solemn undertaking and that it is only after careful consideration and

having satisfied itself that it is in the true interest of our country and our people, the Government has decided to put forward these amendments.

These amendments deal with three important matters, first citizenship, second delimitation of constituencies and third Finance. Of these, the first two are perhaps the most important and ones which Honourable Members would wish to give a very close scrutiny. Other matters dealt with in the Bill are of much less importance and there is perhaps no need for me to dwell on them at great length.

Now, Sir, before turning to the specific provision of the Bill relating to citizenship, there are one or two general observations which I would like to make. The Constitution of the Federation was promulgated in 1957 and has thus been in operation for over four years. It is, I think, fair to say that the Citizenship provisions in the Constitution which were accepted after very careful consideration of the views of the various communities in this country, were designed on liberal lines. When we achieved independence in 1957, we were engaged in the supreme task of launching a newly independent country and it was our intention, the intension of the Alliance Government, that all persons of goodwill and good conduct and who have no other home but this country should become citizens after they qualify under the conditions laid down in the Constitution. I am sure, Sir, Honourable Members of this House, including Honourable Members of the Opposition, would agree that our Citizenship Provisions have been framed in a generous manner because it is our honest and sincere intention to bring together all persons who regard this country as their home and object of their loyalty as citizens so that we could build a strong, united and independent Nation. So generous has been our Citizenship policy that a number of people have acquired a status to which they have no right and already 1,400 people have been deprived of citizenship which they obtained by means of false representation. As Honourable Members are aware, when the extent of this state of affairs became known, Government decided to offer an Amnesty to those persons who had obtained citizenship improperly and they were permitted to surrender their certificates without penalty. This Amnesty period ran from July to December 1960 and some 12,000 people took advantage of the Government offer.

Therefore, Sir, under these circumstances, it was only right, proper and prudent that Government should re-examine our Citizenship Provisions to ascertain whether any loophole could not be tightened, so that in the interest of our country and in the interest of our people of all races who owe their loyalty to this country, people who have no right to be citizens and who obviously have no attachment to this country should not be allowed to become citizens. Therefore, in the light of all these occurrences Government decided to re-examine and review our Citizenship requirements.

Now, the first amendment of importance relates to Clause 1 (b) of Article 14 of the Constitution. This Clause provides that every person born within the Federation on or after Merdeka Day is a citizen by operation of law. This basic principle, Sir, will remain untouched but the Government only proposes to have one minor modification to which I will refer in a moment. But, Sir, in the true interest of our country, it is the bounded duty to all of us, Members of this House in particular, of all Parties, to see that those who become citizens of our country in the future will be truly identified with this country and be prepared with all good faith and sincerity to play their part in the future development of this country. It is our duty to see that those who are given the inalienable right in our Constitution are people who will uphold and cherish our heritage and defend our country and all that it stands for with their lives.

As I have just stated, paragraph (b) of Clause 1 of Article 14 provides that a child born within the Federation on or after 31st August, 1957, is a citizen by operations of law. There are at present two exceptions to this i.e. a child of a foreign diplomat born in this country or a child of an alien born in any place under enemy occupation.

Clause 2 of the Bill subject to amendment in committee seeks to add a third category by providing that a person will not acquire citizenship by operation of law by reason of birth in the Federation, if at the time of the birth neither of his parent was a citizen or a permanent resident in this country. This amendment will not, of course, apply to persons born in the Federation before the amendment comes into force. It will not prejudice rights already acquired, nor will it operate so as to render the child stateless.

Sir, it is only fair, in my view, that children of persons who have no right to be in this country and who have no attachment to the country should not have the right to become citizens by operation of law. After discussions with various interested people and in particular at the request of Members of the Malayan Chinese Association and the Malayan Indian Congress, I propose to move on amendment at the Committee stage to make this amendment clear and also to clarify the meaning of permanent residence. Under this amendment, any person on production of proof will be able to obtain a certificate from Government to show that he is permanently resident, even if he is not in possession of any document issued under Federal Law to show that he had permission to reside permanently in the Federation. This provision will apply largely to people from Singapore who, at the moment are allowed free access to the Federation without being required to obtain a permit. I would also like to add that the possession of a red Identity Card will be accepted as evidence of permanent residence. It is not the intention of Government as can clearly be seen from past action to administer the law so as to cause difficulties to people who are genuinely resident in this country permanently. The intention of Government, as I have stated, is to stop those who have no attachment to the country from acquiring citizenship by the operation of law. I would also add that it is now proposed to amend Clause (2) (c) of the Bill in committee so that it will be clear that this provision will apply in respect of either parent. Consequently, a child born within the Federation on or after the coming into force of the Bill will be a citizen by operation of law under Article 14 (1) (b) if either of his parents was, at the time of his birth, a citizen of the Federation or a permanent resident therein.

Clause 2 (3) of the Bill makes minor amendments relating to Article 14 (1) (d) of the Constitution. As there are no Malayan Consulates in Singapore, Sarawak, Brunei and North Borneo, provision is made for the registration of births in these territories to be made with the Federal Government. This amendment merely rectifies an omission in the existing Constitution.

Clause 3 of the Bill relates to Article 15 of the Constitution which refers to the acquisition of citizenship by registration by the wives and children of citizens. A woman married to a citizen is entitled under the existing Article 15 (1) to be registered as a

citizen, but the amendment will restrict this right to cases where the lady has lived continuously in the Federation for not less than two years, and intends to reside here permanently and is of good character. These amendments are to my mind fair and fully justified, but I can assure this House that there will be no difficulties in cases of genuine marriages, that is to say, for a Federal Citizen, who genuinely wants to get married outside and brings his wife to settle here permanently. There are special provisions in the Second Schedule to the Constitution as amended by Clause 27 (2) of the present Bill, regarding the calculations of the period of residence and cases will be dealt with sympathetically under these provisions. It will also be possible in genuine cases for a wife to obtain permit to live permanently in this country. The new Article 15 (2) will give discretionary power to register any minor child of a citizen as a citizen on application by his parent or guardian.

It is also proposed at the Committee Stage to introduce amendments to Clause 3 of the Bill to make clear that existing provisions of Article 15 (1) will continue to apply to any woman who married a citizen prior to the coming into operation of Clause 3 and that existing Article 15 (2) will continue to apply in respect of minor children of a person who was a citizen prior to the coming into operation of Clause 3. These amendments will make clear and that the amendments to Article 15 of the Constitution will only apply to cases taking place after the coming into force of the amendments.

Sir, Clause 4 proposes to introduce a new Article 15A which gives the Government discretionary power to register any minor as a citizen if there are special circumstances.

Clause 5 repeals Article 17 of the Constitution which relates to citizenship by registration of persons resident in this country since before Merdeka Day. Now, Sir, more than four years have now elapsed since Merdeka and it is thought that ample opportunity has been afforded to persons wishing to take advantage of this Article and Article 15 (2) to register themselves or their children as citizens. It was made clear at the time of promulgating the present Constitution that Article 17 was intended to be temporary and it is not considered reasonable that facilities such as these, which are not found in Constitutions of other countries,

should be made available indefinitely. It was intended to be temporary to enable persons who are permanently resident in this country at the time of Merdeka to obtain citizenship if they so wished. It is considered that the period of four years is more than ample for these people to apply for citizenship if they had wanted to do so. For the future it is considered appropriate that citizenship based upon residence only should be obtained by naturalization on the ground that those seeking this status have made their home in this country. Article 17 provides for a person to claim citizenship based on residence qualification and not birth. It has been alleged in some quarters that by deleting this Article the Alliance Government has broken its pledge to the people. This, Sir, is certainly not true. In its memorandum to the Reid Commission, the Alliance Party made clear the distinction between citizenship rights claim founded on birth and that founded by residence alone. As regards birth, Article 16 makes it clear that a person born in the Federation before Merdeka Day has a right to obtain citizenship if he has the required residential qualifications. But the Alliance Party also recommended that those "aliens" who have not been born in this country but resided here before and after the date of Independence should also be eligible to become citizens. Therefore, it is clear, that persons not born in the country should only be eligible to become citizens by naturalization and that granting of citizenship should be at the discretion of the Government. Article 19 provides for citizenship by naturalization which is akin to the provision of Article 17. Therefore, Sir, no right has been taken away but only provisions which were intended to be temporary to provide facilities for a certain group of people to obtain citizenship after Merdeka. Parallel provision still exists in Article 19 and therefore, the right of persons resident but not born in this country to obtain citizenship is still available.

Honourable Members will observe that the repeal of Article 17 is expressed to be without prejudice to any application for registration made before the coming into operation of this repeal. The reason for this saving is, of course, that as between applicants who have the requisite qualifications for registration when the repeal comes into operation, it would be unfair to discriminate on the ground that one application may have been dealt with an another not. The two cases will have equal merit and it is due only to administrative difficulties that they will not be able to be dealt with simultaneously. I would also wish to add, Sir, that

after discussion with Members of the Alliance in this House and at the request of the Malayan Chinese Association and the Malayan Indian Congress it is intended to give a short period of grace before this Clause is put into effect to enable those who are eligible and who genuinely want to become citizens, but have not had opportunity to do so to apply to register as citizen under the present Article 17.

Sir, under Section 1 (c) of the Schedule to the Bill, it is intended to repeal Clause (4) of Article 18. It is clearly not conducive to Public good that a person who have acted in a manner prejudicial to the security of the country should be registered as a citizen and it is to this end that the presumption of good character contained in the existing Article 18 (4) is to be deleted. A person who has not been convicted of any criminal offence may nevertheless be a person of bad character and it is clearly undesirable that such person should be registered as a citizen.

Sir, I mentioned just now that persons who apply for citizenship by naturalization under Article 19 must have made this country their home. Clause 6 of the Bill therefore seeks to amend that article by requiring an applicant to have resided in the Federation for the year immediately preceeding the application.

Clause 7 of the Bill repeals Article 20 which provides special conditions for the naturalisation of members of the Armed Forces. In view of the fact that citizenship is a requirement on enlistment into the Armed Forces, this Article is no longer necessary and it is accordingly decided that it should be repealed.

Article 23 of the Constitution relates to renunciation of citizenship and Clause 8 of the Bill makes a minor amendment to this article. As the Constitution stands, a citizen cannot renounce his citizenship unless he is actually a citizen of another country. Certain foreign citizenship laws, however, debar an individual from becoming a citizen until any previous citizenship has been renounced, and this amendment is designed to facilitate that process.

Article 24 of the Constitution deals with deprivation of citizenship by reason of the acquisition of foreign citizenship or the exercise of foreign citizenship rights. Clause 9 makes certain amendments to that article. Under Article 24 (2) a person may be deprived of his citizenship if the Federal Government is

satisfied that he has at any time after Merdeka Day voluntarily claimed, and exercised, in a foreign country right available to him under the law of that country being rights accorded exclusively to its citizens, for this purpose the exercise of rights conferred on citizens of a Commonwealth country which are not available to other Commonwealth citizens is deemed by the existing Article 24 (3) to be the exercise in a foreign country of rights accorded exclusively to its citizens. The definition of "Commonwealth country" in Article 160 (2) does not however, except by special Act of Parliament, include Colonies, Protectorates, Protected States or other territories administered by the Government of a Commonwealth country. Such territories are, however, included in the definition of "part of the Commonwealth". In the context of Article 24 (2), there is no reason to distinguish between different territories within the Commonwealth and Article 24 (3) is therefore amended to include all such territories.

Clause 9 (3) of the Bill also introduces a new Clause (3A) into Article 24. This clause is intended to make it clear that for the purpose of deprivation under Article 24 (2), and under that clause as applied by Article 24 (3), voting in a political election in a place outside the Federation constitutes the exercise of a right available under the law of that place, whether the vote is cast in that place or outside it. But whether or not the exercise of a vote is a right exclusively accorded to the citizens of the place where the election is held i.e. whether by exercising it a Federal citizen imperils his citizenship—depends on whether the law of that place restricts the franchise to its own citizens. On the other hand, the new clause provides that, after a date to be appointed, application for, or the use of, a passport of another country will constitute the exercise of a right available under the law of that country exclusively to its citizens, and consequently will be a ground for deprivation.

Now, Clause 10 (2) of the Bill introduces a new clause in Article 25. The effect of this clause will be to render a citizen by registration under Article 17 or a citizen by naturalisation liable to be deprived of his citizenship if, without the approval of the Federal Government, he accepts any office or appointment under a foreign Government in any case where an oath of allegiance is required in respect of such appointment. An amendment to be moved in Committee will provide that this new provision will not have

retrospective operation or apply to act done before citizenship was acquired.

Clause 10 (3) of the Bill reduces from seven to five years the period of residence abroad which, unless the specified conditions are fulfilled, will render a citizen by registration under Article 17, or a citizen by naturalization, liable to deprivation. The intention of this amendment is clear. It is essential that citizens who obtained that status by registration or naturalisation should continue to maintain a close and genuine contact with this country.

Paragraph 3 of the Schedule of Minor and Consequential Amendments has the effect of deleting clause (3) of Article 26 of the Constitution. It will be recalled that this particular clause places a twelve months restriction on deprivation of citizenship granted by mistake. The existing prohibition of deprivation under Article 26, unless conducive to the public good is maintained by a new Article 26B (2) (a).

Clause 11 introduces a new Article 26A which provides that where a child of a citizen has been registered under the new Article 15 (2) the child may, if still under the age of twenty one, be deprived of citizenship in the event of his parent renouncing or being deprived of that status. Under an amendment to be introduced, in Committee, the liability of a child to be deprived of citizenship under this clause will be limited to cases where the parent has renounced his citizenship or has been deprived under Article 24 (1) (Voluntary acquisition of other citizenship) or Article 26 (1) (a) (Citizenship obtain by fraud). From this, it is clear that the child will not be punished for the sins of the father. Clause 11 also inserts a new Article 26B which is designed to ensure that deprivation does not result in statelessness, and that it is confined to cases where continued citizenship would be contrary to the public good. An amendment to be moved in Committee will except from the provision as to statelessness deprivation under Article 26 (1) (a). The result will be that deprivation resulting in statelessness will be prohibited except where the citizenship was obtained by fraud or misrepresentation.

I come now to Clause 26 which amends the oath of allegiance which new citizens are required to take. All citizens of the Federation owe allegiance to the Sovereign and this amendment is designed accordingly.

Clause 27 (1) and (3) of the Bill relate to section 4 of the Second Schedule to the Constitution, which enables the Minister to delegate his functions under the Constitution relating to citizenship. That section, as it stands, is defective in two respects. First it contains a verbal error ("of" instead of "or"). Secondly, the power of delegation conferred by the existing section is unjustifiably wide. No order of deprivation of citizenship has ever been made except by the Minister personally; and the Government feels that the section ought in terms to be limited to matters of machinery only. Provision is made for the retrospective operation of any delegation made under this amendment within one month of its coming into force. The reason for this is that, although no delegation has ever been made of any of the vital functions of the Government under Part III of the Constitution, delegations have from time to time been made of purely administrative functions. Having regard to the verbal error I have already mentioned, and to the somewhat complicated history of the Second Schedule—at one time the registration authority was the Election Commission; later the Minister took over the administration as well as the substantial powers—it seems desirable to have a clear provision for validating former delegations, provided that they fall within the scope of the delegations which the Minister is now empowered to make.

Clause 27 (2) of the Bill amends section 20 of the Second Schedule which defines residence for the purpose of Part III of the Constitution. Under the proposed amendments, periods of service on Government duty outside this country will count for residence, but periods in which a person was not lawfully resident in the Federation, or was only temporarily resident under any pass or exemption order issued or made under the Immigration Ordinance, 1959, or was in lawful custody (other than in a mental hospital) in the Federation, may not be treated as residence for the purpose of obtaining citizenship under Part III. There is an important exception to this, to which I have already referred in connection with Article 15. The Minister is given power to allow time spent in the Federation under the authority of a temporary pass to count towards qualifying for citizenship.

Such then are the citizenship amendments contained in the Bill. I will only repeat what I said earlier, that these amendments have been proposed after four years experience of the working of the

Constitution. Honourable Members will agree that when it has been discovered that bogus citizens have been enrolling in thousands, the Government would clearly be failing in its duty if action was not taken to correct this state of affairs. We fully realise the importance of the citizenship issue in the context of present day Malaya, and in framing these amendments we have kept that principle very much in mind. In short, our object has been to make our citizenship procedure realistic; to place no hindrance on the bona fide applicant who is prepared to play his part in building the new Malaya, but at the same time to ensure that the stream of bogus citizens who have been acquiring that status during the last four years is obviated.

Sir, I will now deal with those parts of the Bill which relate to the delimitation of constituencies and connected matters. These are Clauses 14, 20, 22 and 31 of the Bill. Broadly, it is proposed to retain the existing number of 104 members of the House of Representatives and to lay it down that in future, the final authority for the delimitation of constituencies will be the Dewan Rakyat instead of the Election Commission.

The amendment in Clause 14 of the Bill proposes to retain the existing figure of 104 members for the Dewan Rakyat. This figure, as Honourable Members are aware was obtained by doubling the fifty-two constituencies created for the elections to the last Federal Legislative Council in 1955. It is considered that in view of the localities that have developed in relation to the existing constituencies since that time, there is merit for such retention. I am sure Honourable Members will agree with me that the present set up has worked very satisfactorily. Therefore, to alter these constituencies, reducing the total membership to 100, as at present required by the Constitution, would only invite administrative complications and also result in considerable expenditure and inconvenience.

Clauses 20, 22 and 31 relate to the procedure for altering the boundaries of constituencies. Under the present proposals, the Election Commission, after holding a review as the Constitution provides, will formulate provisional recommendations, framed in accordance with the principles set out in Part I of the new Thirteenth Schedule introduced by Clause 31. The recommendations will be published, and the Commission will revise them in the light of any representations received and submit them to the Prime

Minister. The results of the Commission's work will be laid before the House of Representatives, and unless the Commission have recommended no change the Prime Minister will lay a draft Order giving effect to the Commission's recommendations, with or without modifications. On the draft Order being approved by not less than half of the total number of members of the House, it will be submitted to His Majesty for the making of an Order in terms of the draft. The Order will not affect constituencies until the following General Election. The procedure for altering boundaries is based upon that adopted in the United Kingdom, by the House of Commons (Redistribution of Seats) Acts, 1949 and 1958 and I am sure Honourable Members will agree that the proper authority for deciding on the delimitation of constituencies is this House.

Honourable Members will observe that Section 2 of the new Thirteenth Schedule specifies certain general principles which, as far as possible, are to be taken into account in delimiting constituencies. These are known and accepted principles and were taken into account when delimiting the present constituencies. There is therefore no new principle which has been brought in. One of these principles is the weightage of rural constituencies for area. Basically, the number of electors in each constituency ought to be approximately equal except that, having regard to the greater difficulty of reaching electors in country districts and other disadvantages affecting rural constituencies, weightage for area may be given to rural constituencies to the extent that in certain instances rural constituencies may contain as little as half the number of electors in an urban constituency. This is not a new principle. It is to be found in the existing Constitution and is accepted in other countries. The percentage of weightage now suggested is that recommended in the Report of the Committee appointed in 1953 to examine the question of elections to the Federal Legislative Council. In other words, the purpose of this amendment is merely to permit the retention of the existing the constituencies and not to bring in any new principle.

I will now deal with amendments proposed to financial provisions of the Constitution. Clause 12 seeks to amend Article 35 (1) of the Constitution which at present requires Parliament by law to provide a Civil List of the Yang Dipertuan Agong and also a Civil List of the Raja Permaisuri Agong. It would appear inappropriate to have two Civil Lists and it has in fact been the practice for the

provision for the Raja Permaisuri Agong to be included in the Civil List of the Yang Dipertuan Agong. The amendments now provides for a single Civil List which will include provision for the Raja Permaisuri Agong.

The next financial amendment is in Clause 17 which I will take together with Clause 19 later. In the meantime I will deal with Clause 18. Article 99 (1) of the Constitution at present requires the Yang Dipertuan Agong in respect of every financial year to cause to be laid before the House of Parliament a statement of the estimated receipts and expenditure of the Federation for that year and, unless Parliament in respect of any year otherwise provides, that statement shall be so laid before the commencement of that financial year. It may well happen, as in the case of the Budget for this year, that it is not practicable or convenient for the Budget debate to begin before the beginning of the year to which the Budget relates. In such a case it would still be necessary for the Estimates of Expenditure to be laid on the Table before the beginning of the year, since otherwise Ministries and Departments would have no basis for their operations after 31st December. It would clearly be undesirable, however, for the Revenue Estimates to be made public before the Minister of Finance had announced any proposed changes in the tax structure in his Budget Speech. The first part of Clause 18 therefore makes it possible for the publication of the Revenue Estimates to be delayed until after the beginning of the new financial year.

The second part of Clause 18 seeks to add another paragraph to Clause (3) of Article 99, which specifies the categories of payments for which provision does not have to be included in the annual Estimates, namely, payments from the proceeds of loans raised for specific purposes and from trust monies. The trust funds with which the existing paragraph (b) of Clause (3) of this Article is obviously intended to deal are monies of which the Federation is not the beneficial owner but which it has received subject to a trust. The suggested new paragraph (c) would cover the case of Government monies appropriated to statutory trust funds in accordance with the procedure laid down by Section 10 of the Financial Procedure Ordinance, 1957.

I will now deal with Clauses 17 and 19. Under the existing provision of the Constitution, State Governments are entitled to impose royalty on minerals mined within their borders and the

Federal Government is entitled to impose export duties thereon. It is clearly inequitable that any mine should have to pay both royalty and export duty on the same product or that the same product should pay different rates of royalty depending upon the State in which it is situated. Experience has shown that it is not always easy to obtain agreement between the States and the Federal Government on the rate of taxation to be imposed on any particular mineral or the share of such taxation which should be retained by the Federal Government and the State Government concerned respectively. To overcome this difficulty it has been decided to amend Article 110 of the Constitution so as to enable Parliament to legislate on the proportion of export duty which is to be paid by the Federal Government to the States in respect of each mineral and the conditions to which such assignment shall be subject. The proposed paragraph (3A) of Article 110 gives the necessary power whilst at the same time recognising that the individual States have a valid claim to a share of the revenue derived from any mineral mined within their respective borders.

As Parliament will provide for the States to receive a fair proportion of the export duty on minerals, it follows that the States power to impose royalties or similar charges should also be subject to such limitations as Parliament see fit to impose. Such limitations can be imposed in future by virtue of the proposed paragraph (3B) of Article 110 of the Constitution. One of the main objectives of amending Article 110 is to ensure uniformity of treatment of mines throughout the Federation. It has been decided therefore that Clause (4) of Article 76 of the Constitution should be amended so as to enable Parliament to legislate on the terms of mining leases. By virtue of such legislation Parliament would be able to ensure not only the uniformity of mining leases throughout the country but also that excessive burdens are not placed on individual mines by the insertion of high rates of premium and other onerous conditions in the terms of individual leases.

The House should know that the States have been receiving the proceeds of the 10 percent ad valorem export duty on iron ore ever since the beginning of 1956. Nearly all the past duty has been paid over, but there are a few cases where the exact amounts have not yet been varified; the payments in these cases will be made as soon as we know the figures. These past payments have been extra statutory, though the States may well think them nonetheless

beneficial for that. The present amendment to Article 110 is not retrospective; obviously, it could not have been made retrospective to a time before Merdeka Day. I, therefore, invite the House, in passing the clause, to give an implied sanction to the payment to the States of these past duties. The assignment of this revenue to States has undoubtedly been beneficial in promoting the States' co-operation in the spectacular development of the iron ore industry in recent years.

Should the House approve the present amendment proposed to Article 110 of the Constitution the Government proposes to introduce immediately a Bill to authorise the assignment in future to the States of such proportion of the proceeds of the export duty on iron ore as is considered equitable.

The Bill which we have before us contains several other proposals for amendment; there are only two of them which require any time to explain.

First, Clause 16. In our Constitution, as in many others, it is fundamental that the financial initiative should rest with the Government. Accordingly, Article 67 provides that Bills and amendments making provision for taxation, expenditure and other financial matters can only be introduced or moved by a Minister. But as the Article stands it is not clear what is meant by "making provision". If, for example, a Bill provides for establishing a new Government service, which will inevitably involve expenditure, is that a Bill making provision for Expenditure? This amendment proposed by Clause 16 will make it clear that Article 67 covers both direct and indirect financial consequences. But the Government realises that it would be wrong to go too far and to prevent any amendment being moved by a private member if it had any financial consequences, however remote. To avoid this, Clause 16 is drafted so that Article 67 will only operate if the Minister of Finance signifies that the Bill or amendment has financial effects which are not merely incidental and insubstantial.

Next, Sir, I turn to Clause 24. The House will remember that as the Constitution stands Article 2 enables new States to be brought into the Federation by an ordinary Federal law, that is a law passed by a simple majority of this house; and under Article 159 (4) (b) the same majority suffices for consequential

amendments of the Constitution necessitated by a law under Article 2. The Government is advised that the wording of Article 2 and 159, in their present form, does not quite fit the amendments which be required on the establishment of the Federation of Greater Malaysia. Clause 24 will give the necessary flexibility, both at the initial stage and thereafter.

The remaining Clauses of the Bill can be dealt with very shortly. Clause 13 clarifies the law as to the formal exercise of the executive power of the Federation, and will relieve His Majesty of a number of administrative acts, many of them trivial, which can properly be done by the Cabinet or by a Minister acting under Cabinet authority. Clause 15 aims at unifying the staffs of the two Houses of Parliament, with obvious advantages from the point of view of recruitment. Clauses 21 and 23 are no more than clarification of the law relating to the terms of office of the Judges and of members of the Elections Commission. Clause 28 brings the compulsory provisions of State Constitutions into line with the amended Federal Constitution and with current practice. Clause 30 fills a gap in the application to the Constitution of the statutory rules of interpretation. Clauses 1 and 33 govern the timing of the changes we are making, and Clauses 32 and 34 and the Schedule contain a number of consequential amendments.

Such then is the Bill which the Government invites the House to debate and to read a second time. I do not wish to minimise the importance of some of the changes we propose. But as I have already said they are put forward after long and anxious deliberations. We have realised all along that it would be easy enough for men of ill will to misrepresent our proposals. That we cannot help. We believe, however, that the great majority of the people of this country will not be misled. These matters are not always easy to understand at first sight. Some genuine doubts have been expressed. The amendments to the Bill which we have put forward, and which you, Sir, will allow us to discuss at a later stage, are designed to allay these doubts. As I have said in the beginning and I repeat it again, that these amendments have been put forward as a result of very careful consideration in the light of experience gained in the working of the Constitution for the last four years. These amendments have not brought any new principle nor have we departed from the principles enshrined in our Constitution. However, we are a young nation and our Constitution was

promulgated on the day we achieved independence. Obviously it is our duty to see that our Constitution works well and in the true interest of our country and in particular satisfies the needs, aims and aspiration of our people. It was never intended that the Constitution once promulgated should not be amended. But the provisions for amending the Constitution are clearly designed so as to be neither so difficult as to produce frustration nor so easy as to weaken seriously the safeguards which the Constitution provide. For this reason the amendments to the Constitution must obtain the support on the second and third reading of 2/3 of the Members at each of the Houses of Parliament. It is, Sir, after due consideration in the interest of our young country and young nation and with the sole object of maintaining a stable and United Nation that the Government has decided to put these amendments to the House. Therefore, this Bill before the House, Sir, is fully within the spirit of the Constitution which we promulgated four years ago and contain such changes—and only such changes—as are needed for the peace, progress and stability of our country and our people and it is in that spirit that I commend this Bill to the House. Sir, I beg to move.

UCAPAN TIMBALAN PERDANA MENTERI  
PADA PEGAWAI-PEGAWAI DAERAH DI BILIK  
GERAKAN PEMBANGUNAN NEGARA, KUALA  
LUMPUR PADA 12HB FEBRUARI, 1962

Saya sangat sukacita tuan-tuan hadir di sini hari ini.

Maksud saya bercadang ialah tuan-tuan semua Pegawai-pegawai Daerah di seluruh Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ini hendaklah datang ke Kuala Lumpur dari semasa ke semasa bermesyuarat di Pejabat Kementerian saya supaya apa-apa yang tuan-tuan berasa was-was dan apa-apa kesulitan tuan-tuan berkenaan dengan hal pembangunan akan dapat dihapuskan dan apabila tuan-tuan pulang ke Daerah masing-masing kelak dapatlah tuan-tuan meneruskan lagi tugas tuan-tuan untuk Pembangunan Negara kita dengan lebih yakin, lebih tenaga dan lebih azam.

Dan juga jika hendak mendapat sepenuh-penuh faedah daripada mesyuarat-mesyuarat ini maka pada masa berbincang dalam Bilik Gerakan ini mustahaklah tuan-tuan nyatakan dengan berterus terang apa-apa kesusahan dan kesulitan yang tuan-tuan dapati di Daerah tuan-tuan pada melaksanakan Rancangan Pembangunan kita.

Banyak rancangan-rancangan yang dibentuk oleh Ibu-ibu Pejabat Kerajaan dalam dunia ini gagal oleh kerana rancangan-rancangan itu tiada boleh dijalankan oleh mereka yang bertanggungjawab menjalankannya di daerah-daerah. Dasar Kerajaan Perikatan ialah berikhtiar supaya tiap-tiap Rancangan Pembangunan kita boleh dijalankan serta pula menyempurnakan kehendak-kehendak orang-orang luar bandar. Jika tuan-tuan bercakap dengan terus terang dalam mesyuarat-mesyuarat ini nescaya rancangan-rancangan Pembangunan yang disusun pada peringkat Kerajaan Pusat dapat dilaksanakan pada peringkat Daerah dengan sempurna.

Sebagaimana yang telah saya katakan beberapa kali dahulu, Kerajaan adalah berazam hendak berikhtiar dengan sedaya upayanya untuk melaksanakan Rancangan Pembangunan Negara Lima Tahun kita. Ini bukannya janji kosong atau rancangan pada kertas semata-mata melainkan adalah ia suatu tujuan yang boleh

kita capai dan akan kita capai. Pada masa saya melawat beberapa tempat di Negeri ini, saya telah melihat sendiri kemajuan yang telah kita capai hingga sekarang ini dan sungguhpun saya puas hati juga tetapi saya rasa ada dua perkara yang patut kita ambil berat jika kita hendak mendapat sepenuh-penuh kejayaan dalam usaha-usaha kita.

