



UCAPAN-UCAPAN
TUN HAJI ABDUL RAZAK
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dengan kerjasama Jabatan Perdana Menteri

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KANDUNGAN

	MUKA SURAT
PENDAHULUAN	1
PENJELASAN	4
UCAPAN-UCAPAN:	
New Year Message from the Deputy Prime Minister on 26th December, 1959	5
Address by the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Rural Development at the 3rd Annual Conference of State Commissioners of Lands and Mines at the Committee Room of The Dewan Tunku Abdul Rahman, Kuala Lumpur on 25th January, 1960 . . .	7
Speech by the Deputy Prime Minister at the closing ceremony of a series of public Lectures on the Con- stitution of the Federation of Malaya at Kuala Lumpur on 26th January, 1960	15
Address by the Deputy Prime Minister to the Euro- pean Civil Servants Association of Malaya on 21st February, 1960	18
Address by the Minister of Defence at the Chief of Staffs Conference on 23rd February, 1960 . . .	22
Speech by the Minister of Defence, at the Opening of the Armed Forces Museum, Rifle Range Road, Kuala Lumpur on 23rd February, 1960	27
Speech by the Deputy Prime Minister at the Opening of the Information Officers' Conference at Dewan Tunku Abdul Rahman on 10th March, 1960 . . .	31
Address by the Deputy Prime Minister to the Second Federation Chief Surveyors' Conference at Dewan Tunku Abdul Rahman on 17th March, 1960 . . .	34
Ucapan Pembukaan mesyuarat R.I.D.A. yang pertama oleh Yang Berhormat Timbalan Perdana Menteri, Tun Abdul Razak bin Hussein pada 22hb Mac, 1960	38

Ucapan Selamat Hari Raya daripada Menteri Per- tahanan pada 27hb Mac, 1960	42
Ucapan Timbalan Perdana Menteri mengenai tamat Darurat di Dewan Rakyat pada 21hb April, 1960 ...	43 ✓
Speech by the Deputy Prime Minister moving the Second Reading of the Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 1960 at Dewan Rakyat on 22nd April, 1960 ...	49
Speech by the Deputy Prime Minister in moving the motion to accept the Auditor-General's Report of the Accounts of the Federation for the year ended 31st December, 1958 (Command Paper No. 14 of 1960) at the Dewan Rakyat on 25th April, 1960 ...	59
Speech by the Deputy Prime Minister on the Consti- tution (Amendment) Bill at the Dewan Rakyat on the 25th April, 1960	68
Speech by the Deputy Prime Minister at the Opening of the Educational and Cultural Display for the Asian Regional Conference of the World Confedera- tion of Organisations of the teaching profession, at the Chin Woo Stadium, Kuala Lumpur on 25th April, 1960	71
Speech by the Deputy Prime Minister on Group Settle- ment Areas Bill, 1960, Dewan Rakyat on 27th April, 1960	74 ✓
Address by the Acting Prime Minister at the Opening of the New Water Supply at Kampung Perdek and Kelubi, Ulu Langat, Selangor on 5th May, 1960 ...	82
Speech by the Deputy Prime Minister on the Consti- tution (Amendment) Bill at Dewan Negara on 10th May, 1960	84
Speech by the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Rural Development at the Rural Development Con- ference at the Cabinet Room, Jalan Maxwell, Kuala Lumpur on 12th May, 1960	94

Speech by the Acting Prime Minister at the Opening of the Sixth Malayan Art Exhibition at the British Council Cultural Centre, Kuala Lumpur on the 16th May, 1960	100
Address by the Deputy Prime Minister at the Annual Dinner of the Malayan Civil Service Association in Kuala Lumpur on 21st May, 1960	102
Ucapan Timbalan Perdana Menteri dalam Istiadat Menghadap di Istana Negara pada 1hb Jun, 1960	107
Ucapan oleh Timbalan Perdana Menteri berkenaan dengan Pembangunan Luar Bandar melalui Radio Malaya pada 6hb Jun, 1960	109
Address by the Deputy Prime Minister, at a Dinner in Kuala Lumpur given by the Institute of Successful Leadership on 8th June, 1960	114
Address by the Deputy Prime Minister at the Lions International Dinner held in Kuala Lumpur on 10th June, 1960	116
Speech by the Deputy Prime Minister, Tun Abdul Razak bin Hussein, on the Second Reading of the International Security Bill at Dewan Rakyat on 21st June, 1960	119
Speech by the Minister of Defence at the Second Reading of the "Visiting Forces Act" at the Dewan Rakyat on 23rd June, 1960	124
Speech by the Minister of Defence on the Second Reading of the Arms Bill 1960, at the House of Representatives in Kuala Lumpur on 23rd June, 1960	126
Speech made by the Minister of Defence at the Second Reading of the Police (Amendment) Bill, 1960 at the House of Representatives Meeting in Kuala Lumpur on the 23rd June, 1960	129

Speech by the Minister of Defence on the Second Reading of the Emergency Regulations (Indemnity) Bill at the Dewan Rakyat on 23rd June, 1960 ...	131
Speech by the Deputy Prime Minister on the Annual Installation Dinner of Kuala Lumpur Rotary Club on 28th June, 1960	133
Message by the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Defence to the Armed Forces on 1st August, 1960	138
Speech by the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Defence at the Opening of the Emergency Exhibition in the Chin Woo Stadium on August 1, 1960 ...	139
Speech by the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Defence for the Memorial Service Ceremony at the Lake Gardens on 2nd August, 1960	142
▲ Merdeka Message by the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Defence, for the third Anniversary of Merdeka 31st August, 1960	144
Message to the Press by the Hon'ble Minister of Rural Development on 31st August, 1960	145
Speech by the Deputy Prime Minister on Land Acquisition Bill at the Dewan Rakyat on 12th September, 1960	147
Speech by the Deputy Prime Minister at the Opening of the United Nations Seminar on Family and Child-Welfare at the Dewan Tunku Abdul Rahman on October 17, 1960	154
Speech by the Deputy Prime Minister on United Nations Day over Radio Malaya on October 24th, 1960	158
Speech by the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Defence at the Handing over Ceremony of the Royal Air Force Station, Kuala Lumpur to the Royal Malayan Air Force, at the Air Field Padang, October 25, 1960	160

Speech made by the Deputy Prime Minister to the Malayan Civil Service Association at the Hotel Majestic, Kuala Lumpur on October 28, 1960 ...	162
Ucapan Timbalan Perdana Menteri pada pembukaan mesyuarat Penolong Pegawai Pembangunan Luar Bandar di Maktab Perguruan Bahasa, Kuala Lumpur pada 11hb November, 1960	169
Speech for Rotary District Governor's Banquet on 26th November 1960 at Kuala Lumpur	179
Ucapan Timbalan Perdana Menteri mengenai anggaran Perbelanjaan Kementerian Pertahanan di Dewan Rakyat pada 12hb dan 13hb Disember, 1960	182
Speech by the Minister of Defence to Officers and Cadets of the Federation of Malaya Air Training Corps at the Kuala Lumpur Air Field on December 14, 1960	189
Ucapan Timbalan Perdana Menteri di Dewan Rakyat pada 21hb Disember, 1960 membentangkan belanjawan Kementerian Pembangunan Luar Bandar, 1961	192
Ucapan Timbalan Perdana Menteri di dalam Majlis perjumpaan pegawai-pegawai RIDA pada 23hb Disember, 1960 di Kuala Lumpur	197
New Year Message of the Deputy Prime Minister on 30th December, 1960	202
INDEKS	207

"Di negeri kita ini kita berkehendak supaya kawasan-kawasan bandar dan luar bandar itu sama-sama beroleh kemajuan. Apabila darjah kehidupan di bandar-bandar menjadi bertambah baik hasil dari kemakmuran itu dapat dirasa oleh orang-orang yang duduk di kawasan-kawasan luar bandar".

Tun Abdul Razak

Di upacara pembukaan mesyuarat Penolong Pegawai Pembangunan Luar Bandar di Maktab Perguruan Bahasa Kuala Lumpur pada 11hb November, 1960.

PENDAHULUAN

Arkib Negara merasa amat bangga kerana dapat memulakan satu siri penerbitan iktisas di dalam bentuk in-extenso yang mengandungi ucapan-ucapan Yang Amat Berhormat Tun Abdul Razak, Perdana Menteri Malaysia. Ucapan-ucapan yang dipilih untuk penerbitan ini yang bermula daripada tahun 1960 semasa Yang Amat Berhormat Tun Abdul Razak memegang jawatan Timbalan Perdana Menteri, Menteri Pertahanan dan Menteri Pembangunan Luar Bandar akan diterbitkan secara bersiri dan akan berterusan sepanjang masa beliau memimpin negara. Tahun 1960 merupakan satu milestone di dalam sejarah Malaysia kerana dari saat itu kepentingan masyarakat desa yang merupakan sebahagian besar penduduk negara ini telah diakui oleh Kerajaan dan segala usaha untuk membangun dan memajukan negara telah menitikberatkan masyarakat desa.

Adalah menjadi tugas dan tanggungjawab Arkib Negara untuk menerbitkan siri-siri penerbitan yang mengandungi rekod-rekod penting di dalam bentuk in-extenso seperti siri ucapan ini di samping mengeluarkan penerbitan di dalam bentuk inventori, katalog atau senarai sebagai panduan kepada rekod-rekod di dalam simpanannya. Usaha untuk menerbitkan siri-siri panduan ini adalah satu kegiatan penting yang sedang diutamakan dengan bertambahnya kakitangan-kakitangan yang berpengalaman dan terlatih di Jabatan ini. Matlamat Arkib Negara untuk mengeluarkan penerbitan-penerbitan ini ialah untuk menyebarkan maklumat kepada rakyat seluruhnya mengenai bahan-bahan yang dipelihara dan disimpan sebagai pusaka negara.

Ucapan-ucapan yang diterbitkan di dalam jilid ulung ini adalah merupakan ucapan-ucapan yang telah dibuat oleh Yang Amat Berhormat Tun Abdul Razak selaku Timbalan Perdana Menteri, Menteri Pertahanan dan juga Menteri Pembangunan Luar Bandar dalam tahun 1960. Semenjak tahun tersebut iaitu apabila rancangan Pembangunan Luar Bandar dilancarkan beliau telah memberi segala tumpuan tenaga, perhatian dan masanya kepada rancangan-rancangan untuk memajukan dan meninggikan darjat hidup rakyat desa. Yang Amat Berhormat Tun Abdul Razak yang telah mempelopori rancangan ini, adalah pemimpin yang senantiasa mempunyai minat dan amat mengambil berat ter-

hadap nasib rakyat khasnya mereka yang tinggal di luar bandar. Dengan usaha dan keazaman pimpinan beliau rakyat di desa telah dapat menikmati pelbagai kemudahan yang sebelum daripada ini telah tidak diberikan kepada mereka.

Di dalam siri ucapan untuk tahun 1960 akan didapati bahawa di mana jua Yang Amat Berhormat Tun Abdul Razak berada, apa jua peristiwa yang beliau telah hadir beliau telah menyuarakan peri mustahaknya dibangunkan masyarakat di desa yang telah tinggal terbiar oleh zaman. Beliau telah menyarankan di pelbagai perjumpaan, sumbangan-sumbangan yang harus dibuat kepada rakyat di desa untuk membangunkan mereka daripada lembah kesusahan dan penderitaan yang mereka telah berkurunkun ditenggelamkan itu. Di dalam ucapan-ucapan itu, samada dari segi peranannya sebagai Timbalan Perdana Menteri, Menteri Pertahanan atau Menteri Pembangunan Luar Bandar beliau telah membentangkan dengan jelasnya idea-ideanya mengenai konsep pembangunan luar bandar. Beliau juga seringkali telah menyentuh perkara-perkara asasi mengenai pembahagian tanah kepada rakyat dan penggunaan tanah oleh mereka dengan cara yang berfaedah.

Selaku Menteri Pertahanan, beliau tidak ketinggalan memberi penghormatan kepada para Angkatan Bersenjata samada daripada Angkatan Tentera atau Polis yang telah mempertahankan negara dengan nyawa mereka dari ancaman dan keganasan komunis. Beliau senantiasa menghargai jasa mereka dan mengadakan rancangan supaya bekas anggota-anggota Angkatan Bersenjata ini diberi tanah di dalam rancangan-rancangan kemajuan tanah yang dibangunkan oleh Kerajaan. Tahun 1960 adalah juga tahun yang bersejarah kerana ianya menandakan tamatnya darurat di Tanah Melayu yang telah berjalan selama 12 tahun daripada tahun 1948 dan yang telah memberi banyak kesusahan dan bencana kepada negara ini. Jasa dan pengorbanan Angkatan Bersenjata dikenang buat selama-lamanya oleh negara dan untuk mereka yang telah berkorban bagi nusa dan bangsa Yang Amat Berhormat Tun Abdul Razak telah melafazkan penghargaannya yang amat tinggi di upacara memperingati Angkatan Bersenjata dan menetapkan tapak bagi tugu negara pada 2hb Ogos, 1960.

Di dalam mengusahakan penerbitan ucapan-ucapan Yang Amat Berhormat Tun Abdul Razak ini terima kasih diberikan

kepada pegawai-pegawai dan kakitangan di Bahagian Arkib Perdana Menteri dan Bahagian Pentadbiran yang telah bersusah-payah mengesan dan mengumpul ucapan-ucapan ini yang terdapat daripada pelbagai unsur di Jabatan-jabatan Kerajaan sehingga dapat disusun di dalam bentuk yang dapat digunakan sebagai bahan bacaan dan rujukan umum. Ucapan setinggi terima kasih diberikan juga kepada Jabatan-jabatan Kerajaan khususnya kepada Pejabat Perdana Menteri, Kementerian Penerangan dan Jabatan Penyiran yang telah membantu di dalam pengumpulan bahan-bahan ucapan ini.

SAAD BIN MARZUKI

Ketua Pengarah

Arkib dan Perpustakaan Negara.

15hb Mac, 1975.

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 1:2:60. Ini adalah nombor klasifikasi Arkib untuk tiap-tiap ucapan asal di dalam siri ini yang disimpan di Arkib Negara.

NEW YEAR MESSAGE FROM THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER ON 26TH DECEMBER, 1959

The Federation of Malaya is facing the new year with hope and confidence. It is the declared policy of the Alliance Government to work for the prosperity and general well-being of the country and its people living both in the urban and the rural areas.

With the progressive improvement of the Emergency¹ situation, however, the Alliance Government decided to give top priority to the task of improving the lot of the rural inhabitants. Plans for carrying out this important campaign of rural development are now being worked out.

As pointed by His Highness the Timbalan Yang di-Pertuan Agung in his address to Parliament² the aim of the newly-created Ministry of Rural Development will be to provide a sound economic foundation for peasant agriculture, to ensure that the man on the land receives the full reward for his work and enjoys the amenities of Malayan life in the same measure as his brother in the town.

This will be done by establishing through the agency of the Federal and State Land Development Authorities as many areas as possible where economic smallholdings and estates, with processing and marketing facilities, may be developed intensively around modern villages offering the services and amenities appropriate for a settled, well-organised and prosperous community.

It will be appreciated that this task, besides being complex, is an urgent one and calls for special methods of planning and

1 Emergency situation in Malaya declared due to communist terrorism which covered the period 1948-1960

2 Parliament Session—First Session of the First Dewan Rakyat on 25th November, 1959

execution. In order that the aim may be achieved in the shortest possible time, it is the intention of the Government to marshal all available resources, and to deploy them with such determination and energy as were used to free the country from the menace of Communist terrorism.

I take great pleasure in wishing all Malayans a Happy and Prosperous New Year.

**ADDRESS BY THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER
AND MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT
AT THE 3RD ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF
STATE COMMISSIONERS OF LANDS AND
MINES AT THE COMMITTEE ROOM OF THE
DEWAN TUNKU ABDUL RAHMAN, KUALA
LUMPUR ON 25TH JANUARY, 1960**

It certainly gives me great pleasure indeed to be present at this morning's Conference of Commissioners of Lands and Mines—the first one to be held since the new Ministry of Rural Development¹ was created. As you know Lands and Mines were formerly in the portfolio of the Minister of Natural Resources. These two subjects have now been absorbed into the new Ministry of Rural Development which has been the responsibility of the Prime Minister, myself, and the Assistant Minister.

You will remember that one of the recommendations made in the Report of the Commission on Land Administration and later accepted by the National Land Council was that there should be a conference of State Commissioners of Lands and Mines to be held twice a year and presided over the Commissioner of Lands, Federation of Malaya, at which matters of common interest regarding Land Administration throughout the Federation are discussed. These conference, in my view, cannot but be of immense value to those of you who are concerned with Land Administration.

However, this conference of State Commissioners of Lands is of special importance as this is the first conference held since the announcement by Government of its policy on Rural Development—a policy which I am sure all of you are by now well aware. This Government—the Alliance Government—has decided to give the highest priority to Rural Development work during the next five years. It is the aim of the Government to give the rural people a new deal, a better and higher standard of living than known before, and all possible amenities of a Malayan life. The Government intends to mobilize all its efforts and resources to achieve this aim.

¹ Established on 17th November, 1959.

As land use is an important part of rural development, and land is a State matter, you all gentlemen have a vital role to play in this campaign for rural development. That is why your Conference to-day is the utmost importance. You are in the forefront of our campaign for rural development. You are commanders on the field and are directly responsible for the success of our campaign.

In this all important work the Government wants result—quick results. Therefore, to achieve result we must see to it that our machinery is efficient. Efficient Land Administration is vital to the success of our work and the achievement of our aim. It will be your duty to see that all the land offices in your respective State are in the best working condition. With the new emphasis on rural development Land Administration has become the most important function of the Government.

Although as I said, land is a State matter and therefore within the competence of State Governments, my Ministry and the Federation Government cannot be unmindful of the state of affairs prevailing in the Land Office as I cannot escape criticism which may be made in the Parliament. The importance of tackling land problems and of putting "our house in order" is incontrovertible; therefore my Ministry is as much concerned as the State Governments with the inordinate delays in dealing with the large number of land applications still outstanding.

I can assure you that the Federal Government and my Ministry in particular will do all we can to assist you in putting the Land Offices in order and in tackling the arrears of land applications, but, it must be remembered that land is a State matter and the States must realize that it is first and foremost their duty and responsibility.

I am given to understand that the number of outstanding applications as at 30th September, 1959 was over 207,000; this figure is therefore 107,000 applications more than that reported by the Land Administration Commission in 1957. It must be borne in mind that the primary function of Land Offices has always been, and should clearly remain, the alienation of land. This tremendous problem of arrears of land applications must

be tackled and resolved as quickly as we possibly can. It can only be resolved if we all show determination and are prepared to take a bold step. I have suggested to the Menteri-menteri Besar and Commissioners of Lands in the National Land Council the way this problem should be tackled and this has generally been accepted. When we have such a stupendous task in front of us we must decide on our priorities. What are our priorities in the alienation of Land?. Our first priority must be to give land to those citizens of our country who have no land and who want to work on the land and our second priority is to give land to those who have not enough land to live on. It is on these priorities that I would like you to set your mind first. As to how you actually deal with these priorities, it is a matter for you and I hope this is one of the subjects that you will discuss at the Conference. As a Minister I am here only just to state the policy. As to how that policy is to be carried out it is a matter for Civil Servants like you.

It seems to me this is the right and proper way of tackling this complex problem of arrears of applications of land. It is a way which can easily be defended politically. After all it is the duty of the Government to help those in need first. In the process of tackling this problem we are also solving the economic problem of the country by giving employment to those who have no means of employment. I sincerely hope that this policy will be accepted and implemented in all the States.

Now Malaya is a rural country deriving its wealth from its land, and this state of affairs will continue for many more generations to come. It is also a young country with most of its population under the age of twenty-five. The pressure of this expanding population can only be met by widespread and sound land development. All these factors underline the fact that good land administration is absolutely essential and vital and I think it is no exaggeration to say that the future prosperity of this country and its people and also the stability of its Government will depend on its land administration more than any other factor. This is a challenge which we all must accept.

Now a word on the subject of alienation of new land. As you know it has been decided by the National Land Council that new alienation of land should be by group settlement with proper lay-

out and pre-surveyed lots of standard size. Also it has become the basis of our land policy that we should endeavour to give each person an economic size of holding i.e. 8 to 10 acres of land with 6 to 8 acres of rubber and 2 to 3 acres of fruit trees. I hope you will help to see to it that these cardinal principles of our land policy are faithfully adhered to in the States. It is the intention of this Government—the Alliance Government—to give the people a new level of income—a minimum standard of living commensurate with the dignity of our people as an independent and civilized nation and by which they can enjoy the amenities of a Malayan life. I do hope also that in giving-out land for fringe alienation to existing kampongs and villages the same basic principles will be borne in mind and followed.

The economic size of holding will give our people the minimum standard of living we require and we must resist any attempt to give out land of a lesser unit which would mean giving the people a lower income necessary to maintain this minimum standard of living. I know there is a reluctance on the part of some Malays to leave their existing established kampong and would be content to have holdings of uneconomic size even if they can be allowed to remain in their kampong. But these people should be persuaded and guided in their own interest to start a new life in a new place where they will be able to enjoy the amenities of life which they have never seen before and to have a standard of living which they have not known before. These basic principles of our land policy have been agreed to after very careful consideration and I must state quite clearly that the Federation Government would not associate itself with any attempt to depart from that policy as any such action would clearly be against the true interest of our people.

It is realised that as the result of the Occupation² and the Emergency, a major set-back has been caused to Land Administration throughout the country. For these and a number of other reasons Land Administration generally speaking is struggling to hold its own and it has not been quite possible to improve its position with any degree of success. It is however futile for us to go into the past. Our present task is to see how best and how quickly we could establish an effective and efficient Land Administration in the country. Now on you the Government

2 Japanese Occupation in Malaya 1940-1944

places its hope to build up an efficient Land Administration. Success however can only be achieved if the personal efficiency and devotion to duty of every officer working in the service of the Land Administration is maintained at the highest possible level and I urge you to instil this in the minds of all those officers working under you.

Land as I have said earlier, is a State matter and within the competence of the State Governments. The Federal Government at present has powers to legislate to the extent of ensuring common policies on land matters and a common system of administration. However the establishment of the National Land Council has been the means of bringing the States and the Federation much more closely together in all matters associated with land utilisation and administration. The Federal Government is anxious to do whatever it can for the States particularly in matters connected with land administration for the good of the nation as a whole. Apart from providing Federal Officers to work in the various District and Land Departments of the States, the Federal Government also maintains Technical Services and Scientific Officers whose assistance and advice are also available to the States. It has also recently established a Training School for Land Officers of the various States so as to enable them to obtain a background knowledge of the various aspects of land administration.

I am sure that none are more aware than you that the Land Laws and Land Administration in the Federation are rather complex and varying from State to State. The need for the drafting of a National Land Code for the use of all States therefore became obvious. Members of this Conference will be aware that the post of Commissioner for Lands Legislation was created at the end of last year and the Commissioner who has since been appointed has been charged with this major task of drafting the National Land Code. However, before commencing this, it has been decided that the Commissioner should first deal with the legal and practical problems arising from the proposal now before the National Land Council, that opening of new lands should be done by the method of Group Settlement areas and by direct action of the Land Offices. Considerable progress has been made in this emergency task. The Commissioner has already prepared a preliminary draft Bill which is now with the Parliamentary Draftsman and which it is intended shall be

brought to Parliament at its April session and passed through all stages. The Commissioner is also the convenor of a Working Party set up by the National Land Council to consider the practical aspect of this work and two long and valuable sessions of this Working Party have been held. It is hoped that a report by this Working Party can be issued within two or at most three weeks from now. This report will be the basis for a directive on land development methods and for the preparation of subsidiary legislation to the draft Bill when it becomes law.

Now I should like to refer to the Federal Land Development Authority. With the establishment of the Authority, the Federal Government has provided a machinery equipped with the necessary fund to assist in land development schemes in the various States. Too much should not of course be expected from the Federal Land Development Authority in satisfying the universal demand for land. It is only a partial solution of the existing land hunger. State Governments too should pursue, and with vigour, planned land development schemes in their States.

Now I would like to say a word or two about Tin. The Federation has been fortunate in its tin resources. Malaya produces about one-third of the World's tin supplies. For many years Malaya has led all other countries as the largest producer in the world. With foresight and prudent administration, Malaya can maintain this position for many more years to come. Apart from the substantial revenue tin mining has brought to the country, the contribution which the industry makes to the economic life of the Federation is very great indeed. The country would be much the poorer if tin mining were to be allowed to decline. We must not allow this to happen. However to ensure that the Federation maintains its place as the world's largest producer of tin, the States must help to find fresh tin bearing land to replace worked out mines.

While on the subject of mining I would also like to draw your attention to the resolutions and recommendations passed at the recent National Land Council meeting on three important Papers on mining. They are:

N.L.C.³ Paper No. 9 — Land Use in Mining

N.L.C. Paper No. 11 — Land Use: Mining—Special Cases

³ N.L.C. — National Land Council

N.L.C. Paper No. 10 — Land Use: Mining in Malay Reservations and Malay Participation in the mining industry.

Being responsible to the Ruler/Governor-in-Council for land administration you will no doubt advise your State Governments on the implementation of the resolution and recommendations of the National Land Council in this important matter.

I would particularly like to see more Malays to participate in the mining industry although mining is a risky venture. For the most effectual participation by Malays in mining as one form of land use, they should be encouraged to submit applications for mining in the Malay reservations. The National Land Council has accepted the recommendations of the Working Party that scout prospecting of Malay Reservations should be carried out by the Mineral Investigation Drilling Unit at Federal Government's expense and State Governments should then select areas for which they will encourage applications for Prospecting Licences and Mining Leases by Malay individuals, companies or co-operative societies. Given every encouragement, I have not the slightest doubt that Malays could be successful miners.

I notice that the Agenda prepared by the Commissioner of Lands is a long one and embraces a number of important subjects and I do not therefore wish to take up more of your time.

In conclusion and before I withdraw I would ask you to remember always that on your efforts depend the success of the Land Administration in this country and our efforts in rural development and as such you should endeavour to do your utmost and help build up a really efficient Land Administration. Land Administration has now come to the forefront of Government activities of which rural development is the watchword. As I have said, and I repeat here once again, the Government is determined to achieve result in the rural development work. Therefore, the whole Government machinery, Federal as well as State, must be geared to this great task. The Government expects every officer connected with this work to put his shoulders to the wheel. It means hard work and sacrifice but it is a sacrifice demanded of you by the people and country. As Minister responsible for rural development, I can offer you nothing, except in the words of Sir Winston Churchill, but toil, tears and sweat and I ask the same

from you, but if we remember our noble aim and serve our people and our country in the right spirit we find the greatest reward and the greatest satisfaction. I will now leave you to your Conference and I can assure you any decision you make as a result of your deliberations will be given the most careful consideration.

**SPEECH BY THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AT
THE CLOSING CEREMONY OF A SERIES OF
PUBLIC LECTURES¹ ON THE CONSTITUTION
OF THE FEDERATION OF MALAYA AT KUALA
LUMPUR ON 26TH JANUARY, 1960**

For nearly two months you have been attending this series of lectures on the Constitution of the Federation of Malaya, and your sustained interest in them is evident of the great importance you place on a thorough understanding of the working of our Constitution.

As you might know this series of lectures form part of a country-wide campaign to familiarise the people in the town and rural areas with the aims of the Constitution and how it affects each of them individually as citizens of this country.

This present series of lectures, which come to an end tonight, have been made possible by the co-operation of the Faculty of Law of the University of Malaya and its Dean, Professor L. A. Sheridan, Members of the Bar, and senior officers of the Government. These lectures, by virtue of their profession and specialised knowledge, have talked to you on the various aspects of how the Constitution works and affects you, and it is my hope that you will pass on to your friends what you have learnt in these lectures.

At this juncture of our country's history it is of the utmost importance for every citizen to understand how democracy works, and our Constitution is the embodiment of democratic principles to guide the Government chosen by the people in how to sustain a democratic society such as is established in the Federation of Malaya. The bound volume of our Constitution should not be regarded as a book to be put on the shelf and forgotten. On the

¹ The series of public lectures was organized by the Information Services in conjunction with the Faculty of Law of the then University of Malaya in Singapore.

other hand, the citizens of this country must make the Constitution a living thing. We have now a Government elected by popular vote and it is up to the people themselves to see to it that their Government practises the principles set forth in our Constitution. Time was when the Government of this country was regarded as something remote from the people and, that is, was a machine that did not need the assistance of the people in its operation.

Today we have a Government of the people whose representatives sit in our Parliament to make the voice of the people heard in the highest councils of the land. Therefore, in such society the people are intimately involved in the Government of their own country, and they have thus a responsibility to see to it that this Government functions according to the people's wishes.

I must also thank the Information Services for sponsoring this series of lectures. In the rural areas the Field Staff of this Department are devoting their time and energy to telling the kampong folks how the Constitution works and affects their lives. Though this current series of lectures might end tonight, yet the work of explaining the Constitution to the people will go on throughout the country until everyone possesses a good grasp of what the Constitution means to him or her.

I wish to place on record my deep gratitude to all the lecturers and chairmen for sacrificing so much of their time to undertake the lectures and to preside at these meetings. They show a great public spirit which, I hope, will not pass unnoticed among you and the public in general. To-night you have heard Encik Muhammed Ghazali bin Shafie, Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of External Affairs, speaking about Malaya's role as a Member of the Commonwealth of Nations.

This country has now come to a stage where it must also look towards friendly relationships and intercourse with nations, not only of the Commonwealth but also of the world. The rest of the world is watching how Malaya is making democracy work, and it is my belief that you who are here tonight and the general body of Malayan citizens, can make Malaya a shining example of a progressive, stable, and contented democratic society in this part of the world.

As these series of lectures on our Constitution come to a close to-day, we are opening, on the 30th, a page in our Constitution by the inauguration of the Minggu Bahasa. Our Constitution provides that Malay shall be the Official and National Language of the country. It is therefore necessary for us to do all we can to enlarge and enrich it so that it becomes a real and effective National Language.

In every country in the world its people take pride in their own national language. Due to the accident of history, the national language of Malaya and hitherto taken second place to a language. Since language is a unifying force, the Government is exerting all its efforts to foster the daily use of our national language among all Malayan citizens particularly those of non-Malay origin so that it will become second nature to them. To attain this goal the Government is sponsoring Minggu Bahasa Kebangsaan from January 30 to February 6. During this National Language Week all citizens of non-Malay origin are expected to use the national language in their homes, offices, and in their intercourse with friends and business associates.

It is hoped that this concerted use of the National Language throughout the country during the National Language Week will inculcate in all citizens the habit of using it regularly. It is only in this way that they will feel they belong to this country, and that the National Language is a real living force that binds them together.

If, after the end of this Language Week, everyone continues to study and use the national language till they master it, it will not be long before it becomes the only vehicle of communication between all the citizens of Malaya. I ask you all to support the Minggu Bahasa and make this National effort to encourage the use of our National Language a success.

In closing, I also wish to thank Mr B. L. Chua, Acting Dean of the Faculty of Law, University of Malaya, for coming all the way from Singapore to preside at tonight's lecture.

ADDRESS BY THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER
TO THE EUROPEAN CIVIL SERVANTS
ASSOCIATION OF MALAYA ON 21ST
FEBRUARY, 1960

Mr President, Ladies and Gentlemen

When I spoke to you last year I said that I felt confident that the Alliance would win the Election and that Tunku Abdul Rahman would be able to talk to you at your Annual General Meeting in 1960 as Prime Minister. The first part of my forecast came true and I appreciate the congratulations which your President has expressed on your behalf.

The Prime Minister unfortunately is not able to speak to you today but I am delighted to be able to take his place. I am glad of your President's assurance that my remarks will be treated as confidential as there are certain matters on which I can, I think, say something which will result in a better understanding of the position.

I was slightly disappointed when I heard your President say that it had not been possible for you to come to a closer understanding with the Senior Government Officers' Association. I appreciate, however, that, so long as expatriate officers remain in service, there will be certain problems peculiar to them and I appreciate the reasons which prompted your Council to make the decision that your Association should continue as a separate entity. I hope, however, that in the future you will be able to reach a large measure of agreement with the Senior Government Officers' Association and with the Malayan Civil Service Association on matters of common concern and to continue to make your contribution to the smooth running of the Whitley Council.