Yang pertamanya saya suka hendak melihat tiap-tiap peringkat pegawai dalam Pentadbiran Kerajaan memberi pimpinan yang lebih bersemangat lagi.

Yang keduanya, saya suka hendak melihat pegawai-pegawai dalam Daerah lebih berusaha lagi menerangkan kepada Rakyat dengan lebih jelas dan tepat bagaimana mereka boleh membantu usaha pembangunan dengan lebih giat lagi.

Saya tiadalah berhajat hendak bersyarah di sini hari ini fasal pimpinan dalam Pentadbiran Kerajaan. Akan tetapi saya suka hendak berkata sepatah dua muga-muga apabila tuan-tuan pulang ke Daerah tuan-tuan masing-masing, tuan-tuan akan menongkan perkara ini dan pada masa menjalankan kewajipan-kewajipan tuan-tuan pada tiap-tiap hari tuan-tuan akan cuba mengelokkan lagi cara tuan-tuan memberi pimpinan dan cara mereka yang di bawah jagaan tuan-tuan memberi pimpinannya.

Pegawai-pegawai Kerajaan banyak yang tiada sedar betapa mustahaknya Pentadbiran Kerajaan yang cekap dan yang dipimpin dengan sempurna dan nampaknya mereka memikirkan kejayaan Rancangan Lima Tahun kita bergantung kepada kerja-kerja yang dijalankan di Kementerian-kementerian dan di Pejabat-pejabat Kerajaan Pusat. Kepada tuan-tuan yang berfikir demikian itu saya suka hendak mengingatkan kata-kata seorang penulis yang masyhur yang telah mati beberapa lama dahulu katanya :

“Biarlah orang-orang bingung berlawan-lawan hendakkan corak pemerintahan masing-masing, tetapi corak pemerintahan yang terbaik sekali ialah yang ditadbirkan dengan sempurna.”

Oleh itu jika tuan-tuan percaya kepada kata-katanya itu, tuan-tuan adalah lebih mustahak daripada saya kerana tuan-tuan ialah Pegawai-pegawai Daerah tetapi saya ialah seorang ahli siasah sahaja.

Sekarang ini bila saya menghadiri mesyuarat-mesyuarat Jawatankuasa Pembangunan Jajahan, Jawatankuasa Pembangunan

Negeri atau sebarang Jawatankuasa Pembangunan, dalam masa lima atau sepuluh minit setelah dimulakan mesyuarat-mesyuarat itu saya sudah dapat meneka adakah Jawatankuasa-jawatankuasa itu mendapat pimpinan yang sempurna atau tiada. Kalaulah ada sedikit pimpinan di dalam pekerjaan setiap hari, maka kita akan hairan melihatkan hasil usaha kita itu dapat ditambah lebih baik lagi daripada yang lazimnya kita dapati. Dan lagi kalau dapat tuan-tuan peluang mengikut saya melawat, tuan-tuan tentu percaya akan segala perkataan saya ini dan tuan-tuan tentu akan dapat meneka sebagaimana saya juga.

Sungguhpun saya boleh dengan mudahnya mengetahui di mana adanya pimpinan atau tidak. Ini bukanlah bermakna saya boleh memberi sebarang peraturan tetap berkenaan dengan cara-cara memimpin dan bagaimana pula hendak mendapatkan kebolehan memimpin itu. Ini adalah satu-satunya yang tuan-tuan sendiri terpaksa mencari jalan untuk mendapatkannya dengan kebolehan tuan-tuan sendiri. Untuk mendapatkan kebolehan itu tuan-tuan hendaklah menunjukkan betapa cenderungnya tuan-tuan kepada kerja-kerja tuan dan percaya kepada tujuan-tujuan kerja tuan-tuan itu, percaya kepada maksud-maksud Rancangan Pembangunan kita dan tuan-tuan hendaklah taat bukan sahaja kepada Dasar-dasar Kerajaan, kepada ketua-ketua tuan bahkan juga tuan-tuan hendaklah setia kepada pegawai-pegawai yang bekerja di bawah tangan tuan-tuan. Berbuat demikian pada masa-masa yang istimewa sahaja tiadalah memadai.

Tuan-tuan hendaklah berpegang teguh kepada dasar-dasar yang disebutkan di atas tadi pada masa membuat tiap-tiap keputusan dan pada masa memberi perintah dan pada masa mendapat perintah yang berat, pada masa kena marah dan pada masa memuji, pada masa hendak memulakan kerja-kerja yang penting dan juga pada masa menjalankan kerja-kerja biasa. Tuan-tuan sebagai Pegawai-pegawai Daerah adalah menjadi Ketua Jawatankuasa Rancangan Pembangunan di Daerah tuan-tuan. Jadi untuk menaikkan semangat Jawatankuasa tuan dan supaya Rancangan Pembangunan di Daerah tuan itu dapat berjalan dengan maju jaya maka terpaksa lah tuan-tuan sendiri menunjukkan contoh tauladan yang baik.

Saya selalu juga mendengar Pengerusi-pengerusi Jawatankuasa Pembangunan Daerah bersungut mengatakan bahawa mereka tiada dihormati. Hormat menghormati seperti Kuasa juga tiada

boleh dipaksa atau diperintahkan ke atas orang. Oleh itu hendaklah kita berusaha supaya orang menghormati kita dengan tiada payah dipaksa-paksa. Orang-orang yang bebas boleh dididik; tetapi mereka tiada boleh hendak dipaksa-paksa. Begitu juga kebolehan menjadi ketua ini boleh diumpamakan sebagai menarik rantai besi di atas tanah. Jika ia ditarik daripada hujungnya bolehlah ia ditarik terus. Tetapi kita tidak boleh hendak menyorong rantai; begitu jugalah kaedahnya kepada sekumpulan orang.

Berkenaan dengan perkara ini juga akhirnya saya suka hendak menyatakan bahawa langkah yang pertama bagi tuan-tuan sebagai pegawai-pegawai Pentadbir ialah menyelesaikan segala fail-fail yang datang kepada tuan-tuan. Pada minggu yang lalu saya telah pergi ke Tasik Chini di Pahang. Di sana kononnya ada seekor naga. Rasa saya bukan di Tasik Chini sahaja yang ada kita dengar cerita-cerita naga. Kakitangan-kakitangan Kerajaan suka bekerja menggunakan fail-fail yang kadang kalanya tiada begitu mustahak hingga menjadikan fail-fail bertimbun di atas meja Pegawai-pegawai Daerah, seolah-olah ada naga kepala dua atau kepala tiga.

Jadi kalaulah tuan-tuan hendak mendapatkan masa yang lebih banyak untuk berusaha menjadi ketua-ketua yang baik tak dapat tiada hendaklah tuan-tuan menyelesaikan fail-fail di atas meja tuan-tuan itu. Surat-surat dan fail-fail yang tiada berguna dan tiada mustahak bukannya sahaja menyemakkan meja bahkan memeningkan kepala. Sungguhpun demikian kita tiada boleh hendak membatalkan dengan undang-undang cara bekerja dengan menggunakan fail-fail dan tiada boleh membuat kerja dengan tiada menggunakan fail-fail langsung. Tetapi, sekurang-kurangnya hendaklah kita sentiasa berjaga-jaga pada masa menjalankan kewajipan-kewajipan kita tiap-tiap hari, supaya fail-fail dan surat menyurat itu hanya digunakan untuk mencepai tujuan-tujuan kita sahaja. Jalannya yang baik sekali ialah melatih diri kita sendiri bagaimana hendak memilih fail-fail yang mustahak dan yang hendak diselenggarakan dahulu.

Sekarang biarlah saya terangkan apa pula kewajipan Rakyat di dalam lapangn Rancangan Pembangunan kita ini. Rancangan Lima Tahun kita ini telah diuntukkan perbelanjaannya berjuta-juta ringgit untuk Pembangunan; Negara kita ini kaya dengan hasil-hasil buminya dan tanahnya pun subur. Tetapi kekayaan Negara kita ini ialah kezaman dan hasrat yang ada dalam hati

sanubari Rakyat negeri ini. Keazaman dan hasrat ini hendaklah dikumpul dan digunakan. Negara kita ini kaya dengan keazaman dan hasrat ini yang masih belum digunakan dan Rancangan Pembangunan kita sangatlah berharap kepada keazaman dan hasrat ini untuk kejayaannya. Bukti yang keazaman dan hasrat ini dapat digunakan dengan jayanya ternyata dalam perkara yang kita sebagai satu Bangsa yang masih muda dalam empat tahun semenjak Merdeka telah mencapai kemajuan-kemajuan lebih banyak daripada yang kita boleh capai dalam 400 tahun sebelum Merdeka.

Kita hendaklah sentiasa ingat bahawa kita tiada akan berjaya dalam usaha kita membina sebuah Negara yang makmur dan maju itu dengan hanya bercakap-cakap atau bersemangat sahaja. Kita hendaklah lakukan apa yang kita cakapkan dan buktikan semangat itu dengan perbuatan—kita hendaklah mengambil langkah-langkah yang tegas untuk mencapai tujuan yang kita cita-citakan itu. Perintah Nombor 3 menyatakan dengan terang dan ringkasnya cara dan dasar yang hendak diikuti dalam kerja mengumpul dan menggunakan tenaga Rakyat di Kampung-kampung dalam Rancangan Pembangunan kita.

Walau bagaimanapun dukacita saya berkata yang saya tiada puas hati dengan langkah-langkah setakat yang telah diambil oleh Jawatankuasa-jawatankuasa Pembangunan Luar Bandar Daerah dalam menjalankan Perintah itu kerana tiada berapa membina dan menggunakan akal fikiran. Dalam beberapa bulan yang akan datang ini saya akan menumpukan perhatian yang lebih berat lagi kepada melaksanakan Perintah ini, iaitu Perintah yang menjadi sebahagian daripada Peringkat II Rancangan Pembangunan kita. Dalam Peringkat II ini kita hendaklah mendapat sokongan penuh daripada Rakyat di Luar Bandar. Sambutan yang didapati dalam Peringkat II daripada pertubuhan-pertubuhan sukarela seperti kelab-kelab belia, pelajar-pelajar sekolah tinggi dan sebagainya itu sangatlah memuaskan dan saya telah mendapat banyak permintaan supaya Jawatankuasa-jawatankuasa Pembangunan Luar Bandar kita, di seluruh Negeri ini, mengandungi wakil tiap-tiap satu badan sukarela yang ada sekarang ini.

Pada fikiran saya tiadalah betul jika bilangan ahli dalam Jawatankuasa Pembangunan Luar Bandar itu ditambah lagi, kerana dengan menambah bilangan ahli dalam Jawatankuasa itu

ia akan menjadi terlalu besar dan dengan yang demikian kurangnya kecekapannya. Dan lagi mereka yang mewakili pertubuhan-pertubuhan sukarela itu tentulah tiada akan suka mencampuri dalam rundingan-rundingan yang panjang lebar berkenaan dengan hal teknik dalam Pembangunan Luar Bandar, seperti Ampangan dan Taliair, Bekalan Letrik dan sebagainya.

Oleh yang demikian sebagai membalas sambutan yang sangat dihargai daripada pertubuhan-pertubuhan sukarela itu saya bermaksud hendak menubuhkan dalam tiap-tiap Daerah satu badan yang boleh dinamakan "Jawatankuasa Sukarela Pembangunan Luar Bandar Daerah". Melalui badan ini segala tenaga, kegiatan dan niat baik kelab-kelab belia, persatuan-persatuan sukarela yang berbagai-bagai corak itu dapat digunakan. Dengan yang demikian dapatlah kita memberi mereka peluang menjayakan Pembangunan di tempat masing-masing. Pegawai Daerah akan menjadi Pengerusi "Jawatankuasa-jawatankuasa Sukarela Pembangunan" itu dan Jawatankuasa itu akan bekerja dengan berhubung rapat dengan Jawatankuasa Pembangunan Luar Bandar Kerajaan yang ada sekarang ini.

Ada juga permintaan-permintaan yang seumpama itu di Kampung-kampung. Saya tiada bermaksud hendak mengganggu keadaan Jawatankuasa-jawatankuasa kampung yang ada sekarang ini dengan menambah lagi beberapa orang ahli daripada pertubuhan-pertubuhan sukarela kepadanya. Tetapi sebaliknya saya bermaksud hendak menubuhkan bahagian-bahagian kecil di kampung-kampung seperti bahagian belia, bahagian wanita dan sebagainya supaya disatukan pertubuhan-pertubuhan sukarela di kampung-kampung dan dicantumkan mereka dengan Jawatankuasa Pembangunan Kampung. Walau bagaimanapun saya suka hendak menegaskan dua perkara.

Satu berkenaan dengan Jawatankuasa-jawatankuasa Kampung dan keduanya berkenaan dengan pertubuhan-pertubuhan sukarela.

Tujuan Perintah Nombor 3 dan menubuhkan Jawatankuasa-jawatankuasa Pembangunan Kampung ialah hendak memberi peluang kepada orang-orang kampung menyatukan usaha-usaha mereka dalam membantu memajukan Kampung mereka sendiri. Mesyuarat-mesyuarat Jawatankuasa Peringkat Kampung ini hendaklah disusun supaya dengan demikian orang ramai dapat mengeluarkan buah fikiran mereka sendiri, bukan hanya sebagai

jalan untuk berkumpul, memikirkan dan menyusun rayuan dan permintaan-permintaan kepada Kerajaan bagi mendapat bantuan yang lebih banyak lagi. Adapun perkara yang patut ditimbangkan dalam Jawatankuasa ini ialah "Apakah yang dapat kita berikan kepada Usaha Kebangsaan ini; bukan apakah yang akan kita peroleh daripadanya".

Kehendak tiap-tiap buah kampung, yang menjadi tanggungjawab Kerajaan terhadap Rakyat, telahpun dijelaskan dalam Rancangan Buku Merah; dan adalah menjadi kewajipan Jawatankuasa Pembangunan Daerah untuk menguruskan usaha Kerajaan bagi Pembangunan Kampung, dan adalah kewajipan Jawatankuasa Kampung untuk mencari jalan dan ikhtiar bagaimana orang kampung sendiri dapat melaksanakan usaha Kerajaan dengan jalan memberi kerjasama mereka dengan sepenuhnya.

Banyak pertubuhan-pertubuhan sukarela seperti kelab-kelab belia telahpun menulis surat kepada Kementerian saya meminta penerangan yang lengkap tentang usaha-usaha yang boleh mereka kerjakan dalam Pembangunan Luar Bandar serta meminta supaya pertubuhan-pertubuhan mereka diakui secara resmi dalam Rancangan Pembangunan. Dasar Pembangunan Luar Bandar kita, pada fikiran saya, telah diterangkan dengan jelas dan adalah menjadi kewajipan tiap-tiap buah pertubuhan sukarela yang hendak membantu supaya memikirkan sendiri suatu Rancangan tentang cara-cara yang sebaik-baiknya bagaimana mereka dapat memberi bantuan.

Saya fikir bukannya kewajipan Kementerian saya menetapkan satu persatu bagaimana caranya tiap-tiap pertubuhan sukarela dapat mengambil bahagian dalam Rancangan Kebangsaan ini kerana kalau berlebih-lebih sangat Kerajaan memberi perintah nescaya hilanglah sifat Pertubuhan-pertubuhan itu sebagai Pertubuhan-pertubuhan sukarela.

Dan lagi, sungguhpun saya berasa sukacita melihat pertubuhan-pertubuhan sukarela itu berlumba-lumba hendak menjalankan usaha dalam Rancangan Pembangunan ini, tetapi saya rasa hendaklah dijaga supaya berlumba-lumba itu hanya kepada kerja-kerja yang ada dan jangan sampai jadi berdengki-dengkian; kerana yang pentingnya ialah apa yang dibuat untuk pembangunan, bukannya orang yang membuat dan siapa dia.

Sekarang sampailah saya kepada perkara permintaan-permintaan supaya “diakui”. Di sini sukacita saya hendak menyatakan sekarang dengan jelas bahawa cuma satu perkara sahaja yang diakui dalam Rancangan Pembangunan Luar Bandar Negara iaitu “Hasil sesuatu usaha itu”, dan saya hendak menyatakan kepada sesiapa jua atau kepada sebarang pertubuhan sukarela yang minta diakui, “hendaklah mereka itu menunjukkan hasil usaha mereka dahulu baharulah mereka diakui.”

UCAPAN SELAMAT JALAN DARIPADA MEN-  
TERI PERTAHANAN KEPADA PASUKAN KE-  
TUJUH ASKAR MELAYU DIRAJA DAN "A"  
SQUADRON I RECCE DI PADANG SELANGOR  
KELAB, KUALA LUMPUR PADA 17HB  
FEBRUARI, 1962

Pegawai-pegawai dan Ahli-ahli Pasukan Ke 7 Askar Melayu Diraja dan "A" Squadron I Recce,

Terlebih dahulu saya suka menyampaikan ucapan daripada Yang Teramat Mulia Tunku Perdana Menteri kepada tuan-tuan sekalian yang berbunyi demikian:

"Pegawai-pegawai dan Ahli-ahli Pasukan Ke 7 Askar Melayu Diraja dan "A" Squadron I Recce, saya ucapkan kepada tuan-tuan sekalian selamat belayar, selamat berkhidmat, jagalah nama baik Negara dan Bangsa kita. Allah Peliharakan tuan-tuan sekalian".

Tuan-tuan sekalian telah dikehendaki pergi ke Congo untuk menolong mengamankan negeri itu supaya penduduk-penduduk negeri itu dapat duduk di dalam keadaan aman dan tenteram seperti kita di Tanah Melayu ini. Oleh itu saya berharap kepada tuan-tuan sekalian akan menjalankan pekerjaan masing-masing dengan cergas, cermat dan bertimbang rasa. Tuan-tuan pergi bukan untuk berperang bahkan kerana untuk memulihkan keamanan negeri. Oleh itu tuan-tuan hendaklah senantiasa menjalankan ikhtiar supaya berbaik-baik dengan penduduk-penduduk di Congo dan berikan pertolongan yang patut kepada mereka itu. Askar-askar kita iaitu rakan-rakan seperjuangan dengan tuan-tuan semua yang pergi ke Congo dan yang setengah-tengah telah pun balik ke Tanah Melayu telah menunjukkan kehandalan dan kecergasan yang sangat memberi puas hati. Mereka itu telah memberi nama yang baik kepada Tentera kita dan kepada bangsa dan tanah air kita. Oleh itu mustahaklah tuan-tuan sekalian menurut tauladan yang telah ditunjukkan oleh mereka itu serta menjaga nama baik Tentera kita dan Bangsa dan Negara kita.

Kita di Tanah Melayu ialah suatu Negara yang kecil tetapi telah berjaya menghantarkan satu bilangan tentera yang besar ke Congo

sebab kita percaya kepada keamanan dunia dan suka hendak memberi pertolongan kepada negeri-negeri yang lain yang terkena kemalangan seperti Congo itu supaya penduduk-penduduk negeri itu dapat menerima nikmat daripada keamanan seperti di Tanah Melayu. Negara kita yang muda ini telah menerima nama yang baik dalam semua lapangan di sisi Bangsa-bangsa di dunia. Tentera kita di Congo, oleh sebab kecergasan dan kebijaksanaan mereka itu, adalah mempunyai nama yang harum di sisi bangsa-bangsa lain yang berkhidmat di Congo dan juga di sisi penduduk-penduduk dan rakyat Congo. Oleh itu saya berharap kepada tiap-tiap orang dari tuan-tuan sekalian, baik pegawai-pegawai ataupun ahli-ahli biasa, jagalah diri masing-masing, jalankan tugas dengan cergas, cermat, tunjukkan kehandalan dan keberanian bangsa kita dan tunjukkan budi pekerti dan perangai yang baik. Tuan-tuan adalah menjalankan tugas Negara kita bagi menolong memulihkan keamanan dunia. Nama baik tentera bangsa kita, Negara kita, adalah di tangan tuan-tuan sekalian.

Saya ucapkan tuan-tuan sekalian selamat belayar, selamat menyempurnakan tugas masing-masing serta selamat balik ke tanah air kita. Mudah-mudahan Allah peliharakan tuan-tuan sekalian.

HARI RAYA MESSAGE BY THE DEPUTY  
PRIME MINISTER OVER RADIO MALAYA  
ON 5TH MARCH, 1962

I wish "Selamat Hari Raya Aidil Fitri" to all Muslims in Malaya—men and women alike. As you know this is the fifth occasion on which we are celebrating our hari Raya since the great day we achieved independence, so let all of us together show our gratitude to Almighty God for the blessings he has bestowed on us.

Since Merdeka we defended the peace of our country to the utmost and we have carried out our promises, and because of this we find now that our country is enjoying peace and prosperity.

Last year in 1961 our Government launched the Second Five-Year Plan for rural development costing approximately \$2,100 millions. Our Government is determined to improve the conditions and standards of living of our people, especially of those in the rural areas, so as to enable them to better their means of livelihood and to taste to the full the fruits of their labour.

Our development plan has gone ahead smoothly and successfully throughout the Federation. Those without land are being given land under the development plan. Facilities such as roads, water supplies, schools and clinics are being introduced into the kampungs. Everywhere the conditions prevailing in the kampungs have changed for the better and the people are receiving these improvements and changes with much enthusiasm.

Because of the efforts undertaken by our Government to bring these changes about, I now call on all Muslims to give to the Government their whole-hearted cooperation. Make it your determination to take part, to work hard and to persevere.

While we are celebrating our Hari Raya let us also pledge to alter our way of life so that by our perseverance and by the efforts of the Government we will achieve a better standard of living for all of us, for our families, and for our descendants.

Selamat Hari Raya Aidil Fitri.

**SPEECH BY THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE  
IN ADDRESSING THE DEFENCE MINISTER  
OF UNITED KINGDOM AT KUALA LUMPUR  
ON 20TH MARCH, 1962**

I am very glad to have this opportunity of welcoming you, Mr Minister,<sup>1</sup> to the Federation of Malaya and particularly to our Ministry of Defence. I extend this welcome to the members of your delegation and I wish to say how much we appreciate your presence in Kuala Lumpur. My only regret is that your stay here is so short. We hope you will come again and stay a little longer with us. You will be pleased to note that this is the first visit we have had of a Minister of Defence in Office from the United Kingdom since Malaya became a British Protectorate and now a member of the Commonwealth.

We have already agreed in the London Talks that, in the event of the creation of the proposed Federation of Malaysia, the Agreement on External Defence and Mutual Assistance of 1957 and its annexures should be extended to apply to all the territories of the proposed Federation of Malaysia and any reference in that Agreement of the Federation of Malaya should be deemed to apply to the Federation of Malaysia. We have also agreed that this should be subject to the proviso that the Government of the Federation of Malaya would afford to the Government of the United Kingdom the right to continue to maintain the bases and other facilities at present occupied by their service authorities within the State of Singapore and would permit the United Kingdom to make such use of these bases and facilities as the United Kingdom might consider necessary for the purpose of assisting the defence of Malaysia and for Commonwealth defence and for the preservation of peace in Southeast Asia.

In the context of the Malaysian project, we also discussed in London the problems connected with the transfer of British responsibilities for internal security and defence over the State of Singapore and the Borneo territories to the new Federation of Malaysia. We agreed that further talks should be held in Malaya between your representatives and mine to examine the mechanics of the transfer and all the problems connected therewith. The

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<sup>1</sup> Mr Harold Watkinson.

run down of the British Forces, the build-up of the Federation Armed Forces and the manner in which your Government might assist in this build-up and glad indeed that we are able to start the series of talks today and that you are present here in person to lead your delegation to the first plenary meeting.

The transfer of responsibilities for internal security and defence will undoubtedly increase the burden on our police and armed forces. The extended Defence Agreement would, however, take care of part of defence responsibilities but assumption of full responsibility for internal security and the increase in the area of our territories and sea and air space would make it necessary for the Federation of Malaysia to make a greater contribution to her own defence. With this in mind, we have prepared a plan on the size and shape for the Malaysian armed forces which involves a substantial increase of our present Order of Battle. This will, no doubt, place a heavy burden on us financially and otherwise.

This raises serious problems for us. You will appreciate that our plans for raising the standard of living of our people, through the Rural Development plan, social welfare projects and education, are very important weapons in the Cold War in Southeast Asia. All this will cost vast sums of money. For this reason we must look for financial assistance from our friends in building up our defence capability.

We realise you wish to reduce your direct defence expenditure in this area. Nevertheless, we believe, in conformity with the principles underlying the Defence Agreement, that the defence of the Malaysian territories from militant Communism is a vital concern to us both as well as to the free world.

We have the manpower and we are prepared to increase the strength of our Armed Forces but would welcome assistance from our allies. There are three particular respects in which I feel assistance would be required.

First, in the transfer of accommodation, installations ships and equipment, as well as in facilitating the transfer of Malayan personnel now serving in the British forces. I would add that the installations so transferred would add to the common pool of resources available for our mutual use in the event of war.

Secondly, in continued and possibly increased assistance in officer training and in the provision of seconded personnel. We

have enjoyed the assistance of seconded personnel from the British Forces and other Commonwealth Countries for many years. With the expansion of our Armed Forces this requirement will continue—and in fact increase considerably. At the same time, I am sure you will appreciate—Mr Minister—that this produces political problems for us. This is mainly on account of the cost involved of employing seconded personnel. I think it is common ground between us that the sooner we can expand our Armed Forces the sooner we can relieve you of some of your commitments in this area. I am sure we are equally agreed that expanded and efficient Malaysian Armed Forces would be a notable contribution to the stability of the area and for that reason an important factor in defence of the free world against communism. Your assistance in mitigating the heavy financial burden which secondment entails would be very welcome.

Thirdly, the expansion of our Armed Forces will involve heavy increases of expenditure both capital and recurrent. We shall find it most difficult, if not impossible, to bear this additional burden of expenditure without outside help, while we are concentrating our efforts on economic development. We feel we will need help from friends both in the Commonwealth as well as in the free world to tie us over during the initial period until our development programme produces results and enables us to increase our revenue. The defence of this area forms the front-line in the defence of the free world against communism, and I am sure that our friends and allies appreciate our position and would come to our aid.

As you are aware, in deciding upon an expansion programme the Federation Government have given priority to close defence aspect. The primary role of the Armed Forces will be defence, though they will also be available to support the Royal Federation of Malaya Police Force in the preservation of public order. However, if the defence of Malaysia is to be a realistic and active matter, positive steps must be taken.

I refer in particular to the exchange of intelligence and joint operational defence planning.

- (a) We agreed at the London Talks that arrangements should be made for a freer two-way flow of intelligence. Discussions on staff level have already taken place, at the

moment we have little to offer, but I hope that with our Military Attaches in Jakarta and Bangkok that we may be in a position to make a contribution to the common pool of intelligence.

- (b) In regard to operational defence planning, you are fully aware that the Defence Agreement provides for joint consultation and planning for the defence of Malaya. It may be assumed that this principle will apply to the territories of greater Malaysia. So far no active steps have been taken to concert defence plan for the defence of Malaya but I am sure will agree that with the birth of Malaysia the establishment of joint planning machinery is an urgent necessity so that our individual effort may be coordinated to the best effect.

The terms of Reference have been agreed and I fully appreciate that your urgent concern is to arrange the transfer of responsibility for Preservation of Public Order in Singapore and the Borneo territories to the Federation Government. While I fully appreciate your concern, and have given directions to our delegation that this shall be a matter for priority, nevertheless I believe it must, so far as the Federation Government is concerned, be considered within the context of defence of Malaysia as a whole and the part that both Commonwealth and Federation Forces should play to this end.

UCAPAN TIMBALAN PERDANA MENTERI  
DI PEMBUKAAN KURSUS RADIO DI RADIO  
MALAYA PADA 1HB APRIL, 1962

Tuan-tuan dan Puan-puan sekalian,

Saya dengan sukacitanya menyatakan kepada tuan-tuan dan puan-puan bahawa Rancangan Pembangunan Luar Bandar Peringkat yang kedua telah berjalan dengan teratur dan lancarnya.

Sambutan rakyat mengenainya terlalulah memuaskan hati. Sebagaimana yang tuan-tuan dan puan-puan telah diberitahu di dalam surat khabar-surat khabar dan melalui siaran radio bahawa Peringkat kedua Rancangan Pembangunan Luar Bandar ini termasuklah Gerakan Pelajaran Dewasa. Petang ini saya sukalah menyatakan dengan serba ringkas tujuan-tujuan dan bidang-bidang tujuan gerakan pelajaran dewasa yang dilancarkan oleh Kementerian Pembangunan Luar Bandar.

Kerap kali saya telah memberi penerangan melalui surat-surat khabar, radio dan juga lawatan-lawatan saya ke kampung-kampung bahawa tujuan besar Gerakan Kerajaan mengadakan rancangan-rancangan Pembangunan Luar Bandar ialah melaksanakan hasrat dan azam Kerajaan hendak meninggikan taraf hidup orang-orang di luar bandar di dalam serba jurusan kehidupan mereka iaitu termasuklah perekonomian, kebudayaan, kesihatan dan pelajaran orang-orang luar bandar yang duduk berselerak di seluruh Negara kita ini.

Dengan ada dan terlaksananya rancangan Pembangunan Luar Bandar yang sedang berjalan hari ini, maka saya percaya dan yakin keamanan, kemakmuran dan keselamatan negeri kita yang ada hari ini akan terjamin dan cara pemerintahan berkerajaan demokrasi akan dapat berkekalan.

Rancangan Pembangunan Luar Bandar bukanlah sahaja untuk mendidik jasmani rakyat tetapi adalah juga ditujukan untuk membina rohani mereka. Saya berpendapat bahawa kejayaan gerakan Pembangunan Luar Bandar tidak akan tercapai dengan sepenuhnya jika sekiranya rancangan-rancangan itu tidak mendapat pengertian penuh daripada rakyat-rakyat sekalian dan juga

sokongan-sokongan yang kuat daripada mereka. Dalam masaalah mendapatkan pengertian dan sokongan rakyat ini, maka mustahaklah semangat berdiri atas kaki sendiri, semangat bermuafakat di antara satu sama lain, semangat bergotong-royong, tegasnya semangat kemerdekaan dan pembangunan hendaklah dipupuk dan digalakkan di kalangan rakyat sekalian. Semangat yang saya sebutkan itu telah sedia ada pada kita tetapi apa yang dikehendaki sekarang ini ialah membaharui, menghidupkan dan menggunakannya bagi pembangunan Negara kita.

Satu daripada usaha-usaha Kerajaan yang boleh membentuk, membina dan mendorong semangat itu kepada pembangunan Negara kita ialah dengan mengadakan gerakan Pelajaran Dewasa dengan secara besar-besaran, kerana dalam zaman pembangunan kita hari ini, orang-orang dewasa pun mustahaklah diberi pelajaran supaya mereka tidak ketinggalan dalam serba lapangan dan supaya mereka dapat mengambil peranan yang penting dalam usaha-usaha Kerajaan membina dan mendirikan satu Negara yang berdaulat, kuat dan makmur.

Dalam bidang Gerakan Pelajaran Dewasa adalah menjadi tanggungjawab yang berat bagi Kerajaan bukan sahaja memberi pengetahuan menulis dan membaca kepada lebih daripada tujuh puluh peratus rakyat yang tidak tahu menulis dan membaca tetapi adalah juga azam Kerajaan hendak memberi serba serbi pengetahuan yang mengenai kehidupan rakyat hari-hari. Apabila rakyat sekalian sudah tahu menulis dan membaca bahkan tahu serba sedikit mengenai perjalanan Kerajaan dan juga mengenai tanggungjawab mereka sebagai Warga Negara Negeri ini maka semangat ingin maju dan berusaha itu akan berkembang dengan sendirinya.

Selanjutnya pula, ada lagi matlamat-matlamat yang lain yang patut dituju oleh Negeri kita melalui gerakan Pelajaran Dewasa. Tuan-tuan dan puan-puan sedia maklum bahawa sebilangan besar, iaitu lebih kurang tujuh puluh lima peratus daripada rakyat Persekutuan Tanah Melayu, masih dalam serba kekurangan pengetahuan dalam Bahasa Kebangsaan kita walhal Bahasa Kebangsaan yang ada hari ini akan dijadikan Bahasa Resmi yang tunggal dalam Persekutuan Tanah Melayu pada 31hb Ogos, 1957. Maka masanya bagi rakyat Persekutuan hendak mempelajari Bahasa Kebangsaan kita adalah sangat singkat dan tambahan pula peluang belajar Bahasa Kebangsaan di waktu sebelum diadakan gerakan

Pelajaran Dewasa adalah terhad. Oleh yang demikian, adalah menjadi tujuan besar Kerajaan hendak memberi peluang yang seluas-luasnya kepada rakyat yang masih buta huruf dalam Bahasa Kebangsaan mempelajarinya, dan apabila Bahasa Kebangsaan kita menjadi Bahasa Resmi pada 31hb Ogos, 1967 kelak adalah diharapkan semua rakyat akan boleh bertutur dan menulis dalam Bahasa Kebangsaan. Tugas gerakan Pelajaran Dewasa ini adalah tersangat penting oleh kerana Bahasa Kebangsaan kita adalah satu alat untuk menyatu-padukan rakyat Persekutuan Tanah Melayu yang terdiri daripada berbagai-bagai kaum.

Pada keseluruhannya, tujuan muktamad gerakan Pelajaran Dewasa ialah menanamkan semangat kasih sayang pada bangsa dan mempererat lagi perpaduan kebangsaan. Adalah juga diharapkan usaha-usaha yang disalurkan melalui Pelajaran Dewasa akan memberi bukti yang baik dalam lapangan memperteguh perasaan taat setia rakyat kepada Negara Persekutuan dan juga dalam jurusan mengembang dasar-dasar berkerajaan dengan secara demokrasi. Dengan melalui Pelajaran Dewasa juga masyarakat bangsa kita diperbaiki dan ditinggikan mutunya.

Dalam melaksanakan gerakan Pelajaran Dewasa berbagai-bagai rancangan telah diatur oleh Kementerian Pembangunan Luar Bandar. Selain daripada mengadakan kelas-kelas buta huruf dan bahasa kebangsaan, Kerajaan adalah juga mengatur kursus-kursus radio, urusan rumahtangga dan ugama. Kerajaan juga mengadakan kutubkhanah-kutubkhanah di kampung-kampung untuk memberi peluang kepada rakyat di kampung-kampung membaca buku-buku yang difikirkan akan memberi manfaat kepada diri mereka.

Mengenai usaha-usaha yang diselenggarakan oleh Kementerian Pembangunan Luar Bandar Bahagian Pelajaran Dewasa, saya dengan sukacitanya menyatakan kepada tuan-tuan dan puan-puan sekalian bahawa mulai daripada petang besok Kementerian Pembangunan Luar Bandar akan melancarkan satu siri kursus radio bagi kelas-kelas Dewasa. Kursus Radio itu akan meliputi dan menitikberatkan perkara-perkara perkhidmatan-perkhidmatan extension. Saya percaya dengan adanya kursus yang seperti ini pelajar-pelajar kelas-kelas dewasa khasnya akan mendapat peluang mengetahui dan cuba mengatasi beberapa masaalah yang dihadapi mereka dari sehari ke sehari.

Di sini sukalah saya mengambil peluang mengucapkan terima-kasih kepada kementerian-kementerian dan juga pejabat-pejabat

yang berkenaan yang telah memberi sumbangan yang tegas bagi melaksanakan dan menjayakan kursus radio ini. Begitu juga saya mengucapkan banyak-banyak terimakasih kepada Yayasan Asia atau Asia Foundation yang telah bermurah hati menghadiahkan kepada Kementerian Pembangunan Luar Bandar 1,540 buah peti radio bagi kegunaan kelas-kelas dewasa.

Tuan-tuan dan puan-puan, begitulah dengan serba ringkasnya dasar-dasar bidang-bidang tujuan, dan usaha-usaha gerakan pelajaran dewasa yang sedang berjalan hari ini, iaitu gerakan pelajaran dewasa ini ialah satu daripada bahagian-bahagian yang terkandung dalam bidang gerakan Pembangunan Luar Bandar. Oleh yang demikian Kerajaan adalah menaruh harapan dan kepercayaan yang penuh bahawa Pelajaran Dewasa akan boleh mendorong dan mempercepatkan lagi terlaksananya kejayaan-kejayaan yang kita harapkan daripada Rancangan Pembangunan Lima yang Kedua. Tetapi kejayaan-kejayaan yang kita harapkan itu tidak akan tercapai dengan sepenuh-penuhnya jika rakyat sekalian tidak bersama-sama mengambil peluang yang ada bagi mengusahakan dan menjayakan tujuan-tujuan dan matalamat-matalamat kita.

Oleh memikirkan betapa besar dan mustahaknya peranan rakyat dalam bahagian menjayakan gerakan Pelajaran Dewasa ini saya berharap tuan-tuan dan puan-puan sekalian akan mengambil dan menggunakan dengan sepenuh-penuhnya peluang-peluang yang diberikan oleh Kerajaan bagi memperbaiki rumahtangga sendiri dan membangunkan Negara kita yang Merdeka ini supaya keamanan, keadilan, kemakmuran dan Kerajaan demokrasi kita yang ada hari ini dapat berkekalan dan dapat kita pusakakan kepada anak-anak cucu kita di masa yang akan datang.

Dengan ini, saya dengan sukacitanya meresmikan pelancaran Kursus Radio bagi pelajar-pelajar Kelas Dewasa.

Selamat Petang dan Selamat Belajar.

SPEECH BY THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER  
AT PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT ENGINEERS  
CONFERENCE AT DEWAN TUNKU ABDUL  
RAHMAN, KUALA LUMPUR ON 6TH APRIL,  
1962

Mr Jewkes<sup>1</sup>, Gentlemen,

I am very happy indeed to have this opportunity to meet senior officers of the PWD and State Engineers and of talking to you all. I had no idea that your officers regarded me as a man "with the big stick". If I have given the impression of using, so to speak the "big stick" I can assure you that I only use the "stick" when the pace of progress "sticks" and need pushing.

When I hear that you were to have this conference this morning I have asked that I be given an opportunity to say a few words to you, because on the previous occasions I have only met you either in the National Development Operations Room where I called you for briefing or on the ground, during my many tours around the country when I have inspected development projects on the spot and seen you at work.

On these occasions both in the National Development Room and on my tours, what I have to say to you in most cases has been fairly firm and strong words. Therefore, I thought that it would be a pleasant change today, instead of you coming to, that I take the opportunity of coming to your conference to express my sincere appreciation and praise of the great efforts that you have contributed to the success of the first two years of our Second Five Year National Development Plan.

Normally, Gentlemen, when I make a speech on development, the press would quote me but today for a change I will quote the Press. I remember at the beginning of this year there was an editorial in one of our leading newspapers entitled "the big task" and this is what the newspaper said:

"The Public Works Department has been given a Herculean task in the Second Five Year Development Plan and it has

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<sup>1</sup> The Director of Public Works.

been estimated that about 90% of the total Development Construction Projects require the attention of the P.W.D. in part or in full. The whole plan virtually evolves round this one department. If it fails to achieve the many targets which have been laid down then the Development Plan suffers."

I am glad to say that in the implementation of the Five Year Development Plan so far you have all done extremely well in achieving our targets to date.

If my figures for 1961 achievements are correct you deserve the highest praise—for example, roads 340 miles completed by December, 1961, with another 200 miles under active construction, access roads to fourteen FLDA schemes, forty-six midwives clinics and 119 under construction, three Rural Health Centres completed with thirty-eight under construction, 560 labour lines completed, six office blocks completed and three under construction.

At the same time as these projects were completed at the end of the year, action on implementation of the 1962 programme was well under way with very tangible results on the ground. Many of the 1962 projects have either gone to tender or actually started on the ground.

Also, the Waterworks Branch of your Department are well ahead on the implementation of a considerable number of new water supplies in each State.

I realise that your Department started our present Development Programme handicapped by a shortage of plant and this deficiency, up to a point, was rectified by the delivery of 145 tractors, fifty-nine graders, forty-six scrapers, 129 rollers and 324 lorries.

What you have achieved so far has, I realise, been carried out at a time when you were also experiencing difficulties of staffing.

I realise that you all have had to work extremely long hours at a very high pressure and what I am worried about is how long you can now maintain this high pressure.

Before there are any serious repercussions I hope that it will be possible to recruit additional staff to ease your present burden.

I should like to express my personal thanks and appreciation to Mr Jewkes for the excellent work done during the three years he

has been Director of Public Works and to pay tribute to his achievements throughout his twenty-one years of service as an Engineer, Architect, Designer and Administrator in our Country.

There is no fear that his memory will not remain with us, because every time we watch a football match in the Merdeka Stadium, or we hope, in the near future, watch badminton in the Stadium Negara, we shall remember him even in forty years time when we have to walk there with "big sticks" to support us in our old age.

SPEECH BY THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER  
AT VICTORIA INSTITUTION SPEECH DAY,  
KUALA LUMPUR ON 10TH APRIL, 1962

Mr Headmaster<sup>1</sup>, Members of the Board of Governors, Mr Vice-Chancellor, Your Excellencies, Honourable Ministers, Ladies and Gentlemen:

When I received the invitation to speak at this Prize-Giving and Speech Day Ceremony at the Victoria Institution I was very pleased for more reasons than one. One of the reasons is that it always gives me great pleasure to return to this field of education where for more than two years I was in the midst of what was then a real battle-field. It is gratifying to us all to see that there is now peace and quietness in this field and it is my hope and prayer that the various forces working in this field, instead of opposing each other will now devote their energies in harmony and goodwill for the true benefit and interest of our children, our people and our country.

The other reason for my accepting this invitation, apart from the fact that I have not attended a speech day here before is, that being a parent myself with four young sons, I naturally keep a close watch on any institution with such a high reputation such as the Victoria Institution. Dr Lewis has modestly referred to the fact that the Victoria Institution has the reputation of being the premier school in the Federation of Malaya, but he is not prepared to state whether this is true or not. I can assure him that, although it will be a number of years before I have to physically arrange for my sons to go to an outstanding school in Malaya, when the time comes, the Victoria Institution will certainly be on my short list. And I think I can fairly say that this is the opinion shared by many thousands of parents in this country.

Another reason why I am happy to come here today was that I might describe as simple human curiosity, because I had my educational grounding at another Institution which claims to be a premier school. Perhaps you may have heard of it—the Malay College, Kuala Kangsar. So I am not an old boy of the Victoria

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<sup>1</sup> Dr G. E. D. Lewis.

Institution, and being an old boy of the Malay College, I very much appreciate the compliment you have paid me.

I might add that I have listened with the greatest interest to the remarkable record of achievement and activity recorded in the Headmaster's Report on the Victoria Institution. The V.I. success in all forms of examination last year is quite astonishing, and a great tribute to the efforts of both staff and students, and also I might say to the administrative enthusiasm of the Board of Governors.

Then added to this is the all-round interest in sport. After hearing that dozens and dozens of school teams take part in at least eleven sports, we are casually informed that the Institution has now added a new one—boxing. Judo enthusiasts are already catered for. It is quite evident to me, and to anyone else that the Victoria Institution is playing a premier part in school sports in Malaya.

As if its scholarship and sport were not sufficient for growing boys—and the girls who are here, too—we also learn that there are no less than twenty one different clubs and societies covering a great variety of subjects from music to mathematics, chess to commerce, and from stamps to outer space. As a parent I am often taken aback by the surprising and intelligent interest of the young generation in many aspects of modern life and never worried about in my younger days. So the Victoria Institution has provided me with a very good explanation of where all these awkward questions to parents come from.

Then again, as Minister of Defence, I am naturally very pleased to see the great interest taken by the boys in the Cadet Corps, the Air Training Corps, and the Boy Scouts.

So after listening to this revealing range of facts about life in Victoria Institution—even as an old boy of another Institution, I am quite prepared to be convinced that the V.I. has a pretty good claim, if they care to assert it, to being the premier school in Malaya. This, of course, does not mean that I should get involved in any argument about the comparative merits of the various Colleges and Institutions in this country. However, being attuned to the political winds, I foresee the time when the question of what is or is not the premier school in Malaya is likely to become a subject of perennial argument.

I think what pleases me most about the Victoria Institution, (and my remark applies equally to a considerable number of schools) is that here we have a microcosm of the new Malaya itself—many races working together in harmony and co-operation, tolerance and understanding, ambition and achievement. As long as we have schools in our country such as this, and the greater number of them the better, the youth of our nation is in good hands, and we will have no need to worry about the future quality of our civic, social and political leadership.

The Victoria Institution, like any other human concern, has its worries—the problems of finance, expansion, teaching staff. I note with special interest, because it is so fundamentally important to the progress of our national development, the particular attention paid by the Victoria Institution to the study of science, and the splendid record this school has shown in science examinations last year. The Headmaster is worried about the future, because the science staff is growing less without replacements in immediate sight. I can assure him and the Board of Governors, that I have taken due notice of this present difficulty, and will see what can be done about the matter. As you are aware, the development of secondary schools and all aspects of technical training throughout the Federation is one which our Government has given high priority in our educational policy.

To the boys of the Victoria Institution I would like to give a special message. To those who will be leaving to embark on their life careers, I would say that as long as you live up to the high standards of training and scholarship you have received here, as long as you observe the spirit of confidence and respect for yourselves and your fellowmen you have learned here, then you will always have a sure guide through life. Remember, however, that the years you have spent here are only the foundation, and on these foundations each of you must build the house of your future.

To those boys who are in mid-course of their school days, I would say that you should play your fullest part in the all-round life of the school, exercise the best of your ability in study, in sport and in creative activity. Always strive to find out the facts before passing judgement; always give your fellowmen the benefit of any doubt; always think well of one another and they will

think well of you. If we do these things, if you; act in this spirit, then your school days will be successful and you will make friends and store up memories that will last you all your life.

To those boys who are about to begin their careers in this school, I would say that even though you are very young indeed and you have much to learn, always remember that the best way to learn, the best way to please your families and your teachers and yourselves, is to study and to play with all your interest, to follow the example of those who are senior, and to determine that you will make the utmost of the opportunities you have. Your school days are golden moments, and although you may not think so now, those moments and school years will pass all too quickly by, so you must treasure every one of them.

To all the boys, those going, those staying and those coming, I would say—always honour and respect and serve your school in the same way as you honour and respect and serve God, Their Majesties and your country.

To the Board of Governors, the Headmaster, the Principal and the Teachers, I would like to take this opportunity of expressing my warmest appreciation of the invaluable work you have done in this splendid school, and to hope that the reputation of the Victoria Institution will always continue to stand at the highest peak of prestige in the Federation of Malaya.

**SPEECH BY THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER  
IN OPENING THE LADANG RINCHING CO-  
OPERATIVE SOCIETY AT SEMENYIH, KAJANG,  
SELANGOR ON 14TH APRIL, 1962**

The Chairman, National Land Finance Co-operative Society Limited, Datuk Sambanthan, Members, Ladies and Gentlemen.

I have come here today on the invitation of your President, Datuk Sambanthan, not only to perform the opening ceremony for this new enterprise in ownership, but also to see for myself how the operations of the National Land Finance Co-operative Society Limited are working out on the ground. I may say I am very happy to have the opportunity to do so.

When this Society was launched less than two years ago, it naturally attracted considerable attention. As with all new ideas, there were some who were sceptical about its success. They did not believe it could work, they did not think there would be an adequate response.

The course of events turned out to be otherwise, and the faith of the original organisers was quickly justified. Within a year fifteen thousand members had joined up, and in November last I was glad to be able to send a message for the formal opening of Bukit Sidin Estate in Kedah, as a co-operative ownership venture by the society. Today, the Society has more than 23,000 members, and I am told they are enrolling by the hour. Now the Society is launching its second venture in co-operative ownership of a high-yielding rubber estate.

The formation of the Society, and its remarkable progress since, is an excellent example of the mutual benefit people can derive by getting together in a spirit of self-help. I am told that the Society intends to go on increasing membership, aiming at a total of 70,000 or more. There seems to be no reason to doubt, from experience so far, that this goal will be achieved, if not surpassed.

The most interesting aspect of the Society to me is that it is a development of private enterprise. The argument behind it is that if people can own land individually, or if companies can run

estates, then there is no reason why a number of people cannot combine together in a partnership for mutual benefit for that is exactly what a co-operative is. Their reasons for doing so in this case were quite personal; looking ahead they felt some alarm about the future of their livelihood if large rubber estates should be broken up into smaller ones. Here was a practical private answer to the problem, and so the Society is growing in both membership and activity.

There is no Government money in this Society, it is essentially a private venture. As such, it is novel and apparently successful contribution to the private sector of development in our Second Five-Year Plan. The all-round success of the Plan depends on development in both the public and the private sectors. There is no need for me to stress today the tremendous development efforts being undertaken by the Government in the public sector of the plan. Development in the private sector is proceeding very satisfactorily too, and as the Minister responsible for the overall execution of the Second Five-Year Plan, naturally I welcome most heartily each and every new development that increases the contribution of the private sector. That is why I am glad to be here, to let the rubber workers of Malaya know that I appreciate their efforts. They are demonstrating to Malaya at large that the small man can play his part (I say small in the economic sense) as well as a large business concern, in the private sector of our national development.

The Alliance Government in its National Development Programme and in particular in its Rural Development Programme is determined to do all it can to help the small men, the villagers, the estate workers, the small holders of all races in every part of the country to have a greater stake in the country, to have all the necessary amenities of a decent and civilised life and to have a means of livelihood that will be sufficient to enable him and his family to live a decent and comfortable life. For nearly two years since this National Rural Development Plan was launched, the Government has brought various amenities and facilities to the villages, has built roads, bridges, community halls, health clinics, schools, and has provided water supplies and electricity supplies to the various villages and rural areas throughout the country. We have also established thirty six land schemes under the auspices of the Federal Land Development Authority and in each of these

schemes, a family is given land of economic size i.e. ten acres each. The village is provided with all the necessary amenities, roads, schools, health centres etc., and each settler is assisted in the building of a house for him and his family and also in the development of his land. He is being given a subsistence allowance to enable him to carry on until he obtains income from his holdings. The Alliance Government has thus fulfilled his promise to give land to the people and every year more schemes will be started.

The Alliance Government believe in the principle of democracy and our aim is to establish a land owning democracy, to establish a society in which every citizen can claim to have a personal stake in the country. We believe in helping the poor, the landless, so that they can be levelled up to a standard of living which we consider compatible with a decent, civilised society in an independent and sovereign country. One of the ways in which we set about to do this is in the way you; are now doing or achieving this purpose in a co-operative way in a manner that should result in its members having a reasonable income of their own by sharing in the ownership of productive property while at the same time earning their daily livelihood. We have owner-farmers and we hope to have many more; we have owner-businessmen, both large and small; we have owner-members in co-operatives of many kinds. There is no reason at all, therefore, why we should not have owner-workers as well, and the more of them the better. The successful future development of this Society, with private enterprise and co-operative ownership progressing as one, may well result in the establishment of large groups of owner-workers in our country. I have no doubt at all that such a development is in complete harmony with the spirit of free enterprise and the needs of national progress.

I would like to take this opportunity to pay my personal tribute to your President, Datuk Sambanthan, who in addition to his many other duties and responsibilities has personally taken interest in the formation and establishment of this Society. I wish this Society and its Members every success in this new venture of rubber-estate ownership in Ladang Rinching. And in doing so I am happy to declare formally the launching of this splendid enterprise.

UCAPAN TIMBALAN PERDANA MENTERI DI  
SEMINAR BAHASA DAN SASTERA, BALAI  
BUDAYA, DEWAN BAHASA DAN PUSTAKA,  
KUALA LUMPUR PADA 15HB APRIL, 1962

Y.M. Tuan Pengerusi, Ahli-ahli Jawatankuasa Pusat Seminar, Ahli-ahli Yang Berhormat, Tuan-tuan dan Puan-puan sekalian yang hadir.

Saya berasa amat sukacita kerana mendapat kehormatan berjumpa dengan tuan-tuan dan puan-puan sekalian pada pagi ini. Saya ucapkan tuan-tuan dan puan-puan sekalian yang telah datang dari beberapa negeri dan daerah untuk menghadiri seminar ini. Selamat datang dan selamat bersidang. Begitu juga saya ucapkan setinggi-tinggi tahniah kepada Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka yang telah mengelolakan seminar ini serta ahli-ahli Jawatankuasa Pusat yang saya percaya telah mengorbankan masa dan tenaga untuk mengadakan persediaan bagi seminar ini.

Tuan-tuan dan Puan-puan sekalian,

Kita, di Persekutuan Tanah Melayu sekarang ini adalah menghadapi zaman pembangunan negara iaitu waktu dan ketika bagi kita menumpukan sepenuh-penuh usaha dan tenaga bagi mengisi Kemerdekaan yang kita telah capai lebih kurang lima tahun yang lalu. Di dalam kerja-kerja pembangunan negara ini ada beberapa aliran-aliran dan ada beberapa rancangan-rancangan yang mustahak mempunyai hubungan di antara satu dengan lain.

Saya sendiri adalah bertanggungjawab menumpukan sepenuh-penuh tenaga dalam lapangan kemajuan iktisad, iaitu lapangan bagi memperbaiki keadaan kehidupan rakyat terutama sekali mereka-mereka yang duduk di luar bandar supaya mereka itu dapat mempunyai satu taraf hidup yang lebih baik, yang lebih tinggi dan lebih sempurna daripada yang ada sekarang ini iaitu taraf hidup yang difikirkan bersesuaian dengan keadaan kita sebagai satu negara yang Merdeka. Dan lapangan ini segala usaha dan tenaga semua-kemua kementerian-kementerian kerajaan, pejabat-pejabat kerajaan, kerajaan-kerajaan negeri dan seterusnya semua pegawai-pegawai kerajaan telah disatukan supaya mempunyai satu tujuan bagi melaksanakan hasrat dan kehendak rakyat dan lapangan kemajuan negara.

Kerajaan Perikatan adalah berdasar dan percayakan kepada demokrasi dan bertujuan hendak membina satu masyarakat demokrasi yang memberi sepenuh-penuh peluang pada tiap-tiap orang rakyat negeri dan memberi hak yang sempurna kepada tiap-tiap orang penduduk negeri iaitu masyarakat demokrasi yang mengandungi rakyat yang mempunyai tempat dan kedudukan yang sempurna dan mempunyai mata pencarian yang sempurna.

Dan lapangan kemajuan ini kerajaan dengan kerjasama daripada semua pegawai-pegawai kerajaan serta rakyat jelata seterusnya telah mendapat kejayaan yang memuaskan hati. Dan pada hari ini bolehlah dikatakan di tiap-tiap kampung dan daerah di Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ini telah dapat dibuat perubahan-perubahan sedikit sebanyak dan rakyat di kampung-kampung telah merasa yang mereka telah mula menerima perubahan-perubahan nasib yang mereka cita-citakan beberapa tahun itu. Kerajaan Perikatan berazam bahawa perubahan-perubahan ini akan diperkuat dan dibanyakkan lagi dan kemajuan-kemajuan yang telah dapat dibawa itu ditambah dan dibesarkan daripada satu masa ke satu masa sehingga semua sekali kehendak-kehendak dan hasrat-hasrat rakyat itu dapat dipenuhi. Insya Allah dengan berkat Allah s.w.t. cita-cita dan keazaman kerajaan itu akan dapat disempurnakan jika seluruh rakyat jelata di negeri ini ada memberi sokongan yang penuh kepada kerajaan.

Dengan adanya usaha dan tenaga yang dicurahkan oleh kerajaan terhadap kemajuan dan pembangunan negara ini dan usaha-usaha ini akan terus dilanjutkan maka sampailah masanya bagi pihak rakyat sendiri memberi kerjasama yang penuh kepada kerajaan dengan menimbulkan dan membangkitkan satu jiwa dan semangat yang dikatakan semangat merdeka. Rakyat di kampung-kampung di luar bandar dikehendaki membangkitkan semula semangat perjuangan dan semangat berdiri di atas kaki sendiri, iaitu semangat ingin dan suka hendak membaiki keadaan hidup masing-masing dengan menambahkan usaha dan tenaga sendiri.

Sekarang tingkatan inilah yang sedang diperjuangkan oleh kerajaan iaitu Tingkatan Kedua Rancangan Pembangunan, tingkatan untuk memperkuat dan memperkembangkan semangat dan jiwa merdeka itu, semangat dan jiwa yang sangat mustahak jika penduduk-penduduk negeri ini hendak menjadi satu bangsa yang kuat, tegap dan yang boleh mempunyai tempat yang sempurna

di lengkungan bangsa-bangsa asing di seluruh dunia ini. Maka oleh sebab saya sebagai menteri yang bertanggungjawab dalam hal ini sedang memperjuangkan dan menumpukan tenaga dalam lapangan ini. Pada fikiran saya sangatlah bertuahnya pada pagi ini dan dapat saya peluang mengisytiharkan pembukaan Seminar ini iaitu Seminar yang bertujuan untuk membincangkan cara-cara dan ikhtiar-ikhtiar untuk membesar dan meluaskan bahasa dan kesusasteraan kebangsaan kita. Di dalam perjuangan kita untuk mendirikan sesuatu bangsa yang kuat dan tegap, bahasa dan kesasteraan inilah suatu tiang yang mustahak sekali selain daripada agama dan iktisad. Di atas beberapa tiang-tiang yang saya sebutkan itu iaitu agama, iktisad, bahasa dan kesusasteraan maka baharulah dapat kita membina satu rumah kebangsaan yang kuat dan tegap yang bersesuaian dengan kehendak dan hasrat kebangsaan kita.

Di dalam Perlembagaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu Kerajaan Perikatan telah menentukan Bahasa Kebangsaan dijadikan Bahasa Rasmi Persekutuan dan mulai daripada tahun 1967 akan menjadi Bahasa Rasmi yang tunggal di Tanah Melayu ini. Maka mustahaklah langkah-langkah diambil bagi membesar, meluas dan memperkayakan lagi Bahasa kita itu. Oleh sebab itu, saya sifatkan Seminar yang tuan-tuan dan puan-puan adakan pada hari ini adalah satu Seminar yang mustahak untuk memikirkan cara-cara hendak mengeluarkan buku-buku dalam Bahasa Kebangsaan dengan lebih banyak lagi buku-buku yang berharga, yang berisi dan yang boleh menambahkan pengetahuan. Dan saya harap juga buku-buku yang boleh menanam dan menyuburkan dalam dada tiap-tiap orang rakyat dalam negeri ini semangat dan jiwa merdeka yang saya sebutkan itu iaitu semangat berusaha dan bertenaga, semangat membawa kepada kemajuan dan kemakmuran. Buku-buku dalam Bahasa Kebangsaan ini dikehendaki bukan sahaja bagi bacaan am bahkan bagi bacaan dan kegunaan kanak-kanak sekolah.

Seperti saya katakan tadi kita masih lagi dalam zaman perjuangan; perjuangan untuk kemajuan dan seperti tuan-tuan dan puan-puan tahu perumpamaan dalam bahasa Inggeris yang mengatakan: "pena itu lebih berkuasa daripada pedang". Oleh itu orang yang menggunakan pena itu mempunyai senjata dan kuasa yang besar di zaman pembangunan ini. Dan dengan senjata ini dapatlah mereka itu membentuk bangsa kita ini kepada

acuan dan rupa yang dikehendaki. Oleh itu saya berseru kepada tuan-tuan dan puan-puan di sini gunakanlah pena tuan-tuan dan puan-puan itu iaitu kuasa yang besar yang di dalam tangan tuan-tuan dan puan-puan itu untuk faedah dan untuk kemajuan bangsa dan negara kita ini.

Saya harap dalam persidangan ini tuan-tuan dan puan-puan bukan sahaja akan menumpukan usaha di atas pekerjaan-pekerjaan yang akan diperbuat pada masa yang akan datang bahkan saya harap akan menyemak juga kepada pekerjaan-pekerjaan yang telah diperbuat pada masa yang lampau.