Your President has stated that it is his opinion that there is a feeling that Malayanisation is too slow and he has invited Government to make its position clear in a Press statement.

You will appreciate that the major difficulty which faces Government in this matter is the Press itself. It is a fact throughout the world that the ill-formed and extreme comment

gets very much better publicity than the studied, reasoned appreciation of the problem. There is nothing that Government can do to force the Press to publish any statement of Government's policy and there is certainly nothing that Government can do to force the Press to give such a statement, if it is published, to inch headlines instead of hiding it away in some inconspicuous place amongst the advertisements. The matter of Malayanisation has been touched upon by His Majesty in the Speech from the Throne and has been the subject of a number of questions in the House of Representatives. It is in these references that Government's policy is made clear. Government is, in general, satisfied with the progress of Malayanisation and I am certainly not aware of any intention on behalf of Government to Malayanise any part of the public service by every possible means irrespective of loss of efficiency. It is our hope that efficiency would be maintained at the high level which has been set in the past. In some departments, however, the retirement of expatriate officers before the end of their guaranteed period of service has resulted in a shortage of experienced staff and those who remain, together with the Malayan officers, are shouldering additional burdens.

I can well appreciate the concern of the officers in those departments that are in the 1965 group. Government has recently decided that the proviso to Clause 6 of the Compensation Legislation may be invoked in the case of those officers in the 1962 group whose departure will be staggered throughout the year and whose retirement dates will be after the 1st July, 1962. Government has also decided that the staffing position in each of the departments in the 1965 group should be examined with a view to deciding whether or not the proviso would be exercised in respect of individual officers in these departments.

It will be appreciated that the proviso need not be invoked in the case of the younger officers whose compensation is increasing. This examination is still in progress and I am, at this stage, unable to say to what extent the proviso to Clause 6 of the Tenth Schedule will be invoked. It should, however, be possible for officers to be informed by the middle of this year whether or not the proviso will be invoked in their favour.

I was sorry to hear that your President found that it was necessary for him to mention once more the question of "political interference". I feel that the word "interference" is rather strongly used in such a sense.

You will understand my reluctance to make any pronouncement on the case in the Language Institute. Faults there were on all sides but I think that, in the light of what I said earlier about the question of eye-catching headlines in the Press, it has been generally accepted that the publicity given to this matter in the Press was most unfortunate. I trust that there will be no further instances of this nature which can only become a source of embarrassment to everyone who has the interests of the public service at heart.

I said that I feel that the word "interference" was too strong a word to use. Ministers in this country are, by virtue of the comparatively small size of the country and the compact system of administration, more closely in touch with civil servants than, I imagine, in any other place in the world. The Ministers have identified themselves very closely with the execution of the policy as well as with the formation of the policy.

I myself, as you know, have recently undertaken a tour in order that I could personally explain to civil servants and other interested persons, Government's policy on rural development and the manner in which I hope to see this policy translated into action on the ground. In these circumstances it is extremely difficult for Ministers not to become interested in the civil service and even in the personalities. They know very well who is doing a good job and often feel that it is right for them to express a preference as to which officer should be entrusted with a particular task. This, I feel you will agree, is only human. The closer association between Ministers and civil servants can only bring good in the end provided both understand to the full the position of the other. I have always tried and I will continue in the future to attempt to see that this closer association between Ministers and civil servants does not result in unnecessary friction. You will forgive me if I say that it is apparent that the faults have not always been on the side of the Ministers.

Your President has, not unnaturally, been outspoken about the housing situation particularly in Kuala Lumpur. This is a problem which presents no easy solution. The rapid expansion of the public service during the last few years has made it quite impossible for Government to keep pace in the matter of housing. I am glad to know, however, that complete agreement has almost

been reached in Whitley Council, where of course your Association is represented, on the implementation of the Government Housing Proposals which should benefit expatriate officers to the extent that they should be able to obtain a house rather more quickly than they do at the present time. The proposals do, of course, contain provision for rents to be increased by a modest amount but this is no new provision: it has been an integral part of the proposals ever since they were first discussed in 1956.

I welcome this opportunity of being able to speak to you and to say, as I said last year, thank you for the work that you are doing on behalf of the Federation of Malaya. Last year we saw the Alliance Government returned to power with an overwhelming vote of confidence from the people in this country. Government has decided, as you know, that overriding priority shall be given to its programme for rural development and I myself am very closely concerned with this aspect of Government's programme. I should like to appeal to those of you who are connected with any service which impinges upon this work to do your utmost to see that rapid and worthwhile progress is made in schemes to improve the lot of people living in the rural areas. It would take me too long to explain the detailed plans that we have and all that I ask is that you should assist this programme in any way that you can.

I said last year that you would appreciate that it was not always possible for me or any of my colleagues to single out the expatriate officers in order to thank them for the work that they are doing in this independent Malaya. The same applies with equal or even more force now but I welcome this opportunity of saying to you that your efforts are appreciated and members of the Government hope that you derive some satisfaction from seeing the success of your labours. I know that many of you have, particularly Heads of Departments, the additional burden of having to train, and to train very quickly, Malayan officers to take over in anticipation of your leaving the country. We are very grateful for the earnest and sincere manner in which this task of training Malayan officers has been undertaken.

In conclusion I should like to thank you again for asking me to your meeting this morning and for giving me the opportunity of saying these few words.

ADDRESS BY THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE¹
AT THE CHIEF OF STAFF'S CONFERENCE ON
23RD FEBRUARY, 1960

I greatly welcome the opportunity provided by the Chief of Staff's Conference to say a few words to you. First and foremost I would like to thank you for the services rendered during the past year, particularly on Emergency operations. Except for the Border,² the whole country will be a "White" area by the end of this week and, even in the Border area, the great majority of the remaining Communist terrorists are sulking in the jungles of Thailand. This lack of terrorists has meant that your operations have often been fruitless and frustrating but every dead terrorist is a good one and we must not relax until this treat to our security has been completely eliminated.

Even though the Emergency itself may be declared officially over this year and operations confined entirely to the border area, we must expect Communist subversion to continue unabated.

In these circumstances the stabilising influence of the Armed Forces is most important.

I think I can make this importance clear if I say what is all too often forgotten that the two main corner-stones of Government policy are (i) the maintenance of law and order and (ii) the economic and financial stability of the country. On these two foundations all our hopes for future peace and prosperity, and the policies to achieve them, must rest.

It is upon the efficiency of the Armed Forces and the Police that the Government depends for ensuring that essential law and order without which no progress can be achieved. This brings me to the first point which I wish to stress to you today and that is the vital necessity of maintaining the full co-operation between the Police and the Armed Forces which has been built up, as comrades in arms, over the many years of the Emergency.

¹ Date when Tun was Minister of Defence—3rd September, 1957.

² Malayan-Thai Border.

I look to you as the Senior Officers of the Armed Forces to ensure that there should be no suspicion or jealousy as between the two Forces, other than friendly competition. Any rift in this relationship would be absolutely disastrous to the future of the country and would undo in weeks what it has taken years to achieve during the Emergency.

In these next few years we need to make enormous strides in the social and economic development of the country, particularly in the rural areas, if we are to maintain and improve the standard of living of our increasing population. That development will require all the country's energy and resources. For that reason we must be economical with regard to the funds which can be allocated to both the Armed Forces and the Police. In this respect priority will be given to the building of permanent accommodation and quarters and then to new equipment and a very limited expansion. That is all we can afford for the time being and I look to you to see that the Government gets good value for its money.

I know that you are discussing today professional service and administrative matters which are your direct concern and I wish to touch on two which are related to what I have already said. These are Malayanisation and resettlement of soldiers in civilian life.

At the Budget Session of the Dewan Rakyat³ I made the Government's Malayanisation policy for the Armed Forces quite clear. It is to Malayanise as rapidly as possible consistent with the maintenance of the present high standards of efficiency and training. We all know that it can be done faster if we shorten the period of officer training, increase the intake of young officers and grant a greater number of short service commissions. The effect of this would, however, be a lowering of standards and such a block in the promotion structure in five or ten years time that the prospects of a career in the Armed Forces for the great majority of Malayan officers would be negligible. This, in turn, would lead to uncertainty, disappointment and instability.

³ First Session of the First Dewan Rakyat, 11th September, 1959— 24th February, 1960.

To put it briefly it is not the Government's intention to achieve Malayanisation by a surgical operation, which would only cripple the patient, but by what might be called a steady digestive process, which will achieve exactly the same results as far as Malayanisation is concerned but will, at the same time, allow officers to have the full benefit of both time and training to gain the necessary experience required for the various stages in their careers. Naturally the pace will be a bit slower in the technical arms and services, the Royal Malayan Navy and the Royal Malayan Air Force than in the Infantry battalions.

As Minister of Defence I am very satisfied with the present rate of Malayanisation and at the manner in which Malayan officers are both achieving positions of higher command and carrying out heavier responsibilities.

I come now to my final point which is that, while the Government's first consideration must be to maintain the efficiency and morale of the present members of the Armed Forces, its second consideration must be the well-being and welfare of ex-members of the Armed Forces.

By the very nature of their work and their purpose the Armed Forces, as compared with other Government service, must be young. It is not easy therefore to provide full career prospects for either officers or other ranks and the Government is now giving a great deal of thought to this problem.

In the first instance we are trying to ensure that there is a reasonable career prospect for nearly all officers and, at the same time, we are intending to extend the terms of enlistment so that the other rank has, at least, ten years with the Colours instead of seven. I understand that fuller details regarding this proposal have already been given to you earlier in the Conference.

Coupled with these proposals the Government is intending to increase both the pension and gratuities payable to officers and other ranks on the completion of their service and this increase will take effect from the 1st January this year. The exact details are now being worked out in conjunction with the Treasury and will be announced as soon as possible.

Both the Armed Forces Council and you, as their Commanding Officers have an obligation to assist Servicemen to obtain employment in civil life when they have completed their Colour service. Much has already been done in building up contacts with Government departments and civilian firms but a great deal depends on personal contact and this is a field in which Commanding Officers, and indeed all officers in Units, should lose no opportunity to seek the goodwill of both the administration and industry to give employment to men who have served their country well in the Armed Forces.

You will already have seen the announcement that ex-Servicemen will be allocated 20% of the vacancies in all Federal Land Development Schemes and 15% in all State Schemes. It has been a surprise and disappointment to me that so few have so far volunteered for the vacancies offered in the Bilut Valley Scheme. Much more sustained propaganda is required and I particularly call upon Malayan officers, in cases where ex-Servicemen do not have a definite job or land in their own kampong to which they can return, to use all possible persuasion to encourage soldiers to take up land in these resettlement schemes.

Pioneering in this way is not a soft and easy job but, if a man really gets down to it, he has every prospect of earning a very adequate livelihood and, at the same time, contributing to the production and wealth of the country.

His prospects in such a venture will be greatly enhanced if, during his service, he is encouraged both to save money and to take an interest in the opportunities which will be available to him. For that purpose courses will be run before his discharge so that he is fully conversant with the subject of resettlement and can play his part in the civil life of the community after discharge.

Again, on behalf of the Government, I thank you for your hard work and loyal service during the year and I wish you all the best of luck this year.



Tun Abdul Razak sebagai Menteri Pertahanan sedang melihat patung seorang pegawai berpakaian seragam (uniform) di Majlis Pembukaan Muzium Angkatan Tentera Persekutuan, Malayan Command, Gurney Road, Kuala Lumpur pada 23hb Februari, 1960.

**SPEECH BY THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE, AT
THE OPENING OF THE ARMED FORCES
MUSEUM, RIFLE RANGE ROAD, KUALA
LUMPUR, ON 23RD FEBRUARY, 1960**

Mr Chairman, the G.O.C. Federation Armed Forces, and
Gentlemen:

I am very glad indeed to have the chance to be here today and
formally to open this Armed Forces Museum.

So many things are starting in the Federation of Malaya these
days, so many new ideas are coming forward, that we are getting
quite used indeed to seeing small beginnings aimed to produce
large results.

Even in our Armed Forces we are involved in small beginnings,
because only last year did we see the initiation of the Royal
Malayan Air Force and the Royal Malayan Navy. And there is no
need for me to stress that we all have great faith and hope in the
promise which these small beginnings have successfully produced.

There is nothing to be ashamed of or embarrassed about in
starting in a small way; the main thing is to have a good idea. It is
far better to start in a small way than never to start at all.

As Brigadier Raja Lope has said the idea for this Museum first
sprang up shortly after the end of the war. It didn't bear fruit
then, and later on and during twelve years since we have been
having a war¹ of our own. As a consequence, there are many
facts and associations with events we can record or store here
which are of deep personal interest to Malaya.

There is another most important consideration. As an in-
dependent country, it is most right and proper that we should have
a continuing and accurate record of all aspects of our history, and
the Armed Forces should play their part. It is far better to be

¹ Emergency 1948-1960

keeping this record while in close touch with time and events than to do so years afterwards at the cost of a great deal of expense and research. That is the special reason why I am very glad to see this Museum commence.

I am confident that this Museum, which will one day become a section of the National Museum, will be very popular with the public. The people of Malaya are justly and rightly proud of the reputation and prestige of their Armed Forces. I say this because when the small National Museum we have, held a special exhibition relation to the Armed Forces it was exceedingly well-attended. You will also remember that the Armed Forces section of the big Progress Exhibition² in Kuala Lumpur last year always drew a very big crowd. So there is every reason to hope for public interest in what is being begun today.

This will mean a great deal of work by a devoted Committee over the years, but if the Committee is determined to keep the Museum growing by adding to the collection regularly I am sure it will deserve great support from the public. Every unit in the Armed Forces should also make it a point to contribute some items for the collection as this is your own Museum.

I would like to see a special Library start relating to the Armed Forces of Malaya. Many books have been published, about the Emergency in particular. I am told there are three or four new ones on sale in the bookshops today. I am sure an appeal to many people who have private libraries for donations for this purpose would be a fruitful start.

Bearing in mind, too, the very close association of the Armed Forces and the Police in the Emergency, we must envisage the fact that ultimately in the National Museum the Police will have a part, too. I see every reason why they should be asked to join in with us during this initial period so that the two collections can be readily available for the time when they are handed over to the National Museum.

The more you think about it, the more the possibilities of development of this Museum grow. Recently when the Prime Minister was in Australia he visited the Australian National War

² A ten-day exhibition sponsored by the Information Department held at the Selangor Turf Club from 27th February-3rd March, 1959

Memorial in Canberra. This is principally a great Museum devoted to the story of the armed forces of Australia, and it is a source of patriotic pride to every Australian, being visited by thousands and thousands throughout the year.

There is no reason why what we are starting today in Malaya should not in its own right become an equal source of pride to every Malayan. With the co-operation of the Services and the public I am sure it can be done. I can also assure you that as long as I am Minister of Defence you can call on me for any assistance in your project. I wish this Museum continuing growth and success, and I have the greatest pleasure indeed in declaring it open.



Tun Abdul Razak meresmikan Persidangan Tahunan Pegawai-pegawai Penerangan di Dewan Tunku Abdul Rahman pada 10hb Mac, 1980.

**SPEECH BY THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER
AT THE OPENING OF THE INFORMATION
OFFICERS' CONFERENCE AT DEWAN TUNKU
ABDUL RAHMAN 10TH MARCH, 1960**

Gentlemen,

One year has gone by since I last addressed you at your 10th meeting. Though this Department is no longer directly under my Ministry, I shall always take a special interest in it.

It was my privilege to work with you during your period of transition and reorganisation—when emphasis was switched from work connected with the emergency to counter-subversion and nation building. The change was not without its difficulties. There was the reorganisation of your personnel, staff shortages—to mention 2 big headaches, together with the bricks, the critics and know-alls threw occasionally at your heads. I must say that you have weathered the change well, due no doubt, to your Director and the hard work and the unfailing co-operation of his staff.

This year Tuan Syed Jaafar Albar, as Assistant Minister in-charge of Information, assumes control of the Information Services and Radio Malaya. Information work will therefore be more co-ordinated. Under his able direction you may be assured of a satisfying year, while he, on his part, can rely on the loyal support of every person in this Department.

May I, before declaring this conference open, take a little of your time to speak on a subject very close to my heart—the Government's Rural Development Plans. I am the man in charge, yes, and the responsibility is mine—but every man in this room and every loyal Malayan must play his or her part if the plans are to achieve the maximum results.

The Government has given top priority to plans aimed at improving the lot of the rural inhabitants, so that they will be provided with a sound economic foundation for peasant

agriculture. We intend to go a step further to ensure that the man on the land receives the full reward of his work and enjoys the amenities of Malayan life in the same measure as his brother in the town.

This is a big task. It is of such importance that a Department of Rural Development has been set up. You will appreciate the difficulties we face in trying to implement this plan. First and foremost we come to face with ignorance and suspicion. The kampong dweller is conservative. His ideas are set and he is suspicious of changes. What was good enough for his grandfather and his father, is surely good enough for him! It will be your task to break down this wall of ignorance, so that the planners can be assured of a fertile ground to work on. A rural education programme directed towards enlightenment, must be instituted. By this I do not mean just teaching them how to read and write—though that should come later. They must be made to appreciate the Government's efforts to improve their lot and they can only do this if they understand what is being done for them. They must be encouraged to change their conservative attitude and re-orientate their outlook to a national outlook and forsake their kampong one. They will need patience and understanding and in your approach, please bear in mind their religious scruples and beliefs.

I am positive that I can depend on the officers of this Department not only to help launch this plan, but to help to bring it to a successful conclusion.

Its success is imperative for the plan spells economic stability and happiness for all our people. Put into your efforts the same drive and tenacity for purpose you displayed in the Emergency campaigns and the battle would be more than half won.

In the deliberations that you will be having during the next few days let me remind you that the aim of the Government is to lead the people towards the sense and reality of nationhood. The supreme need is to build a united Malayan Nation. It calls for co-ordination for all the activities and influences which will serve to erase difference and promote unity. As Information Officers you have more opportunities to work for the attainment of this object. In your dealings with the public display complete impartiality and

integrity. Let your actions and your behaviour be the model of tolerance and understanding—qualities so essential to nation building today. If each one pulls his weight we would have travelled a little further along the road that leads to complete and real national unity.

I thank you for this opportunity of meeting you again and I take great pleasure in declaring the conference open.

ADDRESS BY THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER
TO THE SECOND FEDERATION CHIEF
SURVEYORS' CONFERENCE AT DEWAN
TUNKU ABDUL RAHMAN ON 17TH MARCH,
1960

Gentlemen,

I am very glad of the opportunity of meeting you here today and of opening your Conference, particularly since I have been given to understand that the principal purpose of this Conference is to discuss the impact on your Department of the changes which have brought about your transition from the comparative seclusion of the Ministry of Natural Resources to the floodlit arena of the Ministry of Rural Development.

In the circumstances it is appropriate that I should make some reference to these changes which reflect no change of policy on the part of the Alliance Government but merely emphasise a hardening of determination.

It is the declared and determined aim of the Alliance Government to give the highest priority to what it considers to be a task of national importance—that is the raising of the economic, cultural and educational standards of the people living in the rural areas. To achieve this aim the Government has pledged that for the next five years, the absolute maximum governmental effort will be concentrated on this task. Land is recognised as a most important factor and asset in the economic upliftment of the people and it is, therefore, the Government's intention to tackle the problem of bringing land within the reach of the landless as well as those who do not have enough of it for economic sufficiency. I am determined to carry out this policy of providing land to the landless and in carrying it out I shall need your help. You are going to play a very important part in this and I know that I can rely on your Department for that loyalty, co-operation and hard work for which it has always enjoyed a most enviable reputation over the years.

As you are aware the Government not only gives this work of Rural Economic Development the highest priority but the Government regards it also as an Emergency campaign. That is why the Government has set up an organization similar to that used for fighting the Communist Terrorists for the purpose of this campaign for rural development. Now as an Emergency this work means two things.

- (a) Every one must concentrate his efforts and energy in this work and other work not directly connected with this campaign, must be kept aside for the time being.
- (b) We must produce results—quick results. The Government is determined in this national task quick results should be produced—not in a matter of years but in a matter of months.

Therefore, this task—this national task does present a challenge to us all, in particular to you, members of the Survey Department who are directly concerned in this work. It is necessary, therefore, to gear our administrative machinery to this new task. That is why I am so pleased to learn that the main purpose of this Conference is to discuss the impact of this new policy of the Government on the Survey Department.

In the face of such an important national task as this we must be prepared to take a bold step if necessary, to change our old ways if desirable. Because in this campaign only one thing that matters that is result—quick result. But one thing I want every one of you to realize is that the responsibility of implementing this policy is yours. We will succeed, we will achieve result, if every one of you puts his shoulder to the wheel. That is why it is so important to put the machinery of your Department in a proper order. Because once a decision is made to carry out a project it must be completed to the end. For example, if we decided to start a Group Settlement Scheme it must be carried out, it must be surveyed. I would not like to be told that we have not the men to do the survey or that it must wait a year or two years. If you have not the men or the equipment to cope with the work it is for you to tell me now and I will try and get the men and equipment. But once our new intensified land development and alienation start going there should be nothing to stop it or reduce its velocity.

You know as well as I do the tremendous problems we have to face in land alienation. We have 207,000 arrears of land applications and I am told by the Statistical Department that during the course of the next 4 or 5 years there will be another 250,000 families wanting land or employment. In addition to that you have arrears of about $\frac{3}{4}$ million lots to cover up. So you can see the task before you is tremendous. But this should not discourage you or that you should be dismayed—rather it should spur you to greater efforts and sacrifice. Such is the magnitude of the task before you but if every one of you realizes this and is prepared to meet the challenge, you will be able to surmount it.

That is why in this land alienation we have decided to take a bold step—to decide on any priority. We intend to give land to those who have no land and those who have not enough land to live on first. All other applications must be kept aside for the time being. By this means we will be redressing your arrears since the frustrated applicants turn hopefully to the new settlements the outstanding, unsatisfied applications will die away. Therefore, I ask you not to be dismayed.

Fortunately it has been recognised in recent years that expansion of your Department was essential and substantial staff increases have been made. The recruitment of a further 250 technicians this year has been approved.

If more men or more equipment will enable you to accomplish more, I will do my best to obtain such men or equipment. But from you I shall expect the maximum loyalty and co-operation, not only for myself but also for all those others who will be straining towards our common goal. I look forward to you all to give your co-operation to members of other Ministries and Government Departments in carrying out this policy. It is only by all Government servants working as a team at all levels can we produce the maximum result in this important national task.

I do not wish to prolong my speech because I know that you have a long conference before you and doubtless wish to get on with the business as soon as possible; but before I conclude I wish to pay a tribute to 3 Senior Officers of your Departments who after having given the best parts of their lives in the service of this country, will be retiring from service soon. They are:

Mr L.S. Himely, Surveyor-General
Mr F.E.G. Caswell, Chief Surveyor, Perak
Mr N.B. Chandrapala, Chief Surveyor, Kelantan

On behalf of the Government of the Federation I thank them all very much and wish them many happy years of retirement.

Well, gentlemen, I wish you all success in your deliberations and I can assure you that any recommendations you may make as the result of your deliberations will receive my earnest consideration. I now have great pleasure in declaring this Conference open.

**UCAPAN PEMBUKAAN MESYUARAT R.I.D.A.
YANG PERTAMA OLEH YANG BERHORMAT
TIMBALAN PERDANA MENTERI, TUN ABDUL
RAZAK BIN HUSSEIN PADA 22HB MAC, 1960**

Tuan Pengerusi dan tuan-tuan yang hadir sekalian,

Saya amatlah sukacita oleh sebab dapat peluang ini hadir di mesyuarat Lembaga ini yang diadakan bagi kali yang pertama semenjak Lembaga ini dimasukkan ke bawah Kementerian Pembangunan Luar Bandar ataupun Ministry of Rural Development. Dan lagi saya suka mengambil peluang ini mengalu-alukan ahli-ahli yang baharu dilantik bagi Lembaga ini.

Seperti tuan-tuan semua ketahui Kerajaan, iaitu Kerajaan Perikatan, telah menentukan dasarnya bahawa dalam masa 5 tahun yang akan datang Kerajaan Perikatan akan memberi keutamaan yang penting sekali kepada kemajuan di luar bandar. Dan Kerajaan akan menggunakan sepenuh-penuh tenaga bagi faedah penduduk-penduduk di luar bandar. Lembaga ini adalah dikehendaki mengambil tempat yang penting bagi menjalankan dasar Kerajaan ini dan bagi mendatangkan hasil yang memberi puas hati.

Kerajaan berazam hendak menjalankan dasar ini dengan seberapa daya-upaya dan Kerajaan telah menentukan iaitu rancangan pembangunan Luar Bandar ini hendaklah disifatkan sebagai satu Darurat juga. Sebagai Darurat ini bermakna dua perkara, yang pertamanya hendaklah semua pegawai-pegawai Kerajaan baik pegawai-pegawai Federal ataupun State, wakil-wakil rakyat serta seterusnya rakyat jelata sekalian menumpukan sepenuh-penuh tenaga bagi menjalankan pekerjaan ini. Yang keduanya dalam pekerjaan ini hendaklah kita mendapat hasil dengan seberapa segera. Ini bermakna, jika suatu benda hendak dibuat bagaimana cara pun mesti dilakukan. Inilah caranya kita berjalan pada masa melawan pengganas komunis dahulu dan begitu juga saya berharap kita akan berjalan dalam rancangan membangunkan keadaan di luar bandar. Pembangunan ini akan

dijalankan menurut kehendak dan kemahuan rakyat jelata dan jikalau kita putuskan suatu perkara itu mustahak dijalankan maka dengan apa cara pun kita akan jayakan juga. Saya harap perkara ini akan diterangkan kepada semua pegawai-pegawai Lembaga ini supaya mereka semua mempunyai semangat yang baharu ini, iaitu semangat membena dengan seberapa daya-upaya. Hanya dengan tiap-tiap pegawai Kerajaan dan pegawai Lembaga ini mempunyai semangat yang semacam itu dapat kita laksanakan rancangan-rancangan bangunan luar bandar ini dengan sempurnanya.

Kerajaan telah menentukan bahawa pekerjaan pembangunan luar bandar ini hendaklah dijalankan dengan menggunakan cara pentadbiran sama juga dengan cara pentadbiran yang dibuat bagi menghapuskan pengganas kominis, iaitu diadakan Jawatankuasa di peringkat nasional, di peringkat negeri dan juga di peringkat Kerajaan, dan saya suka menerangkan bahawa Jawatankuasa-jawatankuasa telahpun ditubuh di serata-rata peringkat itu. Perkara ini Kerajaan Persekutuan dan juga Kerajaan Negeri sedang mengambil langkah bagi mengatur kedudukan Jawatankuasa-jawatankuasa itu dan juga Pejabat-pejabat Kerajaan yang berkaitan dengan pekerjaan pembangunan luar bandar. Hendaklah kita menyemak jentera-jentera pertadbiran supaya dapat pekerjaan kita dijalankan dengan sempurna. Begitu juga saya berharap pada Lembaga ini bagi menyemak jenteranya supaya tiap-tiap pegawai dalam Lembaga ini faham dan mengetahui dengan sebenarnya tugas dan tanggungjawab masing-masing. Mustahaklah semua pegawai bagi semua peringkat mengadakan kerjasama yang kuat dan menjalankan tujuan-tujuan dan rancangan kita ini dengan satu fahaman dan satu hati.

Pegawai-pegawai Lembaga ini adalah dikehendaki mengambil bahagian yang penting di dalam rancangan pembangunan luar bandar dan di peringkat Negeri saya telah mengambil langkah bukan sahaja meninggikan darjah setengah-setengah bahagian pegawai negeri itu bahkan telah memilih pegawai-pegawai yang sebenar-benarnya bersemangat dan berpengalaman bagi menjalankan pekerjaan sebagai State Development Officer dalam Negeri, disebabkan pegawai-pegawai itu dikehendakkan menjalankan pekerjaan dengan sepenuh-penuh semangat dan tenaga. Pegawai kemajuan Negeri adalah dikehendaki mempunyai dua tanggung-

jawab. Satu sebagai pegawai yang bertanggungjawab terus kepada Kementerian Pembangunan Luar Bandar dan sebagai Setiausaha Jawatankuasa Kemajuan dalam Negeri. Dan lagi ia bertanggungjawab juga kepada Lembaga ini bagi menjalankan pekerjaan-pekerjaan Lembaga ini, oleh itu kita berkehendakkan orang yang benar-benar mempunyai pengalaman dan kelayakan bagi menjalankan pekerjaan yang berat ini.

Baharu-baharu ini saya telah mengeluarkan satu perintah atau Directive kepada Lembaga ini bagi menentukan dasar perjalanan Lembaga ini dan yang kedua tiap-tiap orang ahli ada mempunyai satu salinan perintah ini. Asas dan dasar perintah yang diberi kepada Lembaga ini ialah dikehendaki Lembaga ini menumpukan tenaganya dengan sepenuh-penuhnya kepada pekerjaan bagi memajukan keadaan iktisad di kampung-kampung dengan mengutamakan rancangan bagi mengadakan perusahaan-perusahaan kecil, rancangan pinjaman wang dan juga rancangan bagi menolong orang-orang kampung menjual barang-barangnya atau "marketing". Saya tidak hendak menerangkan satu persatu perkara-perkara yang terkandung dalam perintah itu akan tetapi saya suka menegaskan di sini bahawa mustahaklah Lembaga ini menumpukan tenaganya yang lebih lagi dan mendatangkan hasil yang lebih berkesan dalam pekerjaan bagi memajukan keadaan penduduk-penduduk di kampung-kampung daripada masa yang telah lalu. Saya katakan Kerajaan sekarang berkehendakkan hasil yang tegas dan nyata dengan seberapa segera yang boleh. Kampung-kampung di seluruh Tanah Melayu ini mempunyai hasil-hasil yang banyak, maka menjadi tanggungjawab Lembaga ini bagi menggalakkan segala perusahaan di kampung-kampung, dan diperbaiki, diperbesar dan dilekaskan lagi. Hendaklah Lembaga ini memberi pertolongan kepada penduduk-penduduk di kampung-kampung supaya dapat mereka itu mengeluarkan barang-barang makanan dan hasil-hasil yang lain yang lebih banyak lagi, supaya tiap-tiap orang penduduk di kampung-kampung itu dapat mempunyai mata pencarian yang tegap dan sempurna. Dengan ini dapatlah tiap-tiap orang di kampung-kampung itu mempunyai satu taraf hidup yang baharu yang lebih tinggi daripada yang ada sekarang ini dan dapatlah ia menerima sepenuh-penuh balasan daripada pekerjaan dan titik peluhnya sendiri.

Saya suka menegaskan di sini bahawa pekerjaan memperbaiki keadaan di kampung-kampung itu adalah satu pekerjaan yang besar dan luas yang tidak dapat dilaksanakan dengan sertamerta. Oleh itu mustahaklah kita mengatur perjalanan kita, iaitu hendaklah kita mulakan satu persatu supaya kita mendapat hasil dengan seberapa segera. Mustahaklah kita sempurnakan satu dua perkara yang kita telah buat itu sebelum kita bermula membuat perkara yang lain. (In other words we must always endeavour to consolidate our resources at any given project or another rather than attempt too many new ventures at one time. We must be realistic and consistent. We want results, results which are visible). Kita berkehendakkan hasil, hasil yang boleh dinampak dengan seberapa segera. Jadi kita hanya boleh mendapat hasil itu dengan menumpukan sepenuh-penuh tenaga kita kepada perkara-perkara yang kita buat itu. Saya harap tuan Pengerusi dan tuan-tuan sekalian akan memberi kerjasama yang penuh pada Kerajaan bagi melaksanakan tugas kebangsaan kita yang sangat besar dan mustahak ini. Dan saya harap persidangan tuan-tuan pada hari ini akan mendatangkan hasil yang memberi puas hati dan Lembaga ini maju ke hadapan bagi melaksanakan cita-cita Kerajaan kita yang mulia itu.

UCAPAN SELAMAT HARI RAYA DARIPADA MENTERI PERTAHANAN PADA 27HB MAC, 1960

Pada hari yang berbahagia ini saya suka mengucapkan Selamat Hari Raya kepada semua ahli-ahli Tentera Di-Raja Persekutuan Tanah Melayu yang di darat, di laut dan di udara, dan ahli-ahli Pasukan Polis Di-Raja serta saya doakan mudah-mudahan Allah akan mencurahkan rahmat kepada mereka-mereka dan keluarga-keluarga mereka semuanya.