Satu daripada cara yang mustahak kita jalankan dalam zaman pembangunan ini ialah mustahak daripada satu masa ke satu masa kita menyemak kemajuan-kemajuan kita yang telah tercapai supaya dengan itu dapat kita mengatur langkah kita yang baru untuk berjalan ke hadapan. Saya suka dan saya harap tiap-tiap suatu perkara yang kita buat itu hendaklah kita fikir dan kita rancangan dengan sempurna dan teratur. Hanyalah dengan adanya rancangan dan aturan yang sempurna dapat tiap-tiap pekerjaan yang kita buat itu dijalankan dengan teratur dan kemajuan yang kita akan capai dari satu masa ke satu masa itu akan licin dan sempurna.

Saya bukanlah seorang ahli pena dan tidak mempunyai pengetahuan berkenaan dengan mengarang buku-buku. Saya hanyalah seorang pekerja. Sebagai seorang pekerja saya ingin kepada kejayaan dalam apa jua kerja yang saya buat. Oleh itu dalam lapangan kesusasteraan ini juga saya yakin dan percaya jikalau tuan puan inginkan kejayaan hendaklah pekerjaan-pekerjaan yang tuan-tuan dan puan-puan akan buat itu dirancangan dengan diatitkan dengan sempurna dan ditentukan tiap-tiap langkah yang hendak diambil itu. Saya bolehlah menegaskan di sini bahawa tiap-tiap satu keputusan yang tuan-tuan dan puan-puan akan ambil dalam seminar ini akan mendapat timbangan dan tilikan yang sewajarnya oleh pihak Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka dan juga oleh pihak kerajaan. Akan tetapi hendaklah ketetapan itu mengandungi rancangan-rancangan yang teratur yang boleh dijalankan menurut tingkatan-tingkatan yang sempurna daripada satu masa ke satu masa.

Tuan-tuan dan puan-puan yang berkumpul di sini pada hari ini ialah ahli-ahli pendidik atau guru-guru, ahli-ahli pengetahuan,

ahli-ahli persuratan dan sasterawan dan ahli-ahli bahasa. Oleh itu rasa saya cukuplah hadir di sini semua pakar-pakar yang berkaitan dengan bahasa dan kesusasteraan kebangsaan kita. Oleh itu bolehlah kami sekalian iaitu kerajaan dan orang ramai di Tanah Melayu ini, penduduk-penduduk negeri ini berharap bahawa dengan berkumpulnya tuan-tuan dan puan-puan dalam seminar ini akan diambil buah-buah fikiran yang bernas yang akan membawa bangsa kita kepada zaman yang lebih mewah dalam lapangan buku-buku dan kesusasteraan. Saya harap kita akan dapat mewah dengan buku-buku yang baik untuk segala jurusan dan lapangan.

Semenjak beberapa tahun yang akhir ini saya dapati negeri kita ini perusahaan-perusahaan dalam penerbitan buku-buku dalam Bahasa Kebangsaan sudahlah mula maju. Ini tidak lain ialah kerana kejayaan kita menjadikan Bahasa Melayu itu Bahasa Kebangsaan dan kejayaan kita menyakinkan bahawa dalam masa hadapan Bahasa Kebangsaan itu adalah terjamin hak dan nilainya. Pada mula-mulanya banyak buku-buku sekolah juga buku-buku bacaan untuk umum diterbitkan dengan tergesa-gesa untuk memenuhi kekosongan iaitu kehendak daripada sekolah-sekolah dan daripada penduduk-penduduk umum mengguna dan membaca buku-buku dalam Bahasa Kebangsaan. Kekosongan ini berlaku selepas sahaja kemerdekaan Tanah air kita tatkala Bahasa Melayu menjadi Bahasa Kebangsaan, Bahasa Pengantar di sekolah dan menjadi juga satu mata pelajaran yang termesti dipelajari di semua-semua sekolah.

Kerja yang tergesa-gesa untuk mengisi kekosongan seperti itu memanglah biasanya kurang sempurna, kurang kemas dan kurang memuaskan. Pengarang-pengarang tidak ada masa untuk berhati-hati dan bersenang-senang menyemak dan meneliti apatah lagi memandangkan penyelidikan yang sempurna ataupun mengadakan penyelidikan yang sempurna sebelum menghantar karangan-karangannya kepada penerbit dan penerbit pula tidak ada masa dan tidak ada banyak buku yang boleh mereka itu pilih dan buku-buku itu dikehendaki dicap dengan seberapa segera. Jadi keadaan seperti ini memanglah tidak dapat dielak dalam masa yang tertentu, masa yang kita, iaitu waktu kita lepas Merdeka. Dan keadaan itu menunjukkan bahawa kita semua penerbit-penerbit dan juga pengarang-pengarang bersama-sama mendukung usaha pembangunan bangsa dan negara di atas ikhtiar dan usaha

masing-masing dalam lapangan masing-masing. Perbuatan-perbuatan ini sangatlah kita hargai dan kita hormati setelah memberi kesan dan faedah yang tertentu kepada bangsa dan negara kita.

Akan tetapi pada fikiran saya masa sekadar mengisi kekosongan yang saya sebutkan itu patutlah beransur-ansur diberhentikan. Ini bukanlah maksud saya kehendakkan supaya berhenti mengisi kekosongan bagi buku-buku yang dikehendaki itu tapi saya berkehendak dan saya berharap supaya kekosongan dan lapangan buku-buku yang masih ada itu patutlah diisi dengan hasil yang lebih terjamin, lebih baik dan lebih bernilai.

Oleh itu saya rasa inilah dia tujuan yang besar yang tuan-tuan dan puan-puan hadir di seminar ini iaitu menyemak balik pekerja-pekerja ataupun pekerjaan-pekerjaan yang telah diperbuat dan membincangkan bagaimana caranya buku-buku dalam Bahasa Kebangsaan pada masa yang akan datang ini dapat dikeluarkan dengan mempunyai isi yang lebih terjamin, bahasa yang lebih baik dan kesimpulannya lebih sesuai dipandang dari segi pendidikan, pengajaran dan pembangunan semangat kebangsaan.

Dan lagi rasa saya yang menjadi tugas tuan-tuan dan puan-puan juga dalam seminar ini ialah membincangkan jalan dan cara mengajar bahasa dan sastera di semua peringkat sekolah, maktab dan juga universiti supaya pengajaran itu menuju kepada cita-cita membangunkan kepentingan kebangsaan kita. Fikiran tuan-tuan dan puan-puan dalam hal ini tentu akan mendatangkan faedah bagi perancang-perancang pelajaran bahasa dan kesusasteraan kita.

Saya ucapkan setinggi-tinggi tahniah kepada tuan-tuan dan puan-puan sekalian yang telah memberi pengorbanan untuk mendukung bersama-sama pembangunan bangsa dan negara kita pada masa yang lalu dan saya berharap tuan-tuan dan puan-puan sekalian akan menjalankan usaha dan tenaga dengan lebih giat lagi pada masa akan datang.

Akhirnya saya berharap tuan-tuan dan puan-puan sekalian akan dapat berbincang dan bernesyuarat dengan mendatangkan keputusan-keputusan yang berisi dan berharga untuk melanjutkan usaha lagi bagi mengadakan buku-buku bagi pendidikan dan pelajaran anak-anak bangsa kita supaya kita di Tanah Melayu ini dapat hidup sebagai satu bangsa yang bersemangat, yang maju

dan yang bertamaddun. Dan lagi saya berharap keputusan-keputusan yang diambil itu akan dilaksanakan oleh pihak yang berkuasa dengan sempurnanya menurut acara dan aturan yang tertentu yang boleh menjamin kemajuan dan hasil yang tetap dan tegas daripada satu masa ke satu masa.

Dengan ini saya ucapkan tuan-tuan dan puan-puan sekalian selamat bersidang dengan mendapat sepenuh-penuh kejayaan. Dan saya dengan amat sukacitanya merasmikan pembukaan Seminar Bahasa dan Sastra ini.

SPEECH BY DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AT  
THE OPENING OF STADIUM NEGARA, KUALA  
LUMPUR ON 19TH APRIL, 1962

Sebagai Pengerusi Jemaah Pengelola Stadium Merdeka dan Stadium Negara, saya dengan perasaan kesyukuran yang penuh menyambut keberangkatan Duli-Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda Yang Dipertuan Agong<sup>1</sup> dan Raja Permaisuri Agong, Duli-Duli Yang Maha Mulia Sultan dan Tunku Ampuan Selangor serta kehadiran Yang Teramat Mulia Tunku Perdana Menteri dan dif-dif yang terhormat pada temasya yang gilang-gemilang di dalam sejarah permainan sports di Negeri ini, iaitu istiadat pembukaan resmi Stadium Negara. Pada 30hb Ogos, 1957, iaitu sehari sebelum kita mencapai Kemerdekaan, Yang Teramat Mulia Tunku Perdana Menteri telah mengistiharkan pembukaan Stadium Merdeka. Lima tahun lepas dari itu kita telah sampai kepada suatu lagi tingkatan kemajuan di dalam lapangan sports iaitu pembukaan Stadium Negara.

Today, this formal opening of the Stadium Negara is a happy and memorable occasion in the history of sports in this country.

I say so because Their Majesties the Yang Dipertuan Agong and Raja Permaisuri Agong, whose interest in the sporting life of our nation is well known to us all are honouring this new chapter in the history of Malayan Sports by their gracious presence. Also Their Highnesses the Sultan and the Tunku Ampuan are honouring this occasion. We thank Their Majesties and Their Highnesses most sincerely for their gracious compliment to our sport-loving people in being here today.

On your behalf, too, I would like to welcome the Honourable the Prime Minister, Tunku Abdul Rahman Putra. For more than any one in this country, the Tunku has done the most in the field of sports. It is his inspiration and encouragement that sparked off the idea of an indoor stadium and turned it into a concrete reality. He, therefore, deserves the gratitude not only of the sports-loving Malaysians but of the whole country and the whole nation.

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<sup>1</sup> Tuanku Syed Putra Jamalullail.

However, knowing him as I do, I think I can detect a quiet smile of satisfaction that today marks another forward step in Malayan Sports.

The Tunku, despite all his widespread range of interest in buildings and architecture, is not a builder, or an architect or an engineer—not as yet anyway. Therefore, he has to rely on others to see that his bright ideas are carried out. On this occasion I wish to pay particular tribute and a tribute which is well deserved, to one who I may describe as the Tunku's co-conspirator. I refer to that brilliant engineer, Mr S. L. Jewkes, the Director of Public Works. He is the man who is responsible for the design and construction of this stadium. He is also the man who was the Tunku's right-hand in carrying out the design and construction of the Merdeka Stadium. The Stadium Negara was a great challenge to any designer, as it incorporates and overcomes many technical difficulties, and presents original features which are quite new in architecture. You will find all the design and structural considerations realised in this building set out in the Souvenir Programme, and anyone who studies these facts will readily understand that Mr Jewkes and his team have successfully carried out a very formidable task. I do not think there is anyone here who will not agree with me that they have done a wonderful job, and created a noble and beautiful stadium.

Mr Jewkes will be leaving us on retirement in a few days time. On behalf of the Board of Control of which he has been a member ever since it was first established, I would like to thank him for the services he has rendered to this country. These two Stadium will remain monuments of his great work which will always be remembered for generations in this country. I wish him happiness and success wherever he may be.

I would also like to thank very much indeed the other P.W.D. officers who worked with Mr Jewkes in the creation of this stadium, on the design side, Encik Ng Eng Hean. On the construction side Mr M. D. Canavan, Encik Koon Yew Yin and Encik S. Nakendra. The quantity surveying was done by Mr W. J. Cumming. The construction of the stadium was a remarkable exercise of coordination from start to finish; fifteen principal contractors and hundreds of skilled workers and labourers, not to mention four of our local artists, have all played a part in

making the Stadium Negara the splendid building that you see today. I thank each and everyone of them for the fine work they have done. I would also like to thank the Art Council for organising the competition for the excellent mural paintings in the Stadium.

Finally, to celebrate this happy occasion in a fitting manner a special programme has been arranged. I wish to express my gratitude to Encik Toh Seng Yan and the Entertainment Committee; Radio Malaya for its orchestra and singers, "Puspa Aneka" under the direction of Encik Ahmad Marican; the National Association of Women's Institutes for their contribution and finally, the famous badminton players from home and abroad who have agreed to give exhibition matches this evening before the commencement of the Asian Badminton Championship on Saturday, when the Stadium Negara will be officially used for a major sporting event for the first time.

The Board of Control hopes that Your Majesties, Your Highnesses, the Prime Minister, all our Distinguished Guests, all those who worked on the Stadium and all members of the general public will enjoy yourselves at this official opening of the Stadium Negara. Thank you very much indeed.

I will now call on the Honourable Prime Minister, Tunku Abdul Rahman, to speak.

SPEECH BY THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER  
AT THE OPENING OF THE ANNUAL CON-  
FERENCE AND GENERAL MEETING OF THE  
MALAYAN ASSOCIATION OF YOUTH CLUBS  
IN KUALA LUMPUR ON 20<sup>TH</sup> APRIL, 1962

Mr President, Your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I am very glad indeed to have the pleasure today of addressing this gathering of distinguished guests and the representatives from over 300 Youth Clubs in the Federation.

Last year, at the official opening of your Annual Conference, I made an extremely lengthy speech defining our National Rural Development Policy and suggested how and where voluntary and youth organizations could in fact fit in, and play their part, towards the achievement of our National Development Aims.

Today, I do not intend to repeat this declaration of policy because I think the aims of my Government are now so well established and well-known that you all already have a pretty clear indication of the direction in which we are going and in what we are trying to achieve.

In fact, I see that my last year's speech has been re-printed in your Association's Guide to Rural Development Planning which you call your "Blue Book".

I should like to congratulate you on the production of the "Blue Book" but with my congratulations may I repeat my advice of last year that we must be ever aware that it is one thing to plan but it is something quite different, and much more difficult to convert plans into positive results.

This task of converting plans into action is even more difficult in the case of Youth Clubs and needs tremendous determination, and strength of purpose to follow through until such time as real results are in fact achieved.

It is so easy to have lots of Conferences, lots of Seminars, lots of Meetings, and lots of Talking, but it is much more difficult to translate talk into action and to develop ideas into actual realities.

We are a young and vigorous Nation in which there is no shortage of good spirit, good feeling, ambitious intention and excellent emotion but we continually have to consider ways and means by which we can convert "emotion into motion" if we are to progress.

Today, I would like to appeal to all of you to remember, long after the words which have been said in this Dewan have died down, and long after your many committee meetings and discussions have been finished, that the main task still lies before you, the task of translating talk into tangible Action and translating tangible Action into progressive projects and results.

With regard to youth clubs, I should like to say that if properly run under the correct guidance, and the correct leadership, they can be a tremendous asset for good in the task of Nation building.

Although I have never exactly known what in fact is the definition of a youth, I remember reading, the other day, the words of a young boy who some how or/other get himself into disgrace with his father; his words were "the trouble is that I am neither a child nor a man, and yet, I get the blame for the faults of both".

In this modern world, tremendous care and attention has been given to the problems of child birth, and modern science has done a tremendous lot in ensuring that mothers will produce bigger, better and more beautiful babies, and yet, so little attention has been given to what I would call a child's second birth "his birth into adulthood", the time when he is neither a boy nor a man, but blamed for the faults of both.

This is the time when care, guidance and leadership of a very high standard is required to transform our young people into becoming better, more mature, and more responsible adults so that they can play their full part as citizens of our Nation.

I am very glad indeed to be able to congratulate your Youth Association that so far, you have been taking steps in the right direction on this matter.

I should like also to appeal to the fathers and mothers of our youth throughout the country to pay more particular attention to this "second birth" from childhood to Adulthood.

I sincerely hope that your Association will do all within its power to make your activities, attractive to the youth of our country so that they will be encouraged to join and support your activities, and that, by the vigorous implementation of the plans and programmes you have set yourselves, you will be able to absorb the energies of our youthful citizens towards service to our Nation, and at the same time enjoy themselves, as young people should do, in giving service to their country.

May I, Mr President, express my thanks to you for inviting me to declare open this Conference and General Meeting, and I should like to wish you all success in your deliberations during the next three days. I now officially declare open this Annual Conference and General Meeting of the Malayan Association of Youth Clubs.



Tun Abdul Razak bin Hussein sedang menanam seponoh pokok kelapa berdekatan dengan pintu masuk Bangunan Baru Kilang Getah yang didirikan oleh RIDA di Jeruas, Raub, Pahang pada 2hb Mei, 1962.

(Gambar The New Straits Time Press)

**CERAMAH DARI TIMBALAN PERDANA MENTERI DAN MENTERI PEMBANGUNAN LUAR BANDAR DALAM SIRI CERAMAH MENTERI DI RADIO MALAYA PADA 28HB MEI, 1962**

Baharu-baharu ini dalam lawatan saya ke seluruh negara kita ini untuk melihat sendiri bagaimana Rancangan Pembangunan Negara kita berjalan, saya telah melihat sekumpulan kanak-kanak sekolah menyeberangi sebuah jambatan dalam perjalanan mereka pulang ke rumah dari sekolah. Saya memerhatikan mereka, kanak-kanak Melayu, China dan India, semuanya kanak-kanak Tanah Melayu. Dan fikiran saya melayang kepada masa hadapan. Dan saya telah cuba membayangkan dalam fikiran saya di suatu masa apabila kanak-kanak ini besar dan menjadi rakyat yang bertanggungjawab di negara kita Tanah Melayu ini, sebuah negara moden yang kukuh, aman dan makmur.

Dari satu segi, Rancangan Lima Tahun pembangunan negara kita yang dirancang oleh kerajaan Perikatan adalah serupa dengan jambatan yang saya sebutkan itu. Rancangan kita merupakan sebuah jambatan yang menghubungkan perpisahan antara jurang kemiskinan di masa yang lalu kepada kemakmuran di masa hadapan. Ini adalah permulaan bagi satu jalan yang akan membawa kita dan anak-anak kita kepada satu taraf hidup yang lebih tinggi, cara hidup yang lebih baik dan kebahagiaan dan kemegahan hidup di sebuah negara Tanah Melayu yang maju lagi makmur.

Keperluan pertama Pembangunan Negara adalah sama dengan keperluan pertama membina sebuah jambatan. Ia mesti didirikan atas asas yang kuat lagi teguh. Dan asas sebenar Rancangan Pembangunan ialah kekuatan politik. Kita adalah satu negara terdiri dari berbagai-bagai kaum dan kekuatan kita yang telah dibuktikan oleh hasil-hasil kemajuan kita semenjak merdeka terletak dalam suasana terbaik-baik di antara kita penduduk-penduduk di negeri ini, perasaan terbaik-baik di antara orang Melayu, China dan India, semuanya bangsa Tanah Melayu. Tetapi walaupun demikian ada terdapat setengah-setengah anasir yang tidak bertanggungjawab yang mencuba hendak merosakkan perasaan terbaik-baik ini. Dan cuba hendak mempengaruhi orang-orang kita dengan memainkan api perkauman. Orang-orang

ini tidak sedikitpun menaruh perasaan kasih sayang ke negeri kita ini dan mereka itu tidak menghiraukan kalau kekuatan dan ketenteraman negara kita ini terceroboh asalkan mereka itu dapat kehasilan dalam politik mereka itu.

Saya menyeru kepada tuan-tuan sekalian yang mendengar ceramah saya ini supaya ingat bahawa bukan sahaja kanak-kanak sekolah yang saya lihat menyeberangi sebuah jambatan itu tetapi juga ingat bahawa tiap-tiap seorang kanak-kanak dalam negara kita ini yang barangkali pada masa saya sedang bercakap ini tengah membaca dan menulis di rumah mereka itu dan ingat bahawa kita meletakkan harapan kepada mereka supaya memelihara dan mengekalkan perasaan berbaik-baik antara kaum yang telah mengharumkan nama Tanah Melayu ke seluruh dunia. Dan juga yang menjadi asas penting bagi kejayaan rancangan kemajuan kita.

Saya dengan sukacitanya menyatakan bahawa kita telah membuat banyak kemajuan semenjak Rancangan Pembangunan Negara kita dimulakan. Tidak perlu saya nyatakan butir-butir kemajuan ini. Jalan-jalan raya baru yang berbatu-batu panjangnya, jambatan-jambatan baru, sekolah-sekolah baru, pusat-pusat kesihatan dan beratus-ratus lagi projek yang telah disiapkan dalam masa dua tahun yang lalu adalah bukti-bukti yang lebih jelas daripada perkataan saya. Bukti-bukti yang menunjukkan bahawa Rancangan Pembangunan Negara kita sedang maju dan maju dengan cepatnya. Tetapi ini hanyalah satu segi daripada pembangunan. Usaha yang sebenarnya mestilah datang daripada tiap-tiap seorang daripada tuan-tuan dalam menjalankan tugas tuan-tuan pada tiap-tiap hari, membulatkan keazaman di hati tuan-tuan bahawa bila tuan-tuan menjalankan tugas tuan-tuan akan berusaha seberapa daya untuk pembangunan negara kita.

Tidak ada satupun Rancangan Pembangunan Kerajaan dalam dunia ini boleh berjaya kecuali ianya mendapat sokongan yang sepenuhnya daripada tiap-tiap seorang rakyat. Telah beberapa kali saya nyatakan dahulu bahawa Rancangan Pembangunan Negara kita ini ialah darurat yang kedua. Zaman darurat kita yang pertama ialah peperangan melawan keganasan komunis. Zaman darurat kita yang kedua ialah satu peperangan menghapuskan kemiskinan di luar bandar. Satu perjuangan untuk kemajuan. Dan untuk memenangi sesuatu perjuangan itu rukun

yang pertama ialah bersatupadu dan mara ke hadapan berganding bahu menghadapi tugas di hadapan kita.

Jika Tanah Melayu mahu maju sebagaimana yang kita cita-citakan, jika Tanah Melayu mahu dijadikan sebuah negara di mana anak cucu kita akan mempunyai kehidupan dan peluang-peluang yang lebih baik daripada yang kita nikmati hari ini, maka mustahaklah kita bekerjasama lebih rapat lagi dan mempunyai keazaman yang kuat sebagai hasil perpaduan dan perasaan berbaik-baik kita.

Ini bukanlah satu siaran politik. Saya tidak menyeru tuan-tuan supaya mengundi kerajaan Perikatan. Apa yang saya cakapkan hanyalah ini; iaitu usaha daripada Perdana Menteri, saya dan Menteri-menteri seperjuangan dengan saya sahaja tidak boleh menghasilkan kejayaan dalam pembangunan negara. Usaha-usaha jabatan-jabatan kerajaan sahaja tidak boleh menimbulkan kejayaan dalam pembangunan negara. Usaha badan-badan persendirian, perdagangan dan perusahaan sahaja tidak boleh memberi kejayaan dalam pembangunan negara. Usaha-usaha orang perseorangan sahaja tidak boleh menghasilkan kejayaan dan pembangunan negara. Tetapi usaha-usaha bersama pihak menteri-menteri, kerajaan dan jabatan-jabatannya, badan-badan persendirian dan orang-orang perseorangan tidak syak lagi boleh menimbulkan hasil-hasil yang sama besarnya seperti yang dicita-citakan oleh kita rakyat Tanah Melayu iaitu membentuk sebuah negara Tanah Melayu yang kukuh, kuat dan makmur.

Yang saya minta pada tuan-tuan hanyalah sokongan sepenuhnya, dengan perkataan, amalan dan usaha-usaha untuk menjamin bahawa anak cucu kita termasuklah kanak-kanak yang saya lihat di atas jambatan itu akan berasa bangga terhadap kita dan negara kita, Tanah Melayu ini, iaitu tempat tumpah darah mereka itu.



Tun Abdul Razak bin Hussein sedang memegang sepucuk senapang semasa lawatannya di Kem Brigade Pertama Regimen Melayu Diraja, Sungai Besi, Kuala Lumpur pada 12hb Jun, 1962.

(Gambar The New Straits Time Press)



Tun Abdul Razak bin Hussein sedang menembak tiga das ke model (maniatore) sasaran ketika melawat Kem Brigade Pertama Regimen Melayu Diraja di Sungai Besi, Kuala Lumpur pada 12hb Jun, 1962.

(Gambar The New Straits Time Press)

SPEECH BY THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER  
IN MOVING THE EXPENDITURE FOR FEDERATION ARMED FORCES AT DEWAN RAKYAT,  
KUALA LUMPUR ON 26TH JUNE, 1962

Mr Chairman, Sir,

I beg to move that expenditure amounting to \$11,506,020 for Head 114, Federation Armed Forces, be approved.

Sir, with the exception of one Sub-head, that is Sub-head 64, all the supplements sought for the Armed Forces are to provide for continuation projects. I therefore propose to be as brief as possible in my explanation of each of the items of the proposals included.

As Honourable Members see from the Estimates, a number of the proposals relate to building projects of the Army. I refer to the first four Sub-heads of the Estimates and Sub-heads 27, 28, 32, and 33. The funds which have been allocated under these Sub-heads in the 1962 Development Estimates have been enough to cover only the first half of the year. The money that Parliament is now being asked to approve represents the planned contractual commitments for the second half of 1962.

Supplement requested under the Sub-heads 55, 62 and 63 are to cover expenditure during the second half of the year to re-equip the Armed Forces with modern and suitable weapons in accordance with our planned programme, of which I have previously mentioned in this House.

Sub-head 64, which, as I have explained, is the only new item in the Estimates, is to meet a requirement for new equipment, consisting of the fire engine and some wireless and sundry equipment for a Fire Fighting Unit at the Federation Armed Forces Cantonment at Batu where valuable stores and equipment are being kept and installed. The Cantonment is outside the area of responsibility of the Kuala Lumpur Municipality, but they have agreed to run the Fire Fighting Unit in the Cantonment on the condition that all expenses incurred in running it and in providing equipment for it are borne by the Federation Armed Forces.

Now, Sir, under Sub-head 59 only a token provision of \$10 was originally entered in the Estimates. This was later raised to \$500,000. The Royal Malayan Navy has been operating for some time with inadequate spares backing at its base in Singapore. It is also considered necessary to improve the training facilities in the base in the light of the commissioning of more complex craft and equipment in the Royal Malayan Navy. For the purpose of improving this situation a sum of \$499,990 is required, that is, to build a stock of spares and equipment to support the Navy and also to provide facilities which would enable training to be carried out in the use of more complex craft and equipment.

Under Sub-head 60 a sum of \$3.5 million was entered in 1962 for the purchase of new Patrol Craft, the first of which was officially launched at Portsmouth by the wife of our High Commissioner in London on the 4th of this month. To quicken the delivery of these crafts the production programme has been speeded up. Our contract with the builders specified that certain percentage payment should be made at the various stages of completion of the programme. The additional sum \$3.7 million is required to meet this acceleration, bringing the 1962 expenditure up to \$7.2 million. This figure includes an element for the purchase of spare gear which is required as essential backing for the craft when they become operational.

For the Royal Malayan Air Force there is one Sub-head, namely Sub-head 21. There is need for additional funds under this Sub-head as a result of an increase in the cost of aircraft between the time that the original estimate was prepared and the placing of the order for the aircraft, and from rising costs in production. In addition, new modifications have been found necessary and have had to be incorporated during production. The additional funds now requested relate to aircraft that have already been delivered in Malaya as well as those that are now in the process of being delivered.

Sir, I beg to move.

SPEECH BY THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER  
AT THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION'S INDE-  
PENDENCE DAY DINNER AT SELANGOR CLUB,  
KUALA LUMPUR ON 4TH JULY, 1962

Mr Chairman, Your Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen,

When your Ambassador, His Excellency Mr Baldwin, invited me to be the guest of honour of the American Association's dinner tonight, I was very happy indeed to accept not only because this is a great day of the year for Americans everywhere but also because of the ties of friendship which link our two countries.

It also enables me to stop still for a while as I get around quite a bit in this country—I think the word for it is “hustle”—so having to rearrange my programme or schedule—though you call it “schedule” it amounts to the same thing—I thought it would do me a lot of good to meet with a lot of hustlers like yourselves (and I am sure it will do you good too) so that we could all enjoy the refreshment of a happy occasion well worth celebrating.

Sometimes in life there are occasions when there are things one does not have to do but one does it with will and pleasure, and for me this is one such occasions. However, I did not expect to receive a tribute such as you, Mr Chairman, have kindly given me this evening, and I thank you most warmly.

I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate you, Mr Chairman, and your Members for having formed the American Association. The size of the gathering tonight is the tribute to the great and growing interest your country and your citizens are taking in the development and the progress of the Federation of Malaya. It is a tribute too, to the ardent sense of patriotism (one's country right or wrong) which all Americans share. I am also happy to see that Americans in Malaya have lived up to the spirit of the motto of your Great Seal—E Pluribus Unum—and that the many have become one in the American Association.

When I was thinking of the few remarks that I have been making tonight I had quite a chuckle because I realise that as the first Guest of Honour of the first big function organised by the

American Association I was the one who knew little of America. I had the honour and the pleasure of paying a short visit to the States many years ago. Though I had only a momentary glance of the Golden Gate, I did not have the opportunity of knowing how grand your Grand Canyon is or how great Niagara Falls are, nor have I met Marilyn Monroo.

However, even if I know little of the United States, I have been following with conviction your ideals of freedom and democracy. We in the Federation of Malaya, old in history but young in nationhood, are proud to share in the great inheritance of liberty emerging with the Declaration of Independence which this day celebrates. With noble act of faith in one another, pledged with lives, fortunes and honour, that great charter of freedom still echoes in the heart of man and inspires him in the endless quest for truth and justice. We in the Federation of Malaya are as one with you in the belief that all men are created equal with unalienable rights. Therefore, all free men everywhere owe a lasting debt, honour and respect to those who signed their names on that eventful day in Philadelphia 180 years ago when your great nation was born.

From that noble action of theirs flowed the whole sequence of events of an amazing story of courage and struggle, of progress and development which has transformed in many ways the lives and thoughts, and indeed the destiny of man. It is right and fitting that all who love freedom and democracy should join with all Americans in pride and tribute to the historic anniversary, and I do with very great pleasure indeed.

Mr Chairman, Your Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I thank you very much indeed for the privilege you have conferred upon me of being your guest of honour tonight, and for giving my wife and myself the opportunity of joining with you in the celebration of your great National Day.