Saya sedar iaitu tidak kesemuanya daripada kita yang bernasib baik berpeluang mendapat merayakan hari yang berbahagia ini bersama-sama dengan anak isteri dan keluarga-keluarga mereka di kampung-kampung ataupun di bandar-bandar oleh kerana separuh daripada mereka terpaksa menjalankan kewajipan bagi kepentingan Negara kita ini yang masih belum lagi tercapai keamanan yang penuh. Walau bagaimana sekalipun, anggota-anggota Tentera dan Polis Persekutuan patutlah berasa megah, kerana dapat berkhidmat kepada Negara kita ini usaha bagi menamatkan darurat di negeri ini. Mudah-mudahan dalam sedikit masa lagi kita akan dapat memulihkan semula keamanan di negeri ini dengan sepenuhnya. Hari Raya adalah hari yang sangat-sangat dimuliakan oleh sekalian orang-orang Islam di seluruh dunia, dan saya berharap semua anggota Tentera Di-Raja Persekutuan Tanah Melayu dan Pasukan Polis Di-Raja akan merayakan hari yang berbahagia ini dengan riangnya. Sebagai penutup ucapan saya ini saya ucapkan Selamat Hari Raya kepada tuan-tuan sekalian Ahli-ahli Pasukan Keselamatan samada yang bertugas di bandar ataupun di rimba raya, di darat, di laut atau di udara, di dalam Negeri ataupun di luar Negeri. Selamat Hari Raya.

UCAPAN TIMBALAN PERDANA MENTERI MENGENAI TAMAT DARURAT DI DEWAN RAKYAT PADA 21HB APRIL 1960

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bagi pihak Kerajaan, saya suka terutama sekali mengucapkan setinggi-tinggi terima kasih kepada pencadang¹ dan juga penyokong² usul yang ada di hadapan kita ini. Begitu juga saya suka mengucapkan setinggi-tinggi tahniah kepada mereka kedua itu kerana berjaya mengemukakan usulnya itu dengan cara yang sangat baik, sebab kali yang pertama kita mengadakan bahasan ucapan di-Raja dengan cara yang dibuat begitu. Dan pada fikiran saya kejayaan kedua Ahli Yang Berhormat itu—pencadang dan penyokong, mengemukakan usulnya di Majlis ini menunjukkan bahawa pada masa ke hadapan dewan ini akan dapat dijalankan peraturan itu dengan licinnya dan sempurna.

Begitu juga, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya suka mengucapkan setinggi-tinggi terima kasih kepada Ahli-ahli Yang Berhormat, boleh dikatakan semua sekali Ahli-ahli Yang Berhormat yang bercakap pada hari ini, memberikan sokongan yang kuat kepada ucapan di-Raja berkenaan dengan menamatkan darurat ini. Tamatnya darurat ini, ialah satu kejayaan yang amat besar yang didapati oleh Kerajaan Perikatan. Dan kejayaan ini, saya rasa, tidak ada bandingnya di dunia ini pada zaman ini. Kerajaan Perikatan berjuang menamatkan darurat ini oleh sebab Kerajaan Perikatan faham yang sebenar-benarnya tujuan kominis hendak menaklukkan negeri ini dengan cara keganasan.

Kerajaan Perikatan daripada awalnya tidak menerima semua sekali fahaman kominis itu dan tidak menerima cara keganasan yang dijalankan oleh pihak kominis itu. Dan itulah mula-mulanya Kerajaan Perikatan berazam menghapuskan penganas di Tanah Melayu ini. Dan kezaman itu dan juga dengan kerjasama, sokongan yang diberi pada semua lapisan rakyat terutama sekali daripada pemuda-pemuda kita yang sedia mengurbankan tenaga dan jiwa mereka itu kerana negara kita maka kita telah berjaya

1 Dr Lim Swee Aun wakil dari Larut Selatan

2 Encik Muhammad Sulong bin Mohd. Ali wakil dari Lips

menghapuskan pengganas kominis itu. Oleh itu, sebagai Menteri Pertahanan, saya suka mengambil peluang ini mengucapkan setinggi-tinggi terima kasih dan tahniah kepada semua pemuda-pemuda kita yang telah mengurbankan tenaga dan jiwanya dalam perjuangan yang mengambil masa lebih 12 tahun itu. Begitu juga saya mengucapkan setinggi-tinggi terima kasih kepada pihak tentera Commonwealth yang telah bersama-sama memberi pertolongan kepada kita.

Dengan tamatnya darurat ini bermakna tidaklah lagi rakyat negeri ini terharu oleh kesukaran-kesukaran atas sekatan yang terpaksa dikenakan kerana adanya darurat ini. Tetapi saya terpaksa terangkan kepada Dewan ini bahawa saki baki pengganas-pengganas kominis itu masih ada lagi di sempadan negeri ini dengan negeri Siam. Dan Kerajaan serta dengan tentera dan juga pasukan polis akan meneruskan perjuangannya sehingga saki-baki kominis itu dihapuskan semua sekali. Saya yakin dan percaya, dengan kerjasama yang akan diberi oleh pihak Kerajaan Siam, kita akan dapat menghapuskan semua sekali kominis yang tinggal di sempadan negeri itu dalam masa yang tidak berapa lama lagi.

Saya suka menerangkan sedikit berkenaan dengan kedudukan tentera Commonwealth di sini, sebab ada satu dua Ahli-ahli Yang Berhormat yang mengatakan, sekarang ini sebab darurat ini akan tamat maka patutlah tentera Commonwealth itu disuruh keluar balik dari negeri ini. Tentera Commonwealth berada di Tanah Melayu ini menurut perjanjian pertahanan bagi memberi pertolongan kepada kita bagi pertahanan negeri kita ini daripada serangan luar negeri terutama sekali. Dan saya suka terangkan, hendak juga menggantikan tentera Commonwealth itu dengan serta-merta pada masa ini, disebabkan ini akan memakan belanja yang sangat banyak. Dan bagi pihak saya, sebagai Menteri Pertahanan hanyalah diuntukkan oleh Kerajaan 80 juta ringgit setahun bagi belanja tentera itu. Kerajaan memikirkan tidak patut dibelanjakan bagi tentera-tentera lebih daripada itu. Kerana kita terpaksa membelanjakan lebih daripada itu, terpaksa wang itu dikurangkan ataupun diambil daripada perbelanjaan-perbelanjaan yang lain seperti kemajuan negeri yang kita kehendaki itu. Jadi, itulah sebabnya kita tak boleh hendak menambahkan bilangan tentera kita lebih daripada yang ada sekarang ini, sungguhpun saya sendiri faham bahawa ramai pemuda-pemuda kita yang sedia

hendak berkhidmat dalam tentera. Dan lagi ada beberapa orang Ahli-ahli Yang Berhormat yang menyebutkan bahawa dengan tamatnya darurat ini apakah akan terjadi kepada bekas-bekas Special Constable yang telah diberhentikan itu. Perkara ini telah kerap kali diterangkan dalam Dewan ini iaitu pihak Kerajaan tak ada mempunyai rancangan terhadap perkara ini iaitu Special Constable yang diberhentikan itu adalah diberi bantuan menurut syarat-syarat ini, dan Kerajaan akan menjalankan rancangan bagi memberi pekerjaan yang berpatutan kepada mereka itu, di samping itu juga adalah diharap sebahagian daripada mereka itu akan dapat dimasukkan dalam Rancangan Kemajuan Tanah Kerajaan yang diadakan di seluruh Tanah Melayu ini.

Berkenaan dengan anak isteri ahli-ahli tentera pasukan keselamatan yang telah terkorban jiwanya itu, di mana Undang-undang Darurat kita yang menentukan bahawa mereka itu ada diberi pencen ataupun allowance yang berpatutan. Perkara ini ada dijalankan. Di atas semua perkara ini yang ada rancangan-rancangan Kerajaan yang tertentu supaya mereka yang telah berkhidmat kepada bangsa dan negara itu ada diberi pertimbangan yang sempurna dan mereka itu diharap akan dapat menjalankan kehidupannya semula dengan sempurna.

Sekarang saya akan menerangkan berkenaan dengan hal Pembangunan Luar Bandar iaitu disebabkan oleh ramai Ahli-ahli Yang Berhormat, terutama Ahli-ahli Yang Berhormat yang mewakili pantai timur iaitu negeri Kelantan dan Trengganu yang telah mendatangkan pandangan-pandangan terhadap perkara ini. Perkara yang pertama yang saya suka terangkan di sini ialah kebanyakan rancangan-rancangan kemajuan, terutama sekali Rancangan Kemajuan Luar Bandar dijalankan dengan menggunakan wang pinjaman dari luar negeri. Pada fikiran saya di sini patutlah Kerajaan Persekutuan terutama sekali mendapat tahu dari pihak Party Islam se Malaya iaitu apakah pendirian yang sebenarnya terhadap wang bantuan dari luar negeri, kerana saya telah mendengar semasa pilihan raya dahulu pihak Party Islam se Malaya tidak mahu menerima sebarang wang bantuan dari luar negeri. Oleh itu, sebelum rancangan-rancangan yang menggunakan wang bantuan dari luar negeri dapat dijalankan, saya fikir eloklah kita mengetahui dengan tegas bahawa apakah pendirian Party Islam se Malaya yang sebenarnya terhadap perkara ini, dan jikalau dasar yang disebutkan itu tidak betul, kita harap dapat

ditarik balik supaya pendirian yang sebenarnya itu dapat ditentukan. Begitu juga berkenaan dengan rancangan, baik luar bandar mahupun rancangan kemajuan Kerajaan yang lain yang telah diterangkan iaitu selepas pilihan raya kedua ini rancangan-rancangan itu terpaksa disemak semula supaya rancangan-rancangan yang sebenar-benarnya menetapkan dasar Kerajaan yang ada sekarang ini iaitu dasar yang diberi keutamaan yang tinggi sekali kepada Kemajuan Luar Bandar itu dijalankan. Oleh sebab itu, setengah-tengah rancangan itu tidak dapat dijalankan kerana wang itu hendak diuntukkan kerana Kemajuan Luar Bandar yang sebenarnya, terutama sekali bagi membeli jentera-jentera bagi mendirikan jalanraya di kampung. Tetapi, saya sukalah menerangkan kepada Ahli-ahli Yang Berhormat wakil dari Besut³ iaitu jambatan dari Dungun akan didirikan oleh Kerajaan, oleh sebab inilah satu jambatan yang difikirkan mustahak bagi perjalanan di pantai timur, dan lagi saya suka terangkan di sini juga berkenaan dengan Pembangunan Luar Bandar—Pembangunan Kemajuan Luar Bandar tak dapat tiada bergantung, terutama sekali kepada jentera-jentera pentadbiran peringkat negeri dan jajahan. Jadi, maju atau mundurnya Rancangan Kemajuan Luar Bandar negeri pantai timur itu bergantunglah kepada kemajuan Kerajaan-kerajaan Negeri itu sendiri. Kerajaan Persekutuan tak dapat melaksanakan rancangan-rancangan itu kerana Kerajaan Persekutuan tidak ada perhubungan yang terus kepada pihak rakyat jelata, melainkan melalui Kerajaan-kerajaan Negeri dan Kerajaan Persekutuan, dan dalam hal ini termasuklah terutama sekali berkenaan dengan kemajuan tanah.

Saya tahu Ahli Yang Berhormat wakil dari Bachok⁴ ada memberi pandangan di atas hal Rancangan Kemajuan Tanah. Tanah yang disebutkan ialah di bawah kuasa-kuasa Kerajaan-kerajaan Negeri dan jikalau Rancangan Kemajuan Tanah hendak berjalan dengan sempurna, maka mustahaklah Kerajaan-kerajaan Negeri itu sendiri berusaha menjalankan rancangan-rancangan itu. Bagi menjalankannya, pihak Kerajaan Persekutuan atau pihak Lembaga Kemajuan Tanah atau Land Development Authority, dan di sini terpaksa saya menerangkan bahawa sebelum Kerajaan Persekutuan atau Lembaga Kemajuan Tanah, memberi per-

3 Dr Burhanuddin bin Mohd. Nor

4 Encik Zulkiflee bin Muhammad

tolongan, mustahaklah Kerajaan-kerajaan Negeri itu menerima dasar Kerajaan Persekutuan. Kalau tidak menerima dasar itu dan jikalau mendatangkan pandangan yang tak sempurna pada dasar itu, tak dapat tidak Kerajaan Persekutuan dan jua Lembaga itu tak dapat hendak memberi pertolongan terhadap mana-mana Kerajaan-kerajaan Negeri sekalipun.

Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Bachok juga ada mendatangkan pandangan berkenaan dengan dasar RIDA. Saya telah terangkan dahulu iaitu selepas pilihan raya yang kedua ini telah ditubuhkan Kementerian Pembangunan Luar Bandar. Dasar baharu ini telah diberi kepada pihak RIDA, dan setahu saya tidak ada perselisihan di antara pihak RIDA dengan pihak Syarikat Kerjasama. Dasar ini bagi pihak Kerajaan Persekutuan ada diterangkan dan dinyatakan iaitu RIDA memberi pertolongan kepada usaha-usaha yang bersendirian dan RIDA akan memberi pertolongan dengan satu tujuan sahaja iaitu supaya rakyat jelata dapat menjalankan kemajuannya dengan segera, dan akhirnya berkehendakkan rakyat dengan apa jalan sekalipun melalui Syarikat Kerjasama berdiri di atas kakinya sendiri. Dasar yang besar ini tidak ada perbezaan dan tidak ada perselisihan di antara RIDA dengan Syarikat Kerjasama. Saya harap dengan adanya Kementerian Pembangunan Luar Bandar ini akan dapat melicinkan jentera-jentera perjalanan Kerajaan serta dapat mengadakan kerjasama yang rapat supaya jentera pertadbiran dapat diperbaiki terutama sekali di antara kedua-dua pejabat ini.

Begitu juga berkenaan dengan pandangan ahli Yang Berhormat wakil Bachok terhadap perusahaan-perusahaan kecil yang hendak dijalankan oleh pihak RIDA. Saya suka menerangkan di sini bahawa pihak RIDA terpaksa menjalankan percubaan perusahaan-perusahaan yang difikirkan patut seperti perusahaan membuat barang-barang plastik dan sebagainya dan jikalau didapati perusahaan itu maju maka jikalau ada barang-barang yang dibawa dari luar negeri yang akan mengurangkan harga barang-barang yang dikeluarkan daripada negeri ini maka Kerajaan boleh menahan barang-barang ini daripada dibawa masuk. Jadi saya suka menerangkan bukannya tujuan RIDA hendak merosakkan perusahaan-perusahaan kecil yang ada bahkan tujuan RIDA hendak memberi pertolongan kepada perusahaan-perusahaan kecil supaya dapat perusahaan-perusahaan itu dibesar dan diluaskan.

Dan lagi ahli Yang Berhormat wakil Bachok juga mendatangkan pandangan berkenaan dengan Pejabat Pencegah Makan Suap. Di sini saya suka menerangkan di dalam titah di-Raja ada diterangkan dengan lanjutnya berkenaan dengan dasar terhadap perkara itu iaitu Kerajaan berpendapat mustahaklah diberi latihan dan ajaran yang sempurna kepada Pegawai-pegawai Kerajaan dan rakyat jelata seterusnya supaya mereka itu faham dengan sebenarnya bahawa perkara yang salah daripada sisi undang-undang negeri dan dipandang tidak baik. Hanyalah dengan adanya latihan dan pandangan yang semacam itu dapat kita mengatasi perkara yang ini dengan benar-benar.

Banyak ahli-ahli Yang Berhormat mendatangkan pandangan berkenaan dengan pindaan kepada Undang-undang Tubuh Perkembangan Persekutuan. Jadi saya tidak suka hendak mengambil masa Dewan kerana perkara ini akan dibincangkan besok dan saya suka hendak menerangkan sedikit sahaja pertama berkenaan dengan dasar "preventive detention" yang ada ahli-ahli Yang Berhormat membangkang di atas perkara ini. Dasar ini bukanlah dasar luar biasa bahkan dasar yang biasa didapati dalam kebanyakan undang-undang negeri termasuk India. Begitu juga berkenaan dengan lantikan Hakim-hakim hendak diubah peraturannya. Peraturan yang dicadangkan itu boleh dikatakan diperbuat oleh semua negeri-negeri yang berdasarkan demokrasi. Jadi perkara yang dibuat ini bukanlah perkara baru ataupun yang luar biasa. Dan lagi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, banyaklah perkara-perkara yang lain yang disebut oleh ahli Yang Berhormat telahpun dijawab oleh rakan-rakan saya Menteri-menteri yang lain, oleh itu tidaklah lagi saya fikir payah saya panjangkan lagi ucapan saya ini melainkan sekali lagi saya mengucapkan banyak-banyak terima kasih kepada ahli-ahli Yang Berhormat sekalian yang telah memberi sokongan kepada usul yang di hadapan kita ini; terang dan nyatalah dengan ucapan-ucapan yang didatangkan oleh pihak pembangkang dan lain-lain juga tidak adalah dasar-dasar yang baru yang dikemukakan selain daripada dasar-dasar yang tersebut di dalam Titah di-Raja itu. Dengan itu pada fikiran saya nyatalah bahawa dasar yang dikemukakan oleh pihak Kerajaan Perikatan itu bersesuaian dengan kehendak masa dan bersesuaian dengan keadaan negeri kita yang ada sekarang iaitu dasar yang akan dijalankan pada tahun hadapan.

**SPEECH BY THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER
MOVING THE 2ND READING OF THE CON-
STITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1960, AT
DEWAN RA'AYAT ON 22ND APRIL 1960**

Mr Speaker, Sir,

I beg to move that the Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 1960, be read a second time.

The present Constitution which was promulgated on the day we achieved Merdeka¹ is really the charter of our Nation and is a frame-work within which the aims of our society and the aspirations of our people may be achieved through a democratic process based on the principles of parliamentary democracy. This is the principle which is enshrined in our Constitution and which we all strongly believe in and which we are pledged to uphold and cherish. As our country progresses and as our society evolves we must inevitably be continually reviewing the shape of this frame-work of our country, this charter of our Nation. As conditions change, as our young and newly independent country develops, and as we gain experience in the working of this Constitution, it will from time to time be seen to need amendments. Therefore, it must always be the duty of the Government in power to keep the working of the Constitution under constant review and to change it where necessary to meet the needs of our country.

The Constitution accordingly provides under Article 159 the machinery for its own amendment, designed in accordance with the principle laid down by the Constitutional Commission to the effect that "it is important that the method of amending the Constitution should be neither so difficult as to produce frustration or so easy as to weaken seriously the safeguards which the Constitution provides." For this reason an amendment to the Constitution must obtain the support on second and third reading of two-thirds of total members in each House. The Government in placing these amendments before this House, have given them the

¹ 31st August, 1957.

most careful consideration. It was only as a result of experience so far gained and in considering the true interests of our country and the progress of our Nation that the Government have decided on these amendments.

This Bill, as the House is aware, contained a number of amendments but I hope to speak only on the more important provisions and shall refer the House to the explanatory statements for any elucidation that Members may require on the others. The most important provision in the amendment bill is, of course, Clause 30 which proposes to amend the Constitution by adding a new Article 150A. This article refers to the subject of preventive detention. Every country which lives under the direct threat of communism and wishes to remain free has to face the established fact—established in the writings of the communists themselves—that one of the policies of communism is to undermine democratic Government by every subtle weapon of subversion that can be contrived without an open breach of the law. Country after country has found that one weapon is essential in defence against such an attack, the detention of agents to prevent them proceeding with their plans. The situation in this country demands that the Government assumes this weapon of defence and we would be failing utterly if we allowed ourselves to be deterred from doing so. The Hon'ble Member for Setapak recognised this necessity when he advocated in November that such provision should be incorporated in the permanent law. As I said, every country which desires to be free from communist threat of domination has this provision in its permanent law and we here need not go further than across the Straits of Johore, to our neighbour in Singapore. It is the proposal of the Government to have similar provisions for preventive detention in our permanent law as they have in Singapore.

This provision in the law will be subject to safeguards, and Clause 31 of the Bill lays down the proposed safeguards. Every citizen detained has the right to have his case considered by an advisory board under the chairmanship of a person who is, has been, or is qualified to be, a judge. This is already in the Constitution. The amendment of the article provides that the final decision on continued detention shall in future rest with the Government, which alone is responsible for security and alone has access to the fullest information. Subversion is a threat against

the security of the country and against constituted authority. It should, therefore, be the responsibility of the Government to deal with that threat.

Clause 28 seeks to amend Article 149 of the Constitution. The special powers of Parliament to make laws in this article are confined to conditions of organised violence, but we know from experience that a very serious threat could develop to public safety without actual threat of organised violence and the wording has therefore been expanded to include attempts to stir up communal hostility and to upset the established order by unlawful means. The Constitution at present provides for such a law to lapse after one year; this country is likely to have to deal with the remnants of the communist terrorist organisation operating on the border for some time to come and we consider it a sufficient safeguard that Parliament should be able to annul the special legislation by resolution at any time.

Clause 29 seeks to amend Article 150 of the Constitution. Similarly we feel that it is a sufficient safeguard if Parliament may annul by resolution an Emergency Proclamation and Ordinances made thereunder. The present requirement for positive approval by Parliament could hamper the Government of the day in dealing with a national crisis in time of war or a grave national emergency.

Clause 14 seeks to amend Article 119 of the Constitution. The present qualification of six months residence in a constituency has been found unsatisfactory in various ways. One is that it is very difficult to establish, when revising the rolls, exactly how long a person has resided in a constituency. Another difficulty is that a move of a few miles may disqualify a person from voting, with the further complication that such a move may disqualify him as a State voter while leaving him eligible as a Federal voter thus producing anomalies between the Federal and State rolls. Another complication is that persons serving the Federation abroad cannot qualify as voters. The amendment will substitute residence on a given date as the qualification and will permit legislation for the registration of absent voters.

Now, Clause 12 of the Bill seeks to amend the Constitution by adding a new Article 95A. It has been felt for sometime that in the field of Local Government, which at present is the

responsibility of the State Governments, there should be a fair degree of uniformity as in Land Administration. In the case of land administration there is provided under the Constitution the establishment of the National Land Council and it has been found in practice that by means of this National Land Council it has been possible to achieve considerable degree of uniformity and co-ordination in Land Administration. The Federal Government, therefore, on the initiative of my friend and colleague the Minister of Interior, has had this matter of co-ordination in Local Government affairs discussed with the Menteri-Menteri Besar and Chief Ministers of the States. As a result of that discussion it has been agreed with the State Governments that there should be established a National Council for Local Government on the same lines as the National Land Council. It is hoped that with the establishment of this National Council for Local Government there will be continuous consultation between Federal and State Governments on matters of policy and legislation affecting Local Government. By this mean it is hoped that it will be possible to achieve a fair degree of uniformity in Local Government affairs which the Government considers would be in the interests of good administration and stability of our country.

Clause 32 seeks to amend Article 154 by deleting sub-clause 3 thereof. The intention of the present Constitution as states in the sub-clause is that the Federal Government should have power to legislate on Local Government in the Federal Capital, but this power can only be exercised on the removal of the State Capital elsewhere. But, as the House is aware, removal of the State Capital from Kuala Lumpur is an immense task and is likely to take many years. However, as Kuala Lumpur is to all intents and purposes the Federal capital, it is considered desirable that the Federal Government should have the power to legislate on Local Government matters in the Federal capital. After all, the ultimate responsibility for the good Government of the National Capital should lie with the Federal Government and with this Parliament. Therefore, both the Federal Government and the Selangor Government have agreed that the operation of sub-clauses 1 and 2 of this Article should not be delayed any longer, and it has therefore been decided that sub-clause 3, which is really the suspending clause, should be deleted. This is the purpose of this amendment.

Clause 15 seeks to amend Article 122 which deals with the judiciary. As the House will no doubt agree, appointments, to the judiciary are matters of the greatest importance in the administration of the country as on these appointments depend the standard of justice, the standing and impartiality of the courts and the good name of the Government. In putting forward this amendment I would like to make it quite clear that it does not reflect in any way on the appointment of Judges and others in the judiciary so far made. These appointments are made from those most suitable to fill them. However, the Government feels that as the Government will in the last resort be held responsible for these appointments, the appropriate course is for the Government to assume direct responsibility as is the case in the U.K. and other countries which have the same system of justice as we have here. The proposed amendment follows the system practised in the U.K. from which our system of justice is derived. There is no intention whatsoever to bring political influence in these appointments. Indeed, this is far from the wish of Government. In the proposed amendment there are adequate safeguards. In recommending the appointment of the Judges the Prime Minister will have the advice of the Chief Justice and also the Conference of Rulers will have to be consulted.

Now, with the introduction of these new arrangements for the appointment of Judges it is considered no longer necessary to retain a separate Commission for the remaining members of the judiciary and legal services. They can in the future be dealt with by the public services commission along with other members of the public service. This proposal is intended to simplify the administrative structure and working of the Service Commissions which will mean economy and efficiency.

Now Clause 26 seeks to amend Article 145 of the Constitution. Under the present arrangement the Attorney-General, who is the Government's chief legal adviser, must be a permanent official in the judiciary and legal service. It is not possible to have as an Attorney-General a political man as is the practice in several other countries including the United Kingdom. The Government is of the view that with the progress of our country and our democratic institutions, it may prove desirable at some future date to have an Attorney-General as a member of the Government and a member of this House. It may be convenient, and even desirable, for the chief legal adviser to the Government to sit in

this House to explain and answer legal matters. Now this amendment makes it possible, should it prove desirable in the future, to appoint an Attorney-General from outside the judiciary and legal service.

Now, Clause 24 seeks to amend Article 144 of the Constitution. As the House is aware, under Part X of the Constitution there are various Service Commissions. Although the various responsibilities of these Commissions are similar, the actual duties vary considerably and, the amount of work they have to undertake also varies considerably. The Public Services Commission, since it was established, has been carrying out a very heavy burden of work in connection with the administration of the services under its jurisdiction and is carrying out the functions entrusted to it under the Constitution. Indeed, the Public Services Commission has been so over-burdened with work that there have been, from time to time, complaints of delay in carrying out certain of its functions.

Therefore, in the light of experience gained over the last two years, the Government has reached the conclusion that it will be more satisfactory and, indeed, it will be in the interests of efficiency if some of the work now entrusted to the Public Services Commission could be delegated to officials under the jurisdiction of the Commission and the Commission itself is left with more time to concentrate on those major functions of permanent appointment, substantive promotion and disciplinary appeal which really constitute the safeguards of an independent public service. It is proposed that such delegation should be made by law and that the more important functions so delegated shall be exercised by a public service board of very senior permanent officials, possibly under the chairmanship of the head of the civil service himself. It is considered these arrangements would have the double benefit of retaining the necessary safeguards of an independent public service as well as lessening the burden of the Public Services Commission so that various matters affecting administration of the public service could be carried out more expeditiously.

I would like to reiterate that there is no suggestion whatsoever in this amendment that there will be any political influence in the administration of, or appointments to, the public service as the power to be delegated from the Public Services Commission will be given to permanent officials who will exercise them without being subject to any political influence.

I would like further to explain that in suggesting these amendments the Government is not departing from the principle which it upholds that the public service should be free from political influence. Under the proposed amendments the Public Services Commission will still retain the major functions of Public Services Commission which really constitute the real safeguards to the Public Service. I am advised that in the United Kingdom from where we derive our system the Public Service Commission only possesses those important functions and no more. Therefore, we are not departing from the established practice found in United Kingdom by proposing this amendment.

I saw from the press yesterday that Staff side of the Whitley Council decided to suspend its dealing with Government in protest against this decision to amend this part of the constitution. I suggest this action is unnecessarily hasty. It is true that under the agreement with the Whitley Council the Government undertakes to consult the Whitley Council in any proposed legislation so far as it has a bearing upon the position of officers in Division I and II inclusive of the Public Service in relation to their employment. But amendments to the Constitution are matters of the highest national policy and are matters of decision by the Government and by Parliament and Government cannot undertake to do more than inform those concerned such as the Staff side in this case. This was duly done. Also amendments to Article 144 merely permits delegation of powers to be delegated by legislation and the delegation will not take effect until legislation has been initiated and passed by the House. When such legislation or regulations are to be passed they would be subject to consultation in Whitley Council in accordance with Clause II (VI) of the Council's Constitution. The position of the Public Service will not be in any way affected until such legislation or regulations are passed. I, therefore, feel that the action by the Whitley Council is premature and quite unnecessary. Surely amendment to the Constitution which is a matter of the highest national policy should be a matter for this Parliament.

Clause 22 seeks to amend Article 140. This amendment proposed to create a new Police Force Commission in place of the Police Service Commission. As a result of experience of the working of the Armed Forces Council which administers the

affairs of the Armed Forces, it has been found that this Council provides a very successful machinery for a dealing with a disciplined force. Indeed, the Armed Forces Council has been working very well to the satisfaction of all concerned.

Now, the Police Force is a disciplined force, and it is therefore thought that it would add to efficiency and economy of administration if matters pertaining to the Police Force are administered by a Commission similar to the Armed Forces Council. This is the purpose of the amendment and the composition of the new Police Force Commission is broadly similar to that of the Armed Forces Council. It should be noted, however, that this Commission, unlike the Armed Forces Council, will not be responsible for the administration of the Police Force, which will continue to be administered as a Department in the normal way.

Now, under Clause 17 opportunity is taken to insert an express statement that members of the public service hold office at pleasure. This does not effect disciplinary procedure under the Constitution. Also, opportunity is taken to exclude the key diplomatic posts abroad from the scope of the Service Commission and to provide for their appointments to be made by Government. This follows an existing practice which has already been adopted with the agreement of the Public Services Commission.

Clauses 2 and 34 seek to amend Part III of the Second Schedule. At present the responsibility for registration of citizens is divided between the Government and the Election Commission. As the House is aware, in all other countries citizenship is entirely a matter for Government. However, at the time of the framing of our present Constitution it was thought it would be an advantage for an independent authority to be responsible for registering the very large numbers of persons who were expected to apply for citizenship by registration in the first year after Merdeka. A large number of such persons have acquired citizenship in this way. Now that the flow has fallen to a trickle the Government feels that it is time to assume responsibility for registration of citizens as is the practice everywhere else. It is proposed, at the same time, to repeal Sections 13, 14 and 15 and the Second Schedule so

that applicants for citizenship shall not be exempted from the obligation to furnish full proof in support of their claims. Since the Registration Authority will in future be in the hands of Government itself the provision in Section 5 for an appeal to the Supreme Court on a point of law is to be repealed.

Clause 7 seeks to amend Article 48 of the Constitution. The Government regards the present disqualification for Parliament as unduly narrow in one respect, in that a person who has been sentenced to prison for any period up to two years or a fine of any size can still become a member. The Government believes this to be undesirable and proposes to make the disqualification one year's imprisonment and a fine of \$2,000, the disqualification to last for 5 years from the date of release from prison, as at present, or from the date of imposition of the fine.

Clause 13 seeks to amend Article 144 of the Constitution. The Government always holds the view that the Election Commission should be absolutely independent and it should not only be so in law but must appear to be so. Therefore, the Government proposes to tighten up the qualifications for members of the Election Commission. It is considered not quite compatible with the independence of the Commission if members are allowed to hold any paid employment outside the duties of their office. Provision has therefore been included for a member to be removed if he engages in any paid employment outside the duties of his office.

Now, the other amendments which are of interest to the House are those in Clauses 8, 9 and 10. Clauses 8 and 9 provide that the President and Speaker shall not be members of a State Legislative Assembly since this will conflict with the independence of their position. The Amendment under clause 10 seeks to permit Assistant Ministers to take part, like Ministers, in the proceedings of both Houses so that they can share Parliamentary duties as Government spokesmen with the Ministers.

These are briefly the important amendments which I have endeavoured to explain to the House. There are, of course, other amendments in the Bill which are of lesser importance and are non-controversial and I do not wish to take the time of this House by explaining them as they are adequately explained in the explanatory statement attached to the Bill.