**SPEECH BY THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER  
TO RIDA STUDENTS AT THE OPENING OF  
TWO EXTENSION WINGS TO DEWAN LATIHAN  
RIDA AT PETALING JAYA, SELANGOR ON  
5TH JULY, 1962**

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I am extremely pleased to be here this morning to open the two new extension wings to the Dewan Latihan and I am glad to see that the invited guests have graced us with their presence so early in the morning.

There has been considerable expansion in the Dewan Latihan during the past year. Last year we had forty-five students and now we have no less than 160 students studying a variety of business management subjects. We consider this programme as it exists now is only the nucleus of a much larger programme to train people for Malayan industries.

As you know our National Development Programme most probably moves hand in hand with our Rural Development Programme and this school is evidence of the tie between the two. The over-all purpose of this programme is to raise the standard of living of the Rural people and to enable them to contribute more to the National wealth of the Country.

In implementing this programme there are two parts. The Government has provided the basic framework for Development and has provided roads, bridges, land development, schools and many other facilities.

It is the Government Policy to encourage private enterprise and private industry as much as possible in the Rural Areas.

The functions of this school is to bridge the gap between the facilities which the Government has provided and the private enterprise which the Government wishes to set up. It is recognised that the resource which is in the shortest supply—the resource which is limiting the establishment of private enterprise—is personnel trained in management skills, who are interested in taking advantage of the opportunities which exist.

There are a great number of products which could be manufactured in Malaya, there are many raw materials which could be processed and there are many services which could be supplied to our people.

The development of our Country, one might say, is a trust which is shown between the Government and you as individual the Government can plan and undertake a limited number of projects, but the real development of the Nation automatically rests with young people like yourselves in the skills which you can give and in the effort which you put forward to take advantage of these opportunities.

The Government is providing you an opportunity here for training if you have the determination to take advantage of this opportunity you will be able to make an important contribution to the development of our Country. Should you view this opportunity merely as a right to a better job you will misunderstand the purpose of this school. When you finish your schooling, you will be better able to take advantage of the many/industrial undertakings that exist in this Country.

Should you grasp this opportunity with energy and determination the industrial development programme of our country will go forward. Should you accept the training programme as giving you a right to a better job rather than as an opportunity to be greater service to your Country, you will do yourself and our Country a disservice.

UCAPAN TIMBALAN PERDANA MENTERI KEPADA JAWATANKUASA KERJA PELAJARAN UGAMA—PELAJARAN DEWASA DI BILIK GERAKAN NEGARA, KUALA LUMPUR PADA 6HB JULAI, 1962

Saya ucapkan banyak terima kasih kepada tuan-tuan semua kerana telah sudi menerima jemputan saya menjadi ahli-ahli Jawatankuasa Kerja Pelajaran Ugama dalam Rancangan Pelajaran Dewasa Kementerian ini. Tuan-tuan telah bersusah payah datang dari jauh menghadiri mesyuarat yang pertama pada hari ini. Pengorbanan masa dan tenaga tuan-tuan itu adalah sangat-sangat saya hargakan dan saya percaya Majlis Mesyuarat kita pada hari ini akan dapat merangkapkan satu Sukatan Pelajaran Ugama Dewasa yang tegas untuk digunakan dalam kelas-kelas Pelajaran Dewasa yang diselenggarakan oleh Kementerian ini. Bagaimana tuan-tuan semua sedia maklum Kerajaan Perikatan pada masa ini sedang melancarkan Rancangan Pembangunan Luar Bandar dengan secara besar-besaran. Maka tujuan rancangan kemajuan tersebut adalah untuk memperbaiki kehidupan rakyat yang tinggal di kawasan-kawasan luar bandar sehingga dapat darjah kehidupan mereka itu disamakan dengan darjah hidup rakyat yang tinggal di dalam bandar-bandar. Dalam Rancangan Pembangunan Luar Bandar ini Kerajaan dengan seberapa daya upayanya memberi kemudahan-kemudahan kepada rakyat seperti jalan-jalanraya, tanah-tanah baru, pusat-pusat kesihatan, kelinik, balai-balairaya dan sebagainya. Tetapi segala kemudahan-kemudahan itu tidak akan dapat memberi guna dan faedah kepada rakyat dengan sepenuhnya jika rakyat sendiri tidak mempunyai semangat kesedaran dan semangat ingin maju.

Dengan sebab memandangkan keadaan yang semacam itulah maka Rancangan Pembangunan Luar Bandar Peringkat yang Kedua dilaksanakan. Dalam hal ini saya suka pula menjelaskan kepada tuan-tuan bahawa Rancangan Pembangunan Luar Bandar, Peringkat yang Kedua adalah rancangan mengerah tenaga rakyat dengan sepenuh-penuhnya untuk kebaikan rakyat sendiri dan untuk kemajuan Negara.

Jadi, satu daripada perkara-perkara yang mustahak dijalankan dalam rancangan tersebut adalah rancangan Pelajaran Dewasa. Kerana Kerajaan berpendapat bahawa sudah jadi tanggungjawab Kerajaan untuk memberi serba ilmu pengetahuan dan pelajaran kepada rakyat seluruhnya. Sebaliknya bagaimanakah rakyat-rakyat akan dapat menerima ilmu-ilmu tersebut kalau rakyat di kampung-kampung masih banyak yang buta huruf yakni tak boleh membaca dan menulis.

Yang demikian Pelajaran Dewasa yang dijalankan oleh Kerajaan sekarang adalah bertujuan bukan sahaja mengajar rakyat supaya dapat membaca dan menulis malahan di samping itu mengajar pula rakyat serba ilmu pengetahuan asas dan seterusnya ilmu-ilmu mata-pencarian, moga-moga dengan rakyat semua celek dan berilmu pengetahuan, dapatlah rakyat hidup dan menjalankan usaha-usaha mereka di kampung-kampung, dengan cara yang lebih baik daripada apa yang kita dapati pada hari ini.

Kerajaan berkehendakkan supaya seluruh rakyat terutama rakyat yang tinggal di kawasan-kawasan luar bandar dapat mengubah keadaan hidup mereka kepada satu penghidupan yang lebih sempurna, lebih baik dan lebih senang di dalam masa yang singkat dan Kerajaan tidak ingin sekali-kali menengok rakyat dalam keadaan yang serba kekurangan dan dalam kesusahan dan kesempitan yang berpanjangan. Sebagai sebuah Kerajaan yang bertanggungjawab maka kenalah Kerajaan berikhtiar bagi mengatasi soalan-soalan tersebut.

Kita semua sedar bahawa penduduk-penduduk luar bandar adalah kebanyakannya terdiri dari orang-orang Melayu yang beragama Islam. Keadaan kehidupan mereka di kampung-kampung jika dibandingkan dengan kehidupan orang-orang yang tinggal di dalam bandar-bandar sangat berbeza dan adalah menyedihkan. Orang-orang di bandar-bandar boleh dikatakan hidupnya lebih senang dan lebih mewah daripada orang-orang yang tinggal di kampung-kampung.

Jadi, apa yang patut kita fikirkan dan ikhtiarkan bersama-sama sekarang ialah bagaimanakah jalan-jalan supaya membolehkan orang-orang kampung kita dapat hidup sama maju dan mewah sebagaimana hidup orang-orang di bandar-bandar.

Ringkasnya untuk hendak mendapatkan satu perubahan rakyat di kampung-kampung bagaimana yang saya katakan tadi itu, saya

rasa lebih senang dan lebih mudah dijalankan dengan tarikan U gama. Kerana saya percaya di dalam U gama kita yang maha suci sememang ada penuh dengan ajaran-ajaran bagi menggalakan pemelok-pemeloknya bekerja dan berusaha supaya hidup mulia dan bahagia di dunia dan di akhirat. Dan lagi tidak kurang pula Islam mengajar kita ilmu-ilmu pendidikan akhlak, bermasyarakat yang baik dan sebagainya. U gama tidak menyekat penganut-penganutnya daripada berusaha untuk mendapatkan kebahagiaan di dunia ini. Dengan sebab-sebab yang tertentu inilah maka di dalam Gerakan Pelajaran Dewasa kita ini ada dimasukkan Pelajaran U gama Islam menjadi satu daripada mata pelajaran.

Di dalam sukatan pelajaran U gama yang kita akan adakan dan jalankan itu tidaklah perlu rasanya kita mengajar orang-orang kampung tentang hukum-hukum halal haram, bersuci, sembahyang, puasa, naik haji dan seumpamanya. Kerana hukum-hukum U gama yang seperti itu sememangnya diajar oleh guru-guru U gama di kampung-kampung.

Tujuan Kementerian ini ialah hendak mengadakan pelajaran-pelajaran U gama untuk penduduk-penduduk di luar bandar dalam perkara-perkara yang akan menimbulkan kesedaran kepada mereka di atas mustahaknya mengubah nasib dan falsafah hidup mereka dalam zaman pembangunan ini iaitu dengan berdasarkan ajaran U gama bahawa "Tuhan tidak akan mengubah nasib sesuatu kaum itu melainkan kaum itu sendiri mengubahnya". Oleh itu mustahaklah dicari jalan supaya dapat rakyat berusaha dan mengeluarkan tenaga dengan sepenuh-penuhnya untuk membaiki keadaan hidup mereka dan dengan itu dapatlah mereka itu hidup dalam keadaan mewah dan makmur dalam Negara yang Merdeka seimbang dengan Negara-negara lain yang sudah maju dan bertamaddun di dalam dunia ini.

Sebagai Warganegara yang bertanggungjawab yang ingin maju adalah mustahak bagi tiap-tiap rakyat ada pada mereka semangat hendak berusaha, sanggup bekerja dan mahu berdiri di atas kaki sendiri dalam menjalankan usaha-usaha pembangunan Negara. Maka semangat berdiri di atas kaki sendiri dan semangat bergotong-royong itu—iaitu semangat yang sememang sudah ada pada orang-orang Melayu zaman dahulu—semangat inilah yang patut mesti kita timbulkan semula. Rasa saya satu daripada jalan yang berkesan ialah dari segi U gama.

Suatu lagi saya suka menerangkan juga iaitu berkenaan dengan hal Ugama adalah di bawah kelolaan Kerajaan Negeri masing-masing. Sekali pun begitu saya berpendapat mustahak kita mengadakan satu Sukatan Pelajaran Ugama untuk kelas-kelas dewasa nescaya apa-apa juga hal-hal atau perkara-perkara Ugama yang diajar kepada pelajar-pelajar di kelas dewasa akan dapat pengertian dan fahaman yang sama di antara Negeri-negeri dalam Persekutuan ini. Jikalau masing-masing Negeri memakai Sukatan Pelajarannya masing-masing saya takut akan timbul perkara-perkara yang merumitkan kelak. Dalam hal itu pun kita terpaksa-lah pulangkan kepada timbangan Negeri masing-masing samada mereka bersetuju atau tidak, menerima sukatan pelajaran yang kita cadangkan itu. Tetapi saya percaya untuk kepentingan rakyat tidaklah menjadi keberatan kepada Kerajaan-kerajaan Negeri menerima serta menjalankan sukatan Pelajaran yang kita rangkapkan itu. Saya percaya dengan pengetahuan dan pengalaman yang ada pada tuan-tuan itu, Jawatankuasa ini akan dapat memikir dan merundingkan perkara ini dengan telitinya dan saya yakin, keputusan yang akan dicapai itu nanti akan dapat dijalankan serta akan memberi faedah yang besar kepada rakyat dan Negara.

Akhirnya, sekali lagi saya ucapkan berbanyak-banyak terima kasih kepada tuan-tuan semua serta saya mempunyai penuh harapan yang kita akan dapat mengadakan satu Sukatan Pelajaran Ugama Dewasa yang dengannya akan dapat memberi kesedaran dan faedah yang besar kepada orang-orang kita di kampung-kampung. Saya berdoa moga-moga Tuhan beri pertunjuk kepada kita semua dan dapatlah kita berkhidmat untuk mendapatkan kebahagiaan dunia dan akhirat kepada rakyat sekaliannya.

SPEECH BY THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER,  
TO ROTARIANS AT THE SELANGOR CLUB,  
KUALA LUMPUR, ON 6TH JULY, 1962

Mr President, Your Excellencies, Honourable Mentri Besar, Selangor<sup>1</sup>, Rotarians, Fellow Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is a great pleasure for me to be asked to reply on behalf of the guests here this evening and also a great honour to stand here as the representative of so many distinguished guests.

Firstly, Mr President, we, your guests, are really most grateful for a delightful evening and a delightful dinner.

I remember, last year, at your International Rotary Conference, which was held in Kuala Lumpur, your Governor, Tuan Haji Mustapha Albakri, said that "Rotary in Malaya was expanding both vertically and horizontally".

I, at the time, did not realise the full implication of what he meant by expanding horizontally because having enjoyed, as an Honorary Rotarian, your excellent Dinner tonight, I feel too, that I myself have expanded slightly horizontally.

However, Mr President, joking apart, I should like to say how glad I am to see that Rotary Clubs in Malaya are really thriving and expanding, are rendering a great service to our Community, and are making a considerable contribution towards our National Development.

I believe one definition of an after-dinner speaker is a person who has only a few words to say but seldom stops when he has said them.

It is therefore not my intention to give you a long lecture on National Development but I do feel that the spirit of Rotary, the aims and ideals which it strives for, can in fact make a tremendous contribution to our National Development.

As you know, the main National task before us at the present time is implementation of our Five Year Development Plan and it

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<sup>1</sup> Y.B. Dato Abu Bakar bin Baginda.

is on the success of this Plan that the future prosperity of Malaya depends.

But so many people tend to forget that in such a Plan for Development there are separate sectors.

There is the Public Sector, which is Government's responsibility to implement its programme of such essentials as Health, Education, Roads, Bridges, etc., but, equally important in our Plan is what we call the Private Sector.

This Private Sector is the development of Commerce and Industry, the development of sound and stable trade, and the encouragement of free and progressive enterprise; and it appears to me that the aims of Rotary are the very aims which, if they permeated each and every aspect of the Private Sector of our National Economy, would do much towards producing the right spirit, the right attitude of mind and the right contribution to our task of Nation-Building.

The aims of Rotary, as I understand them, are

Firstly, the development of acquaintance as an opportunity for service;

Secondly, high ethical standards in businesses and professions; the recognition of the worthiness of all useful occupations and the dignifying by each Rotarian of his occupation to be used as an opportunity to serve Society;

Thirdly, the application of the ideal of Service by every Rotarian to his personal business and community life; and

Fourthly, the advancement of international understanding, goodwill and peace through a Fellowship of business and professional men united in the ideal of Service.

These are the very aims and ideals we need here and now in every single industry and business house in Malaya and not only just round the table of Rotary Clubs.

What I would like to see is the application of these principles to be applied to each and every industry and business at present functioning within our domestic economy so that the Leaders of all

our National industries and the Captains of our Commerce can get together with one Team and with one Heart to set up on their own a machinery which will harness the best brains and the best thinkers in the Private Sector and crystallise their efforts into a definite boosting charge which will put our Economic Development into even more progressive motion.

If these were done and, at the same time, the principles of Rotary applied to this action then, I think, it would result in the rendering of a great and necessary Service to our Nation.

Now, Mr President, let me turn to you and your Predecessor, the past President.

The most striking difference between you both appears to be that he says he is a lonely bachelor whereas you, as a young old man, have enjoyed marriage to one of the most charming women of our country.

I cannot draw comparisons between the merits of marriage and bachelordom here tonight because if I did I would suffer, when I return home later this evening.

Let it be sufficient for me to say that I did enjoy my days in Lipis when we were bachelors together; and as we have so many wives here tonight, perhaps I could convey to them the advice which I overheard, by chance, when two wives were talking together.

The first wife, young and newly married, was very upset and worried and she said to her older companion that her husband sometimes came back very late from work and she worried because she did not even know where he was.

The second wife, an older woman of experience, said to her, "You should not worry where he is because if you really knew where these husbands go to sometimes, you would be even more worried".

The moral of that story addressed particularly to ladies here tonight is not to worry too much.

And, finally, let me turn to my fellow guests and before I ask them to stand up to drink a toast to our hosts, let me say, fellow

guests, that we have excellent hosts here tonight and if any guest should disagree, let me remind him of the works of Shakespeare when he defined a good host.

He said, "A good host is like a good man. He is judged by the company he keeps".

We are our hosts' company tonight and it is on our merits or demerits that our hosts are judged.

Let us be up standing and give them a toast—our hosts.

UCAPAN TIMBALAN PERDANA MENTERI  
KEPADA WAKIL-WAKIL DARI BRUNEI DI  
KUALA LUMPUR PADA 10HB JULAI, 1962

Yang Teramat Mulia Pengiran<sup>1</sup> Pemanca kepada Maulana Sultan Brunei, tuan-tuan sekalian,

Saya sangat sukacita bagi pihak Kerajaan Persekutuan mengucapkan selamat datang kepada Duli Pengiran Pemanca serta wakil-wakil Tuanku Duli Yang Maha Mulia Maulana Sultan Brunei dan wakil-wakil Kerajaan Brunei ke Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ini beramah tamah dengan wakil-wakil Kerajaan Persekutuan.

Sesungguhnya kita di sini tidak tahu dengan sebenarnya apakah yang hendak dikemukakan oleh sahabat-sahabat kita yang datang dari Brunei itu tetapi kita sangat sukacitalah mendengarnya. Sungguhpun pada masa ini kita di sini sangat sibuk dengan urusan-urusan yang lain, terutama sekali bagi diri saya sendiri sebab tidak berapa lama lagi, pada hari Khamis atau Jumaat saya akan bertolak ke London, tetapi kita sukacitalah menerima rombongan dari Duli Yang Maha Mulia Sultan ini. Oleh sebab tali persahabatan di antara kita dengan Brunei itu sangat rapat maka kita sedia menerima kedatangan pembesar-pembesar dari Brunei bila-bila masa sekalipun. Oleh itu jika ada apa-apa kekurangan terutama sekali tentang sambutan saya haraplah dimaafkan. Barangkali saya tidak usah bercakap panjang dengan Melayu Raya sebab perkara ini telah diperbincangkan beberapa bulan lamanya. Timbulnya cadangan Melayu Raya ini ialah disebabkan dengan kehendak sejarah dan peraliran masa. Selepas Peperangan Dunia yang Kedua Negara-negara yang ditakluk oleh British di Asia ini terpaksa berubah kedudukannya daripada Negara yang tertakluk menjadi Negara yang merdeka. Dan perubahan ini terpaksa sampai ke Negeri Brunei, Sabah, Sarawak dan Singapura juga seperti yang telah sampai ke Tanah Melayu ini. Dengan sebab itulah Yang Teramat Mulia Tunku Perdana Menteri telah mencadangkan ditubuhkan Melayu Raya ini supaya Negeri-negeri Brunei, Sabah, Sarawak dan Singapura dapat mencapai

<sup>1</sup> Dato Paduka Muda Haji Ahmad Alam.

<sup>2</sup> Tunku Abdul Rahman Putra.

kemerdekaan yang mereka kehendaki itu. Pada pandangan saya segolongan besar dari penduduk-penduduk di Negeri-negeri yang tersebut itu adalah menerima cadangan Melayu Raya ini dengan baiknya. Oleh itu terpulanglah kepada kita pembesar-pembesar untuk menimbangkan caranya negeri-negeri itu dapat disatukan dalam Melayu Raya ini dan cara untuk menentukan kuasa-kuasa Kerajaan Pusat dan kuasa-kuasa Kerajaan Negeri. Pada fikiran saya perkara-perkara ini tentulah tidak menjadi halangan yang besar bagi kita menghasilkan maksud kita itu. Cadangan Melayu Raya ini dikemukakan iaitu terutama sekali memandangkan kepada kepentingan dan faedah penduduk-penduduk di negeri-negeri yang tersebut kerana dalam zaman yang kita hadapi sekarang ini negeri-negeri kecil tentulah tak boleh duduk ber-sendiri dan tentulah tak berupaya untuk menjaga keselamatan mereka itu. Sekarang ini sungguhpun Persekutuan Tanah Melayu telah merdeka tetapi kita di sini belumlah lagi mampu mengadakan tentera-tentera yang cukup lengkap untuk mempertahankan Tanah Melayu daripada serangan dari luar. Begitu jugalah negeri-negeri lain seperti Brunei umpamanya, jika Brunei menjadi satu negeri yang merdeka tentulah susah untuk mengadakan alatan-alatan pertahanan yang cukup bagi keselamatan negeri itu. Dengan sebab itu sangatlah munasabah jika negeri-negeri ini yang satu asal dan satu sejarah dapat bersatu supaya dapat mereka itu menjaga keselamatan rakyat dan negara mereka itu.

Negeri-negeri Melayu yang lain di Persekutuan Tanah Melayu telah bersatu, telah menjadi satu Negara dan sangat eloklah jika Brunei dapat masuk bersatu dengan Negeri-negeri Melayu ini supaya dapatlah kita bersama-sama menjaga keselamatan bangsa dan negara kita. Kita hendaklah memandangkan kepada musuh yang tertentu, iaitu dari pihak komunis yang cuba hendak merosakkan keamanan negara kita dan hendak menaklukkan negara kita ini supaya dijadikan negeri komunis. Dengan sebab itu mustahaklah kita bersatu padu supaya dengan kekuasaan yang lebih dapatlah kita menahannya daripada serangan musuh itu. Pada fikiran Kerajaan Persekutuan, jikalau Melayu Raya ini ditubuhkan eloklah ditubuhkan segera dan jika dapat diistiharkan pada 31hb Ogos 1962 ini maka dapatlah kita adakan satu hari Kebangsaan bagi seluruh Melayu Raya ini.

Mesyuarat ini diadakan ialah untuk memberi peluang kepada tuan-tuan sekalian memperbincangkan apa masaalah yang akan

dikemukakan oleh wakil-wakil daripada Duli Yang Maha Mulia Maulana Sultan Brunei dan Kerajaan Brunei dan saya harap dapatlah kita memberi keterangan-keterangan yang boleh memberi puas hati kepada negeri itu. Kita harap dengan keterangan-keterangan dan dengan peluang bertukar fikiran ini dapatlah segala masalah yang berkaitan dengan percantuman Brunei dengan Negeri Melayu di Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ini diatasi dengan memberi puas hati.

Saya harap juga jika dipersetujukan oleh Duli Yang Maha Mulia Maulana Sultan, saya dengan dua atau tiga orang pegawai-pegawai di sini akan dapat melawat ke Negeri Brunei selepas balik dari London supaya dapat mengadap Duli Yang Maha Mulia dan mempersembahkan apa juga keterangan-keterangan yang Duli Yang Maha Mulia sendiri berkehendakkan berkenaan dengan soal Melayu Raya itu.

UCAPAN TIMBALAN PERDANA MENTERI  
DI TEMASHA PESTA BELIA DI STADIUM  
NEGARA, KUALA LUMPUR PADA 7<sup>HB</sup>  
OGOS, 1962

Saya berasa amat sukacita oleh sebab dapat hadir di sini pada malam ini kerana menyaksikan Pesta Belia bagi kali yang keduanya yang telah diadakan oleh Persatuan Kelab-kelab Belia Persekutuan Tanah Melayu. Saya yakin dan percaya Persatuan Kelab Belia dan kita semua yang hadir di sini sangat berbesar hati oleh sebab Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda Yang Dipertuan Agung<sup>1</sup> dan Seri Paduka Baginda Permaisuri Agung telah sudi bercemar duli hadir ditemasya ini pada malam ini. Keberangkatan Duli-Duli Yang Maha Mulia adalah memberi galakan yang amat sangat kepada pemuda-pemuda dan pemudi-pemudi untuk menjalankan ikhtiar-ikhtiar bagi menggalakkan perasaan saling mengerti dan bersatu padu diantara satu dengan lain. Pemuda dan Pemudi Negara kita ini adalah mempunyai peranan yang penting di dalam tugas kita membina suatu negara dan satu bangsa yang kuat boleh mempunyai kedudukan yang sempurna disisi bangsa-bangsa di dunia.

Begitu juga saya berasa bangga melihatkan pemuda dan pemudi dari Singapura, Sabah, Brunei dn Sarawak ada juga hadir bersama-sama di sini. Kita ucapkan selamat datang yang istimewa kepada mereka itu disebabkan dengan berkat Allah Subhanahu Wataala lebih kurang setahun daripada tarikh ini, iaitu pada 31hb Ogos, 1963, Malaysia yang kita semua citai itu dapat diwujudkan dan dapatlah saudara dan saudari kita dari negara-negara seberang laut itu berada dengan kita setaraf dan sebagai satu bangsa. Pemuda dan pemudi ialah harapan bangsa kita pada masa yang akan datang dan jikalau mereka itu dikehendaki menjalankan tugas mereka itu dengan sempurna maka menjadi kewajipanlah bagi kita sekarang ini memberi bantuan, pertolongan dan didikan kepada mereka itu, supaya dapat mereka itu mempunyai pengetahuan, semangat dan pengalaman yang sepenuhnya untuk melaksanakan tugas mereka itu dan untuk mengorbankan diri mereka itu kerana bangsa dan negara kita.

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<sup>1</sup> Tuanku Syed Putra Jamalullail.

Saya suka mengucapkan setinggi-tinggi tabniah kepada Persatuan Kelab-Kelab Belia Se Malaya atau M.A.Y.C. kerana telah berjaya mengadakan pesta ini dan juga menjalankan beberapa rancangan-rancangan untuk faedah pemuda-pemuda sekalian di seluruh Tanah Melayu ini. Sebagai Pengerusi Jawatankuasa Penasihat kepada Kelab-Kelab Pemuda ini saya mengaku akan memberi apa-apa juga pertolongan dan galakan dan didikan yang mereka itu kehendaki.

Pada malam ini kita berasa bangga juga mengalu-alukan kehadiran pemuda dan pemudi dari Negeri Thailand iaitu sebuah negeri jiran kita yang kita mempunyai perhubungan dan tali persahabatan yang rapat. Sekumpulan daripada pemuda-pemuda dari Philippine pun telah berhajat hendak datang akan tetapi oleh sebab-sebab yang tidak dapat dielakkan, mereka itu tidak dapat hadir pada kali ini, tetapi kita harap pada masa yang akan datang mereka itu dapat bersama-sama dengan kita. Negeri Thailand dan Philippine ialah bersama-sama dengan Negara kita menjadi ahli-ahli ASA. Oleh itu saya berharap kepada M.A.Y.C. supaya mengadakan perhubungan dengan pemuda pemudi Philippine dan Thailand supaya dapat diadakan persahabatan yang rapat di antara pemuda pemudi ketiga negara itu. Dengan ini dapatlah M.A.Y.C. menggalakkan tali persahabatan dan perasaan saling mengerti di antara tiga negeri ini iaitu tujuan yang sangat dikehendaki oleh ASA. Saya mendapat tahu bahawa M.A.Y.C. ada bertujuan hendak membuat demikian dan saya berharap cita-cita mereka itu akan mendapat sepenuh-penuh kehasilan.

Sekali lagi bagi pihak Jawatankuasa Penasihat dan juga Jawatankuasa Kerja, Persatuan Kelab-kelab Belia saya suka menyembahkan ucapan banyak-banyak terima kasih kepada Duli-Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda dan Raja Permaisuri Agung kerana sudi hadir bercemar duli di Stadium Negara pada malam ini dan juga sudi mengistiharkan pembukaan pesta ini. Saya berharap pertunjukan-pertunjukan yang akan kita saksikan ini akan menarikkan hati kita sekalian sebab saya percaya bangsa-bangsa yang mengambil bahagian disini akan berusaha bersungguh-sungguh menunjukkan kebolehan masing-masing. Oleh yang demikian saya dengan amat sukacitanya mempersilakan Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda Yang Dipertuan Agung mengistiharkan pembukaan Pesta Belia bagi tahun 1962.

**PERUTUSAN DARI TIMBALAN PERDANA MENTERI DAN MENTERI PEMBANGUNAN LUAR BANDAR SEMPENA MENYAMBUT HARI MERDEKA MELALUI RADIO MALAYA PADA 31hb OGOS, 1962**

31hb Ogos tahun 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961 dan 1962. Hari besok ialah hari merayakan ulangtahun Kemerdekaan yang keenam di Persekutuan Tanah Melayu semenjak negara ini Merdeka lima tahun dahulu.

Hari Merdeka ini bukanlah satu hari peringatan atau hari bersukaria sahaja. Hari ini hendaklah juga dijadikan hari mengukur kemajuan yang telah dicapai hingga sekarang dan hari kita mengira kejayaan yang telah diperolehi supaya dapat kita menentukan bahawa negara kita Tanah Melayu ini maju ke hadapan serta tetap mencapai tujuan-tujuan yang telah kita tetapkan pada hari Merdeka yang pertama dulu, iaitu tatkala fajar menyinsing menyinari alam Tanah Melayu yang baru Merdeka itu.

Sebagai sebuah negara yang muda lagi baru sudah sepatutnyalah kita berbangga melihat kemajuan yang telah kita capai dalam masa lima tahun yang lalu. Tuan-tuan semua tentu masih ingat lagi akan tempoh sebelum Merdeka dulu. Pada masa itu pengeritik-pengeritik serta orang-orang yang masih lagi ragu-ragu telah mengatakan kita belum lagi sedia untuk memerintah sendiri dan kemerdekaan mungkin bererti permulaan tamatnya zaman kemakmuran dan kebahagiaan di Tanah Melayu. Akan tetapi manusia dijadikan Tuhan untuk mencapai kejayaan bukannya untuk menjadi keciwa. Jarang benar seseorang itu dapat mengetahui akan kebolehan tenaga dan usahanya sebelum ia menghadapi tanggungjawab yang diberi kepadanya.

Kepada kita semua, Merdeka adalah yang sebenarnya berarti permulaan bagi mencapai kejayaan yang lebih besar dan lebih berfaedah. Merdeka adalah menjadi asas perkembangan, kebahagiaan dan keselamatan dalam negara kita ini serta menetapkan kemajuan dengan jalan beransur-ansur dan tetap maju menuju suatu cara hidup dan tetap menuju satu cara hidup yang lebih

baik dalam kawasan-kawasan luar bandar dan kawasan bandar. Dan dengan Merdeka muncullah usaha dan tenaga yang ber-sungguh-sungguh pada menumpukan pembinaan negara dan kita semua telah bersama-sama menyertainya dengan semangat yang teguh dan dengan hati yang tabah.

Hal ini semuanya telah menakjubkan negara-negara yang lain yang bebas dalam dunia hari ini dan mereka telah memuji-muji kejayaan kita. Pelawat-pelawat yang datang ke negeri kita ini dengan tidak terbilang banyaknya semuanya tertarik hati dengan kejayaan yang telah kita capai dalam masa lima tahun semenjak Merdeka.

Kita bukannya minta dipuji. Kita hanya berkehendakkan kemajuan. Akan tetapi pujian telah datang dengan mencurah-curah itu adalah menunjukkan bahawa kita sedang mencapai tujuan-tujuan itu dengan beransur-ansur sebagaimana yang telah kita sendiri tetapkan iaitu apa yang kita kehendakkan ialah hasil khasnya dalam Rancangan Pembangunan Negara. Hasil-hasil dan kemajuan dengan sendirinya menunjukkan dengan nyatanya kejayaan kita itu.

Jika kita berjalan melalui bandar-bandar dan kawasan-kawasan luar bandar maka dapatlah diperhatikan dengan nyata akan bukti kemajuan yang telah kita capai dari sehari ke sehari. Di tiap-tiap cerok rantau di muka bumi negara kita ini, di kampung-kampung, di kampung-kampung baru, di bandar-bandar dan juga di bandar-bandar besar ada beratus-ratus macam rancangan-rancangan pembangunan yang pada mulanya dirancangkan di atas kertas dan kemudiannya dibuat segala persiapannya. Rancangan-rancangan ini telahpun dilaksanakan dan akan terus dilaksanakan hingga tercapai segala tujuan-tujuan kita itu.

Hari Merdeka ialah hari Kebangsaan kita. Marilah kita membanggakan negara kita dan sentiasa berjaga-jaga supaya tidak dipengaruhi oleh faham Kebangsaan yang sempit. Jika faham Kebangsaan yang sempit itu dibiarkan hidup dengan perasaan yang meluap-luap maka sifat bertolak ansur dan tali persahabatan kita dengan negeri-negeri lain yang bebas akan terkecewa. Dengan yang demikian maka tergangguah keamanan dan ketenteraman dunia.

Semenjak Merdeka, Tanah Melayu telah mendapat nama yang harum di serata dunia sebagai sebuah negara yang bertimbangrasa. Bertimbangrasa kepada ugama-ugama lain dan bertimbangrasa kepada perhubungan berbaik-baik antara berbagai-bagai bangsa.

Berkenaan dengan perasaan bertimbangrasa dalam lapangan ugama sebagai rakyat yang hidup dalam sebuah negara yang bersatupadu kita hendaklah bertimbangrasa kepada ugama-ugama lain. Dalam negara ini ada beberapa kumpulan ugama dan kita hendaklah memberikan kebebasan beribadat dengan sepenuhnya supaya tiap-tiap kumpulan itu dapat kebebasan dalam hak menganut serta menguruskan hal-hal ugama masing-masing dan dalam mendirikan serta memelihara tempat-tempat pelajaran bagi maksud-maksud ugama. Berkenaan dengan perasaan bertimbangrasa kepada bangsa-bangsa lain adalah terbukti sebagai satu keterangan dari segi ilmu sains, maka tidak ada seseorang pun kanak-kanak yang dilahirkan dengan perasaan perkauman dari semulajadinya. Dan mana-mana negeri yang ada perselisihan antara berbagai-bagai bangsa di dalamnya, perselisihan itu adalah disebabkan oleh bentuk susunan masyarakat yang pincang dari zaman ke zaman dalam negeri itu. Kita di Tanah Melayu telah membuktikan bahawa pergaulan dan kerjasama di antara berbagai-bagai bangsa yang telah menolong membentuk satu bangsa Tanah Melayu yang tulin itu adalah menguatkan kedudukan negara kita. Oleh yang demikian perkara yang telah mendatangkan faedah bukannya kerugian. Marilah kita sentiasa mengingatkan perkara ini supaya kita kekal menjadi satu tauladan kepada dunia iaitu dunia yang sedang maju dengan beransur-ansur meninggalkan awan yang gelap di lapangan masyarakat menuju ke arah kebahagiaan, keamanan dan hidup berbaik-baik dengan perasaan saling mengerti di antara bangsa.

Dalam masa lima tahun semenjak Merdeka kita telah mencapai lebih banyak kejayaan daripada yang boleh kita capai dalam masa lima puluh tahun di bawah pemerintahan bangsa asing. Maka perasaan banggakan negara, keazaman dan tabah hati inilah yang hendak kita sampaikan kepada saudara mara dan sahabat handai kita dalam negeri Brunei, Sabah, Sarawak dan Singapura. Manakala kita menjemput mereka menyertai kita sebagai rakan-rakan sepejuang yang sama setaraf, bebas dan merdeka, sama menyatukan tenaga dengan perasaan muhibah dan sama menumpukan berbagai-bagai usaha untuk membina negara Malaysia yang kuat,

kukuh dan selamat yang akan dibicara dan dihakimkan kelak oleh keturunan kita pada masa hadapan. Sebuah negara Malaysia yang boleh dibanggakan oleh anak cucu kita sekalian kelak tentang kemajuannya sama seperti yang kita banggakan pada hari Merdeka ini. Merdeka Tanah Melayu, Merdeka Malaysia.



Tun Abdul Razak bin Hussein sedang berjabat tangan dengan Y.T.M. Tunku Abdul Rahman Putra sebelum berlepas ke London untuk menghadiri Persidangan Perdana Menteri Commonwealth di Lapangan Kapal Terbang Kuala Lumpur pada 8hb September, 1962.

(Gambar Jabatan Penerangan Malaysia)



Tun Abdul Razak bin Hussein sedang memeriksa Bilik Gerakan Negeri Pembangunan Luar Bandar, Pulau Pinang pada 21hb September, 1962.

(Gambar Jabatan Penerangan Malaysia)



Tun Abdul Razak bin Hussein kelihatan sedang disambut di Majlis Perasmian Pembukaan Sekolah Ugama Sungai Ara, Pulau Pinang pada 21hb September, 1962.

(Gambar Jabatan Penerangan Malaysia)

ADDRESS BY THE MINISTER OF RURAL  
DEVELOPMENT AT THE OPENING OF THE  
CONFERENCE OF CHIEF SURVEYORS IN  
KUALA LUMPUR ON 25<sup>TH</sup> SEPTEMBER,  
1962

It is more than two and a half years since last I addressed you at your Conference. At that time, this Ministry of Rural Development was only very new and the machinery for giving effect to government's policy to improve the lot of Rural dwellers had not been properly set up. On that occasion the Surveyor-General of New Zealand was on a visit to the Federation to see for himself how his Government could help us in our Rural Development drive and, as you all know, the result of this was the splendid gesture of making twelve Surveyors available to the Federation under the Colombo Plan. These twelve Surveyors have been here more than one and the half years now and have been employed on Rural Development projects throughout the Federation in co-operation with your own staff.

I am very well aware of your staffing problems. To meet the shortage of Division I officers arrangements are being made now to recruit five contract officers from Australia or New Zealand. Furthermore, it is hoped that some at least of the Colombo Plan Surveyors now serving in the Federation will stay on for an extended tour of duty.

Only now has the drive to recruit the 250 new Technicians whose recruitment was referred to at the last Conference been completed. The demands on you have been increasing all the time and I am grateful for the loyalty and the energy with which these demands have been met. As these new Technicians have been absorbed and trained your departmental potential has been increasing. The demands are going to increase still further and I hope that you will be able to continue to meet them as you have done hitherto.

I have stressed again and again my conviction that it is vitally important for all of us to get out on the ground and I have tried to set an example in this regard myself. It is essential that every Chief Surveyor should go out on the ground on every

major Rural Development project in his State so that he may know at first hand just what progress has been made and where delays are likely to arise so that they may be avoided. It is this personal interest by senior officers which will insure that momentum is not lost.

Coming as you do from all over the Federation you will have problems peculiar to your own individual spheres of activity. It would be idle to pretend that there have been no misunderstanding in the past and I know that your Department has suffered from time to time quite a deal of frustration and irritation in that there have been seeming changes of plan and inconsistency in policy from place to place. I know very well that it has always been your cry that every change of mind may well result in the abandonment of schemes already surveyed or their modification in a manner very costly in survey effort. I assure you that I have taken this up very strongly and I think I can assure you that you should have very little further complaint in this connection. Your co-operation on the spot with those who, like you are committed to the furtherance of policy is essential but if this seems to fail and you find yourself being asked to do what you feel professionally to be wrong or unnecessary, you must pass this information on without delay and, if necessary, it will be brought to my personal attention so that matters can be put right.

I have been grateful for your loyal support and when you return to your respective States I should appreciate it if it were made known to all those that I do not merely take for granted the efforts of your staff. Greater efforts have been demanded of all of you and there is no prospect of less being expected for a long time to come if our goals are to be reached.

I do not propose to take up any more of your time. I know you have a long Agenda to deal with at this Conference and I hope that these discussions of yours will result in further increases in your Department's efficiency on all fronts. I wish you a profitable Conference.

**SPEECH BY THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER  
AT THE OPENING OF NEW GOVERNMENT  
OFFICE BLOCK, GURNEY ROAD, KUALA  
LUMPUR ON 25TH SEPTEMBER, 1962**

I am very glad indeed to be here this morning to declare open this very excellent building which has been erected at a cost of approximately \$4 million—this \$4 million is part of a \$100 million Government Building Programme for 1962 and I am glad to say that already this year, up to to-day's date, \$78 million of this year's programme, which is in fact equal to 78% of the target has been successfully completed; an achievement for which I should like to congratulate my Ministerial colleague, the Minister of Works, and the Department of Public Works.

This new building is now the new home of several departments which can be listed amongst what we call the spearhead departments of our National Development Programme, such as the Survey Department, the Federal Land Development Authority and the Commissioner of Lands Office.

In declaring open this, their new home, I should like to congratulate the Surveyor General and his officers for the great contribution that they have made in the implementation and realization of our National Rural Development Programme.

To those surveyors who are here with us to-day and to those surveyors who probably at this very moment are plodding through the jungle working hard and laying the foundation of some new land scheme, I should like to offer, as Minister of Rural Development, my thanks and appreciation for what they are doing.

This building is also the home of the Federal Land Development Authority which has, since the launching of our National Rural Development Plan, made great strides and achieved considerable success in establishing throughout the length and breadth of our country, a considerable number of first class land development schemes.

To-day the Headquarters of the F.L.D.A. have been given a new home but they too are to be congratulated for giving new

homes to over 4,000 families in a total of thirty seven new land schemes throughout the country comprising of a total of 137,000 acres of new agricultural land.

I should like to congratulate the Chairman of F.L.D.A. and his officers for the good work that they are doing towards the implementation of our National Development Plan.

Similarly, credit goes to the staff of the Commissioner of Lands Office, the Department of Mines and the sub-office of the Geological Survey who have made, and are making considerable contribution to the implementation of our National Land Policy.

As for the building itself, I should like to congratulate the Architects Division of the Public Works Department and in particular the Architect who designed this building, Mr Howard Ashley, who has virtually watched its growth from the very beginning and has nursed it through to completion.

There is however one thing that I should like to say to the Architect that each time to come back to see the building he should not be alarmed at the fact that he cannot find the Heads of Department or its officers sitting all day and every day in this fine office.

If they are absent he must not take that as a reflection of his ability as an Architect and he must not think that these officers are not here because they do not like the building.

It has become a practice and it must remain the practice of the officers of our Government, particularly those Heads of Departments in Kuala Lumpur not to sit in their offices but to get out and around as often as possible and make sure that our National Five Year Plan is in fact being implemented with the utmost energy and the utmost speed.

Officers from Federal Headquarters need have no fear nowadays of not being able to get access to the Rural Areas to do their works: thanks to the success of our National Rural Road Programme so far.

In 1961 a programme of over 400 miles of Rural Road was completed and in 1962 so far a programme of over 800 miles of Rural Road are well under way to completion.

Again credit is due to the many Engineers, Technicians, and all staff of the Public Works Department throughout the entire Country for the great way that they have responded in spirit and in action to our National call for Development.

However, with regard to the National Second Five Year Plan as a whole, in the light of recent developments, such as the concept of Malaysia and the changing world market prices for natural rubber and other produce, it is essential for Government from time to time to take stock of Development progress and to review our National Plan in the light of changing needs.

The National Development Planning Committee has already initiated action for the review of our Development Plan and a great deal of valuable preparatory work for the assessment of our Development Programmes has already been carried out over the past few months in consultation with each Ministry as well as State Governments.

In addition to this a team of World Bank Experts arrived in the Country last week and they will work with our National Development Planning Committee to complete the final stages of this exercise of Review.

In this Review particular attention will be paid to the programmes for agricultural diversification and the need to speed up industrialization.

The Government is fully aware that agricultural diversification programmes which include greater rice production and other crops, oil palm development, the rehabilitation of coconut areas and the planting of alternative crops to rubber—these programmes will take a relatively long period to mature.

Deliberate and positive measures to further diversification have been initiated and a Survey Team of three experts provided by the Ford Foundation will arrive in Malaya early next month to examine the problems involved in accelerating our programme of agricultural diversification.

There are many aspects to our National Development Plan and it cannot be said that one aspect is greater than another.

What is required, and will always be required, is complete co-operation and co-ordination between every Department of Government and with the people themselves.

I hope that this new building which I am now about to declare open will, within its walls, always have an atmosphere and a feeling of unselfish service and a spirit of co-operation, a feeling which will become an established tradition not only within the structure of this new building but within the structure of the whole of our Government.

**SPEECH BY THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER  
AT THE OPENING OF THE FIRST MEETING OF  
THE NATIONAL COMMITTEES ON "FREEDOM  
FROM HUNGER" CAMPAIGN IN ASIA AND  
THE FAR EAST AT DEWAN TUNKU ABDUL  
RAHMAN, KUALA LUMPUR ON 1ST OCTOBER,  
1962**

Mr Chairman<sup>1</sup>, Your Excellencies, Hon'ble Ministers, etc.

I feel glad and honoured this morning to be given the privilege of opening the first meeting of the National Committees on "Freedom from Hunger" campaign in Asia and the Far East.

Firstly, let me say that it is a great pleasure to welcome each one of you to Malaya.

The Government of Malaya are proud and honoured at being the first Host to this Conference and we hope that not only will each delegate here enjoy the time spent within our shores whether it be time at work or time at leisure.

I can assure you that wherever you go in Malaya whether it be in Conference Halls, in Offices, on Rural Roads or Urban streets, all of you are most welcome to our Country.

I have read with considerable interest your Plan for the World Food Congress to be held in Washington in June next year.

The thinking and planning behind this campaign, taken on a world-wide basis, seems to me to be extremely sound and I would like to pay tribute to the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations, together with a special and particular word of praise to the Director-General, Dr B. R. Sen.<sup>2</sup>

When one realises that the present world population, now a little over two thousand million, is expected to reach six thousand million in the not very distant future, the Plan for this World Food Congress and the importance of this "Freedom from Hunger" campaign cannot be over-emphasised and is most timely.

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<sup>1</sup> Mr Ahsan-u-Din.

<sup>2</sup> Director General of FAO.

Within the walls of this Conference room all of us are probably quite clear as to the meaning and purpose of this international "Freedom from Hunger" campaign.

But I have some doubt that when the words "Freedom from Hunger" hit newspaper headlines or are passed from the lips of one to another that their full impact and meaning are really understood.

I do feel that as each member country sets up its Committee and organisation, the words "Freedom from Hunger Campaign" will have to be modified and re-interpreted from place to place so as to be received with the fullest psychological impact.

Take for example Malaya; if one were to ask the poorest and hungriest person one could find, he would probably deny that he was really hungry because the physical sensation of hunger is easily appeased by starchy or sweet food, such as carbo-hydrates but such food would not necessarily provide the nutrition essential for body strength and repair, normal physical and intellectual activity and a stable, emotional state of mind.

Our problem at present, is not really one of shortage of food but a problem of the right food with the right nutrition so that our people can lead a fuller and more active life.

I feel therefore that this international campaign to have the maximum appeal to each and every country participating, must be modified in words and in action to suit the conditions of the country concerned.

If this is not done the chances are that the campaign will remain sterile on paper and become nothing more than a repetition of echoes within Conference Halls.

I think, in implementing this Campaign, we can take a lesson from the modern skill of plastic surgery.

When a plastic surgeon is about to carry out an operation of skin grafting, he is, first of all, meticulous in his diagnosis of the basic skin surface on to which the new skin tissue has to be grafted; because if he does not take care he can carry out several dozen operations grafting the wrong type of skin which will never take root and remain alive.

So it is with a campaign like this. I feel that in each individual country in which this campaign is launched, time spent on the diagnosis of traditional thinking is essential so that new ideas of food production and nutrition can so be presented as to have such an appeal that they will, like a new successful skin graft, take root and become absorbed as part of the basic traditional thinking of the country concerned.

I understand for example, in some parts of the world, that girls and women of child-bearing age were usually forbidden to drink milk because milk was believed to be a cause of sterility and that school children were restrained from eating many fruits, vegetables, eggs and fish because such food were believed to be dangerous for young people.

How such traditional thinking arose I cannot imagine.

We have similar traditional thinking in Malaya that the best part of a fish is near the head.

This has never been proved as a scientific fact but it may be that our great grandfathers knew full well that the best part of the fish lay some distance from the head and encouraged their children to eat the worst part near the head so that the best part would remain for themselves.

On the other hand, traditionally in Malaya the old-fashioned method of pounding rice by hand has been replaced by modern rice mills which I understand abolish all nutritious value out of the rice with resultant loss of vitamin value which is having an adverse effect on the health of our people.

It appears therefore that it is essential that the different approach in this Campaign will have to be made in different areas and I sincerely hope that in your deliberation during this Conference it will be possible to bear this in mind.

Finally, gentlemen, I should like to wish the greatest success and I do hope that this Campaign, and the fruits deliberations, will have a lasting impact on this part of the world.

You will forgive me if I sound a note of warning.

As I said before I have the greatest praise for your plan.

We too in Malaya produced a Five-Year Plan which incorporates many of the items enumerated in your international Plan, such as correct methods of land utilization, land settlement, better agricultural methods, adult education and many other things essential for the well being of our people, particularly in the Rural Areas.

But as you know in this Space Age it is easy to build a Space Ship but sometimes difficult to get it into orbit.

Similarly, with Plans. It is easy to prepare, design and draw up Plans but to launch, sustain and maintain them in orbit is a much more difficult task, as we in Malaya discovered, in launching our National Plan.

Our Plan, with the grace of God, is well away on its journey towards completion and I do hope that the Plan for the "Freedom from Hunger" campaign throughout the World will meet with the success and the support that it deserves.

Inclosing, I should like to say that I feel this campaign is not only a great asset, designed for the well being of the peoples of our various countries, but is also probably a great contribution to the future of international peace because there is a connection between the head and the stomach; similarly, there is a definite connection between the minds of ordinary people and World Peace because "The head, like the stomach, is most easily infected with poison when it is empty".



Tun Abdul Razak bin Hussein merasmikan Persidangan Pertama Jawatankuasa Kebangsaan Kempen "Freedom from Hunger" bagi kawasan Asia dan Timur Jauh di Dewan Tunku Abdul Rahman, Kuala Lumpur pada 1hb Oktober, 1962

(Gambar Jabatan Penerangan Malaysia)



Tun Abdul Razak bin Hussein berada di Lapangan Kapal Terbang, Kuala Lumpur untuk mengucapkan selamat jalan kepada Y.T.M. Tunku Abdul Rahman Putra, Perdana Menteri untuk melakukan lawatan resmi ke Pakistan dan India pada 1hb Oktober, 1962.

(Gambar Jabatan Penerangan Malaysia)

SPEECH BY THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER  
TO THE CONFERENCE OF ALL ALLIANCE-  
CONTROLLED LOCAL COUNCILS' CHAIRMEN  
AT THE M.C.A. HEADQUARTERS AT KUALA  
LUMPUR ON 2ND OCTOBER, 1962

Hon'ble Mr Tan Siew Sin,<sup>1</sup> Hon'ble, etc.

I am very glad indeed to have the opportunity and the honour of addressing this Conference of Chairmen of Local Councils throughout the Country.

Perhaps, before I speak to you I should apologise to my ministerial colleague, Mr Tan Siew Sin, for causing him and the treasury embarrassment by pushing our National Development Programme ahead so fast that he, as the Minister of Finance, feels embarrassed.

We are lucky, both my Cabinet colleagues, and the Country as a whole, in having such an efficient and sound Finance Minister like Mr Tan Siew Sin, who is perhaps the best custodian of our National finances we could have because in spite of the pressure that I myself and other Ministers concerned with National Development, put on him in demanding more and more money, he is loyal to his main duty, as Minister of Finance, which is to ensure that our Country does not run into debt and that our National expenditure is kept within the limits of our National revenue.

Although Mr Tan Siew Sin does not smoke either cigarettes or a pipe, he reminds me very much of a story I heard of the perfect Minister of Finance in another country.

Three Ministers were travelling in a railway train and they only had one match left.

One Minister wanted to light his cigarette, another Minister wanted to light a pipe and the third Minister, the Minister of Finance, wanted to light a cigar.

So they struck their last match.

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<sup>1</sup> Minister of Finance.

The first Minister took out a dollar, folded it, lit it with the match and then lit his cigarette.

The second Minister took out a five dollar note, lit it from a burning match and then proceeded to light his pipe.

The third Minister, the Finance Minister, being more clever and more knowledgeable in money matters in the meantime took out his cheque book, wrote a cheque for a thousand dollars and then lit it with the burning match and used it in order to light his cigar.

That story, Gentlemen, shows you how clever Finance Ministers can be at out-doing other Ministers and I may tell you that Mr Tan Siew Sin, as Minister of Finance, is no exception.

I can now, having been given the financial "green light" by my ministerial colleague, talk to you freely about Development in general and Development of your Local Council Areas in particular.

Firstly, I should like to say that when we launched our National Rural Development Programme in 1960, it was not, and I say this categorically, our Government's intention to exclude Local Council Areas and New Villages but because Local Councils were autonomous and had a certain amount of independence, a certain amount of their own funds and grants-in-aid from Government, I felt at the time, it was much better for them to be left entirely to their own initiative.

However, as events have shown us, the pace of Development has been going so fast that it is only right that Local Councils be brought more closely into the fast flowing stream of our National Development Programme.

In order to give new impetus to the Development of Local Council Areas and New Villages, I have instructed that a special page for you be prepared and included in the Red Book.

The object of this is that we take stock and carry out a reassessment of your Development requirements so that you are brought more closely into the day-to-day implementation of our National Development progress.

I know that in the past most Local Council Areas and New Villages have been given most of the amenities essential to your daily life such as internal roads, electricity, schools and other such things.

I know also that the most crying demand amongst the inhabitants of your villages is sufficient land to give each family an economic livelihood.

I also know that during the Emergency when New Villages were sited they were done so in rather a hurry and there was not time to give sufficient thought to planning and siting in places which would afford sufficient land for the inhabitants to be given economic holdings for cultivation.

Therefore this problem of shortage of land around your areas cannot be treated as a general problem to which we here in the Federal Capital can give you the correct solution over-night.

It is a problem which can, and which will be solved, by carrying out a detailed investigation of the needs and requirements of each and every New Village or each and every Local Council, differing from place to place, depending on its location, depending on the factors and merits, the occupation and activities, of its inhabitants of each New Village in each separate case.

I understand that you have all been given draft copies of this page in the Red Book.

So there is no need for me to go into detail in explaining it but I would like to say one thing which is very important; it is for your Local Councils to consider carefully the preparation of your own Plan and then, when prepared in outline, your District Rural Development Committee will hold joint meeting with you and consider and examine your proposals.

It is up to you therefore to make sensible and sound proposals for Development; proposals which are of economic value and which will bring benefit to the livelihood of the people living in your area.

Don't ask for the impossible because the Alliance Government can do most things but one thing it cannot do is to achieve the impossible.

So therefore I ask you when you consider your Plan, be critical yourselves and make sure that every suggestion for Development is practicable and sensible.

And if you do this I can assure you that you will get the utmost support from the technical and administrative Officers in your District towards the implementation of your proposals.

There is one thing in particular which I would be grateful if you would remember, and not only remember, but also stress and continue to stress when you return to your own Local Councils after this Conference and that is this: that we already in Malaya in the short time since our Independence, have made considerable strides in Development and have been praised throughout the World for the progress we have achieved as an independent, democratic and stable Nation.

If we are to continue to progress and to prosper we cannot do so merely by Government planning and Government action alone.

Our future and the future of our children and our grandchildren depends on each and everyone of us, citizens of Malaya, giving of his best in his every day task.

And therefore much more important than Government spending on Development, much more important than the funds which come out of the National Treasury, much more important than all these things is something which money cannot buy; something which is not controlled by the Minister of Finance or by any other Minister; something which is within our own power to spend as freely as we like without any restriction of Treasury red-tape; something which is very simple but nevertheless important—the spirit of self-help.

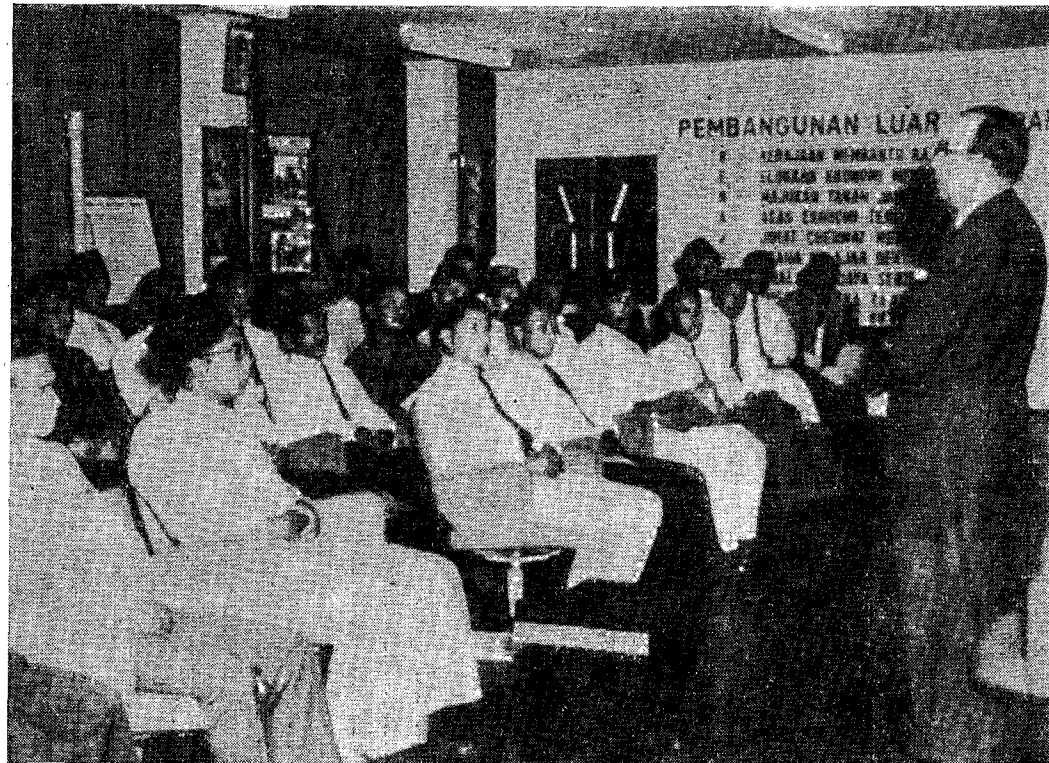
I hope therefore that in launching this new Plan for the Development of your Local Council Area, you will go back to your various areas and sow the seeds of this spirit, because it is on the correct use of this spirit that the future prosperity and progress of our Country, Malaya, can be, and will be assured.

Lastly, Gentlemen, I should like to tell you that there are two words which echo in the Conference Halls and Parliaments, both national and international throughout the World.

Two words which summarise the Aim of the Government of every Country in the World, both the developed and the developing countries wherever they may be.

That Aim is Economic Stability.

I need not explain the detail of what Economic Stability means because you all know, but one thing I might well explain is that the first essential in achieving and maintaining Economic Stability is the firm foundation of a Political Stability and it is this foundation of political Stability which we, the Alliance Government, can offer not only to Malaya, but also to MALAYSIA!



Tun Abdul Razak bin Hussein sedang berucap kepada Penyelia-penyelia Kelas Dewasa di Bilik Gerakan Negara, Kuala Lumpur pada 26hb Oktober, 1962.

(Gambar The New Straits Time Press)

SPEECH BY THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER  
IN MOVING THE SECOND READING OF  
NATIONAL LAND CODE (PENANG AND  
MALACCA TITLES) BILL AT DEWAN RAKYAT  
ON 28<sup>TH</sup> NOVEMBER, 1962

Mr Speaker, Sir,

I beg to move that a Bill intituled the National Land Code (Penang and Malacca Titles) Act be read a second time.

Sir, this morning this House had the opportunity of listening to the Honourable Prime Minister on a very serious and grave matter of vital international importance and this afternoon the House will be able to listen to the Honourable Minister of Finance on a very important domestic matter. But the matter that I propose to introduce to this House, though of not such vital importance and such urgency, but nevertheless is one that affects the lives of our people and one of great importance to the people now living in Penang and Malacca.

This Bill applies to the States of Penang and Malacca alone and at first sight it might be considered to deal with domestic matters which could quite well be left to the Legislatures of the States concerned. Indeed, even though it may be enacted Federally this Bill will still need to be approved by those Legislatures before it can come into operation. However, the Governments of both the States of Penang and Malacca have agreed to the introduction of the Bill into this House not merely because it is a measure which will promote uniformity in the land law of those two States but also because ultimately it is designed to enable that law to be assimilated into a single system applicable to all eleven States in the Federation of Malaya.

This is the end and clearly an end of the greatest moment to this House. It is the declared policy of this Government to enact a National Land Code and it is only reasonable that it should accept the responsibility for this earliest measure which—even if it cannot properly be termed as a first instalment of a National Code—is nevertheless an essential preliminary to its introduction.

Honourable Members will no doubt have observed that this Bill is of considerable length and complexity. This complexity results from the intricacies of the existing land laws in this country and for the assistance of this House I propose to give a very brief summary of the present position as regards land laws in this country.