Sir, as I have explained in introducing this Bill, these amendments are put forward as a result of very careful consideration by Government. It is, as I said, the duty of Government to make a continual review of the provisions of our Constitution in the light of experience.

Our Constitution was promulgated on the day of Merdeka as the Constitution of an independent country. We have had experience of the operation of such a Constitution during the last 2½ years. Therefore, it is in the light of this experience that the Government has considered these amendments to be necessary, and the Government sincerely believe them to be desirable in the interests of good and orderly government of the people of this country and in the interests of the peace and prosperity of our Nation. An amendment to the Constitution of a country is indeed a very important matter and I do not expect this amendment to be passed without close scrutiny by this House, but I do ask this House to consider these amendments most carefully in the light of circumstances pertaining to our country and, above all, if there is any criticism let it be constructive and realistic in the circumstances in which this country is situated.

It is, as I said, necessary that we should have a Constitution which enshrines all the ideals on which we stand, but at the same time we should also have a Constitution which can work smoothly and efficiently and for the good and orderly government of our country and for the peace and prosperity of our people.

Sir, I beg to move.

**SPEECH BY THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER
IN MOVING THE MOTION TO ACCEPT THE
AUDITOR-GENERAL'S REPORT OF THE
ACCOUNTS OF THE FEDERATION FOR THE
YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1958 (COM-
MAND PAPER NO. 14 OF 1960) AT THE DEWAN
RA'AYAT¹ ON 25TH APRIL, 1960**

Mr Speaker, Sir,

I beg to move that this House having regard to the changed conditions prevailing immediately after Merdeka, accepts the Government statement, on the Auditor-General's Report, in Command Paper No. 14 of 1960. Since the Auditor-General's Report on the accounts of the Federation of Malaya for the year ending 31st December, 1958 was tabled at the last meeting of this House, a number of criticisms, indeed in some cases unwarranted allegations were made against Government both in this House and outside and, to some extent, through the press. As a result of the criticisms and allegations made in this House at the last meeting, I asked members of this House to refrain from making unnecessary and unfounded allegations against Government until a full statement has been made by Government on the Report. I assured the House then that a full Government statement would be tabled at a meeting of this House. Following that assurance, the Government has at this meeting tabled a full statement on the various matters shown in the Auditor-General's Report. I hope Hon'ble Members have had time to make a careful study of that Statement in order, as His Majesty said in the speech, that any misunderstanding that Members might have had as a result of the Report has now been corrected.

Sir, the Auditor-General has a function to perform under the Constitution and the independent position of the Auditor-General as guaranteed in the Constitution is a safe-guard which the Alliance Government had from the very start asked to be included in the Constitution. Therefore, it is not the wish of Government to prejudice in any way the independent position of the Auditor-

¹ Second Session of the First Dewan Rakyat 20th April, 1960-28th June, 1960

General or his functions in the Constitution but what I would like to make quite clear to the House and to the country and what has been stated in the Government statement is that the Auditor-General's Report should be read in the context of the changed conditions prevailing in this country immediately after Merdeka and that those changed conditions should be taken into consideration before any judgement is passed for or against those responsible for the disbursement of Government funds. It is true that the Auditor-General has only to look at Government accounts and finances strictly from the angle of accounting and financial procedure, but there are other circumstances which should be borne in mind by this House and by the country at large before any judgement can be passed against those responsible for the disbursement of Government funds. It is also unfortunate that certain parts of the Auditor-General's report are not as clearly worded as they might have been so that words and phrases taken out of their context would give a completely distorted version of the Report. Let us, for instance, take paragraph 146 of the Report which has been given so much publicity and which certain members of the opposition have deliberately taken out of its context and used to discredit this Government. This paragraph merely says that the Auditor-General has been unable to ascertain, as the Audit Ordinance requires him to do, whether payments up to a total sum of above one hundred and nine million dollars were made in accordance with proper authority and were properly chargeable. There is nothing said anywhere in the Report or in the paragraph that the money has been misappropriated or lost. The only thing is that the Auditor-General was unable to scrutinise all the audited accounts of Local Education Authorities and Secondary Schools. Now, as expected in the Government statement, payments to these agencies have in fact been checked by the Audit to the extent that payments were actually made and recorded in the Cash Book at the Ministry or that charges have been debited by journal adjustments on the basis of advice notes from State Treasurers through the Accountant-General, and where payments have been made, receipts have been seen by Audit which show that in fact payments were received by the various education authorities and schools. Final verification could be made when audited accounts were available. The only thing was that some of the audited accounts were not available at the time of Auditor-General made his Report and that made him write the paragraph

as he did. Now, most of the necessary information required is available either in the Ministry or in the offices of Chief Education Officers, and the only omission, if at all it can be called an omission, on the part of the Ministry of Education is in the delay of obtaining the audited accounts. Now, Sir, with this explanation of facts before the House, is it fair to say that the money has been misappropriated or lost? Or, is it even fair to say there is a mystery about this amount of money? The money has been properly disbursed and the audited accounts are now available for verification, except those from the Perlis Local Education Authority and from some Secondary Schools where there has been difficulty in arranging for the local audit.

Now, Sir, as the Ministry of Education was the one most heavily criticised in respect of this report, I should now like to explain the special circumstances pertaining in this country immediately after independence which this House should be fully aware of and, in particular, the special circumstances pertaining in the Ministry of Education which was then undergoing great changes due to the adoption of the new policy in 1956. In August 1957 this country achieved independence and as a result of that great event the whole Government machinery was subject to changes. The public service had to undergo a change. Instead of being responsible to a permanent official they had to be responsible to elected Minister, and a number of Ministries had to be reorganised and integrated, in particular the Ministry of Education. Also, at that time the effect of Government's Malayanisation policy was beginning to be felt. Senior expatriate officers were leaving and their places had to be taken over by local officers. Although the change-over was done much more smoothly than in some other countries, nevertheless there was this change-over and there was this period of transition. There were also constant changes among officers holding various appointments. Under the circumstances there was bound to be a slight drop of efficiency and lack of continuity in some departments. Such a state of affairs was only natural and must be expected. Now, this Audit Report was made in respect of that year, 1958, the year immediately following independence. Now, by saying all these it is not my wish to discredit our public service in any way, but on the contrary, they had stood the change admirably. As I said, the change-over was carried out much more smoothly than in some other countries which had obtained independence. But we, members of this House and members of the public at large,

should be aware of these circumstances and make allowance for them before we can pass any judgement on what happened at that time. It is also not my intention to disclaim responsibility for what had happened at that time. We, the Alliance Government, take full responsibility, but at the same time we take great pride in the way in which we were able to effect the change-over from a country under Colonial rule to an independent country.

Also, having achieved independence which was the first main aim of the Alliance Government, it was the Government's wish to achieve results in other fields of development—in social services, in health and in particular, in Education. In order to achieve quick results and to effect the necessary economic and social changes which the people had long desired, it was necessary in some instances to dispense with formalities and red-tapes and outdated procedures of Colonial days. It may be, in this desire to achieve quick results, Government had overlooked certain procedures, accounting or financial. It may be these procedures should have been changed, but due to rush of work there was no time to effect such a change. Also, in the rush of work and in the desire to achieve results there might have been delay in submitting audited accounts of monies spent. But I can assure the House that as far as possible the necessary procedures were followed and there was no instance of any intentional omission or misappropriation of funds.

Also, immediately after the achievement of independence, Government was concentrating more on ending the Emergency and of bringing peace to this country so that our young new Nation could progress and prosper without restriction and hindrance. In fighting a war, Government's main objective must be to kill the enemy and win the war at any price, and in doing so it might have been necessary to incur expenditure without first having to obtain prior approval. This had to be done in other instances and as time was the essence in my battle, in some instances money had to be spent without having to go through the usual procedure. Circumstances such as these do occur in war and I am sure the House will readily make allowance if, in the process, we do achieve results as in this case the Government had achieved results.

Indeed, as regards the Ministry of Education, this Ministry underwent greater changes and had to face a much more challenging task during the period than any other Ministry or department. I speak on this with some authority, with personal

knowledge and experience as I was Minister of Education during the first two years of this transitional period. As the House is fully aware, one of the first tasks of the Alliance Government when it came into power in 1955 was to appoint a committee to examine the Education Policy. The Report of that Committee was approved unanimously by the Federal Legislative Council on the 16th May, 1956. Soon after that the new Education Ordinance was drafted and was passed by the Federal Legislative Council on the 7th March, 1957 and brought into force on the 15th June, 1957. Therefore, in that year the whole education field underwent great changes and the Ministry and its staff had to set itself to the task of implementing the Government's new education policy. Also, prior to this new policy, Education was a State matter and the Federal Government was merely responsible to the extent of ensuring a common policy and a common system of administration.

With the new policy, education became completely Federal and this was confirmed under Articles 74 and 80 of the Constitution. Therefore, in 1957, the year of Merdeka, there were fundamental changes in the policy and fundamental changes in the Constitutional responsibility in the field of education. Now, the year 1958 was the first financial year during which these changes took effect. While the Auditor-General's Report for the 1958 financial year deals merely with accounting and financial matters, it is not enough, as I have said, to consider these in isolation of the political, policy and constitutional changes which had just taken place. As I have also said, the elected Government of independent Malaya, the Alliance Government, was determined that progress should surge through waters which had become somewhat stagnant in the Colonial days, and in the field of education, above all, progress and reform were greatly needed. Since the Alliance Government first came into power in 1955, education facilities have considerably increased and enrolment in assisted primary schools has increased by 64% and assisted secondary schools by no less than 112%, and what is more, at the end of 1956 the Government undertook a census of all school-going children in an operation known as "Operation Torch" and at the beginning of 1957 the Government was able to find a place for every child of primary school age. This was a great endeavour and a great achievement unparalleled in the history of any country. Thus, while the education policy was being changed, the education system was also being expanded. The Ministry had to

face the responsibility of carrying out the education policy and the great expansion in the system. It was in 1958 that the full impact of these changes and of this development became fully felt. In that year the Ministry of Education became self-accounting and responsibility for administering all the funds voted for education rested, for the first time, directly upon the Ministry. The Government felt that it would be out of tune with the hopes and the needs of the country to allow these great educational reforms to be delayed by reason merely of procedural difficulties. There is no denying that these procedural difficulties were formidable. Those affecting the accounts included the facts that within a matter of months local education authorities had to be set up throughout the country, that Boards of Managers or Governors were required for more than 5000 schools, that all these schools had to maintain, for the first time, records and accounts to which they were not accustomed, and that Auditors had to be found to audit the accounts of all local authorities and schools.

The Auditor-General was properly performing his duty in pointing out that in 1958 Statutory Boards were not appointed for many schools and that without them the full statutory system for the payment of grants could not be operated. I ask the House to consider the magnitude of this operation. In all about 75,000 public-spirited persons had to be found and appointed under formal instrument approved by the Minister.

Furthermore, there were factors which in the judgment of the Government made it undesirable to force the appointment of Board too quickly. These were political considerations outside the scope of either the Auditor-General or of the officers of the Ministry.

They were of sufficient weight, however, for the Government to decide to amend subsidiary legislation so that grants could also be paid, under suitable safeguards, to schools without Boards. This was done, after full consultation with the Auditor-General and the Government's legal advisers, early in 1959. This solution is mentioned in the Command Paper though not in the Auditor-General's Report.

I submit, Sir, that the country was better served by this realistic approach to the problems of the new policy than it would have been by the adoption in 1958, of the only alternative, which was closing schools.

Now, in the Auditor-General's Report it was stated that the accounts in the Ministry of Education were confused and obscure and that he was unable to satisfy himself that certain payments were properly charged for. Now, I ask this House to consider what I have said in the light of the statement made in the Command Paper, whether the charge was, in all the circumstances, fair. The statement, in the Command Paper reveals there was no such confusion or obscurity in the Ministry after all. The second charge relates to delay in submitting audited accounts. I have explained the circumstances which led to this and the audited accounts have since become available. I need not tire this House by explaining the difficult operation of appointing Auditors under the new Education Ordinance to various school boards and authorities. The audited accounts of primary and trade schools had to be submitted to local education authorities and the audited accounts of local education authorities had to be submitted to the Ministry. In the process there is bound to be delay, but I must say that at the time the Auditor-General conducted the audit of the Ministry's accounts, some of the audited accounts were available and now most of them are available.

Now, after I have made this explanation I am sure the House will agree with me that in all the circumstances of the case and in the light of the political, constitutional and policy changes that had taken place, and not merely from the angle of accounting and financial procedure, any charge or omission or neglect of duty to this Ministry is hardly fair. But the point I wish to emphasise to the House is this—there is no question at all that this money has been misappropriated or wasted or improperly spent as has been alleged by some quarters and, I am sorry to say, by some members of the opposition. In any case, the Auditor-General himself does not say so in his Report.

I would earnestly invite Hon'ble Members to study Command Paper No. 14 of 1960 in particular those parts of it relating to the Ministry of Education. It will be seen that many paragraphs of the Auditor-General's Report call for some qualification. As the Command Paper shows, there are a number of factual errors, for example in paragraphs 49, 143, 144, 148, 152, and there are a number of other paragraphs, for example 47, 51, 52, 54 (part), 56,

57, 58, 59, 60, 139, 140, 141, 142, 145, 146, 149, 151, 155, 156 and 157 which are incomplete and misleading in their implications as the Auditor-General, in these cases, no doubt for lack of space, has presented a picture which omits material considerations.

It is for these reasons that the Government has felt impelled to publish this White Paper. It is necessary for the good name, not merely of the Government but of the Nation, that Parliament and the public at home and abroad should have a fuller picture of the actual circumstances than the Auditor-General was able to find room for in his Report on the accounts. It is also necessary that on behalf of the Government I should state categorically that the funds voted in 1958 for education were spent on education. There were, it is true, some errors and mis-allocations (for instance paragraphs 53, 55, 61, 150 and 158) and it is quite correct that some of the apparatus of the education system, for instance some Boards of Managers and Governors, were not set up during 1958, though as I have said, alternative statutory arrangements were set up later. There are even one or two transactions, for instance, those mentioned in paragraph 158 the propriety of which are open to question and which are under investigation.

But the fundamental point is that there was no misappropriation and no gross misuse of Government funds. In the time available it was not possible, without closing schools all over the country, to perfect accounting arrangements. It was not possible in all cases to follow fully all the requirements of the new legislation.

What was the Ministry to do? Was it to slow down the rate of education expansion? Was it to delay the implementation of a policy which, when enunciated, had received the unanimous approval of the Legislature? Was it to close schools?

The Ministry did none of these things. It endeavoured to carry out the Government's policy. It continued the phenomenal expansion of the education system. Despite the most serious staff shortage it endeavoured in 1958 to carry out the clearly expressed intentions of the Legislature and to implement Government's education policy.

Neither an Auditor-General's report nor a White Paper such as that now before the House is perhaps the most appropriate place to pay tribute to any particular group of persons.

But in view of all that has been said since the Auditor-General's report was tabled at the last meeting of this House, I feel that it is right for me to pay a tribute to my Hon'ble colleague the former Minister of Education and those Government officers who, in the face of practical difficulties that would have daunted many, carried through in good faith the full spirit of the Government's policy and in so doing produce results in terms of an expansion of our schools of which we can all be proud.

I said all this about the Ministry of Education because I had the honour to be the Minister at the time when the changes had taken place, and the full effects of all this were felt when my friend and colleague the present Minister of Commerce and Industry took over the Ministry of Education. I do strongly feel that we in this House should join together in paying our tribute to him and to those officers of the Ministry for the great work that they did in the face of all the difficulties that I have mentioned.

I ask the House to see all these matters in the true perspective and not to indulge in criticism or allegation unless they are backed by hard facts. Now, the true facts are before the House. Our country is making splendid progress in all fields of development and, in particular, in the field of education. The Ministry of Education has done splendid work in the past and it has a great and challenging task ahead in providing the best education for our children in the years to come. Let us, therefore, fortify the hands of our new Minister of Education and the officers of his Ministry in their great task by accepting the Government statement and by approving this motion.

Sir, I beg to move.

**SPEECH BY THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER
ON THE CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL
AT THE DEWAN RAKYAT ON 25TH APRIL,
1960**

Mr Speaker, Sir, with your permission, I beg to move—

That the following provisions shall apply to the remaining proceedings on the Constitution (Amendment) Bill—

- (a) The proceedings in Committee shall be brought to a conclusion upon the expiration of the period of four hours from the time of committal of the Bill to Committee;
- (b) The proceedings on the Report and Third Reading shall be brought to a conclusion upon the expiration of the period of half an hour from the conclusion of the proceedings in Committee;
- (c) For the purpose of bringing to a conclusion any proceedings on the Bill the Chairman or Mr Speaker may allot a maximum time to be given for the clauses of the Bill;
- (d) For the purpose of bringing to a conclusion any proceedings on the Bill which are to be brought to a conclusion at the time appointed by this Order, and which have not previously been brought to a conclusion, the Chairman or Mr Speaker shall, at the time so appointed or allotted, put forthwith any Question already proposed from the Chair, and any amendments or new clauses.
- (e) Nothing in this Order shall—
 - (i) prevent any proceedings to which this Order applies from being taken or completed earlier than is required by this Order; or
 - (ii) prevent any business from being proceeded with in accordance with Standing Orders if the proceedings under this Order have been completed.

Now, Sir, the object of this motion is simple. It is to ensure that this Bill is passed today after allowing reasonable time for debate, in addition to the long time we have had already, and that the passage is not interrupted merely for the sake of interrupting.

Now, Sir, the reason for this motion is also simple. Although the Government was prepared to allow from Friday to Monday for the passage of this Bill in view of its importance, we have only just completed the motion for the Second Reading and it is obvious that certain Members of the Opposition intend to delay the Bill by every means that they can contrive within the framework of Standing Orders. This became clear, Sir, when the Honourable Member for Dato Kramat and the Honourable Member for Pasir Mas Hulu introduced their motions on Friday and Saturday. One would have expected, Sir, following good parliamentary practice that the first motion having been rejected the second motion, which has the same effect as the first motion, was unnecessary. But the Members of the Opposition decided to bring this second motion all the same, obviously with the intention of delaying the passage of this Bill. Now, Sir, the Honourable Member for Ipoh places this intention beyond doubt by stating in so many words on Saturday. The Government takes this warning very seriously because whatever we think about the defects of certain Members of the Opposition we have never thought them defective in cunning. Sir, it is obvious that the Opposition has had ample opportunity to raise all points of substance which they have on this Bill. These points affect only half a dozen of the 36 clauses and the most important of these is of course Clause 28, and this clause is merely an enabling clause.

Now, legislation to give effect to the powers conferred will be brought before this House for detailed consideration at a later meeting. It is clear, Sir, as I have said, that the Opposition have had time for full expression of their views. They are now resorting to delaying tactics. Now I suggest that these negative and unproductive tactics are wasting the time of Parliament and the time of the Government. Therefore, in face of this threat of obstruction, the Government is justified in adopting this recognised counter-measure to such a threat in introducing what is commonly known as the guillotine procedure. And most Members know that the "guillotine" here is meant in a strictly parliamentary sense. Most

Honourable Members will be aware, and I make this point only for the benefit of those who may not know, that this procedure has been a recognised feature of parliamentary government in the United Kingdom over fifty years. It has been used a dozen times in the House of Commons since 1930 by both Labour and Conservative Governments. It has only been used to defeat an attempt by the Opposition such as this Government is facing today. The procedure has been recognised and adopted as occasions demand in other Commonwealth countries. Therefore, I submit there is ample authority and precedents for its introduction under Standing Order 100.

Now, Sir, no Government likes to introduce a motion of this kind and this Government is no exception, but our hands have been forced by the Opposition and we are satisfied that there is justification for adopting this procedure on this occasion for the reasons which I have stated. In taking this step, our minds are clear because of the knowledge that the Opposition will have had, by the time this Bill is passed, ample opportunity—and the public and the Press will have had adequate opportunity—to express their views. And what is more, in accordance with our bi-cameral system, this Bill will then go forward for another debate in the Dewan Negara. There will therefore be a further opportunity for Members of the Upper House, the Dewan Negara, to express their views and also for the public to express their reaction to this Bill.

Sir, I beg to move.

**SPEECH BY THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER,
AT THE OPENING OF THE EDUCATIONAL
AND CULTURAL DISPLAY FOR THE ASIAN
REGIONAL CONFERENCE OF THE WORLD
CONFEDERATION OF ORGANISATIONS OF
THE TEACHING PROFESSION, AT THE CHIN
WOO STADIUM, KUALA LUMPUR ON 25TH
APRIL, 1960**

I am very pleased indeed that the Malayan Organisers of this Conference Week of Teachers from various parts of Asia have asked me to address you. It is very natural that they should do so, because we know one another very well, but perhaps visiting delegates might be wondering why the Deputy Prime Minister, who is also Minister of Defence, should be especially invited to speak.

The explanation is a very simple one. In the days before our independence under the quasi-ministerial system we had then, I was responsible for education, and Chairman of the Special Committee which drew up a report on the national educational needs of the Federation of Malaya. That is why this report is associated with my name.

When Malaya attained her Merdeka two and a half years ago I became responsible for my present portfolios, and relinquished the Ministry of Education. It will not surprise you to learn therefore that I have always continued to be deeply interested in education because the Razak Report was adopted and put into practice as the educational plan for the Federation of Malaya, and it is this report which is still at present the basis of our education system.

The broad principles of the Razak Report have been followed and have the approval of the great majority of people in this country, but as education is a question of intense interest to all parents, and Malaya is a country overflowing with young children, you can reasonably expect that there would be some difference of opinion on details or implementation.

That is, of course, what happened. But neither the members of my Committee, nor myself, nor the Government when it adopted the Report ever considered that it would be irrevocable and unchangeable. By their very nature, problems of education are always subject to change; it is a normal process of growth and development.

It is always necessary to review what you are doing so as to ensure that what you have in mind is done well and fits the purpose. That is what is happening in Malaya now. The Federation Government has kept the promise it made to give further consideration to our educational questions, and the Razak Report is now under review by a Special Committee. I understand that this Committee will be presenting its report to Cabinet within a month or so, and naturally under our democratic processes the question of national education will be discussed in Parliament.

Most of the countries represented by delegates in this conference do not have the same complicated problems as we do in Malaya. Generally, for instance, other Asian countries teach in the national language. The Federation of Malaya, is a country of many races who have been living together for a long time. During the Colonial days English was the principal language of administration, and schools throughout for each race, each teaching in its own language. There was no effort on national direction or a unified system of education, and there was no Government emphasis at all on the use of Malay as national language.

Malaya, on becoming independent, had of course to change this approach. We in Malaya are engaged in building a nation of three main races stemming from three great cultures, and if we are to achieve this then it is obviously essential that the youth of our country, and the adults too, must think of themselves as Malaysians, and not as previously of themselves as Malays, Chinese, Indians, etc. The educational system therefore must be keyed to national unity, and this unity in turn is integrated with the development of the national language. No one in Malaya disagrees with those basic principles, and we are all convinced, given good heart and goodwill, that it can be done, that we can create a national Malaysian culture.

In doing this, however, we also agreed that in building a Malayan nation we must also preserve the ancient cultures and traditions of our three main races. We want all Malaysians to take pride and interest not only in their own tradition and culture but also in those other cultures and traditions which are contributing to our consciousness as Malaysians. You will see therefore that we have a unique problem. I think you will also have learned by now that we are progressing very well indeed with our aim of national unity through national education.

This evening you are to see an educational and cultural display, both on the stage and on the floor, by school children of all the main races which make up Malaya. I am sure you as teachers, from other countries of Asia, will sense at once that our ideals are being transmuted into action, and I am sure too, that when the time comes for you to choose Kuala Lumpur again as the venue for another Asian Regional Conference, we will be able to give you further proof of the unity in diversity which is making, and will continue to make, the nation of the Federation of Malaya.

I have very much pleasure now in declaring open for your enjoyment, and I may say, even your instruction, this educational and cultural display.

**SPEECH BY THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER
ON GROUP SETTLEMENT AREAS BILL, 1960
AT DEWAN RAKYAT ON 27TH APRIL, 1960**

Sir,

I beg to move that the Group Settlement Areas Bill 1960, be read a second time.

At the last Budget Meeting I explained to the House that it was my intention to bring to this House legislation which would put into effect some practical measure to speed up rural land development. As the House is by now aware, the Government places the highest emphasis on Land Development as a most important measure to improve the standard of living of the rural people. This is the Bill, Sir, which is not only a first step in unifying land legislation on a national scale but also in the reform of Land Office procedure.

However, before proceeding to explain the effects of this Bill, I wish to clear up one point which Hon'ble Members may not have fully appreciated. This Bill is a Federal law which is presented to Parliament under Article 76 (4) of the Constitution for the purpose of ensuring uniformity of law and policy with respect to group settlement and land tenure in Group Settlement areas. This Bill will apply to all States other than Penang and Malacca without further legislative action. Nevertheless, it will have no effect in any State unless the State Government itself, by administrative action, declares areas within which the provision of this Bill will apply. Now, Sir, let me briefly explain to the House the objects and purpose of this Bill. Although it has mostly been said outside and inside this country that we in this country enjoy the highest standard of living throughout Asia, we must at the same time admit that in general our rural areas have not shared the prosperity of the rest of the Country.

This is generally due to the mistake of past policy of Colonial administration and also the failure, not unusual in rural areas anywhere, for people in those areas to move with the times and to accept improved methods and techniques. The whole of this adds

up to an uneconomic use of land and to the attempt of too many people to live on pieces of land too small to support them at a proper standard of living. This situation is aggravated by the unprecedented growth in our population. Now, in order to solve this physical land problem and to alleviate this poverty in the rural areas, the Government has adopted a new policy. This policy is to ensure—

- (i) that future smallholdings when alienated shall be of an adequate size and thereafter shall be maintained at that size and not allowed to become fragmented into non-viable units;
- (ii) that existing smallholdings too small to support a family should, where possible, be brought up to an economic size.

The best contemporary agricultural opinion is that a basic economic unit sufficient to support a normal Malayan family in comfort and security is of the order of 8 acres. Of this area 6 acres should carry a proved primary product, let us say rubber, which will yield an assured income and the remaining 2 acres should be for mixed cultivation, fruit trees, vegetables, etc. largely for the consumption of the family itself. Where possible a further 2 acres of padi land would complete the unit but over very large areas there is of course no land available for this purpose.

There is nothing particularly new in this principle of economic holding of land. The Federal Land Development Authority has pioneered this policy with great success, but the principle does not find an expression in the present land codes of the Federation and there are no existing provisions of law which can enforce this pattern of development.

It is the above omissions, among others, which is desired to remedy in this Bill. Under it, economic holdings of a uniform size would be prescribed and then surveyed on the land prior to alienation. Such survey would of course be planned in large blocks wherever suitable areas of land occurred. It is necessary to cater both for those who are landless and for those who, while they already possess some land, do not own a sufficient area. Provisions would therefore be made for settlement areas of two types:

- (a) For the landless—large areas of 3,000 to 4,000 acres to be planned round a central village area. These would accommodate 400 or 500 families on 8 acre holdings.
- (b) For others—smaller areas fringing existing kampongs for the purpose of supplementing existing uneconomic holdings in those kampongs. In these areas the supplementary holdings would be of a smaller size, say 3 acres.

Members may observe that there is no essential difference between the first of the above types of settlement and the normal land development area, whether sponsored by a State Development Board or by the Federal Land Development Authority. The provisions of the Bill will indeed be used to facilitate alienation in land development schemes but they have also a wider application and will enable Land Authorities to take a new initiative in large-scale land development in circumstances where the Federal Land Development Authority does not operate.

I must remind members that the Federal Land Development Authority depends upon loan funds and cannot alone cope with the vast problems of providing land for all those who are clamouring for it. The Federal Land Development Authority has a particular role in sponsoring development in remote areas and where settlers are exceedingly poor if not destitute, but this Government believes there is scope for other methods also which do not lean so heavily upon public assistance.

The development of our rural resources in the past depended very largely on the initiative and energy of individual settlers. That a pioneering spirit still survives is shown by the flood of land applications which has overwhelmed all land offices in the Federation and this Government is confident that there are many who are not entirely without resources would be prepared to develop new lands—particularly if land could be made available reasonably near to their family homes. However, these applicants could not perhaps develop so much as 8 acres nor carry through the work as rapidly as our circumstances require or at least could not do these things without assistance. This then is the central purpose of this Bill—to provide in the simplest and most effective way a means by which individual initiative can be assisted and guided by a minimum degree of Government subsidy and supervision.

It is the intention of this Government that, with the co-operation of the State Governments; this assistance shall be provided within Group Settlement Areas in three forms:

First, by waiver for a period of all the usual Government charges, viz. premium, survey and other fees and by relief from any burden of rent until the land is in bearing.

Secondly, by felling and clearing the area at the public charge and by provision of planting material, fertiliser and other agricultural aid.

Thirdly, by provision of access roads and where possible of water supplies, electricity and other services as part of the normal rural development programme.

If I may be permitted to make a comparison with the commercial undertakings, the Government will set up in business to sell cleared surveyed sites by "hire-purchase methods". Basically settlers will be relieved of all expense other than that of finding their food and lodging and in return will pay by instalment or in the form of an enhanced rent once they are receiving an income from the developed land. I do not wish at this stage to make any statement as to the precise terms which can be granted since my Hon'ble friend and colleague the Minister of Finance is at this moment still carrying out an examination of these proposals, but I can assure this House that the hire purchase terms will be as generous as we can make them and that the "easy payments" will be such as not to impose a strain upon the settler.

To sum up: Under this Bill it will be possible to plan large-scale block alienation of land in holding of a uniform economic size, specifically for the landless and for those whose holdings are inadequate, and to sponsor this development by a straightforward system of subsidy at the time when it is most required against later repayment at a time when repayment imposes no burden. For the information of Hon'ble Members I will rapidly point to those sections of the Bill which are relevant in these respects:

Section 7 provides for economic holdings of uniform size to be fixed.

Sections 14, 15 and 16 require that there shall be one single proprietor for a holding and prohibit the subletting, subdivision or fragmentation of the holding in any circumstances.

Section 17 requires the planting of specific crops only and the full cultivation of every holding.

Sections 9, 13 and 20 provide for the waiver of charges, the initial clearing of land and the recoupment of the costs of these and of the agricultural materials provided, by a subsequent enhanced rent known as "consolidated annual charge".

Section 19 provides that settlers will not be considered unless they are virtually landless i.e. owning less than 2 acres except in cases where it is desired to supplement un-economic holdings.

Hon'ble Members will observe that Section 19 of the Bill provides that only citizens may be accepted as settlers within the Group Settlement Areas. I do not think it is necessary for me to put any defence on this proposition as it is the considered view of the Government that we cannot spend public funds for those who are not citizens of this country.

I would like to explain in greater detail Section 16 of the Bill which prohibits, upon death of a holder, the distribution of a holding among a number of beneficiaries. It will be necessary for the beneficiary to agree that the interests in the land should be assigned to a single holder, and, in default of such assignment, the Collector has the right to sell the holding and dispose of the proceeds. At first sight this may appear to be some infringement of Malay custom or of Islamic law, but I have been advised by a religious authority that as this property is subject to condition before it is transmitted on the death of the holder, there is no such conflict or infringement of Islamic law. The settler only accepts the land subject to these conditions and therefore the property passes upon his death subject to the conditions.

I trust that the House will now have a fair understanding of the first of my objects here today, i.e. to show what the effect of the Bill on actual rural development will be, and I now turn to my second object which is to show the aspects in which the present land office procedures are reformed by this Bill.

I said above that the Land Offices are inundated with applications. That this is so is primarily due to the chaos created by the war and occupation and to the diversion of effort owing to the Emergency. Nevertheless, some blame must be attached to the unnecessarily cumbersome procedures required under the existing laws, and the proposals which I have advanced above and which will depend for their success upon the effectiveness of the Land Offices might well founder upon this same rock of outmoded methods and unnecessarily complex procedure. Members will wish to know in what way these procedures are to be altered but I will not take up too much time on this matter since the processes involved and the labour which will be saved are matters of detail and questions for the organisation expert rather than the policy-maker.

Briefly then I bring to the attention of Hon'ble Members that:

- (1) the proceeds of pre-survey will relieve Land Offices of the process known as "Settlement", the preparation of detailed requisitions for survey and the subsequent process of final settlement;
- (2) the fixing of a uniform size of holding will make unnecessary the calculation of individual liabilities in the way of Government charges and rents: each holder will pay precisely the same as every other in a single consolidated charge for the holding;
- (3) the introduction, by section 12, of a new "Register of Holdings" to supersede what is known as the "A.A. Register"¹ and of the new procedure for assignment of rights provided in Section 24, will relieve Land Offices of a considerable burden in the writing and re-writing of registers;
- (4) the new concept of a "holding" which may comprise more than one parcel of land but which nevertheless is held by one short and simple entry in the register dispenses of the practical and legal difficulties of what is known as "tied title";

¹ Approved Applications Register

- (5) the clear and unequivocal statement in Parts III and IV of this Bill of the conditions and obligations upon the holder, relieves both officers and land owners of the burden of endorsing and checking particular express conditions on title;
- (6) the exceedingly simple and direct method of re-entry of land for breach of condition is substituted for a complex and time-wasting process in the existing law.

I need say no more of this aspect of the Bill but before concluding I wish to return to the matter which I mentioned in my opening remarks, that is, the manner in which a State Government may avail itself of the provisions of this Bill. Under Sections 3 and 4 a Ruler in Council may in his discretion declare either of two kinds of area by *Gazette* Notification, namely a "designated area" and a "group settlement area". The purpose of declaring the second will, I think, now be clear: within any declared Group Settlement Area the provisions of this Bill will automatically apply and will prevail over the provisions of the State land law in any point upon which there is conflict.

The purpose of a designated area is, however, less easy to perceive and Section 3 should be read in conjunction with the provisions of Part VI. Section 30 in that Part provides for a summary procedure for the eviction from State land of any unauthorised person. This procedure goes very far beyond that provided in any State Land Code and may be made use of by any State which declares a tract of undeveloped State land to be designated area.

In this way a simple and expeditious method is provided for clearing away unauthorised occupants or preventing the growth of isolated settlements in remote areas where for security reasons it is desirable to prohibit residence.

Now, Sir, as I said, this Bill is intended to provide practical measure by which land development can be speeded up. As I have stated on a number of occasions in the House previously, Land Offices in various States are inundated with applications and the demand for land is increasing. It is therefore necessary to devise a new procedure by which land alienation and development could be speeded up so that we shall be able to satisfy the demands of our people for land and by so doing will be able to give our

people in the rural areas a standard of living higher than they have earned before. I trust that knowing the importance and purpose of this Bill and the urgency of its implementation, the House will give its blessing to this Bill. This Bill, as I said, is an enabling Bill and it will be for the State Government to apply its provisions. The Bill has been considered in the National Land Council and it has been agreed by the State Government concerned.

I therefore ask that we should avoid any unnecessary amendments to this Bill as any amendment will need prior agreement of the State Government. This Bill does not serve any purpose unless the States agree to implement its provisions.

Sir, I beg to move.

**ADDRESS BY THE ACTING PRIME MINISTER
AT THE OPENING OF THE NEW WATER
SUPPLY AT KAMPONG PERDEK AND KELUBI,
ULU LANGAT, SELANGOR ON 5TH MAY, 1960**

It is a particular pleasure to me to be here today to open this water supply and I am extremely grateful to the Organisers of this opening ceremony for inviting me to declare it open.

At the outset I would like to take this opportunity of acknowledging the magnificent gift of the Australian Government which has provided the equipment, water piping, storage tanks, as a free gift under the Colombo Plan.

On behalf of the Malayan Government I would like to express our most grateful thanks to Australia for this gift: His Excellency, the High Commissioner for Australia is present here today and I hope that he will convey our thanks to his Government.

Equipment of a similar kind has been supplied by Australia for no less than 10 kampong water supplies and 4 of these have now been completed, both here in Ulu Langat and elsewhere in the Federation.

I am particularly happy to be here today to see the completion of this Water Supply Scheme for it represents a concrete example of what we can achieve.

As you know the Alliance Government is determined, in the next five years, to give of their very best in the development of the rural areas.

This is no vague promise but a fact.

Every effort is being made, and plans are in the making in every District throughout the Federation so to gear the resources of the Government in order that maximum impact will be made on the development of the rural areas.

But let us consider what is development.

Development means, first and foremost, a change.

A change of attitude and a change of mind.

Government can open up the rural areas by streamlining the system of land alienation, by opening up access roads to new lands, by giving health services, water supplies, and by encouraging rural industries, etc.

These things we will do to the fullest extent with our own resources. But, it must be remembered that the pace of progress of any nation in its rural development is really the pace of progress of each son of the soil. Government can play its part but Government alone cannot ensure progress. Progress and the destiny of the nation is in the hands of the people and I ask each one of you today to resolve now to give of your best towards the progress of Malaya.

If you have one acre, five acres or 10 acres of land the greatest contribution you can make as a loyal citizen is by ensuring that you work hard and cultivate it to the full and I can assure you that if every single individual landowner in the whole of Malaya doubled the output of work on his land, then automatically we would double the speed of the progress of our nation.

This water supply is symbolic in its own way of the progress we are striving to achieve and I would like to congratulate those of you who have been responsible for it. The work undertaken by the kampong people deserves the highest praise and is a fine example of what can be achieved by initiative and hardwork.

**SPEECH BY THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER
ON THE CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL
AT DEWAN NEGARA ON 10TH MAY, 1960**

Mr President, Sir,

I am grateful to you, Sir, for the opportunity of speaking on this important Bill in this House. As I reminded the Lower House, the present Constitution which was promulgated on the day we achieved Merdeka is really a frame-work within which the aims of our society and the aspirations of our people may be achieved through a democratic process based on the principles of parliamentary democracy. This is the principle which is enshrined in our Constitution and which we all strongly believed in and which we are pledged to uphold and cherish. As our country progresses and as our society evolves we must inevitably be continually reviewing the shape of this frame-work of our country, this charter of our Nation. As conditions changed, as our young and newly independent country develops, and as we gain experience in the working of this Constitution, it will from time to time be seen to need amendments. Therefore, it must always be the duty of the Government in power to keep the working of the Constitution under constant review and to change it where necessary to meet the needs of our country.

The Constitution accordingly provides under Article 159 the machinery for its own amendments, designed in accordance with the principle laid down by the Constitutional Commission to the effect that "it is important that the method of amending the Constitution should be neither so difficult as to produce frustration nor so easy as to weaken seriously the safeguards which the Constitution provides." For this reason an amendment to the Constitution must obtain the support on second and third readings of two-thirds of total members in each House. The Government, in placing these amendments before this House, have given them the most careful consideration. It was only as result of experience so far gained and in considering the true interests of our country and the progress of our Nation that the Government have decided on these amendments.

This Bill, as the House is aware, contains a number of amendments but I hope to speak only on the more important provisions and shall refer the House to the explanatory statements for any elucidation that Members may require on the others.

The House will be aware that an important amendment to the Bill as originally published was made when the Bill came before the Lower House for its second reading. The original Clause 30, which sought to create a new Article 150A, has been deleted, and subsequent clauses require to be re-numbered accordingly. At the same time Clause 28 was amended in order to expand Article 149.

My honourable and learned friend the Minister of Justice has already spoken on the need for preventive detention to preserve the democratic ideals for which we stand. I would like to emphasise that the principle of preventive detention in the law of a country is not a new thing at all. In many other countries preventive detention has become a permanent feature of the law of those countries. The Constitution of our great neighbour India has accepted preventive detention as a normal and permanent feature. The object of having this provision of Preventive Detention is to prevent anti-social and subversive elements from imperilling the welfare and security of our country, particularly of a young nation like ours. We have had 12 years of the Emergency and although this Emergency is about to come to an end we know only too well how dangerous it is to allow such a situation to arise again. It is therefore the incumbent duty of the Government of the day to see that the Communists and their Agents are prevented from carrying out their object and their plan. The power of Preventive Detention is merely to prevent a person from acting in a particular way and from achieving his object. It is not punitive but merely preventive. Every country which lives under the direct threat of communism and wishes to remain free has to face the established fact—established in the writings of the communist themselves—that one of the policies of communism is to undermine democratic Government by every subtle weapon of subversion that can be contrived without an open breach of the law. Country after country has found that one weapon is essential in defence against such an attack, the detention of agents to prevent them proceeding with their plans.

The situation in this country demands that the Government assumes this weapon of defence and we would be failing utterly if we allowed ourselves to be deterred from doing so. As I said, every country which desires to be free from communist threat of domination has this provision in its permanent law and we here need not go further than across the Straits of Johore, to our neighbour in Singapore. It is the proposal of the Government to have similar provisions for preventive detention in our permanent law as they have in Singapore.

This provision in the law will be subject to safeguards, and Clause 31 of the Bill lays down the proposed safeguards. Every citizen detained has the right to have his case considered by an advisory board under the chairmanship of a person who is, has been, or is qualified to be, a judge. This is already in the Constitution. The amendment of the article provides that the final decision on continued detention shall in future rest with the Government, which alone is responsible for security and alone has access to the fullest information. Subversion is a threat against the security of the country and against constituted authority. It should, therefore, be the responsibility of the Government to deal with that threat.

Clause 28 seeks to amend Article 149 of the Constitution. The special powers of Parliament to make laws in this article are confined to conditions of organised violence, but we know from experience that a very serious threat could develop to public safety without actual threat of organised violence and the wording has therefore been expanded to include attempts to stir up communal hostility and to upset the established order by unlawful means and by the latest amendment to include any act which is prejudicial to the security of Malaya or any part thereof. The Constitution at present provides for such a law to lapse after one year; this country is likely to have to deal with the remnants of the communist terrorist organisation operating on the border for some time to come and we consider it a sufficient safeguard that Parliament should be able to annul the special legislation by resolution at any time.

Clause 29 seeks to amend Article 150 of the Constitution. Similarly we feel that it is a sufficient safeguard if Parliament may annul by resolution an Emergency Proclamation and

Ordinances made thereunder. The present requirement for positive approval by Parliament could hamper the Government of the day in dealing with a national crisis in time of war or a grave national emergency. There is no question of by-passing Parliament which must, in accordance with Article 150(2) be summoned as soon as possible.

Clause 14 seeks to amend Article 119 of the Constitution. The present qualification of six months residence in a constituency has been found unsatisfactory in various ways. One is that it is very difficult to establish, when revising the rolls, exactly how long a person has resided in a constituency. Another difficulty is that a move of a few miles may disqualify a person from voting, with the further complication that such a move may disqualify him as a State voter while leaving him eligible as a Federal voter thus producing anomalies between the Federal and State rolls. Another complication is that persons serving the Federation abroad cannot qualify as voters. The amendment will substitute residence on a given date as the qualification and will permit legislation for the registration of absent voters.

Now Clause 12 of the Bill seeks to amend the Constitution by adding a new Article 95A. It has been felt for sometime that in the field of Local Government, which at present is the responsibility of the State Governments, there should be a fair degree of uniformity as in Land Administration. In the case of land administration there is provided under the Constitution the establishment of the National Land Council and it has been found in practice that by means of this National Land Council it has been possible to achieve considerable degree of co-ordination in Land Administration. The Federal Government, therefore, on the initiative of my Friend and Colleague the Minister of Interior, has had this matter of co-ordination in Local Government affairs discussed with the Menteri-menteri Besar and Chief Ministers of the States. As a result of that discussion it has been agreed with the State Governments that there should be established a National Council for Local Government on the same lines as the National Land Council. It is hoped that with the establishment of this National Council for Local Government there will be continuous consultation between Federal and State Governments on matters of policy and legislation affecting local Government. By this mean

it is hoped that it will be possible to achieve a fair degree of uniformity in Local Government affairs which the Government considers would be in the interests of good administration and stability of our country.

Clause 32 seeks to amend Article 154 by deleting sub-clause 3 thereof. The intention of the present Constitution as stated in the sub-clause is that the Federal Parliament should have power to legislate on Local Government in the Federal Capital, but this power can only be exercised on the removal of the State Capital elsewhere. But, as the House is aware, removal of the State Capital from Kuala Lumpur is an immense task and is likely to take many years. However, as Kuala Lumpur is to all intents and purposes the Federal Capital, it is considered desirable that the Federal Government should have the power to legislate on Local Government matters in the Federal Capital. After all, the ultimate responsibility for the good Government of our National Capital should lie with Parliament. Therefore, both the Federal Government and the Selangor Government have agreed that the operation of sub-clause 1 and 2 of this Article should not be delayed any longer, and it has therefore been decided that sub-clause 3, which is really the suspending clause, should be deleted. This is the purpose of this amendment.

My Honourable and learned friend the Minister of Justice has already spoken about Clause 15 which amends Article 122 dealing with the Judiciary, and I have little to add except to remind the House that the method of appointment of judges which we are now proposing to adopt is one originally recommended by the Reid Commission¹ based on practice elsewhere. The Commission's recommendation was not accepted at the time, but we have now after further thought come to the conclusion that they were right. I would also make the point that the appointment of an official on the advice of the Prime Minister is perfectly compatible with independence. The Auditor-General who is appointed on the advice of the Prime Minister is a good example. No one can say that the Accountant-General is under political interest. Further-

¹ Constitutional Commission under the Chairmanship of the Right Honourable Lord Reid to make recommendation for a Federal form of Constitution for a full self-governing and independent Federation of Malaya within the Commonwealth, 1956

more, the House will have noted that no change is proposed in the safeguard whereby a judge can be removed only on the recommendation of a judicial tribunal.

Now, with the introduction of these new arrangements for the appointment of Judges it is considered no longer necessary to retain a separate Commission for the remaining members of the judiciary and legal services. They can in the future be dealt with by the Public Services Commission along with other members of the public service. This proposal is intended to simplify the administrative structure and working of the Service Commissions which will mean economy and efficiency.

Now, Clause 26, seeks to amend Article 145 of the Constitution. Under the present arrangement the Attorney-General, who is the Government's chief legal adviser, must be a permanent official in the judicial and legal service. It is not possible to have as an Attorney-General a political man as is the practice in several other countries including the United Kingdom. The Government is of the view that with the progress of our country and of our democratic institutions, it may prove desirable at some future date to have an Attorney-General as a member of the Government and a member of this House. It may be convenient, and even desirable, for the chief legal adviser to the Government to sit in this House to explain and answer legal matters. Now, this amendment makes it possible, should it prove desirable in the future to appoint an Attorney-General from outside the judicial and legal service.

Now, Clause 24 seeks to amend Article 144 of the Constitution. As the House is aware, under Part X of the Constitution there are various Service Commissions. Although the various responsibilities of these Commissions are similar, the actual duties vary considerably and, the amount of work they have to undertake also varies considerably. The Public Services Commission, since it was established, has been carrying out a very heavy burden of work in connection with the administration of the services under its jurisdiction and in carrying out the functions entrusted to it under the Constitution. Indeed, the Public Services Commission has been so over-burdened with work that there have been, from time to time, complaints of delay in carrying out certain of its functions. Therefore, in the light of experience gained over the

last two years, the Government has reached the conclusion that it will be more satisfactory and, indeed, it will be in the interests of efficiency if some of the work now entrusted to the Public Services Commission could be delegated to officials under the jurisdiction of the Commission and the Commission itself were left with more time to concentrate on those major functions of permanent appointment, substantive promotion and disciplinary appeal which really constitute the safeguards of an independent public service. It is proposed that such delegation should be made by law and that the more important functions so delegated shall be exercised by a public service board of very senior permanent officials, possibly under the chairmanship of the Head of the Civil Service himself. It is considered these arrangements would have the double benefit of retaining the necessary safeguards of an independent public service as well as lessening the burden of the Public Services Commission so that various matters affecting administration of the public service could be carried out more expeditiously.

I would like to reiterate that there is no suggestion whatsoever in this amendment that there will be any political influence in the administration of, or appointments to, the public service as the power to be delegated from the Public Services Commission will be given to permanent officials who will exercise them without being subject to any political influence.

Honourable Members will have seen from the newspapers that the Staff Side of the Whitley Council for Divisions I to IV have shown considerable concern, particularly over the new clause (5) of Article 144, which permits the delegation of certain powers of the Service Commissions to a board of officials, and have gone to the length of suspending ordinary meetings of the Whitley Council until a special meeting can be held. I have already said in the Lower House that the Government regards this action as somewhat hasty. It has already been pointed out that Clause (5) of Article 154 is merely an enabling provision, and the Staff Side have been assured that they will be consulted on the law or regulations to be made under this clause. I repeat that assurance here, and I hope that they will reconsider their attitude so that discussion of this important issue can be conducted in a normal atmosphere.

Clause 22 seeks to amend Article 140. This amendment proposes to create a new Police Force Commission in place of the Police Service Commission. As a result of experience of the working of the Armed Forces Council which administers the affairs of the Armed Forces, it has been found that this Council provides a very successful machinery for dealing with a disciplined force. Indeed, the Armed Forces Council has been working very well to the satisfaction of all concerned. Now, the Police Force is a disciplined force, and it is therefore thought that it would add to efficiency and economy of administration if matters pertaining to the Police Force are administered by a Commission similar to the Armed Forces Council. This is the purpose of the amendment and the composition of the new Police Force Commission is broadly similar to that of the Armed Forces Council. It should be noted, however, that this Commission, unlike the Armed Forces Council, will not be responsible for the administration of the Police Force, which will continue to be administered as a Department in the normal way.

Now, under Clause 17 opportunity is taken to insert an express statement that members of the public service hold office at pleasure. This does not affect disciplinary procedure under the Constitution. Also, opportunity is taken to exclude the key diplomatic posts abroad from the scope of the Service Commission and to provide for their appointments to be made by Government. This follows an existing practice which has already been adopted with the agreement of the Public Services Commission.

Clauses 2 and 34 seek to amend Part III of the Second Schedule. At present the responsibility for registration of citizens is divided between the Government and the Election Commission. As the House is aware, in all other countries citizenship is entirely a matter for Government. However, at the time of the framing of our present Constitution it was thought it would be an advantage for an independent authority to be responsible for registering the very large numbers of persons who were expected to apply for citizenship by registration in the first year after Merdeka. A large number of such persons have acquired citizenship in this way. Now that the flow has fallen to a trickle the Government feels that it is time to assume responsibility for registration of citizens as is the practice everywhere else. It is proposed, at the same time, to repeal Sections 13, 14 and 15 and the Second Schedule

so that applicants for citizenship shall not be exempted from the obligation to furnish full proof in support of their claims. Since the Registration Authority will in future be the Government itself the provision in Section 5 for an appeal to the Supreme Court on a point of law is to be repealed.

Clause 7 seeks to amend Article 48 of the Constitution. The Government regards the present disqualification for Parliament as unduly narrow in one respect, in that a person who has been sentenced to prison for any period up to two years or a fine of any size can still become a member. The Government believes this to be undesirable and proposes to make the disqualification one year's imprisonment and a fine of \$2,000, the disqualification to last for 5 years from the date of release from prison, as at present, or from the date of imposition of the fine.

Clause 13 seeks to amend Article 144 of the Constitution. The Government always holds the view that the Election Commission should be absolutely independent and it should not only be so in law but must appear to be so. Therefore, the Government proposes to tighten up the qualifications for members of the Election Commission. It is considered not quite compatible with the independence of the Commission if members are allowed to hold any paid employment outside the duties of his office. Provision has therefore been included for a member to be removed if he engages in any paid employment outside the duties of his office.

Now, the other amendments which are of interest to the House are those in Clauses 8, 9 and 10. Clause 8 and 9 provide that the President and Speaker shall not be members of a State Legislative Assembly since this will conflict with the independence of their position. The Amendment under clause 10 seeks to permit Assistant Ministers to take part, like Ministers, in the proceedings of both Houses so that they can share Parliamentary duties as Government spokesmen with the Ministers.

These are briefly the important amendments which I have endeavoured to explain to the House. There are, of course, other amendments in the Bill which are of lesser importance and are non-controversial and I do not wish to take the time of this House by explaining them as they are adequately explained in the explanatory statement attached to the Bill.

Sir, as I have explained these amendments are put forward as a result of very careful consideration by Government. It is, as I said, the duty of Government to make a continual review of the provisions of our Constitution in the light of experience. Our constitution was promulgated on the day of Merdeka as the Constitution of an independent country. We have had experience of the operation of such a Constitution during the last 2½ years. Therefore, it is in the light of this experience that the Government has considered these amendments to be necessary, and the Government sincerely believes them to be desirable in the interests of good and orderly government of the people of this country and in the interests of the peace and prosperity of our Nation. An amendment to the Constitution of a country is indeed a very important matter and I do not expect this amendment to be passed without close scrutiny by this House, but I do ask this House to consider these amendments most carefully in the light of circumstances pertaining to our country and, above all, if there is any criticism let it be constructive and realistic in the circumstances in which this country is situated. It is, as I said, necessary that we should have a Constitution which enshrines all the ideals on which we stand, but at the same time we should also have a Constitution which can work smoothly and efficiently and for the good and orderly government of this country and for the peace and prosperity of our people.

**SPEECH BY DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND
MINISTER FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT AT
THE RURAL DEVELOPMENT CONFERENCE,
AT THE CABINET ROOM, JALAN MAXWELL,
KUALA LUMPUR ON 12TH MAY, 1960**

Gentlemen, it certainly gives me a very great pleasure indeed to meet you here this morning. As has been said, this is the first Conference of State Development Officers we had since the establishment of the new Ministry of Rural Development and you have now been told the purpose of this Conference this morning. I would like this Conference to be very informal and it is not only for us here from this side of the table to tell you the various things but I hope it would be for you also to familiarise yourself with the role that you would have to play in this very important work.

As you know, I have said on a number of occasions, Government has decided to place this work of rural development as the highest priority in all Government activities and as you know we have now set up the organisation which we thought would be suitable for implementing this policy of the Government and in that organisation you gentlemen have been appointed as State Development officer, Deputy Chairman as well as Secretary of the State Rural Development Committee. Now, as Deputy Chairman and Secretary you have indeed a very important part to play in what you now call "Campaign for Rural Development". You may wonder why are designate you Deputy Chairman of the State Rural Development Committee, because we feel that the Mentri Besar in the State who is the Chairman of the State Rural Development Committee maybe busy with other work with the first stage and the bulk of the work will have to fall on your shoulders and it is my hope that in the absence of the Mentri Besar you would carry on the work of the Committee, to preside over the meeting of the Committee and carry out whatever work necessary. Now as Deputy Chairman as well as State Development Officer you have a number of functions to perform. First to my mind, you will have to co-ordinate the work of the various depart-

ments in the State, all the departments concerned with rural development. Now you will also have to supervise the work of the District Development Board or Committee and thirdly, most important of all, you will be the link between the Federal Government and the State Government. Therefore you have these three very important roles to play in this campaign for rural development. But the most important task that I would like you to carry out immediately is to try and gear the Government departments and Government officers to this important work of rural development. You will have to orientate the outlook of all Government officers to this new policy of Government.

In the past we noticed although progress has been made to some extent but there has been an attitude of some departments that progress can only be effected within the limits of Government capacity. That attitude must be changed if we want to proceed with this rural development will success. Progress now will be determined solely by what the people need and we, you and I, all of us have to serve the need of the people. That is why I said in this rural development work we must carry out with all the energy, with all the resources at our command. We must succeed and I would not like to see any difficulty in our way in future. If we decide on a project we must carry it out by all means at our command and that is the attitude that I would like to see every Government servant, every Head of Department have. That to my mind is the only way in which we can progress in this world. If we start planning within the limits of our resources and the limits of our capacity we will never get anywhere and that is why I said the pace of our development can only be determined with one factor and that is by the need of the people itself.

Now having said that I would like to explain some length how you are to play your role at various functions that I have mentioned. I would like you to see that the various Government Departments in the State do fit in into this whole structure of rural development. I like you to see if their policies do fit in into our policy for rural development. We have as you know from the very beginning and indeed in our Directive No. 1 emphasised that the Government machinery must be geared to this work and I would like you to examine straightaway the various policies of the Departments in the State and see there is no overlapping and the policies of the department do fit in this whole structure. And I

would like you also to see that every Government officer, each Head of Department know exactly what his responsibilities are and I think it is only by doing this can we get the Government machinery at State level working at proper speed and in a proper way. Of course you may find that you may not be able to do this; you may not be able to find out the overlapping in policies and in the work of departments until we have seen the full effect of this programme at the district level. Whatever it is, I hope you do keep constant watch and should there be any overlapping anywhere, it is important that it should be thrashed out straightaway at the State Committee and if necessary the matter should be brought up here to the Federal national level where we can thrash out at the various Ministries themselves.

Now, as I said the second function is to supervise the work of the District Development Committee. In my tour round the country I have endeavoured to explain to all D.Os.¹ that they have a very important part to play. I have told the D.Os. that each D.O. is the leader of the district. The D.O. must take the initiative to assume leadership whether he likes it or not. The D.O. is the head of the team of the district. He is the captain of the team and it is very important that at district level we should have a proper team work among the district officers and also the elected councillors and the D.O. must take the lead. He must be the leader and the captain of the team and it is your duty to see that the D.O. assumes that role properly. And you will have to visit the district constantly and do supervise the D.O. in his work. It will take sometime for them to gear themselves up to this task but we have got to bring them up. The success of our plan will depend on how these officers on the ground do the bulk of their task.

The third function as I said, you form the link with the Federal Government. You are there as a representative, as an officer not only of R.I.D.A.² but you are now an officer of the Ministry of Rural Development, you are a representative of the Federal Government as a whole as far as rural development is concerned. Therefore I do hope with the agreement of the Chairman of

1 District Officers

2 Rural and Industrial Development Authority

R.I.D.A. that you will be relieved of routine work. You will have to concentrate on supervising the work of the district officers and co-ordinating the work of departments to see that our plan is carried out. If you have to do a lot of routine work connected with R.I.D.A. obviously you would not be able to carry this out. But R.I.D.A. is completely with us in this and I have no doubt there is no difficulty in sorting this out and if necessary I am sure the Chairman of R.I.D.A. will be only too glad to assist you perhaps to appoint another officer to be your deputy or your assistant to carry out this routine work on your behalf. As I said you must endeavour to relieve yourself of unnecessary routine work to enable you not only to tour the State but also to supervise the work of the various departments and the district towns.

I say it is very important that all the State Departments and the District Officers are geared to this and the man who has to do this is you in the State and as I said the success of the work in the State will still have to depend on you. You cannot ask the Mentri Besar or the State Secretary to do this very much because they have other work to do but you will be solely expected to concentrate your energy on this work. So that is why I say you have indeed a very important role to play and I do hope that you will carry your duties with a spirit which we want you to carry out. It means hard work but we will have to do it.

Soon I think we shall be sending you instructions as how you should conduct your meetings but I think it is very important even as a start now for the State Executive Committee to meet regularly at least once or twice a week to have a morning prayer meeting early in the morning. It is very important that those officers connected with rural development to get together regularly so that will save correspondence; that the decision can be taken quickly. We here have decided now to have morning prayer twice a week for a start but it may be three times, maybe everyday but I hope the State Committee also will do that immediately and later on the District Committee. I am very pleased to see that the Mentri Besars have now taken my advice to get the D.Os. relieved of their unnecessary work. I have seen a number of circulars going round to District Officers and I hope you will see to it that the D.Os., Land Officers do get on with their jobs and that their energies and time are not dissipated to other work.

So well, gentlemen, as I said I do not like this meeting to be a very formal one; we want to have an informal discussion with you, we want to see more of you, to know more of you here and I hope personally to be able to attend most of the greater part of this meeting this morning so that I can contribute whatever I can towards the discussions. But the important thing as I said is that you should know the role that you have to play in this work. We here, the Federal Government, depend on you. To put it in a nutshell we depend on you for the success of this plan of ours. You are our link, our representative in the State and if you carry out your work well our plan in the State will succeed. So I do hope that you will carry out your duties and responsibility to the best of your ability and I can assure you whatever you do you will have the full backing and full support of the Prime Minister, myself and the whole of the Federal Government. So you will have no difficulty at all about getting your backing from us here round the table and from the Federal Government. Well gentlemen, I would not detain you much longer because I hope after this as you can see on the agenda a number of officers will talk to you but once again I would like to stress that I like this discussion to be very informal, to give you an opportunity to discuss frankly and fully various matters connected with rural development and we have earmarked the whole day for discussion. If necessary we can go on at night and if necessary we can extend till tomorrow or day after but I would not like you to leave Kuala Lumpur without fully realising or understanding your responsibilities and your duties.

Thank you very much.



Tun Abdul Razak sedang menerangkan kepada Jawatankuasa Pembangunan Luar Bandar, Negeri dan Daerah di Seremban mengenai rancangan pembangunan luar bandar di daerah-daerah tersebut pada 13hb Mei, 1960.

**SPEECH BY THE ACTING PRIME MINISTER
AT THE OPENING OF THE SIXTH MALAYAN
ART EXHIBITION, AT THE BRITISH COUNCIL
CULTURAL CENTRE, KUALA LUMPUR ON THE
16TH MAY, 1960**

Within the last few years since our country achieved independence much has been said and written about the flowering of Art in Malaya and the growth of culture. So much has been said about the growth and development of our culture that one gets the impression sometimes that culture is a new thing introduced into this country by a band of crusading intellectuals. However, it is wellknown from time immemorial that any settled community of people have their own type of culture. Indeed, culture is intertwined with the life and development of any community and the degree of its growth depends on the growth and the progress of the people themselves and on their environment.

Painting is a facet of the culture of the people. It therefore gives me great pleasure to be here today to witness this beautiful facet of Malayan culture—the annual exhibition of the works of Malayan Artists, the sixth of the series held under the auspices of the Malayan Arts Council. I am also happy to note the standard of pictures exhibited here has shown improvement and compares favourably with that of previous years. One of the contributing factors, I believe, is the growing awareness and appreciation of all the workers of good painting. This development of painting is indeed very praise-worthy and I hope that in Malaya in the future there will emerge a Malayan school of painting.

At present I note that Malayan Artists are greatly influenced by foreign schools of painting both Asian and European. I hope Malayan Artists will evolve in the process of time and experience a distinctive Malayan art form. The painting of any country has its own distinctive features, so also I hope that Malayan painting will have its own distinctive features.

At this juncture of our history a new and dynamic spirit has permeated our people and I am sure that our Artists should capture this spirit in their canvases. Artists have, throughout the ages, depicted the spirit of their times in their paintings and sculpture, because art is related to life and is also a reflection of life. I sincerely hope our artists will take kindly to this suggestion of mine, and the time will soon come when Malayan Art will depict with vigour and good sense the hopes, aspirations and achievements of our people.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is with this hope of mine that I have great pleasure in opening the Malayan Artists Exhibition.

**ADDRESS BY THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER
AT THE ANNUAL DINNER OF THE MALAYAN
CIVIL SERVICE ASSOCIATION IN KUALA
LUMPUR ON 21ST MAY, 1960**

Mr President and Gentlemen,

It certainly gives me great pleasure indeed to be present here tonight at this Annual Dinner of the Malayan Civil Service Association and I am grateful to you, Mr President and Members of your Committee, for so kindly extending this invitation to me. However, in rising to speak I am conscious of a mixture of feelings—of pride, that falls to my lot to speak to such a distinguished gathering of Civil servants of this country; of pleasure, because I meet with so many old friends and colleagues of former days when I was a Civil servant myself, though not a member of your Association; of apprehension, because I find it difficult to find a suitable subject to speak on, and as a Minister of ex-Civil servant there are obviously many things that I could speak on tonight. Even if I say so much, so much must remain unsaid.

It has often been said that Civil servants are the class of people who take themselves too seriously. By being vested with the authority of office they give the impression that on them have fallen the burden of their country, and they expect the general public to regard them with a sense of awe. In the days of Colonial rule in this country they were called "heaven-borns" by the newspapers who circulated the story of senior Civil servants parking themselves on the slopes of Mt. Olympus. During that period they were said to enjoy the rarefield air of the stratosphere so much that they seldom deigned to bother to think about the people living in the lower regions.

I was told some time ago by an Ex-member of the Malayan Civil Service that there was a form of daily service of prayer for use in Government Departments, compiled by an unknown author in 1947 and filed in the Federal Secretariat then. The Service began with a prayer:

"O Lord grant that this day we come to no decisions,
Neither run into any kind of responsibility,
But that all our doings may be ordered to establish
New and unwarranted departments,
For ever and ever. — Amen."