Within the Federation of Malaya there are at present two separate land systems entirely different in form and conflicting in effect. These I trust I may be allowed, for simplicity of reference, to all the Federated Malay States or "F.M.S. System" and the Straits Settlements or "S.S. System" as these are the terms commonly used in the Land Offices. As Honourable Members are aware, these two political units have now disappeared from our scene.

A majority of members will, I expect, have some acquaintance with the F.M.S. system since substantially it is followed in all the nine Malay States. The F.M.S. Land Code is a clear and concise statement, in a convenient form, of the entire law relating to land, that is:

the law relating to land tenure—the conditions on which title is held from Government;

the law relating to dealing in land—the transactions which can be effected, leases, charges, etc.; and finally the law relating to registration—both of the title and of the dealings. The last item from the public standpoint is perhaps the most important of the three; it provides—

- (i) that a document of title clearly defining the land is filed in the Registry, and
- (ii) that upon that title all subsequent sales and other transactions in the land are registered.

At any moment therefore inspection in the Registry shows not only every detail of the terms and conditions of the original title but the names of the present proprietor and of all other persons who have interests in the land such as leases or charges.

Now by contrast the S.S. System—still current in Penang and Malacca—is lacking in clarity and definition and is not embodied in any single statute nor indeed completely embodied even in the

existing series of statutes. It derives partly from the English common law—and to that extent, as Honourable and learned Members of this House are aware, is unwritten—and partly also from statutes and practices which have been enacted or have grown up over the centuries in England.

Admittedly the "Straits Settlements" have never copied the latest English statutes of the year 1926 by which the law there was radically revised but the advantage of doing so would in any case have been doubtful. The fact remains that, whether amended or not, the peculiarities of the English Law of Property do not make it a body of law at all suitable for application to Malayan conditions.

Its weaknesses—and correspondingly the weaknesses of the Straits Settlements system—are particularly marked in the very fields in which F.M.S. system is strong, viz, simplicity of dealing and clarity of record.

A clear running record of title and of interests in land, such as exists in the F.M.S. may seem so obvious a requirement that Honourable Members may be surprised to learn that there is absolutely no corresponding method of registration in Penang and Malacca.

Although, in the S.S. as in the former F.M.S. the basis of land title is a grant by the State, in the S.S. the document of title has ever been used as a register of subsequent dealings and the only information to be obtained from it is the name of the original owner—who may, by now, have been dead for a century and-a-half.

Further, in the S.S. system, the process of conveyancing, by which change of ownership—or other dealing in land—is effected, is, to my mind, the reverse of simple.

At the time of a sale the purchaser receives from the vendor a deed of conveyance, which is in fact the only record that a sale has taken place and the only proof that the new purchaser is now the owner. For every subsequent sale the same process is repeated so that, after a number of transactions, there will be a whole chain of such conveyances—or title deeds as they are

called—by which successive owners have received title from their immediate predecessors. To be sure that a current owner of land has a good title every link in this chain must be checked; a search back from vendor to vendor—which in law must be taken back thirty years or more—requires the services of a qualified conveyancing lawyer but only after it is done is there satisfactory proof that any owner has a good title.

In short, in Penang and Malacca, all connection between present ownership and the original title issued by the State has been completely obscured and, currently, proof of title rests, neither in a document of title issued by the State nor in an official register of dealings but solely on the evidence of a series of private documents.

Further, before any purchaser can be satisfied that he is buying a good title, this series of private documents requires expert scrutiny, and since this scrutiny must be repeated for each successive transaction the practice of conveyancing entails a formidable expenditure of time, labour and money. Therefore, the whole S.S. system must be regarded as cumbersome and outmoded.

Therefore, Mr Speaker, Sir, having agreed that these defects did exist in the S.S. system of law, what should be done to put right these defects? The remedy is to convert the S.S. system to one of the F.M.S. type, and to do this we need to do two things:

- (1) To restore the basic value of the State document of title.
- (2) To use that document as a register for subsequent transactions.

To restore the value of the original documents of title in Penang and Malacca is however not a simple matter. In the past two centuries the forms of title issued have been many and varied—in Dutch and in English, printed and manuscript, legible and illegible. Many of the oldest titles are lost, many more are badly preserved, stained and decayed, many more, again, do not correspond with any present-day boundaries. As I have already said, the original State documents bear little relation to present-day realities.

Since we are faced with the position that (i) it is impossible to adopt the original State documents of title as the basic of a Register, and (ii) that the true legal title is proved not by such

State document but by a packet of private conveyances—the title deeds, it has been decided that the only reasonable way to proceed now is to extinguish the original State documents of title and to replace them by new documents embodying the legal title as proved by those title deeds.

These new documents will confirm not only the legal title of the landowner but also all other rights or interests, e.g. leases, charges, etc., appearing in the deeds. The title deeds themselves will thus become redundant in their turn and they also will be extinguished.

Sir, I would add that the new replacement documents of title will not relate to the original land-boundaries but will be issued with respect to the parcels as now surveyed, since it is according to these parcels or holdings that dealings in lands have been effected by conveyance over the last thirty years or more. Subsequent dealings, according to normal F.M.S. practice, will be registered on the replacement titles.

This then is the guiding principle of the Bill. All that is old or dubious or redundant is extinguished and, in replacement, new, clear and simple documents and procedures are brought into being. This double process will take place automatically by operation of the provisions of the Bill on the day that they are brought into force.

Accordingly, on that appointed day, new “replacement” titles will come into existence confirming to present landowners the rights they enjoyed under their title deeds immediately before that day, and from the appointed day onwards all further transactions in such land will be done not by conveyance but by memoranda of dealings substantially in the former F.M.S. form.

Mr Speaker, Sir,

I hope I have not unduly tried the patience of this House by giving this somewhat technical description of the basic defects of the present system, of the difficulties which have to be overcome, and of the solutions we propose.

I have tried to deal with all these matters in the very broadest terms and Honourable Members will no doubt be relieved to

hear that I do not intend to take them step by step through the Bill to study the detailed provisions which give effect to these broad principles. These actual provisions are, as I have said, highly complex and the method of conversion from one system to another is not always easy to follow.

However, every effort has been made to explain these complexities in the very full Explanatory Statement which has been added to the Bill, and those Members who have a special interest on this subject will, I know, have already made a study of that Statement.

In one respect only do I wish to enlarge upon a specific provision of the Bill and that because it relates to an entirely original measure for which I consider it only right that we should claim credit. This measure is the actual procedure by which the problem of introducing a system of registration of title has been solved.

Registration of title in some form has been introduced into almost all countries in which the land system, as in Penang and Malacca, is derived from the English law—for example, the Australian States, New Zealand and other Commonwealth countries. In all these countries however, conversion to the system of registration of title has been on a piecemeal basis—that is, title by title—and lands which the Registrar has not yet investigated remain unregistered and continue to be conveyed according to the old system. Such a method of conversion has two great disadvantages:

- (i) It is extremely slow—in some countries even after seventy years' work conversion is still far from being completed, and
- (ii) It is necessary to retain two entirely different land systems side by side; this is a cause of inconvenience, confusion and expense.

For these reasons we have, in this Bill, ignored all precedent and, instead, have devised a method of conversion which is entirely new and original.

In discussing the guiding principle of the Bill I made it clear that replacement titles will come into operation on the appointed

day and that from then on all dealings will be registered upon these titles.

The new and original feature of this conversion lies in the form which the replacement titles will take. Obviously, it is not possible to issue overnight new documents of title for a hundred thousand holdings, but it is possible to compile instead as we are doing now a special register of known "title" to land.

This special register, created by the Bill, is to be known as the Interim Register, and in it, folio by folio, there will be entered details of the ownership of every piece of land and all known interests therein as these appeared in official records and in title deeds immediately prior to the appointed day. Each folio of the Interim Register will be the statutory replacement title to the piece of land entered thereon and on it will be registered all dealings with the land after the appointed day.

This Interim Register is indeed the cardinal feature of the whole Bill. Not only will it provide a permanent record of the state of title on the appointed day—a photograph, as it were, of the situation established by the old system of conveyancing immediately before that system was extinguished—and a record of subsequent dealings, but it will also be the foundation on which the new documents of titles will ultimately be issued.

The initial entries in the Interim Register will evidence a title no better and no worse than that appearing in the title deeds but the final documents, issued after investigation, will be guaranteed by Government and will be indefeasible to the same extent as are all National Land Code titles.

Now, Sir, since investigation of title requires meticulous care, and may well prove a slow process, we have further made the novel provision that entries in the Interim Register, if not investigated earlier, become indefeasible by operation of this Bill on the expiration of twelve years—the period after which the making of adverse claims is barred by the Limitations Ordinance. In other words, the conversion from the old title to new will be completed in twelve years—and I think Honourable Members will agree that this is a most notable reduction of the period of seventy or eighty years found necessary elsewhere.

However, in one case investigation is to be mandatory. Where sub-division is proposed, it is considered desirable in the public interest that title should be proved before, for example, a developer sub-divides into a hundred small parcels. Prior investigation is required not only to reduce administrative work—it is clearly easier to examine one original title than hundreds of sub-divisional titles arising from it—but also to facilitate the whole process of sale and purchase. It is considered that the “small man” making his first entry into land-ownership in order, probably, to build a small family house should from the first receive a guaranteed title.

Now, Sir, above I have given the merest outline of the novel system of conversion embodied in the Bill, and Honourable Members who require greater elaboration must, I am afraid, turn to the Explanatory Statement. Because I have not detailed all the circumstances for which provision has been made, I do not wish it to be thought that the Bill ignores difficulties or fails to provide every proper safeguard for the rights of land-owners and other interested parties. Here, I can only sum up by saying that the method to be adopted is not only original and without precedent but it is, I claim, imaginative and simple. It is also most convenient for the land-owners affected, since it calls for no action on their part unless they themselves conceive that their titles are dubious. No man will need to make any formal application for a new title and no man will need to postpone even for a day the normal processes of purchase and sale, leasing and mortgaging.

To this general rule there is only one exception—that of mandatory investigation of title in cases of sub-division. I have already explained that the reason for this provision is to facilitate development, not obstruct it, and I assure this House that in implementing that provision we shall hold firmly to the spirit and to the intention.

Mr Speaker, Sir,

Before I move to my conclusion, I should like to refer again to the remarks I made at the beginning, because in them I stressed our desire for uniformity, and I had better make it clear that this does not proceed from any mere doctrinaire preference. Uniformity as secured by this Bill will bring many solid advantages to everyone owning or dealing in land in Penang and Malacca.

First, once the work of conversion to the new system is completed, every man owning land will hold a single clear document of title, guaranteed by Government, setting out both for his information and for the information of all people concerned all the conditions and other interests affecting the land.

Secondly, every person will be able to deal in land by a simple registration of stereotyped memoranda without the need for complicated and expensive search through prior documents.

Thirdly, the title to the land the rights of all persons holding leases or charges will be indefeasible.

Finally, and this is a matter of major importance, registration and all administration with regard to rural small-holdings will ultimately be decentralised to the districts and the people will no longer require to travel to the State Capital and engage legal assistance before they can effect any dealing.

However, lest Honourable Members and members of the public obtain too optimistic a view of the immediate advantages of this Bill, I must stress that these full benefits cannot be achieved in a day. To convert, after approximately a century-and-a-half of separate life, the titles and the system of tenure and of dealing found in Penang and Malacca to those current in the remainder of the Federation is clearly a formidable task and the introduction of the Interim Register takes us only half of the way to the final goal.

However, immediately upon the appointed day, notable advances are made. Although prior title will still need to be examined before dealings are effected, the method of dealing will henceforth be by simple registration of memoranda. Further, although a final guaranteed document of title cannot be issued at once, nevertheless, every land-owner by being recorded in the Interim Register will from the appointed day be protected against the loss of his land by adverse possession.

Finally, the ultimate goal of complete conversion must inevitably be reached in twelve years and no more.

Now, Mr Speaker, Sir, there is one final matter which I touched on in my opening remarks and which I feel I should elaborate. This Bill, as its title implies, anticipates the enacting of a National

Land Code and, indeed, in the whole form of its drafting it is implicit that its provisions need to be complemented by those of such a Code: Honourable Members will have noted the various references made to the National Code in the text of the Bill. Nevertheless, if necessary, it would still be possible to implement this Bill independently by means of the special provisions that if the National Land Code has not been enacted, then the F.M.S. Land Code, modified as may be necessary, may be substituted for it.

Such a device is somewhat inelegant and cumbersome and will be avoided, if it is at all possible to enact a National Land Code early. Work upon a preliminary draft is already well advanced, but since a Code affects all the eleven States of the Federation, and since land is essentially a State matter, and not a Federal matter, it is necessary to have prior consultations with all the States before a Bill is introduced into this House. However, I can assure Honourable Members that I will do my best to ensure the early completion of such a Code, for the Government regards such a measure as essential to the orderly development of the country. Indeed, without a uniform land law and a vigorous land administration, plans for rural and urban development cannot be vigorously implemented. In collaboration with the State Government, we have already done much but, with a uniform land law, administration and policy, we can do even more for the benefit of the people. This measure, therefore, represents an important step toward such uniformity and to the promulgation of a common code of land law for the Federation as a whole.

Sir, now in conclusion, I wish to thank the Bar Committee of the two States of Penang and Malacca and, in particular, their respective Chairman Mr Lim Huck Aik and Mr Goh Tiow Wan, for their assistance in the preparation of this Bill. As I have explained, this measure makes radical changes in the existing law, and also deals with the problem posed by the introduction of the system of registration of title in a novel and original manner. In so complex a measure, exactly how all the changes proposed will operate cannot necessarily be foreseen at this stage, and I would therefore like to assure the Bar that full weight will be accorded to their views in the detailed transitional arrangements contemplated by the Bill and that, if found necessary, this Bill will be amended in the light of experience gained in its administration.

As Honourable Members will observe, clauses 117 and 119 of the Bill enable the Minister, in consultation with the Governor, to make orders dealing with these transitional provisions, and I would now like to give an assurance to this House that I shall certainly not exercise these powers except after consultation with the respective Bar Committees. That so many of the members of these Committees have been prepared to study and to accept the principles of this Bill, and shown their willingness to carry its principles into practice is, I think, a tribute to the vitality and public spirit of the Bar.

Last but not least, I wish to pay a tribute to certain residents in the neighbouring State of Singapore—I refer to the Registrar of Titles and to the Members of the University Faculty of Law of that State. Their comments and suggestions on the draft Bill have been most helpful and stimulating—a fitting demonstration of the close and increasingly co-operative relations which exist between our two States.

Sir, as I have said, this Bill is introduced after considerable consultation with all the interested persons and I, therefore, commend this Bill to the House as a novel and important means for the improvement of our land law and our land administration for the benefit and convenience of our people.

Sir, I beg to move.

UCAPAN OLEH TIMBALAN PERDANA MENTERI ATAS MENYOKONG USUL MENTERI KEWANGAN MENGENAI ANGGARAN BELANJAWAN KEMAJUAN 1963, DI DEWAN RAKYAT PADA 29<sup>HB</sup> NOVEMBER, 1962

Tuan Yang Dipertua,

Sambil menyokong usul yang dikemukakan oleh rakan saya Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan, saya suka menerangkan kepada Ahli-ahli Yang Berhormat bahawa Anggaran Belanjawan Kemajuan tahun 1963 yang dihadapan kita pada hari ini, hendaklah disemak bersama-sama dengan Rancangan Kemajuan Lima Tahun Yang Kedua kerana rancangan anggaran perbelanjaan kemajuan bagi tahun 1963 ini ialah satu bahagian daripada Rancangan Kemajuan Lima Tahun Yang Kedua kita.

Tuan Yang Dipertua,

Pada masa saya membentangkan Rancangan Kemajuan Lima Tahun Yang Kedua di hadapan Dewan ini, saya telah terangkan bahawa rancangan kita ini ialah suatu rancangan yang tegas dan berani; dalam bahasa Inggerisnya "ambitious" bagi negara kita yang muda ini. Akan tetapi pada hari ini seperti kata Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan tadi saya sukacita menegaskan bahawa Rancangan Kemajuan ini telah dilaksanakan dengan sangat memuaskan hati. Di dalam tahun 1961, kita telah membelanjakan wang iaitu Kerajaan Persekutuan selain daripada Kerajaan-kerajaan Negeri dan badan-badan yang lain sebanyak \$264 million ringgit, akan tetapi di dalam tahun 1962 kita akan membelanjakan lebih kurang sebanyak \$420 million ringgit. Ini bermaknalah kejayaan kita bertambah lebih kurang 60 peratus daripada tahun 1961.

Di dalam pekerjaan melancarkan rancangan kemajuan kita ini, kita telah menggunakan kekuatan dan tenaga yang sepenuhnya, oleh itu bukanlah sahaja kita berjaya melaksanakan rancangan-rancangan yang telah disediakan, tetapi kita berjaya melaksanakan rancangan-rancangan lebih daripada yang kita anggapkan atau fikirkan. Dalam tahun 1962 ini perbelanjaan kita ialah lebih daripada yang kita fikirkan.

Baharu-baharu ini pakar-pakar di dunia yang ada mempunyai pengalaman berkenaan dengan Rancangan Kemajuan Iktisad di dalam tidak kurang daripada 70 buah negeri-negeri dalam dunia ini telah datang melawat ke Tanah Melayu dan telah berkata bahawa hendak menyediakan satu pelan atau rancangan kemajuan itu adalah perkara yang senang. Akan tetapi hendak menjayakan tiap-tiap satu rancangan itu satu perkara yang susah yang berkehendakkan usaha dan tenaga dan berkehendakkan penyelidikan daripada sehari ke sehari dan daripada satu masa ke satu masa.

Kita di Tanah Melayu telah berjaya melaksanakan rancangan kemajuan kita, kita telah berjaya menukarkan rancangan-rancangan yang ada di atas kertas itu menjadikan rancangan-rancangan berjaya di seluruh kampung di Tanah Melayu ini. Jadi, pakar-pakar itu telah berkata bahawa jika kita bandingkan dengan setengah-setengah negeri yang lain, kita Tanah Melayu telah berjaya menyediakan atap dinding dan mengisi rangka rancangan kemajuan yang kita telah sedia. Kata dalam Bahasa Inggeris, kita telah berjaya—"We have been able to put meat and muscle to the frame of verbose skeleton of our basic plan." Oleh itu, Tuan Yang dipertua, kita patutlah berasa bangga di atas kejayaan yang kita capai dalam Rancangan Kemajuan kita pada masa ini.

Tuan Yang Dipertua,

Sebagai Menteri yang bertanggungjawab dengan hal kemajuan luar bandar, saya suka menerangkan kepada Ahli-ahli Yang Berhormat bahawa kejayaan kita itu ialah disebabkan rancangan kita itu diperbuat dengan teratur dan sempurna dan lagi dalam masa melaksanakan rancangan kemajuan itu kita sentiasa bekerja dengan keras dan dengan tekunnya daripada sehari dan jentera pentadbiran kita adalah diatur dengan baik dan berjalan dengan licinnya.

Tuan Yang Dipertua,

Saya bolehlah memberi satu contoh iaitu dalam rancangan membina jalanraya di luar bandar. Ahli-ahli Yang Berhormat tentu ingat bahawa di dalam Rancangan Kemajuan Lima Tahun kita yang kedua adalah diuntukkan sebanyak 90 juta ringgit untuk membina jalanraya di luar bandar dalam Rancangan Kemajuan Lima Tahun Yang Kedua. Akan tetapi, apa yang telah tercapai, kita telah berjaya melaksanakan rancangan ini dan

pada hujung tahun 1962 ini rancangan yang memakan belanja sebanyak 90 juta ringgit untuk membina jalanraya di luar bandar akan siap. Saya suka memberitahu Dewan ini bahawa perbelanjaan sebanyak itu adalah untuk membina jalan-jalanraya yang telah memberi faedah kepada penduduk-penduduk di luar bandar untuk membuka beberapa banyak rancangan tanah yang baharu dan untuk memberi kemudahan-kemudahan kepada mereka itu berjalan ke suatu tempat. Satu contoh lagi yang boleh menunjukkan bahawa kemajuan yang telah dicapai, sangatlah memuaskan hati iaitu kita telah berjaya mengadakan 49 rancangan kemajuan tanah yang luasnya tidak kurang 4,000 ekar pada satu rancangan dan rancangan ini telah dilaksanakan oleh Lembaga Kemajuan Tanah Federal sehingga hari ini luas tanah yang telah dapat dijayakan ialah lebih kurang 85,000 ekar—76,000 getah, 8,000 ekar kelapa sawit dan 2,000 ekar dusun. 4,253 kelamin telah diberi tanah untuk tempat kediaman baharu dan diharapkan tidak berapa lama lagi 3,000 kelamin dapat diberi tempat kediaman di dalam rancangan-rancangan kemajuan ini. Oleh yang demikian lebih kurang 7,000 kelamin akan dapat diberi tempat kediaman yang baharu pada hujung tahun 1963.

Seperti yang telah saya nyatakan ini bukanlah bermakna rancangan-rancangan tanah itu untuk penduduk-penduduk bahkan disediakan kemudahan-kemudahan seperti jalan-jalan raya, bekalan air, sekolah-sekolah, tempat perubatan dan diberi tanah dan sebagainya cukup untuk mereka itu mendapat sara hidup yang berpatutan bagi mereka itu.

Tuan Yang Dipertua,

Saya boleh menerangkan satu persatu rancangan-rancangan yang ada di dalam anggaran perbelanjaan ini dan boleh menunjukkan bagaimana kejayaan-kejayaan yang kita telah dapat capai dalam semua perkara itu. Akan tetapi ini mestilah mengambil masa yang lanjut, memadailah saya berkata bahawa sungguhpun kita belum sampai pertengahan masa Lima Tahun Yang Kedua kita telah mendapat kejayaan sungguh memberi puas hati. Saya sebutkan tadi bahawa inilah sebab-sebabnya yang membolehkan kita melaksanakan rancangan-rancangan yang memberi puas hati ialah disebabkan jentera pentadbiran berjalan dengan licin.

Di sini saya suka mengambil peluang ini mengucapkan tahniah yang setinggi-tingginya dan pujian yang setingginya kepada

beratus-ratus pegawai-pegawai Kerajaan daripada semua peringkat baik pegawai teknikal, pegawai pentadbiran dan juga pegawai-pegawai rendah yang telah bersedia menyambut seruan Kerajaan bagi memberikan tenaga mereka itu yang banyak untuk menjayakan Rancangan Kemajuan Lima Tahun Yang Kedua bagi faedah bangsa dan negara kita. Begitu juga saya suka memberi kepujian kepada Kerajaan Negeri yang telah mengambil bahagian yang sangat memuaskan hati di dalam pembinaan negara ini. Saya harap dengan kejayaan pelaksanaan Rancangan Pembangunan negara ini penduduk-penduduk di negeri ini iaitu rakyat di kampung-kampung akan mengambil bahagian mereka dengan sepenuh-penuhnya di dalam Rancangan Pembangunan ini. Di dalam tingkatan yang kedua Rancangan Pembangunan Luar Bandar usaha-usaha sedang dijalankan di peringkat jajahan bagi memberi didikan, anjuran dan pertolongan kepada penduduk-penduduk luar bandar melalui Jawatankuasa Pembangunan Kampung supaya mereka itu dapat menjalankan usaha-usaha kemajuan dengan lebih giat dan lebih sempurna lagi. Kita berkehendakkan rakyat di kampung-kampung menjalankan usaha-usaha di semua lapangan kemajuan dengan semangat dan keazaman yang baharu supaya keadaan hidup mereka itu dapat diperbaiki. Hanyalah dengan usaha dan tenaga daripada rakyat sendiri bersama-sama dengan usaha dan tenaga daripada pihak Kerajaan baharulah dapat rancangan kemajuan kita memberi faedah yang dikehendaki dan dapatlah penduduk-penduduk di luar bandar menerima kemakmuran dan kesenangan yang kita cita-citakan itu.

Mr Speaker, Sir,

I have spoken at some length in Malay on the progress that has been achieved in implementing our Second Five-Year Plan. Although we have not reached half-time in the Five-Year Development Plan, our score is high and, as I have indicated, in 1962 we will be spending more than we have anticipated. This means that we are in fact ahead of schedule in introducing the many hundreds of economic projects included in our national plan. This, therefore, is ample proof that we are not lacking in determination or in boldness in implementing our development plan with speed and efficiency, and I think we can well be proud of the progress we have so far achieved. This progress so far achieved reflects not only the increasing tempo of development of activities in the country but also considerable success achieved by Government Departments in building up the level of administrative and

technical capacity required for the successful implementation of the public sector programme of our Five Year Plan.

As I have said just now, I should like to take this opportunity to pay the highest tribute to many hundreds of Government servants throughout the whole country, technical administrative and executive wherever they may be, for the great part they have played and will continue to play in helping us to build a stable and prosperous nation in the implementation of our national Development Plan.

Now, as the composition of the Development Estimates will indicate, despite substantial increase in technical capacity of the public sector and the resultant tendency to initiate a larger number of projects than can be supported within the limit of our financial resources either in the present or the future, I would like to assure the house that it will continue to be the policy of the Government to place priority on those projects which will contribute to the economic and social well-being of the country, particularly those in the rural areas. Within the present and future limits of the financial position, the Second Five-Year Plan will continue to be implemented with the strictest regard to the requirements that will provide maximum positive impact on the stable economic and stable social development of the country.

Now, Sir, when I talk of stability, it reminds me to make reference to the private sector of our Second Five-Year Plan. It has been said many times, and quite rightly too, that perhaps the final success of our Second Five-Year Plan depends on what happens in the private sector. I should like to see that the representatives of the private sector apply the same principle which the Government applies in the implementation of our Plan. In the private sector, I should like to see similar action being taken by all the representatives of commerce and industry, getting down together and forgetting for the time being their individual interests, so that they may examine impersonally, and yet forcefully, the problem which faces us and combine together to produce suggestions and solutions which will give more impetus and more force to the private sector of our economy. Sir, it has been said by many great thinkers in the past that the best form of government is the least form of government. In other words, it should not be necessary for the Government in every case to put forward plans and suggestions and this particularly applies to the private

sector. Let me here and now appeal to the various Chambers of Commerce, to the various captains of industries and the leaders of commerce and finance in our country, to set up their own machinery which will harness the best brains and the best thinkers in the private sector and crystallise their efforts into a definite boosting charge of the private sector of our economic plan. This Sir, is extremely urgent, for if the private sector does not increase its present rate of expansion it is estimated that there will be a shortfall in the target of \$2,090 million of something in the region of \$400 to \$900 million. We in this country, the Alliance Government, have succeeded in creating an atmosphere of stability and reliability. Political stability is the real foundation of economic stability. Therefore, within the context of this political and economic stability I look forward to the private sector of our economy to move forward with the same vigour and tempo as our public sector. If the tempo of the private sector can be so increased, then we have no doubt that our Second Five-Year Development Plan, though bold and ambitious, will be implemented with great success, bringing with it the benefit of prosperity desired by our people.

SPEECH BY THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AT  
THE GIRL GUIDES TRAINING CONFERENCE  
AT KUALA LUMPUR ON 7<sup>TH</sup> DECEMBER, 1962

Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda Raja Permaisuri Agung, The World Chief Guide Lady Baden-Powell, Your Excellencies, Honourable Ministers, Ladies and Gentlemen.

During the last ten days, at this time, every morning, I have driven to Parliament at present in session.

This morning, on my way here, sitting in my car, I asked myself whether it is easier for me to make a speech in Parliament or to address this Conference.

I came to the conclusion that I really needed more courage to speak to you here than to speak in Parliament because in our Parliament we have only three lady Members and it is certainly easier to stand up to an audience in which there are only three ladies compared to an audience in which I, as a male, am in a definite minority.

Many years ago a distinguished philosopher once said that "No woman can really make a fool out of a man; all she can do is to give a man an opportunity to develop his natural capacities". Therefore, ladies, sheltering behind this philosopher, I stand here with confidence now in the belief that if I say anything foolish my charming and feminine audience must take the blame.

I am happy and honoured to be present here today to welcome, on behalf of the people of Malaya, all of you, the National Guide Leaders from all over Asia who have come here, to Kuala Lumpur, to attend the First Asian Regional Conference on Girl Guide Leadership Training.

We are greatly honoured this morning in having this occasion blessed with the gracious presence of Her Majesty, the Raja Permaisuri Agung, who in word, deed and action is, for all of us in Malaya, a striking and shining example of unselfish, tireless and inspiring service to the country and to such organizations as the Girl Guides Association, was awarded the Sri Maharaja

Mangku Negara, the highest honour which can be paid to a lady of our land.

I am told that the idea of the Girl Guide Movement was first introduced to Malaya in 1916.

I repeat this date, 1916, because I am sure that this particular date will unlock the door of memory for another great lady who, today, honours us with her presence; because it was in 1916 that Lady Baden-Powell was first appointed as Chief Commissioner of the Girl Guide Movement.

It seldom falls to the lot of any human being to be twice famous in this world but, in her case, I can quite justly say that she is twice famous.

Firstly, she became known throughout the world, as the dear and devoted wife and working partner of a very famous man—Lord Baden-Powell, who, as we all know, as the father and founder of the Scout and Guide Movement won a place in the hearts of all right-thinking men and women the world over.

Secondly, she became famous again, after the world had mourned the loss of her very great husband—she became famous in her own right, by her great contribution to peace and goodwill among nations by her tremendous energetic and dynamic contribution to the world-wide Girl Guide Movement—my dear lady, you are no stranger to Malaya but let me say with all sincerity how glad we are to welcome you here once again to our shores.

I notice that the main purpose of your Conference is to consider the fundamental principles of the World Association of Girl Guides in the light of changing conditions in the world today.

I know that you are a completely non-political movement but, forgive me for saying, that it would be an excellent thing for the world today if the principles of the Guide Movement were adopted and applied by all politicians in the world at both national and international level.

I admire very much the promises which a Guide makes—a promise of duty to God, to her country and obedience to the Guide law which requires the application of such qualities as,

honesty, loyalty, helpfulness, friendliness, courtesy, cheerfulness and purity in thought, word and deed.

There is only one of these laws which some politicians would have difficulty in applying because I have heard it said that a politician has the cleanest mind of all because he changes it so often.