There was a Litany and a Creed, which I will spare you and the hymn concluded the proceedings:

"O Thou, who seest all things below,
Grant that they servants may go slow,
That they may study to comply
With regulations till they die.

Teach us, O Lord, to reverence
Committees more than common sense,
Impress our minds to make no plan,
But pass the baby when we can.

And when the Tempter seems to give
Us feelings of initiative,
Or when alone we go too far,
Chastise us with a Circular.
Mid war and tumult, fire and storms,
Strengthen us we pray with forms,
Thus will thy servants ever be
A flock of perfect sheep for Thee."

That of course was long time ago and things are different today. I am glad to note that our Civil servants have adapted themselves to the tremendous change brought about by our country's Constitution.

They have accepted new responsibilities and have risen to the occasions demanded by new circumstances. Their ability to move with the times has resulted in the smooth change-over from a Colonial to an independent regime. I am happy to say that the radical change in the character of the administration in this country has not been disrupted by a disorganisation of its machinery. I attribute this to the loyalty, sense of duty, discipline and efficiency of our Civil Service. The Government is strong and efficient when the Civil Service is working effectively. I am proud to say our Civil Service is second to none in Asia today.

Gentlemen, I am sure you are proud of your record, but you must not rest on your present laurels, thinking the garden will always remain lovely. If you do so, you may wake up to find the lallang of neglect has made a shambles of your garden, and like Rip van Winkle, you will open your eyes to blink confusedly at a world different to that when you went to rest on Mt. Olympus.

We are living in a fast moving world. Our country is in the vertex of the maelstrom of change that is sweeping through South-east Asia. A new spirit is spreading through our land, and our people are viewing the administration with expectant and critical eyes. Civil servants today cannot divorce themselves from the aspirations of our people. Sitting in air-conditioned offices and writing minutes is the popular conception of the work of a Civil servant. The other day an officer, connected with rural development work, met a friend who asked him why he had to run all over the country when civil servants were supposed to be tied to their desks. The officer replied that times had changed and certain categories of civil servants had to move into the field to get urgent work done. His friend then remarked, "It's not dignified for you to run about like a mandore!" This idea of civil servants keeping the creases of their pants and their shirt collars immaculate dies hard.

Mention of rural development reminds me that the work of improving the conditions in rural areas is not confined alone to officers of the Ministry of Rural Development. It is work that all civil servants would have to undertake. The ramifications of rural development work will have their impact on practically every department. You have a dynamic role to play in this connection.

You may not actually wield the axe or changkol, but you will have to get away quite often from your desks to see that work assigned to your departments is being carried out quickly and properly. So your shirts will get wet with perspiration and your shoes covered with dust. This is in keeping with the Semangat Bharu. When all Government officers work in this way they will set a new tempo of endeavour to the people in the kampongs. We all should work not merely for our rice and curry but also for the betterment of our country so that our people will be able to enjoy a better standard of living. You will be doing work of national importance and not merely departmental work. You should

discard the old idea that your work is limited to the sectional responsibilities of your departments. The new concept of official duties flows beyond departmental boundaries into the stream of national endeavour. You are no longer insignificant cogs in a sluggish machine. Everyone of you is a vital part of the new machinery of Government. One important point I would ask you to bear in mind. The people in the rural areas will set their standards of endeavour to the output of work and enthusiasm generated by officers in the districts.

There is another important matter that I wish to mention. I went to assure you that the amendment to the Constitution, particularly those pertaining to the Public Services Commission, will not jeopardize the principle that the public service should be free from political influence. As I have affirmed in Parliament, so I will affirm it here again, the Public Services Commission still retains the major functions of Public Service Commission which really constitute the real safeguards to the Public Service.

Gentlemen,

I have spoken at great length on many matters but as a politician, I can assure you, we members of the Elected Government depend on you, members of the Civil Service, for the success of our tasks. Due to the Malayanization Policy there have been a lot of changes in the character and the personnel in our Civil Service during the last few years. To the expatriate officers who have left, or are about to leave, or who are still staying here to assist us during these transitional years, I say thank you very much for your assistance, your devotion to duty and your service to the country. To the Malayan officers I say the future of this country depends on you. We have a great challenging task ahead of us. We have achieved independence but independence is not an end in itself but only a means to an end. We have got to give our people a new and a better standard of living than they have enjoyed before. We have a democratic form of Government with a constitutional monarchy, Parliament elected by the people. We have to see that this system of Government is firmly established in our country. And that system of Government can only be firmly established and appreciated by our people if it can show results, if it can show to them that this form of Government is the best form of Government that they have known. For our Government to

produce such results will depend a lot on the Civil Service, on you, gentlemen, in particular. Above all, we have a far more important cause to fight for. Parliamentary democracy is on trial in Asia today, and our country has become an established unit of that democracy. It is the duty of everyone of us who believe in this idea to see that it is accepted and appreciated by our people; so that they will not only defend it and cherish it but uphold it and cherish it for our generations to come in this country.

Gentlemen, we have, as I said, many difficult challenging tasks ahead, but if everyone of us, politicians, civil servants and others carry on our duty with the right spirit and loyalty, with the true interest of our country at heart, then I have every confidence, our young independent country, which now occupies a prior place in South-east Asia will continue to shine as a bright star in the world.

UCAPAN TIMBALAN PERDANA MENTERI DALAM ISTIADAT MENGADAP PADA 1HB JUN, 1960

Mengadap ke bawah Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda Sultan Hisamuddin Alam Shah Ibni Almarhum Sultan Alaiddin Sulaiman Shah, Yang Di Pertuan Agung Persekutuan Tanah Melayu.¹

Ampun Tuanku beribu-ribu ampun,

Pada hari dan saat yang bertuah lagi berbahagia ini patek bagi pihak yang Teramat Mulia Tengku Perdana Menteri dan diri patek sendiri, bagi pihak Kerajaan serta rakyat jelata Persekutuan Tanah Melayu dengan beberapa hormat takzim dan dengan perasaan yang penuh taat setia menyembahkan ucapan setinggi-tinggi tahniah kepada ke bawah Duli Yang Maha Mulia Tuanku dan Seri Paduka Adinda Raja Permaisuri Agung. Patek sekalian berdoa ke hadrat Allah Subhanahu Wataala mudah-mudahan dilanjutkan usia zaman ke bawah Duli Tuanku serta Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Adinda Raja Permaisuri Agung dalam sihat walafiat kekal memerintah di atas Singgahsana takhta kerajaan dengan bertambah-tambah daulat dan kemuliaan.

Ampun Tuanku beribu-ribu ampun,

Sesungguhnya patek pacal-pacal sangatlah sukacita atas lantikan Duli Yang Maha Mulia Tuanku sebagai Yang Di Pertuan Agung kerana patek sedia maklum yang ke bawah Duli Tuanku ialah seorang Raja yang mempunyai sifat tulus ikhlas serta sangat mengambil berat di atas kebajikan dan kemajuan penduduk-penduduk Negara ini terutama sekali dalam perusahaannya di kampung-kampung.

Patek serta semua Menteri-menteri Kerajaan berasa sangat sukacita oleh kerana pada tahun yang pertama ke bawah Duli Tuanku bersemayam di atas takhta Kerajaan telah berlaku suatu peristiwa yang bersejarah di Negara ini iaitu Kerajaan telah berjaya menewaskan pengganas-pengganas komunis² yang telah

1 D.Y.M.M. Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agung yang ke 2

2 Tamat darurat 1960

merosakkan keamanan Negara ini selama dua belas tahun. Dalam masa yang panjang itu hamba rakyat Tuanku telah menanggung beberapa azab dan sengsara dan kemenangan ini akan memberi harapan dan semangat yang baharu kepada rakyat bagi mempertahankan Negara ini supaya keadaan-keadaan yang seperti itu tiada akan berlaku lagi. Maka tercapainya kemenangan ini ialah kerana Duli Yang Maha Mulia Tuanku sendiri telah bersama-sama berazam dan menghadapi segala kesusahan-kesusahan yang telah ditempo oleh hamba-hamba rakyat Tuanku itu.

Ampun Tuanku beribu-ribu ampun.

Tambahan pula patek pacal-pacal amatlah sukacita oleh kerana ke bawah Duli Tuanku bersemayam di atas Takhta Kerajaan pada ketika Kerajaan Persekutuan sedang menjalankan rancangan-rancangan kemajuan Negara terutama sekali kemajuan-kemajuan di luar bandar dengan menumpukan sepenuh-sepenuh tenaga dan Kerajaan bercadang hendak mengistiharkan rancangan kemajuan lima tahun yang kedua tiada berapa lama lagi. Patek dan pacal-pacal sekalian yakin dan percaya bahawa dengan adanya rancangan-rancangan ini dapatlah Persekutuan Tanah Melayu dan rakyatnya sekalian memperolehi kemajuan, keamanan dan kemakmoran yang tiada tolok bandingnya dalam sejarah Negara ini. Dan lagi dengan sifat ke bawah Duli Tuanku yang sangat mengambil berat atas hal-hal kemajuan Negeri dan dengan berkat daulat Tuanku serta naongan dan anjuran Tuanku patek pacal-pacal percaya rancangan-rancangan yang tersebut itu dapat dilaksanakan dengan sepenuh-sepenuh kejayaan.

Ampun Tuanku beribu-ribu ampun.

Demikianlah patek sembahkan dan sekali lagi patek bagi pihak Kerajaan dan rakyat jelata Persekutuan Tanah Melayu berdo'a ke hadrat Tuhan Rabbul'alamin mudah-mudahan dilanjutkan usia zaman ke bawah Duli Yang Maha Mulia Tuanku dan Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Adinda Raja Permaisuri Agung dan dianugerahinya selamat sejahtera dan aman sentosa selama-lamanya.

Ampun Tuanku beribu-ribu ampun, sembah patek harap di-ampun.

UCAPAN OLEH TIMBALAN PERDANA MENTERI BERKENAAN DENGAN PEMBANGUNAN LUAR BANDAR MELALUI RADIO MALAYA PADA 6HB JUN, 1960

Tuan-tuan dan Puan-puan sekalian,

Saya amatlah sukacitanya oleh sebab dapat peluang bercakap pada malam ini kepada tuan-tuan dan puan-puan sekalian berkenaan dengan dasar Kerajaan terhadap Pembangunan Luar Bandar.

Tuan-tuan sekalian masih lagi ingat bahawa di majlis pembukaan persidangan Parlimen yang akhir pada tahun 1959 Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Timbalan Yang di-Pertuan Agong pada masa itu telah bertitah bahawa Kerajaan baginda, iaitu Kerajaan Perikatan yang ada sekarang ini hendak menghimpunkan segala usaha dan tenaga bagi memajukan Negara, terutama sekali kawasan-kawasan di luar bandar. Baginda telah menyambung titah bahawa untuk mencapai tujuan hendak memajukan Negara ini dan menambah kemakmuran di kampung-kampung, Kerajaan Baginda berazam hendak menggunakan segala kepandaian dan tenaga seperti juga telah digunakan untuk menghancurkan segala ancaman parti komunis di Tanah Melayu ini. Tuan-tuan telah sedia maklum bahawa telah menjadi dasar Kerajaan Perikatan beberapa tahun yang lalu menggalakkan perusahaan-perusahaan orang-orang kita dalam negeri ini dan juga perusahaan-perusahaan serta penggunaan modal dari luar negeri supaya menambahkan hasil dan kemajuan negeri ini. Dengan adanya dasar yang semacam itu, ikhtiar-ikhtiar telah dijalankan supaya perusahaan-perusahaan di negeri ini bertambah banyak dan maju. Sekarang bermacam-macam jenis perusahaan sudah dijalankan di Tanah Melayu ini, kilang-kilang semakin banyak didirikan di bandar-bandar yang besar. Perusahaan-perusahaan kecil telah diadakan. Semua ini adalah mendatangkan hasil-hasil yang baik dan memberi pekerjaan kepada anak-anak negeri yang tidak ada pekerjaan.

Sambil menjalankan ikhtiar-ikhtiar dan usaha-usaha yang tersebut itu Kerajaan telah mengambil keputusan supaya menyusun semula dan memperbaiki ekonomi dan cara penghidupan di kawasan-kawasan di luar bandar, oleh sebab lebih daripada 60% anak negeri ini duduk di kampung-kampung dan di kawasan-kawasan luar bandar.

Oleh itu pada fikiran Kerajaan usaha hendak memajukan kawasan-kawasan di luar bandar ini adalah menjadi punca ke-sejahteraan penduduk-penduduk Negeri. Kerajaan berazam supaya penduduk-penduduk di kampung-kampung itu dapat hidup dalam keadaan yang lebih sempurna dan lebih baik daripada yang ada sekarang ini, supaya keadaan mereka itu tidak jauh bezanya dengan keadaan hidup orang-orang yang tinggal di kawasan-kawasan bandar.

Untuk mencapai tujuan ini Kerajaan telah menubuhkan sebuah Kementerian yang baharu yang dinamakan Kementerian Pembangunan Luar Bandar. Kewajipan Kementerian baharu ini yang pertama sekali ialah menyatukan tenaga-tenaga Jabatan-jabatan Kerajaan yang berkaitan dengan kemajuan luar bandar ini, supaya Jabatan-jabatan itu menjadi satu dan lebih sempurna, yang di-kekelolakan oleh satu pasukan yang mempunyai satu tujuan, iaitu untuk memajukan kawasan-kawasan luar bandar. Oleh itu Kerajaan telah menubuhkan Jawatan-jawatankuasa di peringkat Nasional, di peringkat Negeri dan di peringkat Jajahan supaya di semua peringkat-peringkat itu usaha dan tenaga Kerajaan dapat disatukan untuk melaksanakan dasar Kerajaan yang penting itu. Di peringkat Nasional badan ini dinamakan Majlis Pembangunan Luar Bandar Negara, dan Majlis ini diketuai oleh Yang Amat Berhormat Perdana Menteri sendiri. Semua Menteri-menteri yang bersangkutan-paut dengan hal ehwal kawasan-kawasan luar bandar adalah menjadi ahli Majlis ini. Pekerjaan Majlis ini ialah menjalankan langkah supaya berbagai-bagai dasar Kementerian dan Jabatan-jabatan Kerajaan Persekutuan disatukan menjadi satu dasar yang besar mengikut tujuan Kerajaan untuk memperbaiki ekonomi, taraf hidup dan masyarakat orang-orang yang tinggal di kawasan luar bandar itu. Di peringkat Negeri pula badan atau pasukan itu dinamakan Jawatankuasa Pembangunan Luar Bandar Negeri dan diketuai oleh Menteri Besar ataupun Ketua Menteri Negeri itu. Yang menjadi ahli-ahlinya iaitu beberapa orang wakil yang dipilih di dalam Negeri itu dan Ketua-ketua Jabatan yang

kerjanya bersangkut-paut dengan hal-ehwal kawasan-kawasan luar bandar. Badan Negeri ini adalah bertanggungjawab bagi menumpukan usaha Kerajaan Negeri untuk memajukan kawasan-kawasan luar bandar dengan sebanyak-banyak yang terdapat. Di dalam tiap-tiap jajahan pula ada sebuah pasukan yang diketuai oleh Pegawai Jajahan. Pasukan inilah yang akan menjalankan dasar dan perintah-perintah Kerajaan terhadap pembangunan luar bandar. Sekarang badan-badan atau pasukan-pasukan ini telahpun ditubuhkan dan kita adalah mempunyai satu susunan pentadbiran yang teratur bagi menjalankan rancangan-rancangan pembangunan Luar Bandar. Susunan pentadbiran ini adalah sedia hendak memulai menjalankan rancangan-rancangan kita.

Kementerian Pembangunan Luar Bandar yang baharu ini ialah termasuk dalam tanggungan Perdana Menteri. Kebanyakan Jabatan yang berkenaan dengan hal ehwal kemakmuran dan kebajikan orang-orang di luar bandar adalah di bawah jagaannya, dan saya sebagai Timbalan Perdana Menteri adalah sebenar-benar bertanggungjawab di atas perkara menjalankan segala dasar-dasar yang berkenaan dengan pembangunan luar bandar. Kementerian ini akan menyatukan segala usaha pembangunan luar bandar dan akan menjalankan tanggungnya di bawah kuasa Perdana Menteri. Kementerian inilah pusat perancang langkah-langkah yang hendak diambil untuk melaksanakan dasar Kerajaan yang penting itu, dan dari Kementerian inilah akan dikeluarkan perintah-perintah dari satu masa ke satu masa kepada semua Pejabat-pejabat Kerajaan yang berkenaan supaya segala tenaga yang ada dapat digunakan untuk mencapai tujuan kita hendak membaiki keadaan hidup penduduk-penduduk di kampung-kampung itu. Saya suka menegaskan lagi di sini bahawa Kerajaan mensifatkan usaha pembangunan luar bandar ini sebagai kerja darurat. Oleh itu Kerajaan berazam hendak menjalankan rancangan-rancangan dengan bersungguh-sungguh sebagaimana yang telah dijalankan pada masa kita menghadapi darurat, dan Kerajaan berkehendakkan kejayaan dengan seberapa segera yang boleh.

Sekarang setelah diatur jentera perkhidmatan bagi melancarkan rancangan pembangunan luar bandar, maka mustahaklah dijalankan langkah yang kedua, iaitu mengadakan rancangan yang teratur. Baru-baru ini Kementerian Pembangunan Luar Bandar ini telah mengistiharkan Buku Merah, iaitu rancangan tindakan yang

telahpun dihantarkan kepada Jajahan-jajahan di seluruh Tanah Melayu. Di dalam Buku Merah ini adalah bergantung semua sekali perkara-perkara yang dikehendaki Jawatankuasa Jajahan menjalankan untuk mengadakan rancangan-rancangan teratur bagi kemajuan di kawasan masing-masing. Pada fikiran saya sangatlah mustahak kita mengadakan satu "Plan" atau rancangan yang teratur sebelum kita memulakan pekerjaan kita. Hanyalah dengan adanya rancangan yang teratur seperti itu baharulah pekerjaan kita dapat dijalankan dengan licin dan sempurna. Tiap-tiap Jawatankuasa Jajahan adalah dikehendaki mengisi Buku Merah ini, iaitu menentukan apa-apa rancangan-rancangan yang dikehendaki dijalankan di kawasan masing-masing bagi membaiki keadaan hidup penduduk-penduduknya di kawasan itu. Rancangan-rancangan itu hendaklah disediakan dengan seberapa segera yang boleh kerana Kerajaan bercadang hendak mengistiharkan rancangan 5 tahun yang kedua tidak berapa lama lagi dan Kerajaan berharap setengah-setengah daripada rancangan-rancangan yang terkandung dalam Buku Merah itu dapat dimasukkan dalam rancangan Kemajuan 5 tahun itu.

Rancangan kemajuan luar bandar ini adalah terbahagi kepada 2 bahagian. Yang pertamanya ialah rancangan kemajuan tanah. Kerajaan cukup sedar bahawa ada sebahagian besar rakyat dalam Negeri ini hendak mencari nafkah hidup mereka itu dengan perusahaan tanah. Tetapi mereka itu tidak mempunyai tanah ataupun mempunyai tanah yang tidak mencukupi bagi mereka itu untuk mencari nafkah hidup. Oleh itu Kerajaan Persekutuan dengan bekerjasama dengan Kerajaan-kerajaan Negeri telah bersetuju hendak memberi tanah kepada mereka itu yang cukup luasnya bagi mereka mencari nafkah. Bagi melaksanakan tujuan ini Kerajaan Persekutuan telah mengadakan Lembaga Kemajuan Tanah, dan Lembaga ini telahpun menjalankan beberapa rancangan-rancangan kemajuan tanah dengan mendatangkan hasil yang memuaskan hati. Dan lagi bagi menambahkan tenaga Lembaga ini Kerajaan telah mengadakan satu undang-undang baharu yang dinamakan Undang-undang Membuka Tanah Baharu cara Berkumpul atau "Group Settlement Area Bill". Undang-undang ini membolehkan Kerajaan-kerajaan Negeri membuka rancangan tanah dengan peraturan yang kemas dan segera boleh mendatangkan hasil. Dengan cara yang tersebut ini Kerajaan berharap dapat memuaskan hati kehendak rakyat berkenaan dengan rancangan Kemajuan Tanah. Bahagian yang

kedua dalam pembangunan luar bandar ini ialah rancangan-rancangan kemajuan bagi kawasan-kawasan luar bandar seperti membuat jalan-jalan raya, jambatan-jambatan dan mengadakan berbagai-bagai keperluan hidup yang difikirkan mustahak bagi penduduk-penduduk di kampung-kampung mengikut peredaran zaman. Rancangan-rancangan ini akan dijalankan dengan seberapa segera yang boleh dan dengan menggunakan sepenuhnya tenaga Kerajaan.

Dengan peraturan dan cara-cara yang tersebut itu saya yakin dan percayalah rancangan Kemajuan Luar Bandar Kerajaan yang penting ini dapat dihasilkan dengan sempurna. Akan tetapi seperti saya telah sebutkan kerap kali bahawa rancangan Kerajaan ini bergantung kepada 3 perkara. Yang pertamanya bergantung kepada dasar Kerajaan yang sempurna dan jentera Kerajaan yang sempurna; yang kedua bergantung kepada rancangan-rancangan yang kemas dan teratur. Dan yang ketiga bergantung kepada keazaman tiap-tiap orang di kampung-kampung sendiri, berusaha dan bertenaga bersungguh-sungguh menjayakan tanah-tanah ataupun perusahaan-perusahaan masing-masing. Perkara yang pertama dan kedua itu Kerajaan telahpun jalankan dan Kerajaan berazam untuk menumpukan sepenuh tenaga bagi memajukan rancangan ini. Oleh itu saya berharap pada tuan-tuan semua akan berazam juga mengambil bahagian masing-masing di dalam rancangan yang penting dan mustahak ini. Cara seseorang boleh membantu bagi menjalankan rancangan ini ialah memajukan perusahaan masing-masing. Kemajuan seseorang itu bergantung-lah kepada usaha tenaga dan titik peluhnya sendiri. Oleh itu marilah kita bersama-sama berusaha dan bertenaga menjalankan rancangan Kerajaan ini supaya dapat kita menjadikan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu sebuah Negara yang lebih makmur, lebih baik dan lebih aman.

**ADDRESS BY THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER
AT A DINNER IN KUALA LUMPUR GIVEN BY
THE INSTITUTE OF SUCCESSFUL LEADERSHIP
ON 8TH JUNE, 1960**

Mr President, Ladies and Gentlemen,

As I entered this room I felt the atmosphere electric with the discharges of high tension ambitions and the thought waves of success. One need not be psychic to sense those thought waves engulfing one's entire being. Before I came amongst you I did not realise that by practising the art of winning friends and influencing people you could create such an exhilarating atmosphere.

As I see it you are all imbued with the intense desire to achieve your ambitions. This is a commendable spirit. The road to personal success is often beset with many obstacles and it needs all your training, determination, knack of dealing with people, and a clearly defined objective for you to reach your goal. Personal success also depends on your alertness to sail with the tide that leads you on to fortune. In other words, luck does play a part in every man's life, but to depend on luck alone is the negation of the very spirit of endeavour taught by the Dale Carnegie Course. Some cynics have said unkindly that Dale Carnegie's book, "How to Win Friends and Influence People" is nothing more than the art rubbing people at the right time and in the right way to get what you want from them. Whatever its critics may say, as I look around me, I feel that there must be a sound ingredient in his philosophy of self-help by mastering the art of public speaking. You all appear to me to be walking testimonials of the efficacy of the principles of personal success taught by him.

Self-help and initiative are ingredients that are needed today in the building of a better Malaya. You are graduates of the Institute of Successful Leadership, and I presume you aim to be leaders in your respective fields of business and in your respective professions. Malaya needs potential leaders like you. I hope you will not confine your leadership only to your particular spheres

but that you will offer your services to the country by training others to lead and to initiate new enterprises for the public benefits.

The ability to speak in public is not enough. The criterion is to speak purposefully. A man may speak a million words and yet he may not succeed in putting his ideas across to his listeners. Another may speak a few hundred words and he may set men's mind on fire with his ideas and spur them on to worthwhile endeavour.

Many people in this country are still living in a sort of Never-Never-Land mentally and are content to let others do the bulk of the nation's work and the thinking for them. These are the people who should be roused to purposeful endeavour and, when everyone does his quota of work in the national interest, the country will achieve progress, prosperity and unity. Whatever picture Malaya presents to the world, it is the reflection of the character and efforts of her people as a whole.

Ladies and gentlemen, I wish to propose a toast to you as the future leaders of our country.

**ADDRESS BY THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER
AT THE LIONS INTERNATIONAL DINNER
HELD IN KUALA LUMPUR ON 10TH JUNE, 1960**

Ladies and Gentlemen,

You can imagine the feeling of trepidation I had when I received an invitation to dine with the Club of Lions! The idea suddenly struck me that lions of today have become so sophisticated that they no longer hunt for their food. Instead they invite their dinner to come into their den. As I was coming up a little while ago, I was visualising hungry lions awaiting the arrival of their dinner but I was resolved to show them how lion-hearted I was though I am no lion-hunter myself!

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Now that I am among you here I feel greatly relieved to learn from your President that you are members of the Lions Club—an international fraternity dedicated to community service.

I understand that membership of the International Association of Lions Clubs exceed 590,000, and that some 14,000 clubs operate in 92 countries. Statistics by themselves are often meaningless to the lay public unless they are translated into human terms. Your Code of Ethics exhorts you to always bear in mind your obligation as a citizen of your nation, your state and your community, and to give to them your answering loyalty in words, act and in deed.

It used to be said one time that we in Malaya set great store on imported goods, imported culture, and imported ideas, and that they regarded goods and ideas originating from the home soil as inferior to that of foreign origin. I must admit that many good ideas have spread to our country from foreign lands and that these ideas have been adapted to our needs and our way of life. But there are also ideas brought here from abroad that have done harm to our people.

Your Lions Club originated from abroad and some of its aims should be conditioned to suit Malayan social needs. The spirit of service to the community in which you excel is a spirit needed in our country today. But service to the community must be geared to the special needs of our people and their environment, for I am sure you agree with me that to use methods not applicable here or not suited to our condition here is a waste of time and effort.

I would like to see in this country more voluntary service associations run by professional business people like yourself, indeed the spirit of voluntary service should be fostered among our people and such a spirit can spread when more citizens give practical evidence of their loyalty to our country, to quote your Code of Ethics, in word, act and deed. In our country today the accent should be on deed. The sense of urgency is in the air, and each person in his own sphere must play his part to bring about progress and prosperity to our nation. Today one does not think of ones-self alone but of the people in every nook and corner of our beloved land. The Government intend to do all it can to help our less fortunate brethren in the rural areas so that they will be able to enjoy some of the amenities of Malayan life which we in the town are enjoying. We should create an atmosphere of initiative and purposeful endeavour in our people so that progress of our nation can be accelerated for several generations to come.

I am grateful to your President for the kind words that he has just said about the Tunku¹, our Prime Minister. We are all proud of the way in which he, the Prime Minister of a small nation, is taking the lead in international affairs. We in the Alliance Party have always stood for justice and fair play. We not only wanted to achieve independence for our country with the self-respect of our people but we wanted to establish a strong, stable and honest Government dedicated to the principles of Parliamentary Democracy. As you all are aware the guiding principle of this Government is peace, justice and prosperity. We want peace so that our people can get on with their ideals in life, happily and with a sense of security. We want justice among our people of all races and we would like to see others to enjoy the same national justice from their Government. It is only with peace and justice

¹ Y.T.M. Tunku Abdul Rahman Putra Al-Haj.

can we bring to our people that social stability and economic progress which they have no longer desired, and it is only by this guiding principle can we ensure that our ideals of Parliamentary Democracy are firmly enshrined in our country. In carrying out our policy we may have to adopt measures which are not strictly compatible with our ideals of freedom and Parliamentary Democracy. But we do that as a temporary expediency in order to defend our freedom and our democracy. Democracy as we know it and believe it, can only work if everyone of our people sincerely believe in it, but there are some people in this country who only pay lip-service to democracy and who use democracy merely to destroy that democracy. Therefore, we have to defend this ideal of ours and we owe a duty to the future generations to do so. But whatever we do, I can assure you as far as the Alliance Government is concerned, we pledge to uphold Parliamentary Democracy in this country, and we pledge to see that ideals is firmly established in this beautiful land of ours. However, it is the way of the world, that if we cherish a thing, we must be prepared to protect and defend it. If we value freedom and democracy we must be able to defend it by whatever measure is required from us.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I look to people like yourselves who have progressive thought and ideas to set the tempo of our progress and to see that the ideals on which we stand is firmly and securely established. It is people like yourselves who can set examples to others in carrying out voluntary service in our society and community service for our people. It therefore, gives me great pleasure to ask you to rise and drink with me a toast to Lions International.

**SPEECH BY THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER,
TUN ABDUL RAZAK BIN HUSSEIN, ON THE
SECOND READING OF THE INTERNAL
SECURITY BILL AT DEWAN RAKYAT ON 21ST
JUNE, 1960**

Sir, I beg to move that an Act to provide for the internal security of the Federation, preventive detention, the prevention of subversion, the suppression of organised violence against persons and property in specified areas of the Federation and for matters incidental thereto be read a second time.

As announced in His Majesty's gracious speech from the Throne at the opening of the Second Session of Parliament, the Government intends to declare the Emergency at an end at midnight on 31st July this year. I am happy to inform the House that our programme to this end is going according to plan and, in presenting a number of Bills for their second and third readings at this sitting of the House, I now call upon Honourable Members to play their part in this programme. The Internal Security Bill is the most important of those Bills.

The Hon'ble Prime Minister and other Members of the Government, including myself, have made it quite clear on a number of occasions that, because the Emergency is to be declared at an end, the Government does not intend to relax its vigilance against the evil enemy who still remains as a threat on our border and who is now attempting by subversion to succeed where he has failed by force of arms. It is for this reason that this Bill is before the House. It has two main aims: firstly, to counter subversion throughout the country and, secondly, to enable the necessary measures to be taken on the border area to counter terrorism.

Let me deal with terrorism first. In Perlis, Kedah, northern Perak and western Kelantan and across the Thai border, there are now still 583 armed terrorists of whom perhaps 90 might be on the Federation side of the border at any time. We know quite well that it is their intention to avoid contact with the Security

Forces and merely to remain in existence until a favourable opportunity arises for them to revive their so-called "armed struggle" against the people of this country. They remain, therefore, as a potential threat to the security of this country which cannot be disregarded.

We are fortunate in having a friendly neighbour with whose Government we are on the best of terms, and it is therefore the intention both of the Federation and the Royal Thai Governments, to continue taking the necessary action to eliminate the remnants of the Communist terrorist movement. For this reason we have already established a Joint Senior Staff Committee and Border Operations Committee for the co-ordination and execution of the necessary security measures on the border area. It is intended that these arrangements should continue after the end of the Emergency.

Under Section 47 of the Bill it is proposed to proclaim a border security area embracing parts of Perlis, Kedah, northern Perak and Kelantan. A Border War Executive Committee will be established to control all anti-terrorist measures in that area in place of the State War Executive Committees in these States. The State War Committee will, however, remain in being to wind up certain residual Emergency security measures. A Border Security Council, under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister, will take the place of the Emergency Operations Council and will be responsible for overall policy. The Director of Emergency Operations will become the Director of Border Security. It is the firm intention of the Government to continue to fight our enemies on the border until they are completely eliminated or until they are reduced to such a strength as not to constitute a security threat to this country.

Honourable Members will note from Chapter III of Part II that the death penalty will be retained solely in respect of those persons who are in possession of arms and ammunition in a security area without lawful authority and those who consort with them. There will be no death penalty in respect of food suppliers. I might mention at this stage that Government's policy with regard to rewards and surrenders will remain unchanged.

It is not intended to proclaim a security area in any other part of the Federation. Although there are three terrorists left in central Pahang and perhaps eight in the more remote areas of

eastern Pahang and Trengganu, it is considered that these insignificant remnants can be dealt with without the additional powers provided by Part II of this Bill.

Within the border security area the Federation Government will continue to have the assistance of the Commonwealth Land and Air Forces. While it might be possible for the Federation Government to employ only Federation Army units on the ground it is not considered advisable to do so. Most of our units have been engaged in terrorist operations for many years and it is now desirable that some of them should be given an opportunity of being stationed in their permanent barracks throughout the Federation and of undergoing normal training. The Commonwealth Governments concerned have expressed their readiness to make forces available as may be required. There are only four such battalions engaged at the present time and it is expected that this number will be gradually reduced.

With regard to Air Forces, the Royal Malayan Air Force, in addition to its communication and "mercy mission" duties, is fully committed to the supply of jungle forts which will be maintained either as security posts within the border security area or as administrative posts for the aborigines in other areas of the Federation. The Commonwealth Air Force is ready to continue the assistance which it has given over the past few years, including the very heavy supply dropping commitment which is well beyond the capacity of the Royal Malayan Air Force.

I would like to take this opportunity of expressing the Federation Government's appreciation of the generous manner in which this assistance is being extended thereby allowing the Federation Government to divert more of its resources to social services and rural development.

I come now to Part I of the Bill and, in particular to Chapter II, which provides powers of preventive detention. The principle of preventive detention has been debated frequently in this House and was debated at full length in connection with the amendment to Article 149 of the Constitution at the last sitting of this House. Let me make it quite clear once again that the object of detention is to safeguard the security of the country and not to punish persons for crime. A person is detained for what it is considered

he may reasonably be expected to try to do but not for what he is proved beyond doubt to have done. He is detained because he represents a risk to the security of the country and not because he is a member of a lawful political party. The Government has no desire whatsoever to hinder healthy democratic opposition in any way. This is a democratic country and the Government intends to maintain it as such. It is the enemies of democracy who will be detained.

We have already defeated these enemies—the Communist terrorists—who have taken up arms against the people of this country and against its democratic form of Government. Some of them remain, there are those who are seeking to achieve by subversive means what the terrorists failed to achieve by force of arms—namely, to overthrow democracy in this country.

There is nothing novel about the use of preventive detention for this purpose and reference has already been made in previous debates to the fact that such provisions exist in India and also in Singapore where indeed, the grounds for detention are more extensive than those provided in this Bill and include not just a threat to the security of the country but also threats to law and order and the maintenance of essential services.

If there must be preventive detention then there must also be in a democratic country, safeguards for the individual and those are provided in the Bill in accordance with the provisions of Clause 2 of Article 151 of the Constitution. Persons detained have a right to make representations to an Advisory Board which must consider such representations within three months and make recommendations thereon to the Yang di Pertuan Agong. If these representations fail then the case of the person detained must continue to be reviewed by the Advisory Board not less often than once in every six months.

The original order of detention is made, as expressed in Clause 8 of the Bill, by a Minister but only if His Majesty, acting on advice in accordance with Article 40 (1) of the Constitution, is satisfied that, with a view to preventing that person from acting in any manner prejudicial to the security of Malaya or any part thereof, it is necessary so to do. Further, when the representations have been made to the Advisory Board the recommendations of

the Advisory Board are similarly submitted to the Yang di-Pertuan Agong. The Government is responsible for the security of the country and it must, subject to the safeguards to which I have referred, be the final authority to decide whether persons should continue to be detained.

Let me make it quite clear that it is no pleasure for the Government to order the detention of any person. Nor will these powers be abused. The Alliance Government is prepared to stand on its record which is well demonstrated by the constant reduction of the number of persons in detention. From a figure of over 250 in 1957 the number, including terrorists, has been reduced to under 70. Even after a person has been detained every effort is made to achieve his release as soon as it can be shown that he is loyal to the country and is no longer a risk to the security of this country.

The remaining chapters in this Part deal with a number of matters which are not covered by provisions in any other permanent law. I do not think that anyone who is a loyal citizen of this country and a firm supporter of democratic government would quarrel with these provisions which are solely designed to deal with those who may wish to demonstrate either their dislike of democracy or their disloyalty to this country.

It has been suggested that the life of the Bill should only be a period of one year and any extension should be subject to the approval of Parliament.

This Bill is moved under Article 149 of the Constitution and clause two provides for the continuance of the Bill until repealed or annulled by Parliament.

I cannot do more than remind all Hon'ble Members of the final sentence in His Majesty's gracious speech referring to the end of the Emergency: "It remains now for us all, with God's help still standing on guard against the sinister forces that do not rest in their attempts to undermine the Government by secret and subversive means, to ensure that this great victory is not wasted but become, instead, the starting point for building a yet more peaceful and prosperous Persekutuan Tanah Melayu".

Sir, I beg to move.

**SPEECH BY THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AT
THE SECOND READING OF THE "VISITING
FORCES ACT" AT THE DEWAN RAKYAT ON
23RD JUNE, 1960**

Sir, I beg to move that a Bill intituled an Act to amend and consolidate the law with respect to naval, military and air forces of certain other countries visiting the Federation and to provide for the apprehension and disposal of deserters or absentees without leave in the Federation from the forces of such countries and for purposes connected with the matters aforesaid be read a second time.

Sir, the purpose of this Bill is to consolidate the existing law on the subject of visiting forces with such amendments thereto as are necessary in consequence of the independent status of the Federation. The Bill is based largely upon the Visiting Forces Act, 1952, of the United Kingdom and other Commonwealth countries which have similar laws.

Part II of the Bill deals with the important subject of jurisdiction. Whereas Clause 6 provides that Service courts and Service Authorities of another country may exercise within the Federation jurisdiction over the members of a visiting force, Clause 7 allows that such persons may be tried in a Federation court for those offences where, by agreement with the Federation Government, jurisdiction has been waived by the Government of the country to which such a visiting force belongs.

Part III provides for the apprehension and disposal of deserters and absentees without leave and Part IV for the attachment of personnel between the Federation Armed Forces and the Forces of any country to which this Act will apply, provided that no member of a Federation Force may be attached to the force of another country without his consent.

This part also provides for the arrest and custody of offenders against Federation law and provides that they shall remain in Service custody until they are brought before a court.

As Hon'ble Members are aware we have many young officers training overseas and this will enable them to be legally attached to the forces of the country where they are training for command and disciplinary purposes. It is obviously inconvenient if any such officers have to be returned to the Federation for disciplinary action to be taken in some trivial matter.

The authorities concerned will in future be able to treat them in exactly the same way as their counterparts in the forces to which they are attached.

Sir, I beg to move.

**SPEECH BY THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE, ON
THE SECOND READING OF THE ARMS BILL,
1960, AT THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
IN KUALA LUMPUR ON 23RD JUNE, 1960**

I beg to move that a Bill intituled "An Act to amend and consolidate the law relating to arms, imitation arms and ammunition" be read a second time.

Sir, under the Constitution the subject of arms is the responsibility of the Federal Government. The present legislation for arms licensing varies from state to state and is of some antiquity, for example, the Johore Arms Enactment is dated 1912, and a single and up-to-date law is needed. This need the present Bill, which is based on the Arms Enactment of the Federated Malay States, aims to fulfil.

Like the Arms Enactment, the Bill has one principal object and that is to provide that no person in this country may possess, carry or use any firearm or ammunition unless he holds a licence or permit. Clause 3 of the Bill which contains this provision may therefore be looked upon as the kernel of the legislation.

I do not intend, Sir, to go through the Bill clause by clause since many of the provisions are revisions of similar provisions in the present legislation. I should, however, like to point out to members the more important provisions especially where changes have been introduced as compared to the Arms Enactment.

The first major change is related to the fact that the present law provides for the licensing of arms only and ammunition is licensed under the Explosive Enactment. To simplify this procedure the Bill provides for the licensing not only of arms but of the ammunition for such arms.

Clause 5 contains a new provision under which no arms licence can be granted or renewed for certain types of weapons such as repeating shotguns, and grenades or bombs. Also under this clause, the normal age which an applicant for an arms licence or permit must have attained is raised from 16 to 18 years in view of the increase in the crime rate among young persons.

Under Clause 6 (1) of the Bill, exemption from licensing, except in certain cases as set out in Clause 6 (2), is now limited to His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong, Their Highness the Rulers and Their Excellencies the Governors since the present exemption is too wide for practical purposes. I do, however, intend to exempt Members of Parliament and Members of Legislative Assemblies and Executive Councils from the payment of licensing fees.

Certain penalties for offences under the Bill are higher than the penalties for similar offences under the present law. For example, the penalty of imprisonment for possessing or carrying arms without a licence or permit has been increased, as shown in Clause 9, to imprisonment for a maximum of 7 years in comparison with a maximum of 3 years in the Arms Enactment.

The two ordinances, the Carrying of Arms Ordinance, 1947, which members will remember is renewed each year and the Firearms and Ammunition Ordinance, 1946, will be repealed, as shown in the Third Schedule to the Bill. These two laws were introduced just before the Emergency to provide heavy penalties including the death penalty for unlawful possession of arms and for carrying and using arms.

Clauses 10 to 23 contain provisions for the licensing of dealers and repairers of arms, for the transfer of arms and for their importation and exportation and are based on similar sections in the Arms Enactment.

An important change has been incorporated in Clause 24. Under the present legislation there is no provision for an appeal from a licensing officer's refusal to grant or renew a licence or permit. Under Clause 24 any person dissatisfied by a licensing officer's decision may appeal to the Minister responsible.

Clause 25, 26, 27 and 29 contain enforcement powers for the search of persons and buildings and for entry on to land.

Clause 28 (1) which is taken from the Emergency Regulations enables returns to be called for of any class of arms and ammunition. This provision is intended for use at any time when an up-to-date record is needed of arms and ammunition in the country.

Severe penalties are provided under Clause 30 for persons who use arms or imitation arms with intent to resist arrest and for persons who are in possession of arms or imitation arms at the time of committing any offence specified in the First Schedule to the Bill. The threat from an imitation arm in the commission of a crime is as great as the threat from an arm which is actually capable of firing. The importation and possession of imitation arms without a licence by persons over the age of 13 years has therefore been made an offence under Clause 33. There are also provisions in Clause 34 against shortening arms and converting imitation arms so that they may be used as actual weapons.

Clause 35 to 51 contain a number of administrative provisions which, except for Clause 37, are based on corresponding sections in the Arms Enactment. Under Clause 50, regulations can now be made to provide for the taking of photograph and fingerprints of applicants for licences or permits. It is desirable that such regulations can be made so that the police can in certain cases check the records when there is reason to believe that an applicant had previously been convicted of a registrable criminal offence. Such proofs of identity will not normally be required.

Clause 37 of the Bill provides that a Chief Police Officer may now delegate his powers for licensing arms, etc., to gazetted police officers and certain of these powers to superior police officers, but these officers will refer to the Chief Police Officer for his approval under Clause 24 (1) before refusing the grant or renewal of a licence or revoking or suspending it.

Finally I should like to call the attention of members to the Second Schedule to the Bill which sets out the scale of fees payable for the various licences. In most cases these fees have been increased by twice the amount of the present fees. The fee under item 11 (a) however, for a shotgun licence for the protection of agricultural produce, remains unaltered.

SPEECH MADE BY THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AT THE SECOND READING OF THE POLICE (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1960 AT THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES MEETING IN KUALA LUMPUR ON THE 23RD JUNE, 1960

I beg to move that a Bill intituled "An Act to amend the Police Ordinance, 1952" be read a second time.

Sir, the aim of this Bill is to insert two new provisions in the Police Ordinance. The first provision is concerned with curfew measures. I should like to recall to Honourable Members of this House that, when I moved the second reading of the Public Order (Preservation) Ordinance in October, 1958, I spoke about the value of curfew measures in bringing riotous situations under control in Singapore and Penang. Such measures not only prevent mobs from forming but also hamper the activities of trouble makers and give individuals time to cool off in the quiet of their homes.

The curfew measures under the Public Order (Preservation) Ordinance can, however, only be imposed in an area in respect of which the Minister of Defence has issued a proclamation under the Ordinance. Such a proclamation would only be issued in a grave situation and there is necessarily at least some hours delay before a proclamation could be signed and made effective. If a curfew can be made as proposed in this Bill, it will help to prevent acts of violence pending a proclamation and may well have such a stabilising effect as to render a proclamation unnecessary at all.

The power to impose a temporary curfew is therefore required, in addition to the curfew powers under the Public Order (Preservation) Ordinance, and this Bill provides that, if a Chief Police Officer considers it necessary in the interest of public security, he may impose a curfew for a maximum period of 24 hours, which the Minister of Defence can extend for a further period of up to 14 days.

Sir, I should like to conclude my explanation by emphasising that this power of curfew is a preventive power which will rarely

be needed but which must be available to Chief Police Officers if they are to fulfil their duties of maintaining public order and of safeguarding the lives and property of the people of this country.

The second provision in the Bill is designed to enable persons to be appointed under the Police Ordinance as auxiliary police officers with honorary ranks. Auxiliary police appointments, which are unpaid, enable the status and powers of a police officer to be conferred as a temporary measure on persons other than the regular police, such as, for example, on army officers who are attached to and working with police units, and on members of specialised units, such as the Senoi Pra'ak, which are raised to operate in co-ordination with the police and armed forces. Some Home Guard units in certain kampongs in the border area are also being retained as Auxiliary Police Units.

The amendment provides for the making of regulations and rules under the Police Ordinance to govern such matters as the terms of engagement, the equipment and arms and the training of auxiliary police and also such matters as disability pensions and pensions to dependants. Such appointments are at present made under the Emergency Regulations, but this amendment is required to enable similar appointments to be made in the future as they can provide a most useful reinforcement to the regular Police.

Sir, I beg to move.

**SPEECH BY THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE ON
THE SECOND READING OF THE EMERGENCY
REGULATIONS (INDEMNITY) BILL AT THE
DEWAN RAKYAT ON 23RD JUNE, 1960**

I beg to move that a Bill instituted an Act to indemnify public officers and other persons in respect of acts done under the Emergency Regulations Ordinance, 1948, and to provide for certain other matters arising out of the cessor of such Ordinance pursuant to the provision of Article 163 of the Constitution be read a second time.

This Bill, as its name—the Emergency Regulations (Indemnity) Act implies, has a direct relation to the ending of the Emergency on 31st July in that it provides for indemnity and other matters pursuant to the cancellation of the Emergency Regulations Ordinance.

Although at this moment the Government has no knowledge of any case or incident where a claim might be made, it is a normal procedure in circumstances such as these to provide that acts ordered or done by officers should not be subject to subsequent legal proceedings and that such officers—be protected. Clause 3 of the Bill provides such indemnity provided the act of the person was done in good faith and in a reasonable belief that it was necessary for the purpose intended.

Of course, it is necessary that should an officer be liable financially in any way he should not be exempted because of the provisions of Clause 3. Accordingly liability to be surcharged under the Financial Procedure Ordinance is excluded under sub-clause (2).

Clauses 4 and 5 of the Bill are connected with the provisions of Clause 3 and, in particular, provide that no legal proceedings shall be instituted in any court on an allegation that the act complained of was not done in good faith without the sanction of the Attorney-General in the case of an officer employed in

connection with the affairs of the Federation Government or the State Legal Officer in the case of a State Officer.

Clause 6 is the most important clause of the Bill. As a result of injuries received during the Emergency a number of people are entitled to compensation or injury allowances under the Emergency Regulations mentioned in the Schedule of the Bill. There can clearly be no question of stopping such compensation or allowances when the Emergency declared at an end, and Clause 6 of the Bill provides for their continuation.

Rules under Clause 10 can also be made providing for certain matter relating to the payment of any awards, gratuities or allowances and the removal of any hardship or inconvenience occasioned by the repeat of the Emergency Regulations.

It will obviously not be possible to do requisition all property immediately and Clause 7 authorises the Minister to continue requisition on the same terms and conditions as those obtaining on the appointed day.

Clause 8 of the Bill provides for the validity of sentences and orders made under the Emergency Regulations. There may be some doubt when the provision under which the sentence or order was made is cancelled, whether the sentence or order is valid. This clause will eliminate the possibility of such doubt.

Section 9 repeats the provisions contained in the present Emergency Regulation 54A under which gratuities to workmen injured or to the dependents of workmen killed by acts of terrorism are set off against workmen's compensation.

Clause 10 provides inter-alia for the appointment by the Yang di-Pertuan Agong of an administrator to carry into effect the provisions of the Act. The powers and duties of the administrator may be prescribed by the order made by the Yang di-Pertuan Agong.

Sir, this is a very necessary Bill in connection with the ending of the Emergency and the cessor of the Emergency Regulations Ordinance.

**SPEECH BY THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER
ON THE ANNUAL INSTALLATION DINNER OF
KUALA LUMPUR ROTARY CLUB, ON 28TH
JUNE, 1960**

Mr President, Mr Ex-President, Your Highnesses, the Hon'ble the Prime Minister, the Hon'ble Mentri Besar, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Living as we do in a democracy, we are frequently reminded in terms which are usually both voluble and vehement, that we must always safeguard free speech and the freedom of the Press. After listening to the very pleasant speech made by Rotarian Hutton about the guests of honour this evening it occurs to me there is one argument for these two freedoms I have never heard said before. And that argument is this. If we did not have these freedoms, we would miss a considerable amount of wit and humour.

Mr Hutton may defend his right to dip his editorial pen in acid if he feels so inclined, and there is no one here who would wish to deny him that privilege; but I am sure we all appreciate his ability this evening to sip the champagne of cordiality in his compliments.

Tonight, I am asked to reply to his toast of "The Guests". I consider it an honour and privilege to do so. However, I am faced with some constitutional difficulty. Although I am a Minister of the Federal Government, I have to reply on behalf of his Highness the Regent of this State and his Mentri Besar. Also I believe I have somewhat unusual and unconstitutional responsibility for a Minister to reply on behalf of his own Prime Minister.

No difficulty arises in replying to Mr Hutton himself. As Deputy Prime Minister, or Minister of Defence, or Minister of Rural Development I frequently have to reply to him, as he is usually asking me questions about my jobs. I do not think he manages to catch me at a disadvantage very often.

But with my constitutional difficulty I am not so sure tonight. Mr Hutton has not been asking me questions, he has been making statements about the guests, including myself. He does not have any constitutional difficulties. I cannot take refuge in saying "No comment"; if I did I would not have any speech to make. Modesty forbids me either to confirm or to deny anything he has said about me. And I am the last person who would wish to contradict anything he has said about the other distinguished guests.

So I propose to find my way out of this impasse in protocol in this way. Let me say that most of the guests happen to be Honorary Rotarians, so after listening to him, and bearing in mind my constitutional difficulty, I will say, and correctly, that all your guests tonight have been upgraded. We are no longer "Honorary"; we are also "Honoured".

Nor must I forget the ladies. I feel I have some right to speak on behalf of my own wife but I do not think I have any right—and she would probably be the first to remind me I haven't—to speak on behalf of the other ladies. However, I think I can safely say that all the ladies present are very pleased indeed about the kind things which Mr Hutton has had to say tonight.

Of course, Mr Hutton is not speaking for himself alone, but on behalf of the Rotary Club of Kuala Lumpur. On behalf of all the guests, therefore, I would like to thank him and you most sincerely for your warm and friendly tributes, and also for the welcome opportunity to be present at this Annual Installation Dinner.

This annual function can be described as New Year's Day for Rotary. Or should I perhaps say New Year's Eve? The symbol of Rotary is a wheel, not an ordinary wheel, but one with cogs. Once a year it stops turning for a few hours, not for maintenance and repair, but for oiling and lubrication (and I do not mean what you are thinking). It stops to gear itself to the acceleration of new ideas and new drive by new governors. And as it whirs into action again, driving the Rotary machine, it keeps humming to all the component parts a constant reminder—service before self—service before self—service before self.

This is the motto of Rotary, but it is well to remind ourselves that Rotary does not have, or should not have, a monopoly of it. I say so particularly because in the gigantic task of rural development in which we are engaged today the whole nation is

being asked, especially in the country areas, to put service before self. I am confident that if we all go ahead together in the spirit of this motto, if we co-operate and work hard together, we in Malaya will be surrounded by a bright horizon of better living and opportunities for all.

Service before self is the spirit of Rotary, this is its true test of worth. If a Rotary Club does not make a continuous impact on the community it serves, if the community is not constantly aware of its capacity for goodwill and good works, then there is something wrong with the machine. Those of us who are not members of Rotary, the general public that is, are probably in a better position to know the worth of a local Rotary Club than its members are.

I can fairly say that the Kuala Lumpur Rotary Club has a good record indeed in setting example and getting achievement, and I hope all your members, big wheels and small, will continue to go round in happy co-operation turning out more and better products for the community, the products we associate with Rotary—giving personal service and raising cash for good causes.

There is one more comment I would like to make on Mr Hutton's toast.

(Extemporise on his remarks about the feelings of expatriates in Malaya for Malaya).

Mr President, on behalf of all the guests I wish the members of the Kuala Lumpur Rotary Club a very progressive, successful and eventful year under your leadership, in fact I hope that when the next Annual Installation Dinner comes round, you and all the members of the Club will be able to say that it was the best year yet.

Thank you once again for your courtesy and hospitality throughout this most enjoyable evening.



Tun Abdul Razak sedang mendengar penerangan Pemangku Pegawai Daerah Bentong, Encik Kamaruzzaman bin Mohd. Shariff mengenai kemajuan pembangunan luar bandar yang telah tercapai di daerahnya pada 30hb Jun, 1960.



Tun Abdul Razak sedang mencuba mesin membuat tali semasa beliau meresmikan Pusat Latihan Perusahaan Tali Sabut RIDA di Kampung Delek, Klang pada 7hb Julai, 1960.

**MESSAGE BY THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER
AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE TO THE ARMED
FORCES ON 1ST AUGUST, 1960**

I should like to take this opportunity to thank all ranks of the security forces of all races for their unswerving devotion to duty which has been responsible for the great victory over the evil forces of communist terrorism. It has been a long struggle and I am keenly aware of the sacrifices which all ranks have willingly made to ensure the destruction of those forces which sought to overthrow the established government of the Federation. In this hour of victory we do not forget those of all races who gave their lives in the cause of freedom and the many now retired from the security forces who bore the brunt of the emergency when the outlook was indeed dark and unpromising. I particularly wish on behalf of the people of the Federation of Malaya to thank all those Commonwealth Forces who came to our help and made the cause of the people of the Federation their cause until victory was achieved. Their help will always be remembered with gratitude. To the security forces of the Federation I would say that the pride and gratitude of your fellow citizens is your greatest reward. The united effort of all races in the Armed Forces, the Royal Federation of Malaya Police and the Home Guard has forged a sense of common purpose and comradeship irrespective of race which not only made an immense contribution to ending the emergency but which is also a happy augury for the integrity of the Federation of Malaya. You deserve well of your country. To all who bore arms against the enemies of the Federation I say "Thank you well done".

**SPEECH BY THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER
AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE AT THE
OPENING OF THE EMERGENCY EXHIBITION
IN THE CHIN WOO STADIUM ON AUGUST 1ST
1960**

Your Excellencies, Hon'ble Ministers, Distinguished guests, Mr Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

The end of the Emergency is a great and proud occasion for our people and for our country. Our success has been due to the efforts of both the Security Forces and of the people themselves. However, the struggle for the achievement of this great victory has been long and arduous. It has cost us dearly both in life and in resources. Thousands of lives of our young men and women in the Security Forces, including those in the Commonwealth countries and also of the civilian population, have been sacrificed in the cause of the freedom and the safety of our land. During these twelve long years of struggle and tribulation, our people of all races have been united in their efforts to resist the Communist terrorism. The rise of nationalism manifested by the formation of the Alliance Party formed the rallying point for our people, and the Independence which the Alliance brought about three years ago contributed in a great measure to the rapid ending of the State of Emergency. Everyone of our people rallied round to defend and consolidate our newly won freedom with the result that this prolonged war was brought to a speedy and victorious conclusion.

However, in the midst of our joy and jubilation in celebrating this great momentous occasion, it is well for us to remember the trials and tribulations as well as the restrictions and privations of the Emergency period so that we shall exercise the utmost vigilance that such horrors and hardships will not arise again in our lifetime and the lifetime of our children.

Also we should remember those who have laid down their lives in conquering the forces of evil and in bringing this victory to us.

On behalf of my colleagues in the Alliance Government as well as on my own behalf as Minister of Defence I am indeed proud

that we have succeeded in fulfilling our declared policy to bring peace to this country. This policy was given highest priority since Merdeka. However, the potential evil which has so long been responsible for damaging the peace, prosperity and harmony of our land, is still lurking in our midst. The threat of subversion facing the security and constituted authority of the country is very imminent. Our victory over militant communism is not the end but the beginning of an even greater battle against Communism in its ominous form. As instances to overrun in other countries show, Communism in Malaya cannot be considered in isolation from international Communist activities elsewhere. The dangers of Communism cannot be over-emphasised and we must always bear in mind the need for continued vigilance against subversion in this country.

Now that the Emergency has come to an end, it is the intention of the Government to concentrate its resources and efforts on the development of the country, and I do hope that our people of all races will respond to this call by the Government. Let us by the united efforts of both the Government and the people carry out this development in the economic and social fields and give our people, particularly those in the rural areas, a new and better standard of living which they have long desired.

Let us all realise that the ideals of freedom and Parliamentary Democracy on which we stand and which we firmly believe in, are the only ideals which can serve the true interest of our people and of our country. Let us dedicate ourselves to defend those ideals. Let this victory over Communism be a starting point on which to build yet a better and more prosperous Persekutuan Tanah Melayu.

I would finally like to congratulate the Chairman and all those who have assisted him in preparing this novel and stimulating exhibition and, on behalf of the Government, to thank all those who have contributed to its production and its success.

I would also like to take this opportunity in announcing that it is the intention of the Government to sponsor the writing of an official History of the Emergency so that what this Exhibition now recalls to our memories will be recorded for all time.

I now have great pleasure in declaring this Emergency Exhibition open.



Tun Abdul Razak telah meresmikan Pamiran Tamatnya Darurat di Stadium Chin Woo di Kuala Lumpur, pada 1hb Ogos, 1960.

**SPEECH BY THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER
AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE FOR THE
MEMORIAL SERVICE CEREMONY AT THE
LAKE GARDENS ON 2ND AUGUST, 1960**

Hon'ble Prime Minister, Your Excellencies, Gentlemen,

The Declaration of the Ending of the Emergency is for us all a time for celebration and for pride. It is a time when all people in Malaya can rejoice that communist terrorism has been defeated and that accordingly we can now devote our attention and energy to the development of our country.

Here in Kuala Lumpur yesterday we witnessed a magnificent review of Security Forces and other Services who have taken part in the Emergency and who have come both from Malaya and from our Commonwealth friends across the sea. No one seeing that review could do other than feel proud in the men and women who have served in all the Forces which took part.

Also we have had the opportunity to recall, as we looked at the models, demonstrations and pictures in the Emergency exhibition, the horrors caused in this country by the Communist terrorists who sought to destroy Malaya by Militant force. It is as well to be reminded of these horrors and to see how these evil forces were defeated so that we may forever remain on guard against their repetition.

In addition to the review and the exhibition, there are many other events for public rejoicing at this particular time both here in the Federal Capital and throughout Malaya and it is an occasion for both happiness and celebration.

But it is only right that it should be a period of remembrance too and that we should recall the many thousands who gave their lives in order that victory should be won. In the midst of our celebrations let us now pay tribute and give our thanks to those who died for Malaya's freedom for communist suppression.

The victory was not achieved easily and, during the twelve year's struggle, many thousands lost their lives. Men and women from all sections of the community were killed and wounded.

A heavy toll was borne by the Police and the Armed Forces both from Malaya and from the Commonwealth but equally severe was the loss to the people as a whole in all walks of life on estates and mines and in towns and villages alike throughout Malaya.

Each and everyone of those who died contributed to the final victory and each should be remembered with gratitude, respect and honour today.

On this site will be built a Memorial to commemorate all those whose lives were lost to preserve Malaya's freedom. That Memorial, standing as it will close to the new House of Parliament, will remind all those who travel up and down this new road that the ideals of democratic government were preserved for Malaya only at great cost in human life. This will make us and our children cherish even more dearly the ideals and freedom which were so dearly bought. The new Parliament Buildings themselves will in that way be a tribute to those who gave their lives but here, on this site in particular, will be expressed a special mark of gratitude by the people of Malaya.

As a symbol of our intention I now ask the Hon'ble Prime Minister to designate the site of the Memorial by turning a piece of earth and, in memory of those whose lives were lost in the cause of Malaya's freedom, I will then ask you to join me in paying respect by prayer and silence.

**A MERDEKA MESSAGE BY THE DEPUTY
PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF
DEFENCE, FOR THE THIRD ANNIVERSARY
OF MERDEKA 31ST AUGUST, 1960**

Within three years of the Proclamation of Independence in 1957, the people of this country have defeated Communist terrorism and it was, therefore, possible to declare the end of the Emergency on July 31st this year. This Third Anniversary of Merdeka is, therefore, a particularly happy one as not only can we celebrate the attainment of Independence three years ago but we can also rejoice in the proud knowledge that the Emergency is no longer with us.

The people of this country who have, for twelve years, been engaged in the fight against Communist terrorism will remember that, even with the end of the Emergency and victory over terrorism, the fight against Communism is not yet over; the dangers of subversion remain with us and we must in all walks of life be on our guard against this aspect of Communism. A happy people and a prosperous country are the best answers to these dangers; with the increasing speed on our country's development—both economic and social—I am confident that we shall achieve victory again.

MESSAGE TO THE PRESS BY THE HON'BLE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT ON 31ST AUGUST, 1960

The Anniversary of Merdeka this year has a multiple meaning. It means, in the first place, that it is a memorable milestone in our history, as it is now three years since we assumed the control of our Destiny and took our place amongst the free nations of the world.

Merdeka this year also means our mastery over the menace of militant Communism which has been in our midst for many years, restricting our liberty, draining our Treasury, sapping our energy and preventing our progress.

Merdeka also means the opportunities of the present. Now that we are really free, let us consolidate our newly won freedom with all the energy and unity we can by laying the foundations of sound development and giving our best to build a Nation in which all of us will be proud to live.

There are three main essentials to the development of any Nation. The first, there must be a potential to develop; the second, sound Government planning; the third, an effort by its people.

The first essential we have in abundance. Malaya is a land of considerable resources and land given by Nature, which lie in readiness to be tapped and developed by the energies of its people.

The next essential is sound planning by Government; already the Government have made plans to ensure that the utmost priority be given to Development, with particular emphasis on the development of the Rural Areas. We are determined to gear our Government machinery in such a way that everything in our power will be done to ensure that our plans are a success.

But the success of any Nation's planning is in fact in the hands, hearts and minds of its people and it is therefore up to you, each

and everyone of you, to ensure that you yourselves are determined that you will put every effort you possibly can towards the development of our Nation by hard work each in your own tasks.

Merdeka also means the promise of the future. Let us use this day, year by year, to take stock of ourselves, and our Country, and to ensure that we are advancing and developing into a Nation of which our children and grand children may well be proud, so that in the years to come as they themselves celebrate, in our absence, they can say with pride in their hearts that we did not fail them.

MERDEKA!

**SPEECH BY THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER
ON LAND ACQUISITION BILL AT THE DEWAN
RAKYAT ON 12TH SEPTEMBER, 1960**

Sir,

In submitting this Bill to the House it is my earnest hope that this Bill will not become a matter for controversy. This Bill is essentially a consolidating measure containing largely a re-statement of existing laws in which changes are kept to a minimum.

As Honourable Members are aware, land acquisition is a State matter and is at present governed by five separate laws and the fact that we are able to enact one Federal law covering the whole country is indeed a great step forward. This Bill was discussed carefully with the State in the National Land Council and Various views expressed by State examined. The provisions in the Bill represent the measures so far agreed with the States.

Some people may also feel that we should take the opportunity to modernize the whole of the law relating to land acquisition and introduce entirely new concepts. We have looked into the possibility of this and have examined examples of legislation in other countries. However, the introduction of some entirely new entity such as a Land Valuation Court or of the procedures which are used elsewhere would not be of any assistance to the Federation. To give one example, a pre-requisite for the establishment of a Land Valuation Court would be the existence of a body of highly qualified valuers incorporated in a society or institute maintaining professional standards. Until it is possible, and is proved desirable, to make a fundamental change in the whole system of acquisition this Government intends to hold as closely as possible to that system which is already well-known both to officers, Members of the Bar, Land Surveyors and the public as a whole.