With regard to the changing conditions of our times, I think it is essential for all of us to realise that times and ideas are changing and changing very fast.

For example in the days when the Girl Guide Movement was first started in the days before World War I, the world lived at a leisurely pace, travel was slow and each Nation lived many days' and many months' distance from each other.

In such days it was probably easier for Girl Guides to keep their promise and to obey the principles of the Girl Guide law but, nowadays, as life becomes faster and more hectic, these qualities of the Girl Guide Movement are more difficult to apply in the speed and bustle of day-to-day life.

But, nevertheless, this should not make you despair but rather make you more determined to apply with more force and application these great qualities which are the heritage of mankind.

With regard to the relationship between nation and nation, times have changed.

Only last week the foundations were laid for the construction of a new type of supersonic aircraft which will cut down the travelling time between Singapore and Europe to a mere ten hours, the distance between the United States and the United Kingdom to a mere three hours.

This means that we, the countries of Asia, will soon be only minutes apart.

So, therefore, day by day the concept of the World is changing and so much also changed the concept of Nationalism.

This does not mean that we must no longer be proud and loyal to our own particular Nations, neither does it mean that we must ignore the old saying: "My country, right or wrong".

It does mean that we need get together more and more, as you are doing to-day in this very Conference hall so that we can get to know each other better.

It has been said that the supreme issue before all the people of the World to-day is the elimination of War.

It is unlikely that we, the countries of Asia, can become leaders in the race to the Moon or in the race for the stockpile of deterrent nuclear weapons.

But here in Asia we have the potential of a greater and more important stockpile for peace, a stockpile of tolerance, understanding and goodwill to which the Girl Guide Movement is in itself a great contribution.

However, to bring to the surface this great potential of mutual understanding and goodwill which exist in this region, more and more leadership is required and I am glad to see that one of the main topics for discussion in your Conference is the subject of leadership.

When I read in your Agenda the word "leadership" I, like so many before me, tried to find a definition of leadership.

The first definition I came across read something like this:

"That the beginning of leadership is a battle for the hearts and minds of men."

However, standing here in front of an audience of such delightful ladies, I realise that this definition is no good for you because you have already won my heart and I, like any sensible man, would probably follow you without being led.

So, therefore, I have found for you another definition:

"The capacity and the will to rally men and women to a common purpose and the character and behaviour which will inspire confidence and trust."

We in Asia to-day need a leadership so that we can play our part in contributing as much as possible to all human enlightenment and understanding. We also need leaders in the various fields of activities in order that our respective countries can carry out

the work of development to provide our people with a better and higher standard of living and a way of life compatible with human dignity and civilisation. Unfortunately to-day we live in the world so fraught with dangers and difficulties, so disturbed and so sharply divided. Perhaps the greatest achievement of mankind in the last few decades has been the unrivalling control of the nuclear fusion. There is a tendency to channel this discovery towards destructive rather than for peaceful purposes, as a result of which there exist to-day a constant threat to world peace and security.

Therefore, the greatest contribution which a movement such as yours and the Conference that you are holding now can make is to promote an understanding and goodwill among people who live in this region of Asia and to help and train the Youth of our country so that they can provide the leadership in the various fields of activities and can guide our peoples towards the achievement of the objective I have mentioned.

Finally, ladies, I should like to wish you all success in your Conference and sincerely hope that you will all enjoy your stay here in Malaya.

UCAPAN TIMBALAN PERDANA MENTERI  
ATAS USUL MENYOKONG ATAS PEN-  
DIRIAN KERAJAAN TERHADAP PEM-  
BERONTAKAN BERSENJATA DI BRUNEI,  
DI DEWAN RAKYAT, KUALA LUMPUR  
PADA 12HB DISEMBER, 1962

Tuan Yang Dipertua,

Saya dengan sukacitanya mengemukakan usul yang berbunyi demikian :

Bahawa Majlis Mesyuarat ini menyokong penuh akan pendirian Kerajaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu terhadap pemberontakan bersenjata yang berbangkit di Brunei, sebagaimana yang dijelaskan oleh Perdana Menteri dalam kenyataannya kepada Majlis ini pada 11hb Disember, 1962.

Tuan Yang Dipertua,

Kerajaan mensifatkan usul ini satu usul yang sangat penting dan usul kepercayaan kepada pihak Kerajaan. Dengan adanya usul ini dapatlah Ahli-ahli Yang Berhormat dan parti-parti siasah yang mempunyai wakil-wakil dalam Dewan ini menentukan pendirian masing-masing terhadap kejadian yang penting di Brunei itu supaya rakyat jelata negeri ini dan rakyat jelata negeri Brunei dan wilayah-wilayah Sabah dan Sarawak boleh faham dengan sepenuh-penuhnya bagaimana pendirian satu-satu parti siasah di Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ini terhadap diri mereka itu.

Tuan Yang Dipertua,

Saya sangat dukacita dan sangat kesal di atas kelakuan yang ditunjukkan oleh Parti-parti Pembangkang terhadap kenyataan yang dibuat oleh Yang Berhormat Perdana Menteri pada hari semalam. Tuan, sebagai Yang Dipertua Dewan ini, telah membuat keputusan yang saya fikir adil dan bijaksana, iaitu disebabkan Yang Berhormat Perdana Menteri akan memberi kenyataan yang lanjut di atas kejadian di Brunei itu maka belumlah patut dibahaskan perkara itu sebelum daripada Yang Berhormat Perdana Menteri dapat memberi keterangan dan sebelum perkara itu tetap ataupun tentu. Keputusan itu adalah hak, Tuan sendiri

membuatnya menurut Peraturan Mesyuarat Dewan ini. Dan Ahli Yang Berhormat yang telah membentangkan cadangan supaya ditangguhkan Dewan ini untuk membahaskan perkara yang berkaitan dengan Brunei itu telah mengaku bahawa ia akan menerima keputusan yang dibuat itu.

Akan tetapi, selepas, Tuan, membuat keputusan itu, dan Yang Amat Berhormat Perdana Menteri telah mula membuat ketatangannya, Ahli-ahli Yang Berhormat daripada pihak Pembangkang telah keluar daripada Dewan ini meninggalkan tempat masing-masing. Perbuatan ini saya kesalkan. Dan menunjukkan Parti-parti Pembangkang tidak menurut aturan dan peraturan Demokrasi yang Berparlimen, dan lagi perbuatan ini ialah menunjukkan mereka itu tidak memberi kehormatan yang sepatutnya kepada Tuan, sebagai Yang Dipertua Dewan ini dan kepada Yang Amat Berhormat Perdana Menteri sebagai Ketua Dewan ini.

Ahli-ahli Yang Berhormat pihak Pembangkang sentiasa menyatakan mereka itu kononnya mempertahankan dasar demokrasi dan berkehendakkan demokrasi yang tulen dijalankan dalam negara ini tetapi perbuatan mereka itu adalah menunjukkan yang mereka itu tidak mengikut perjalanan demokrasi yang sebenarnya. Dan lagi selepas daripada itu Ahli Yang Berhormat daripada parti Pembangkang telah membuat siaran dalam surat-surat khabar membantah peraturan yang dikatakan tidak demokratik. Peraturan Majlis ini telah dibuat oleh Dewan ini dan yang menjalankan peraturan ini adalah Tuan Yang Dipertua Dewan ini. Oleh itu perkataan tidak democratic nampaknya dihadapkan dari keputusan yang diberi oleh Tuan Yang Dipertua itu tidak dihormati—kedudukan-kedudukan dan keputusan-keputusan yang dibuat oleh Tuan Yang Dipertua Dewan ini. Tuan Yang Dipertua, sebenarnya pihak Kerajaan sentiasa tahu bagaimana caranya berparlimen berdasarkan demokrasi. Kerajaan tahu hanyalah selepas Perdana Menteri telah membuat keterangan di atas kejadian di Brunei ini dan selepas Ahli-ahli Yang Berhormat faham bagaimana kedudukan-kedudukan yang sebenarnya baharulah patut perkara ini dibahaskan. Sebab itulah Kerajaan telah membentangkan usul di hadapan Dewan ini supaya membolehkan perkara yang diterangkan itu dibahaskan.

Dan lagi saya mendapat tahu selepas sahaja Perdana Menteri membuat ucapan iaitu pihak Pembangkang ada membuat permintaan supaya ucapan itu dibahaskan, adakah kita hendak

membahas ucapan yang mereka itu sendiri tidak sudi hendak mendengarnya?

Tuan Yang Dipertua,

Pada pagi semalam Dewan ini telah berpeluang mendengar kenyataan yang lanjut yang diberikan oleh Yang Amat Berhormat Perdana Menteri terhadap kejadian yang berlaku di Brunei pada hari ini dan bagaimana sikap Kerajaan Persekutuan mengenai perkara yang begitu keji dan mendukacita. Adalah pemberontakan bersenjata dijalankan oleh Parti Rakyat Brunei terhadap Duli Yang Maha Mulia Sultan Brunei dan Kerajaan Brunei. Saya harap Ahli-ahli Yang Berhormat faham bahawa negeri Brunei adalah sebuah negeri yang beraja di bawah naungan Kerajaan British. Kerajaan British adalah berkuasa dalam hal luar negeri dan dalam hal pertahanan dan hal-hal lain Duli Yang Maha Mulia Sultan ada mempunyai kuasa yang penuh.

Dan berkenaan dengan hal Malaysia iaitu samada Brunei hendak masuk atau tidak dalam Malaysia, perkara ini terpulang kepada Kerajaan Brunei dan Duli Yang Maha Mulia Sultan bagi menentukan. Oleh itu keterangan yang diberikan oleh Parti Rakyat Azahari bahawa partinya tidak menentang Sultan dan Kerajaan Brunei, itu adalah semata-mata tidak benar. Duli Yang Maha Mulia Sultan telah menerangkan dengan jelas bahawa dia tidak menyertai pemberontakan ini dan mensifatkan pemberontakan itu terhadap dirinya sendiri dan menderhaka kepada dirinya sendiri dan kepada Kerajaan Brunei.

Parti Rakyat telah menang dalam pilihanraya dalam negeri Brunei dan telah mendapat semua sekali kerusi iaitu enam belas buah di dalam Majlis Undangan negeri Brunei. Jikalau mereka itu hendak berjuang dengan cara berparlimen tentulah mereka itu akan berjaya akan tetapi ketua-ketua Parti Rakyat itu berniat begitu. Mereka hendak memberontak suka menumpahkan darah rakyat Brunei kerana kepentingan diri mereka itu sendiri. Masa pemberontakan itu berlaku dan beberapa orang Parti Rakyat telah menumpahkan darah, Azahari dan rakan-rakannya berihat di Manila. Inikah cara perbuatan yang adil sebagai penganjur sebagai Perdana Menteri, Menteri Luar Negeri dan Menteri Pertahanan. Adakah penganjur semacam itu boleh dipercayai. Dia duduk berihat bila pengikutnya terpaksa mengorbankan nyawanya. Dan

lagi saya suka menerangkan kepada Dewan ini bahawa Azahari bukan rakyat negeri Brunei. Sungguhpun dia ada mempunyai hak menjadi rakyat Brunei tetapi dia tidak mengambil kerakyatan negeri Brunei. Jadi, apakah tujuannya yang sebenar dia adalah menjadi ketua Parti Rakyat yang hendak menuntut kemerdekaan bagi negeri Brunei untuk kepentingan negeri Brunei dan mempunyai taat setia kepada Raja dan Kerajaan negeri Brunei. Kita boleh faham apakah sikap orang ini. Apakah tujuan yang sebenarnya. Adakah perbuatan Parti Rakyat patut atau adil atau munasabah—perbuatan pemberontakan dan derhaka kepada Raja negeri itu? Duli Yang Maha Mulia Sultan Brunei telah mengharamkan Parti Rakyat itu kerana perbuatan derhakanya itu merosakkan keamanan negeri Brunei dan mengalirkan darah negeri Brunei itu. Perbuatan semacam ini disokong oleh setengah-tengah parti siasah negeri ini iaitu Socialist Front dan PAS. Perbuatan Parti Rakyat Brunei adalah pemberontakan bukan perjuangan kemerdekaan. Oleh itu saya percaya rakyat Tanah Melayu boleh faham apakah tujuan dan pendirian parti-parti Socialist Front dan PAS yang sebenarnya. Adakah kejadian itu ada udang di sebalik batu ataupun tidak. Sikap Kerajaan Persekutuan terhadap pemberontakan di Brunei ini terang dan nyata seperti yang telah diterangkan oleh Perdana Menteri pada hari semalam Kerajaan Persekutuan menentang segala kekerasan dan pemberontakan. Kerajaan Persekutuan adalah menyokong kepada Duli Yang Maha Mulia Sultan dan rakyat Brunei yang taat setia. Kerajaan menghantarkan pasukan polis dengan permintaan Duli Yang Maha Mulia Sultan untuk menjaga keselamatan dan keamanan negeri Brunei dan keselamatan pegawai-pegawai Persekutuan Tanah Melayu yang berkhidmat di Brunei. Negeri Brunei dan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu adalah mempunyai perhubungan tali persahabatan yang rapat berkurun-kurun lamanya. Beberapa banyak anak-anak negeri Brunei yang menuntut pelajaran dan menerima latihan di Tanah Melayu dan begitu juga rakyat Tanah Melayu telah berkhidmat di Brunei dan penduduk di Brunei terutama sekali semenjak lepas kemerdekaan. Negeri Brunei telah memandang bahawa Tanah Melayu adalah memberi pertolongan dalam berbagai-bagai cawangan dan pentadbiran. Dan semenjak tahun 1956 Persekutuan Tanah Melayu telah meminjamkan pasukan polis untuk menjaga keselamatan negeri Brunei, pegawai tinggi Tanah Melayu telah berkhidmat dengan permintaan Duli Yang Maha Mulia Sultan Brunei. Dan juga banyak rakyat

Tanah Melayu yang menjadi pegawai-pegawai di negeri Brunei dan begitu juga Duli Yang Maha Mulia Sultan Brunei ada hubungan tali persaudaraan yang rapat dengan Raja-raja Melayu di Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ini.

Dan juga pada masa ini Persekutuan Tanah Melayu adalah menjalankan latihan bagi askar-askar Melayu di Brunei. Oleh itu, Tuan Yang Dipertua, nyatalah sudah menjadi kewajipan bagi Persekutuan Tanah Melayu memberi apa pertolongan kepada negeri Brunei jika dikehendaki. Oleh itu apabila Duli Yang Maha Mulia Sultan berkehendakkan pertolongan pasukan polis, kita bersedia menghantar bukan tujuan melawan mana-mana pihak melainkan semata-mata hendak menolong mengawal keselamatan dan menjaga pegawai-pegawai Persekutuan Tanah Melayu yang ada di Brunei yang ramai itu. Menurut Undang-undang Polis bilangan 14 tahun 1952, kita ada kuasa menghantar polis kita ke Brunei, Sabah, Sarawak jika dikehendaki bila-bila masapun. Dan lagi pertolongan diberikan itu semata-mata saya katakan guna dengan permintaan Duli Yang Maha Mulia Sultan yang pertama itu mempunyai kuasa yang penuh dalam negeri Brunei.

Tuan Yang Dipertua,

Keterangan dalam Malaysia dicadangkan oleh Yang Teramat Mulia Tunku Perdana Menteri setelah menerangkan beberapa kali bahawa Malaysia yang hendak ditubuhkan itu adalah dengan kehendak dan persetujuan rakyat di wilayah-wilayah itu sendiri. Berkenaan dengan Brunei, oleh sebab Duli Yang Maha Mulia Sultan mempunyai kuasa maka terpulanglah kepada Duli Yang Maha Mulia Sultan menentukan perkara itu.

Rundingan-rundingan telahpun dijalankan dengan pegawai-pegawai tinggi negeri Brunei dan wakil-wakil Duli Yang Maha Mulia Sultan, dan dalam Perundingan itu sentiasalah diterangkan kepada pihak wakil-wakil Brunei bahawa Persekutuan Tanah Melayu tidak memaksa mereka masuk dalam Malaysia, melainkan terpulanglah kepada kehendak dan persetujuan mereka itu sendiri. Oleh sebab itu, pemberontak yang dijalankan itu tidaklah berkaitan dengan Malaysia. Pemberontakan ini adalah bercadang hendak menubuhkan satu Kerajaan Brunei, Sarawak dan Sabah dengan cara kekerasan. Maka nyatalah penduduk-penduduk Sabah dan Sarawak tidak menyokong pemberontakan itu. Duli Yang Maha Mulia Sultan dan rakyat-rakyat yang baik dan taat setia

kepada Raja dan negeri tidak menerima pemberontakan itu. Oleh itu pemberontakan itu adalah perbuatan Azahari, Ketua Parti Rakyat dengan tujuan hendak memaksa dengan kekerasan kepada penduduk-penduduk Brunei, Sabah dan Sarawak menerima Kerajaan yang diisytiharkan oleh mereka itu.

Tuan Yang Dipertua,

Saya yakin dan percaya bahawa perbuatan yang tidak baik ini tidak akan disertai oleh Allah dan tidak akan jaya. Nyata juga pihak pemberontak tidak mempunyai taat setia kepada tanah airnya, jika mereka itu berjaya, mereka itu akan serahkan negaranya kepada pihak lain yang tidak diterima oleh penduduk-penduduk di wilayah Brunei itu.

Tuan Yang Dipertua,

Inilah perbuatan pemberontakan di Brunei itu patut dikeji dengan sedalam-dalamnya, mereka derhaka kepada Raja, derhaka kepada negara, mereka memecahkan keamanan dan ketenteraman negeri Brunei dan mengkorbankan jiwa rakyat yang tidak ada berdosa dengan tidak ada apa-apa sebab.

Tuan Yang Dipertua,

Saya percaya Dewan ini dan sebahagian besar daripada rakyat negeri ini tidak menerima dan saya percaya bahawa sebahagian besar daripada rakyat negeri ini menerima dan menyokong sikap yang dibuat oleh Kerajaan Persekutuan terhadap Brunei itu. Saya menaruh penuh kepercayaan bahawa pemberontakan itu tidak berapa lama lagi akan hapus, negeri Brunei yang kita mempunyai tali perhubungan yang rapat akan pulih seperti sedia-kala akan menjadi aman dan damai.

Tuan Yang Dipertua,

Saya dengan sukacita mengemukakan cadangan ini.

SPEECH BY THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER  
ON THE ESTIMATES FOR THE MINISTRY OF  
DEFENCE, THE FEDERATION ARMED FORCES  
AND THE CIVIL DEFENCE AT DEWAN  
RAKYAT, ON 13TH DECEMBER 1962

Mr Chairman, Sir,

For the year 1963, as in 1962, the estimates for the Ministry of Defence, the Federation Armed Forces and the Civil Defence appear under one head, namely Head 15. We are, in fact, going one step further than last year in this process of integration. Honourable Members will see that, with one exception of a few "peculiar-to-service" items under Other Charges Annually Recurrent and Other Charges Special Expenditure, the estimates for the civilian employees, the three Services of the Armed Forces, both regular and volunteer, and the Civil Defence are shown together. The object of this is to ensure that there will be greater flexibility in the use of funds to the common advantage of all services, to develop further the utilisation of the common-user facilities and services, and to make it feasible to fill certain staff and common-user appointments by officers and other ranks of either the Army or the Navy or the Air Force.

The Ministry of Defence has now for some months been functioning as a fully integrated Ministry under a Permanent Secretary system in which civil servants and staff officers of the Army, the Navy and the Air Force work side by side as members of the same team. It is my intention, Sir, to perpetuate this. This change to a fully integrated Ministry is reflected in certain changes in the senior appointments in the Civil Service and the Armed Forces.

Although the Defence Estimates for 1963 show an increase of 3.4 million dollars over the provision for 1962, the overall Defence expenditure is still less than ten per cent of the country's total budget as was the case in respect of 1961 and 1962. I should, however, like to sound a note of warning to this House that this happy state of affairs will not last very long as there is bound to be an increase in defence expenditure with the advent of Malaysia. The increase of 3.4 million dollars mentioned earlier has been

caused by the natural growth of the Armed Forces and no financial provision for any expansion that may be necessary as a result of Malaysia has been included in these Estimates. No doubt, Sir, in the course of the next year I shall have to come to the House to seek supplementary provision for any expansion necessary as a result of Malaysia.

Although the Emergency ended in July, 1960, Units of the Army are operating and will continue to operate in the border area in co-operation with the Royal Federation of Malaya Police and the Thai Forces. Intensified operations against the dwindling number of Communist Terrorists are now in progress in the border area and are expected to continue into 1963. I am, however, happy to inform Honourable Members that, despite the difficulties and hardships encountered by our troops, they are performing their duties in the exemplary manner to which we have now become accustomed. I would also like to take this opportunity, Sir, to once again pay tribute to those members of the Royal Federation of Malaya Police and the Thai Forces who are operating in the border area with our own soldiers.

Honourable Members will recall that recently the Honourable the Prime Minister announced that the Malayan Special Force in the Congo is being reduced from a Brigade Headquarters and two major units to one major unit only. The United Nations Secretary-General very reluctantly agreed to this reduction which is necessitated by the requirements for Malaysia. The Brigade Headquarters will be returning to Malaya shortly and will be re-organised and set up within the Federation. Our troops have continued to perform their duties with the United Nations forces with distinction and one major unit will be attained in the Congo next year as long as their services are required.

Honourable Members will also recall that when I presented the Estimates for 1962, I mentioned that we were assisting the Brunei Government to raise and train the First Battalion of the Brunei Malay Regiment. This battalion is now being trained and is located at Port Dickson. It will return to Brunei when its permanent barracks which are now being constructed are completed some time in 1963.

In spite of the many and varied commitments, the Armed Forces have carried on with their training. Very imaginative training

exercises on a limited scale have been carried out with a view to developing a tactical doctrine to meet changing circumstances; in this respect the Armed Forces in general, and the Army in particular, have been working in close consultation with British and other Commonwealth Forces stationed in Malaya and training will continue in the same manner in 1963.

Malayanisation within the Armed Forces has proceeded on as planned and will be carried on further next year. The recent promotion and appointment of Major-General Tunku Osman as Chief of the Army Staff is a notable landmark in the progress of our Malayanisation.

I must also mention, Sir, that with the expansion of the Armed Forces it will be necessary to expand our training facilities including the Federation Military College as we shall require more and more trained officers. But it may be necessary as a temporary measure to seek assistance from overseas for officers on secondment should our expansion programme so require.

The expansion of the Federation Artillery from one battery to a regiment to which I referred when presenting the 1962 Estimates has been accelerated and will be completed next year. It is hoped that the regiment will become fully operational with its new guns before the end of 1963.

My reference to the Federation Army will not be complete without a word or two about the Territorial Army. The Territorial Army was reorganised in early 1962 to enable it to play its role as an efficient reserve to the regular army. The new organisation consists of a skeleton brigade headquarters and three infantry battalions organised on the standard establishment, the headquarters of a transport column, five transport companies, one supply company and one air despatch platoon. Four signal squadrons, four engineer squadrons and two line-of-communications workshops are also being built up. In addition to these units, an Ordnance maintenance park; a field ambulance, a provost company and ten units of the local defence corps are being established.

The build up of the Territorial Army is being done gradually and will proceed on in the same pace next year. It will steadily expand in strength over a five-year period until it reaches its target of 10,000 volunteers.

Turning to the Royal Malayan Navy, I would like to inform the House, Sir, that during the year under review the Royal Malayan Navy has continued to undertake its peacetime role of constant patrolling of our coasts for the protection of fishing fleets and trading vessels. Ships of the Royal Malayan Navy have carried out considerable minesweeping training and have also taken part in two major exercises alongside ships of other Commonwealth Navies. The Royal Malayan Navy will continue this task in the same way next year.

In addition, the Federation Flag has been shown by our ships for the first time in India, Ceylon, the Borneo Territories, Hong-kong and Saigon. A visit to Bangkok was also undertaken. It is also hoped to undertake similar visits in 1963.

During the year 1963 the six fast patrol craft which are at present under consideration in England, will be taken over by the Royal Malayan Navy. These craft will replace the old and slow motor launches which are no longer economic to operate.

There will be a slight increase in manpower during the year 1963 so that the Navy will be able to take over the fast patrol craft as and when their construction and trials are completed. A limited amount of planning for the additional tasks which will be required of the Royal Malayan Navy on the formation of Malaysia has also been undertaken. Units of the Royal Malayan Volunteer Reserve have continued their training as usual.

I now come to the last but not the least important Service, that is, the Royal Malayan Air Force. With the acquisition during 1962 of ten new Twin Pioneer aircraft and four new Single Pioneer aircraft, the Air Force completed its expansion under the Second Five-Year Development Plan. This year it has concentrated on continuation of training of its pilots and technicians to enable it to assume a greater share of the air support to the land and sea forces of the Federation. The Royal Malayan Air Force will assume full responsibility for all air transport required in the border security area by March, 1963.

The flying Training School which was started last year is now fully established and will turn out more pilots to meet the increased commitments of the Royal Malayan Air Force and to expedite Malayanisation. Formed at the same time as the Flying Training

School is the Technical Training School and it will also train more and more technicians required for the maintenance of the additional aircraft; and these technicians will also replace seconded personnel.

The ever increasing number of operational and training sorties being flown in Northern Malaya requires the establishment of a detachment of the Royal Malayan Air Force at an advance airfield nearer the area of operations. To meet this need, Taiping is being developed as an advance post. Our radio navigational aids need expanding and modernising, both at base and in the operational areas, to provide proper degrees of control and safety for the expanded air force. The 1963 estimates, Sir, reflect the need to support the expanded forces, operating at a greater intensity and to meet the existing ground equipment and facilities.

The Royal Malayan Air Force Volunteer Reserve also will continue its training in the pace that is being kept this year.

As I mentioned earlier, Sir, the increases shown against various posts and various sub-heads under O.C.A.R. are required to meet natural growth. The favourable trend in recruitment for the Armed Forces has enabled them to open their various establishments at a quicker rate than had been expected. Honourable Members will no doubt appreciate the fact that an increased number of men in the Armed Forces calls for an increase in the annually recurrent maintenance cost and this in conjunction with worldwide rise in prices has resulted in an increase in the amount of money required for 1963.

Before I conclude, Sir, I would like once again to inform the House that, although it is possible to keep our defence expenditure in these Estimates at a low level, it will have to rise after Malaysia is formed. It will be necessary for us to have adequate forces for the defence of this new and larger territory after Malaysia.

Sir, I beg to move that Head S. 15 stands part of the Bill.

**SPEECH BY THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER  
IN MOVING THE EXPENDITURES OF THE  
DEVELOPMENT ESTIMATES, 1963 AT DEWAN  
RAKYAT, ON 22ND DECEMBER, 1962**

Mr Chairman, Sir,

I beg to move that the expenditures shown under Heads 126 to 129 be approved.

Sir, I have already spoken at length in the general debate on the position of the Ministry of Rural Development, so I do not propose to speak very much longer on the subject. Also, during the debate on the Estimates, I have explained the position of the Federal Land Development Authority, and how much success has been achieved by the Federal Land Development Authority in opening up new areas throughout the country.

Now, parallel to the success achieved by the F.L.D.A., State Governments have now intensified their respective programme under Group and Fringe Alienation Schemes for areas of under 2,000 acres, either subsidised or non-subsidised schemes. In 1961, there were 29 subsidised Fringe Alienation Schemes involving 17,431 acres and 70 non-subsidised schemes involving 46,403 acres. In 1962, there are 154 subsidised schemes with an acreage of 59,565 acres and 159 non-subsidised schemes with an acreage of 113,419 acres. Under Head 126, Sir, there is a sum of \$5 million provided for this purpose. This money is intended to be a loan from the Federal Government to State Governments to assist the State Governments for felling, clearing and burning of the jungle areas under development and this grant of money has been of great help to the State Governments. I am not sure whether this \$5 million would be sufficient to meet the ambitions of the various State Governments on these schemes but it is hoped that State Government will be able to contribute from their own resources too.

Now, Sir, with regard to RIDA I have also explained this at length previously. Since the establishment of the Ministry of Rural Development the scope and responsibility of RIDA have now been narrowed down to the main functions of providing credit

facilities to small industries, providing marketing facilities for rural produce, and encouraging rural industries, either by directly managing or participating in such rural industries as rubber processing centres, bus services, fruits canning and other miscellaneous cottage industries.

Now, in the field of rural credit facilities, RIDA has up to date given out over \$20 million on loans and has collected the repayment of over \$14 million and the circulation of this vast sum of money has been of great help to small businessmen throughout the country.

At kampong level, RIDA provided in 1962 more than 100 new Pekan-pekan Sehari, and in 1963 it is intended to carry on with this programme.

Now turning to Rural Industries, RIDA has established thirteen rubber processing factories and sixty-one rubber group processing centres throughout the country; and also, on Rural Bus Services, RIDA has taken an active part in no less than eleven rural transport services.

Now I come to Geological Survey. Geological Survey is one of the most important departments of Government in that it provides research of available mineral resources throughout the country and I think any money spent on this department is well worth because it will bring revenue to the country and employment to our people. To illustrate only one example, the recent discovery by the Geological Survey of the new iron-ore field in Pahang will, I am sure, bring considerable revenue not only to the Federal Government but to the State Government.

With regard to Head 128, the Research Division of the Department of Mines undertakes research on practical improvements to methods of mining and mineral dressing. This is also a worth-while expenditure, and so far in 1962 mineral clearance has been given to over 114,000 acres.

Also under Head 128, there is expenditure on Mineral Investigation Grilling Unit. As I have explained previously, it is the Government's policy to investigate areas in Malay Reservations in order to encourage Malay participation in the mining industry.

Lastly, Sir, I come to Head 129, Survey. I am pleased to report to the House that the Survey Department has been doing most excellent work in our Rural Development. In spite of heavy pressure of work in connection with our rural development programme, the Survey Department has continued to maintain the high standard for which it has always been known. This department has devoted its energies exclusively to Rural Development projects. We have recently recruited 250 technicians to help to increase the staff in this department. I think with the increase of staff and also with the help that we are getting from the New Zealand Government under the Colombo Plan—to which, I must say, we are indeed very grateful—this department has been able to cope with the very heavy pressure of work, the steadily increasing amount of work in our land development schemes organised both by the Federal Government as well as the State Governments.

Sir, I beg to move.

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