Accordingly I will now turn to the provisions of this Bill which is before the House today and in the first instance I must make it

clear that this is a Federal Bill introduced under Article 76(4) of the Constitution for the purpose of ensuring uniformity between all the States in the matter of compulsory land acquisition. This course has been agreed to by all State Governments and upon its passage by Parliament this Act will repeal all existing State legislation upon land acquisition matters and replace them by a uniform system which, where it differs from the old, is, I hope, improved and simplified. This uniform system will come into operation in each State as soon as this Act is passed: it will not be necessary for a State to adopt this Act by a special motion in its own Legislature.

As I have said, this is mainly a consolidating law and the features in which uniformity has now been secured and minor inconsistencies removed are fully explained in the Explanatory Statement attached to this Bill. As mentioned there, there have been no fewer than five separate laws relating to land acquisition—none of which was entirely satisfactory in itself.

Therefore a multiplicity of these minor changes has been necessary. This House will not wish me to go into further detail on these measures which are in fact a form of "tidying-up" without any really significant changes, and are all fully dealt with in the Explanatory Statement.

In four important respect however fundamental changes were found most necessary and we have taken this opportunity of introducing them. I am convinced Hon'ble Members will agree that these amendments are entirely justifiable.

These four matters, in the order in which they appear in this Bill, are:

- (i) The introduction of a summary acquisition procedure in appropriate cases.
- (ii) Amended provisions for entry on land in cases of urgency.
- (iii) The conferment on the State of the right of appeal against a Collector's award.

- (iv) provisions for obtaining temporary access across land for public purposes.

I. *Summary Acquisition Procedure (Part III)*

Hon'ble Members will realise that in many cases of compulsory acquisition e.g. for roads, canals or bunds and even more perhaps in the case of pipe-lines, the land to be acquired may extend over many miles of country and although the aggregate area is large the amount of land to be taken from any one landowner may be exceedingly small. The full procedure provided in this Act should be one which provides the fullest protection to landowners from whom large areas of valuable land is to be taken. However this procedure is not really appropriate for use in cases such as I have just mentioned in which a great number of separate landowners may be losing no more than a few poles and of which the value may not be more than a few dollars.

Accordingly this new Part III enables the Collector to proceed in a summary manner, if necessary in the field, by reaching oral agreement with the owner or occupier and by paying compensation on the spot. In this way a great deal of unnecessary travelling on the part of landowners and a great deal of unnecessary book work, preparation of forms, recording of evidence, etc. can be avoided. At the same time the rights of the individual landowners are fully preserved in that:

- (a) the summary procedure cannot be commenced until the full process of notification of all persons interested has been completed vide Sections 17(1) and
- (b) where any person rejects the award offered or fails to appear before the Collector the enquiry is either resumed as a full enquiry under Section 12 or the award can be paid into Court and the person aggrieved will have the full rights of objection given under Part V of the Act.

II. *Entry in cases of urgency (Sections 19, 20, 21)*

The fact that Government may need to take possession urgently before full acquisition proceedings have been taken is recognised in all the existing acquisition laws of the States. However the extent

of this recognition and of the powers to enter upon and are widely different. In Johore, for example, the Government is empowered to enter upon "any land needed for a public purpose". In the States which have adopted the F.M.S.¹ Enactment, Government may enter only upon "Unoccupied land". The position in the States of Penang and Malacca, arising from the old S.S.² Ordinance, is roughly mid-way between these two extremes since their Government may enter upon "any waste or arable land". It is clearly absurd that within the Federation there should be these widely different powers in different places and in drafting the appropriate Section of this Act, namely section 19, 20 and 21, uniformity has been established and, more important, the needs of the present day have been taken into account. In modern conditions there is more and more occasion to take early possession of land for urgent works and this need has become even more insistent in view of the Rural Development Programme.

It is, for example, intolerable that an urgent project to build a road for the public benefit should be held up by the obstruction of perhaps a single landowner. It is essential and this House will agree justifiably that where Government needs to commence urgent development works it should be able to take immediate possession of any land provided that the owner's rights to full compensation are not prejudiced.

Clauses 19, 20 and 21 accordingly provide that in case of urgency any "country or arable land or unoccupied land" may be entered upon once the need for urgency has been certified by the State Authority. Definitions of the three types of land are included in the provisions. "Country land" is a term employed with a definite meaning in all land Codes in the Malay States and "arable land" in respect of Penang and Malacca has been defined to follow that meaning as closely as possible. By the definition of "unoccupied land" it is intended that land within a town or urban area whether or not it is "town land" within the meaning of the Malay State Land Code shall be liable to immediate entry where it is not developed for urban purpose or for purposes prescribed in the document of title.

1 Federated Malay States

2 Straits Settlements

Briefly the intention is that Government shall have a right to enter upon land or such portions of any land as have no buildings. It is accepted that where a building exists on land, whether urban or country, the owner or occupier of that building has definite rights which cannot be terminated as abruptly as land which is unoccupied or bears cultivation. It is the purpose of Sections 20 and 21 to provide safeguards for such buildings and their occupants. At the same time the public right to early access must be considered and accordingly a term of 60 days is fixed as the outside limit for continued occupation.

Hon'ble Members may be interested to learn that a Bill is being introduced in the Singapore Legislature to amend the Acquisition Ordinance of that territory, which of course is the same S.S. Ordinance as in force in Penang and Malacca, by the deletion of the words "waste or arable". The effect of this amendment will be to put the Singapore law on all fours with the law which has so far prevailed in the State of Johore. This Government, however, has not gone as far as to provide for urgent entry to any land but only unoccupied land.

III. *Right of Appeal by the State (Section 37(4))*

In none of the existing State law is Government given any right of appeal against a Collector's award. This would seem to proceed from a laudable but entirely mistaken view that Government should not be able to appeal against the act of one of its own officers. The view is mistaken in that when hearing an enquiry and making an award the Collector is acting in a quasi judicial capacity and is not subject to administrative direction. The initial valuation made in any acquisition case may be substantially modified as a result of evidence given to the Collector during an enquiry and the final award may be greatly enhanced. Any other party to an acquisition proceeding, including a public corporation for whom an acquisition is being made, have the right of appeal against a Collector's award and there is no reason whatever why the same relief should be denied to the State or the Government itself.

Further the existing laws take no cognizance of the fact that "Government" is not a single entity and that the Government aggrieved by an award is not necessarily the Government by whom the Collector was employed.

A great and possibly increasing amount of acquisition will need to be done on behalf of the Federal Government and the Federal Government cannot in any way be regarded as in a position to influence the decision of a Collector who is in all cases an officer employed by the State.

Accordingly in Section 37(3) the Federal or any State Government may appeal in any case where the total amount of an award for a particular piece of land has exceeded \$5,000.

IV. Temporary access to or across land (Part VII)

Provisions already exist for temporary occupation of any land up to a limit of 3 years where this is necessary for public purposes. However the existing provisions are confused and unsatisfactory and do not cover all possible cases. It happens, for example, that drainage works or other construction works which will benefit a vast tract of land cannot be commenced until heavy machinery and other equipment has been brought to the spot: frequently there is no route to that particular spot except across privately-owned land. This situation is similar to that for which the "right of way" procedure is provided in State Land Codes but that procedure cannot be invoked in these cases. It is considered that justice will be done by the new provision in Section 61 by which temporary access can be taken across any land subject to full compensation for any damage which is done.

Since this is the first occasion upon which any legislation with regard to land matters has been uniformly applied both to the Malay States and to the States for Penang and Malacca in which the basic system of land tenure are entirely different, I will in conclusion refer briefly to this aspect of the Act.

A considerable number of new definitions and new sections have been required to bring Penang and Malacca within the scope of this Act but in fact these new provisions do not relate to the introduction of any principles: they are required solely because of the complications of the systems of recording interests in land in those two States.

Sir, I beg to move.

In order to enable the administration of this subject to be carried out satisfactorily and smoothly there is a provision under Section 69.

**SPEECH BY THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER
AT THE OPENING OF THE UNITED NATIONS
SEMINAR ON FAMILY & CHILD WELFARE AT
THE DEWAN TUNKU ABDUL RAHMAN ON
OCTOBER 17, 1960**

Mr Chairman, Your Excellencies, Honourable Minister, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I would like to say at once that the Government of the Federation of Malaya is both honoured and happy to be the host of this First Regional Seminar in Asia on Family and Child Welfare under the auspices of the United Nations.

The significance of this Seminar and its fundamental importance to the future of Asia are clearly indicated by the magnificent response to the invitation to attend this conference of experts in Kuala Lumpur.

Assembling in this historic hall for the opening ceremony today, you are the delegates from no less than seventeen independent nations of Asia and five territories, twenty-two in all, in other words the whole of free Asia, together with delegates from nine international non-government organisations and six agencies of the United Nations, all of whom have in one way or another a special or particular interest in the future well-being of families and children.

I have no hesitation in saying that this Seminar is one of the most representative conferences ever held anywhere in Asia, and I trust that this very fact, this physical expression of your common interest, will be an added inspiration for the discussions you will hold during the next two weeks.

The Federation of Malaya welcomes all of you to our country and to our capital, and I can assure you that we have done everything humanly possible to make certain that your conference will be a great success.

Our Social Welfare Department and many organisations and individuals in Malaya have all been working hard for this purpose over many weeks past. As with all the delegates attending here they have tackled the problems of organising and planning this

conference with almost the same spirit of dedication one expects from a good mother in a devoted family.

On behalf of the Government I wish to thank each and all of them, and each and all of you, for your efforts and enthusiasm.

This Seminar is designed in such a way that it will enable the most comprehensive discussion to be given to every vital aspect of family and child welfare services and the contributions these can make to raising the standards of living of communities in Asia.

I am sure you will agree with me that this conference can be a splendid opportunity for the exchange of workable ideas, both new and old, which have sprung from Asian minds and hearts, both in practice and theory, over many years.

In addition, this conference should prove of practical merit because it will also have the chance to draw on ideas and experience evolved in other parts of the world outside Asia. The delegates from international bodies and the United Nations will undoubtedly increase the fund of common knowledge to our mutual benefit.

In the Federation of Malaya (as I do not doubt our delegates will be only too pleased to tell you) we take a tremendous interest in social welfare, and particularly in families and children. We have our own problems, as any country does.

In fact, I should say that in Asia, with its hundreds of millions of people and its multiplicity of ways of life, language, customs and traditions, the problems of family and child welfare may even seem bewildering in their variety to observers from outside Asia. In Malaya this is particularly true, because we are an amalgam of three major races of the East, as well as minor elements of other races from Asia or elsewhere.

In independent Malaya we are doing everything we possibly can to ensure the health, education and well-being of families and children, and we can justly say that in a spirit of steady progress we are developing a wider knowledge and appreciation at all levels in economic life.

I would like to give you a concrete instance. I suppose there is no aspect of family and child welfare, particularly in Asia, which causes more concern than the infant mortality rate. In 1950 the infant mortality rate in Malaya for each thousand live births was

102. This has progressively diminished over the past ten years due to the wider application of new ideas in the care of children before and after birth, and in spite of a rapid increase in population, to reach the figure last year, 1959, of 66 for each thousand live births.

It would be easy to say that this progress gives cause for satisfaction, but we in Malaya will never be satisfied until we can reduce this figure to one comparable with those among the lowest in the world. I am sure that this is also the ambition of all countries represented here.

Malaya is in a sense a little image of large Asia. By this I mean that although there are crowded cities and towns, there are scattered throughout a community which is predominantly rural. With the possible exception of Japan, Asia is still a rural continent, and the vast distance of Asia, together with her gigantic and increasing population (almost two-thirds of the world's people live in Asia) add immensely to the problems you will have under discussion. But the fundamental fact is that most Asians live rural lives.

We in Malaya are giving top priority in Government policy to every possible aspect of rural development, because we believe that men, women and children who live in country areas should have the same opportunities and amenities and standards available to those in the urban areas.

Expressing this policy and belief in the terms of your Seminar, this means that we in Malaya want to achieve the widest possible facilities which will ensure the greatest possible reduction in problems of family and child welfare in the rural areas. Naturally it means more and more midwives, clinics and schools at all levels, but it also means more experts trained to deal with social, family and juvenile problems. It is an ambitious programme, but we intend to do our level best to achieve our objective.

Therefore, it is my hope that in this Seminar you will give particular importance to the rural aspect of any problem you discuss. I am sure that all experts and delegates present here will appreciate the significance of this emphasis of mine for the general well-being of Asia.

I would like to say that the Government in Malaya and voluntary services here will welcome any ideas and practical schemes which may help us in the advancement and progress of

family and child welfare in rural Malaya, ideas and schemes which we can also readily adapt for use in urban areas.

Knowing the devotion and interest which brings you all together here, I am certain that your deliberations will be most fruitful and the inter-change of ideas and experience most valuable to all of you and to your own countries.

On behalf of the Government and people of Malaya, let me say you are most welcome, and I hope that those of you who have not visited our new nation before, as well as those who have, will enjoy your stay. I hope too, you will consider, when you return home, that your share in this conference has been most well worthwhile.

I now have great pleasure indeed in declaring open the United Nations Seminar on Family and Child Welfare.

SPEECH BY THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER ON UNITED NATIONS DAY OVER RADIO MALAYA ON OCTOBER 24TH 1960

Monday, the 24th of October, is United Nations Day. It is a day which has been celebrated during the past fifteen years by people throughout the world in honour of the occasion when the United Nations was founded in San Francisco, and is a day which will continue to be observed as long as there are men of peace and goodwill on this earth.

The Federation of Malaya had the honour of becoming a member of this great world organisation soon after it achieved Merdeka in August 1957, and this is the fourth United Nations Day we will be celebrating as an independent nation.

● On this day let us this country re-affirm our unwavering faith and hope in the United Nations and the ideals for which it stands.

Since joining the United Nations Organisation we in Malaya, in concert with other smaller nations, have striven to play our fullest part possible to ensure that the work of the United Nations is a continuing success.

Less than a month ago, on 4th October, we bade farewell and goodspeed to the Malayan Special Force, which left our shores for duty with the United Nations Command in the Congo. We are proud that our offer of help, small though it may be, in the task of maintaining world peace and order, has been accepted by the United Nations, and this is the first time our troops will be serving away from home under the flag of the United Nations in the cause of peace. Now as I speak our troops are still on the high seas, nearing their destination.

You will have read in the newspapers or heard over the radio that our Prime Minister, Tunku Abdul Rahman Putra, who is now visiting Canada, has offered to mediate in the West Irian dispute between Indonesia and Holland. He is reported to have said that he would place his proposals before the United Nations

Secretary General, Mr Dag Hammarskjöld, and that a solution to the problem would be sought within the framework of the United Nations.

I know the people of Malaya—as, indeed, peace-loving men and women all over the world—will join me in praying that the Tunku's efforts for peace will meet with the success they deserve.

Malaya is proud to participate in the world-wide celebrations of United Nations Day, alongside with other countries, large and small alike. We take this opportunity of reiterating in clear, unequivocal terms our great faith and confidence in the United Nations, particularly at a time when powerful and unscrupulous forces are trying to hinder and destroy the work of the United Nations and the World organisation itself. We admire the way in which the present Secretary-General Mr Dag Hammarskjöld in the recent General Assembly stood firmly in defence of the principles of the United Nations in the face of strong attempt to undermine such principles. We feel that now is the time for all nations who desire peace and realise the utter futility of war, to speak out, and speak out clearly, in support of the United Nations and everything for which it stands.

**SPEECH BY THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER
AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE AT THE
HANDING OVER CEREMONY OF THE ROYAL
AIR FORCE STATION, KUALA LUMPUR TO
THE ROYAL MALAYAN AIR FORCE, AT THE
AIRFIELD PADANG OCTOBER 25, 1960**

Your Excellencies, Honourable Ministers, Ladies and Gentlemen:

This is an historic date in the development of the Royal Malayan Air Force. From today they will be responsible for the running of all aspects of this, their first airfield¹. Our Air Force is still very young and it reflects great credit on all ranks that it is already in a position to take over completely the running of this station.

The operation of a modern Air Force is a complex matter, demanding much skill and experience in all ranks. It is quite clear that, despite their diligent application, our officers and airmen could not have progressed as quickly as they have without considerable assistance. This assistance has readily been provided by the United Kingdom, and by the Royal Air Force in particular, and it has taken many forms.

Through their generosity, a number of our officers and the majority of our airmen came to us fully trained from the Royal Air Force Regiment (Malaya) and Royal Air Force (Malaya). This of itself gave us a cadre of experience which otherwise would have taken many years to build. It also enabled us to start operating very quickly after our formation and saved a lot of time and money which otherwise would have to have been devoted to training.

Despite this good start, the Royal Malayan Air Force could not have operated independently during these past two years. During

1 Airfield at Jalan Kapal Terbang lama, Kuala Lumpur.

this time our airmen and technicians have been working alongside their Royal Air Force counter-parts and have received guidance and training from them. As our men have gained the necessary skill and experience they have taken over more responsible aspects of the airfield organisation and the Royal Air Force personnel have been withdrawn gradually. There has been no rigid programme in this and the Royal Air Force have always adapted their rate of withdrawal to meet our requirements. Seldom, if ever, can an Air Force have developed on a more satisfactory basis than has the Royal Malayan Air Force, nor can more generous understanding and assistance have been given than by the Royal Air Force during this period.

Apart from these matters of personnel and technical assistance, the United Kingdom Government has contributed in other material ways to the development of the Royal Malayan Air Force. This gift of the air station, together with earlier financial assistance in providing aircraft and training for pilots and technicians, represents a saving to the Federation Government of many millions of dollars. This material assistance has speeded the growth of the Royal Malayan Air Force so that, since April this year, it has been able to play its part alongside its sister Air Forces of the Commonwealth in the fight against the communist. It has also relieved the Federation Government of a considerable financial burden during a critical stage in the development of the country as a whole.

In accepting this gift of the airfield, on behalf of the Federation Government, I should therefore like, Mr High Commissioner, to thank you personally and the United Kingdom Government for the great and varied assistance we have received, particularly from the Royal Air Force, assistance, which has made it possible for this ceremony to take place so early in the history of the Royal Malayan Air Force.

**SPEECH MADE BY THE DEPUTY PRIME
MINISTER TO THE MALAYAN CIVIL SERVICE
ASSOCIATION AT THE HOTEL MAJESTIC,
KUALA LUMPUR ON OCTOBER 28, 1960**

Mr President and Gentlemen:

I am grateful to you, Mr President and to you all Gentlemen for giving me this privilege of talking to you this evening. When your President came to see me I must say I was at a loss to find a suitable subject. Being a politician I should not, of course, talk anything about politics to you as that would be tantamount to tempting to bring political influence on you which will be against the known practice in a democratic country. At first I thought, having been a civil servant myself, I might talk to you about my experiences as a civil servant. However, my experiences as civil servant were naturally quite limited and many of you here have had more experience as a civil servant than I had, therefore, much of what I might have to say would be of no benefit to you. Therefore, the only subject which I thought would be of some interest to you is the role of Civil Service in a Democratic Country. Your President agreed that this will be a good subject. After all, since Independence, three years ago, we in this country had been trying to make Parliamentary Democracy work and therefore each one of us, politician, civil servant and members of the public should know what our proper role is.

But before I speak on this subject I should like on behalf of the Government, the Alliance Government, to thank you all for the services that you have rendered to this country and for the way in which you have so loyally served this Government. The Alliance Government has been in power in this country for just over five years. These years had been difficult years, years of transition from a dependent territory to an independent territory—years of great changes. Despite these many great changes, the Civil Service had stood up admirably. Malayan officers have risen to the occasion splendidly. During these years, owing to the Malayanization policy, many senior expatriate officers have left the country and some are leaving soon and their places have to be

taken by Malayan Officers. In some cases there has been shortage of officers.

Our recruiting and our training have not been able to live up to our requirement and therefore some of you had to bear more than your normal share. But I am very pleased to say that you have carried out your duties and responsibilities exceedingly well. Our country today has a good name abroad throughout the world. Everywhere people speak highly of our country and of our Government; when I speak of Government this includes the Civil Service. This has been due largely to the stability of our administration and, in this, all of you have played a great part. Therefore I say, we in the Government are grateful to you for what you have done and I can well say that you well deserve the gratitude of the country.

Now, coming to the subject that I propose to speak about tonight, I should like first to reiterate that we in the Federation of Malaya believe in the principle of Parliamentary Democracy. This is the principle that is enshrined in our Constitution.

The Civil Service in this country, the Malayan Civil Service and also the Technical Service, have been in existence for a number of years even before the day we achieved independence. However, since Independence, whether you realise it or not, there has been a change in the position of the Civil Service with the change in the statue of our country. Before Independence, the Malayan Civil Service which inter-alia are synonymous with the Colonial Civil Service and loyalties and values which grew up to meet the need of the Colonial system of government, with the same authority in a Colonial Office in the United Kingdom. Moreover before Independence there was an element of government in the Civil Service; Civil Service were responsible for making decisions as well as for implementation and execution. You all were then responsible to senior Civil Servants but now you have to be responsible to elected Ministers—so there is this fundamental change. The element of "Government" had to give way to deal with administration and execution. The Colonial Civil Service is disappearing and it is my earnest hope that a new service will emerge reflecting the true need of our country with loyalties and with values relating wholly to the need of our people and our country.

In the Parliamentary Democracy, the Civil Service forms part of the executive of Government; the Civil Servant is a servant of our King, and under our Constitution that has just been amended, the Civil Servant can be dismissed at the pleasure of the King. Of course this does not mean that Civil Servants can be dismissed at will and pleasure in normal practice. There are rules and regulations and Terms of Service which govern the position of a Civil Servant. This part of the Constitution will only be enforced against Civil Servants in cases of misconduct or gross inefficiency.

But following the established condition in a democratic country, Civil Servants continue in office even though there may be a change of Government. Ministers, although their liberal status is like Civil Servants too, that is servants of the King, can be dismissed on the advice of the Prime Minister on constitutional grounds and come out of office on tendering their resignations or at the resignation of the Prime Minister or they come out of office, which is a normal practice, when they are voted out of the poll. But Civil Servants shall continue in office in order to be assured of continuity in the operation of the administration machine, because without such a system something like a chaos would automatically follow with its change of Government or change of Ministry.

Because of this system, the Civil Service must be impartial and free from political influence. A Civil Servant must be loyal to any Government in power and he must not allow his political views to come into conflict with his loyalty to the Government of the day or to his Minister.

Now, as a corollary to the principle of impartiality of the Civil Service, there is a principle of the Ministerial responsibility or the rule of anonymity in the Civil Service. The Minister is responsible to Parliament for the act of the Civil Servants under him, and he cannot free himself of the blame of his officials. This principle is necessary if the system of Parliamentary Democracy is to work smoothly.

This positive liability of the Minister for the act of Civil Servants under him is essential for the performance by Parliament of his role of critic of his executive and for the principle of the executive being responsible to Parliament to work smoothly. No Minister can defend himself by blaming his officials.

However, there are a number of categories of facts which require differing consideration in the application of this principle of Ministerial responsibilities: Firstly, the Minister must protect a Civil Servant who has carried out his exclusive order; secondly, the Minister must defend a Civil Servant who acts properly and in accordance with the policy laid down by him; thirdly, if an official makes a mistake or causes some delay in the work of the Department but not on an important issue of policy, a Minister should normally acknowledge the mistake and accept responsibility although he is not personally involved. He should take action departmentally to correct the mistake. However, where a Civil Servant has taken an action of which the Minister disapproves and has no previous knowledge and the conduct of the official is reprehensible, then there is no obligation on the Minister to endorse what he believes to be wrong or to defend an act which has been done completely to the error of his officer. Of course, constitutionally he may be responsible to Parliament for the fact that something has gone wrong in his Ministry but he is entitled to state the facts and to effect control and discipline.

Following this principle of Ministerial responsibilities and the rule of anonymity of the Civil Servant, a Civil Servant is expected to serve his Minister to the best of his ability. If he is a Permanent Secretary he must see to it that all sides of a question have been most carefully examined before a case is put up to the Minister. Civil Servants are independent and must express their views to the fact that even if the facts may be unpalatable to the Minister. It is the duty of the officials to put the facts before him and the officials will fail in their duty if they try to bring submission of a case if they know or suspect it to contain a different political point of view—Decision is a matter for the Minister. But the Minister is entitled to know the views of experts and officials in his Ministry in order to enable him to make his decision. The Minister is not an expert on the subject in his portfolio. Indeed, it is the general practice in a democratic country not to appoint a person who is an expert on a particular subject as Minister responsible for that subject. It is not the practice for instance to appoint a doctor as the Minister of Health or a soldier as Minister of Defence. The idea of having a Ministerial system is to bring the lay-men's point of view in the formation of Government policy. Permanent officials are the experts to give advice and the Minister is to bring the common men's point of view to the administration of the State.

A Minister may decide on a certain course of policy against the advice of his officials or his Permanent Secretary. If the Permanent Secretary does not agree with the decision made by the Minister he is entitled to give second advice to the Minister but if the Minister persists in the decision, then the Permanent Secretary, indeed all the officials of the Ministry, must accept that decision loyally. Not only that, they must defend that policy and prepare facts and figures for the defence of that policy. This is the position of the Civil Servant vis-a-vis elected Ministers in the democratic system of Government. As I said the principle of loyalty to the State and to the Government of the day is an important feature in the role of the Civil Service in a democratic government. Equally the impartiality and the non-political character of the Civil Service is an important feature of that government. The Civil Service is a permanent service and its members are not normally expected to give up or quit office on the change of government. They are expected to serve all governments of whatever complication with equal loyalty and to attain the confidence of the Ministers irrespective of their political party. This position can only come about if Civil Servants, especially those of the higher ranks exercise restraint in political matters.

The duty of the Civil Service is to put into effect the policies of Government. It is the instrument by which the Government gets its work done. It is in effect the executive arm of the Government. Therefore as I said success of any Government programme, indeed the endeavours of any governments, depend on the efficiency of the Civil Service. We are a young country, we have a heavy task ahead of us in endeavouring to consolidate our newly won freedom, and to give our people a new and a far higher standard of living than they have known before a standard of living which will be compatible as an independent nation, and to give them a new sense of values. You all, members of the Civil Service have a vital role to play in this great and challenging task; indeed you have a new and a changed role in the change in status of our country. But you will have one satisfaction to know, and that is you are serving your own people and your own country.

Now Mr President, having spoken on the role of the Civil Servant in his official capacity I feel I will not be dealing adequately with this subject in my talk if I do not also dwell on

the position of a Civil Servant in the community. A Civil Servant, like other members of the community, has a private life and a personal place in society. As I have indicated in his official activities the Civil Servant, because of his role of an employee was not an authority in himself. He should seek anonymity and endeavour to shun publicity. In his private life it is even more necessary. When he leaves his office, he leaves behind his official title and position and assumes his own place in the family and in traditional society. He must endeavour to retain this integrity within that society and in my view, it would not be proper for any Civil Servant to attempt to set himself apart from his neighbours and family because of any position he might hold.

By this I do not mean that outside his office and away from his work a Civil Servant has no responsibilities whatsoever towards his position. He is a member of the corp of service dedicated to the service of the community and he should maintain a code of conduct and moral. He should not bring the service in any way into disrepute but rather enhance the reputation in the eyes of all with whom he comes into contact. If a Civil Servant is found to be identified in the eyes of the public with a particular political ideology, his impartiality in the performance of his duty becomes thereby prejudiced and to that extent he brought the service into disrepute.

Mr President, these are matters which are difficult to put into written rules and regulations. We can have rules and regulations governing the conduct of Civil Servants in the healthy Civil Service, but far more important in my view is the unwritten code of ethics and conduct—tradition, practice and convention transcend all written books. The most effective assessment of this is public opinion inside the service itself. We are a young country and our Civil Service, the Civil Service of Independent Malaya is young and therefore it is my hope, my earnest hope, that you members of the Civil Service would develop a sound and healthy self-criticism within yourselves. Tradition, convention, self-criticism, self-improvement are the virtues which should be cultivated by the Civil Servant.

On the part of the Government I can assure you that the Government will provide all possible facilities for the development of a healthy, competent and self-confident Civil Service, but the

Civil Service must cultivate its own tradition and convention. The best tradition of all is a conception of the Civil Service is a section of the community bound together by the acceptance of the common purpose, that their talents are dedicated to the service of the community and the country. It is a national service and not for gain, indeed a service to the community and a public service. There is little money; but if one does one's work in the right spirit there will be the greatest satisfaction. And it is this satisfaction that I hope you will see, satisfaction in the knowledge of a job well done in the interest of the community and of the country at large.

**UCAPAN TIMBALAN PERDANA MENTERI
PADA PEMBUKAAN MESYUARAT PENOLONG
PEGAWAI PEMBANGUNAN LUAR BANDAR DI
MAKTAB PERGURUAN BAHASA KUALA
LUMPUR PADA 11HB NOVEMBER, 1960**

Saya merasa sangat sukacita dan besar hati pada hari ini kerana dapat berjumpa dengan tuan-tuan semua yang telah datang berhimpun di Kuala Lumpur dari seluruh Persekutuan Tanah Melayu untuk menghadiri Persidangan ini yang diadakan khas bagi Penolong-penolong Pegawai Kemajuan Luar Bandar.

Saya telah pernah jumpa dengan kebanyakan dari tuan-tuan dalam masa saya melawat ke Jajahan-jajahan, tetapi perjumpaan itu ialah dengan cara perseorangan. Oleh sebab itu apakala saya balik dari lawatan-lawatan itu, saya telah meminta Pengerusi RIDA¹ supaya menganjurkan Persidangan ini untuk memberi peluang kepada tuan-tuan semua berkumpul di Kuala Lumpur ini dan bertukar-tukar fikiran antara satu sama lain, dan jua memberi peluang kepada Pegawai-pegawai Kementerian dan Ketua RIDA memberi penerangan dengan jelas dan terang akan dasar negara (kebangsaan) kita berkait dengan Pembangunan Luar Bandar. Saya juga berharap moga-moga dengan peluang yang diberikan kepada tuan-tuan ini, maka tuan-tuan akan dapat faham dengan sedalam-dalamnya akan dasar itu sedar dan mengetahui akan tujuan dan maksud Kerajaan mengadakan dasar itu, dan insaf akan peranan dan tanggungjawab yang amat mustahak yang diamanahkan kepada tuan-tuan dalam kerja-kerja melaksanakan Rancangan Pembangunan Luar Bandar bagi negara kita ini.

Oleh itu saya suka pertama sekali menarik perhatian tuan-tuan kepada apa yang dicita-citakan oleh Kerajaan dari tindakannya melancarkan Rancangan Kemajuan atau Pembangunan Luar Bandar itu.

1 Rural Industrial Development Authority.



Tun Abdul Razak sedang memberi ucapan di Majlis Pembukaan Persidangan Penolong Pegawai Pembangunan Luar Bandar di Maktab Perguruan Bahasa, Kuala Lumpur pada 11hb November, 1960.

Setelah itu saya akan menerangkan pula dengan sehabis-habis ringkas, setakat manakah kita telah berjaya menjalankan Rancangan ini; dan akhirnya sekali saya akan terangkan perkara-perkara yang besar dalam dasar itu yang saya mengarahkan RIDA supaya menjalankannya dalam Kemajuan Luar Bandar itu dan peranan yang saya harap tiap-tiap seorang daripada tuan-tuan akan mengambilnya kerana melaksanakan dasar dan tujuan rancangan Kebangsaan kita ini.

Apakah dia tujuan Pembangunan Luar Bandar? Apakah tujuan yang dicita-citakan dari tindakan memajukan kawasan-kawasan luar bandar? Apakah yang sebenar-benarnya kita cuba hendak laksanakan? Inilah soalan-soalan yang saya akan jawab dalam ucapan saya.

Setengah-tengah negeri-negeri yang baru mencapai kemerdekaan memulakan kemajuan Negara dengan menumpukan tenaganya di kawasan-kawasan bandar dan membiarkan kawasan-kawasan luar bandarnya tertinggal dengan tidak ada sebarang rancangan atau susunan. Mereka biarkan kawasan-kawasan luar bandar kepada nasibnya sendiri.

Sebaliknya kita di Tanah Melayu sekarang ada mempunyai rancangan-rancangan yang bolehlah diibaratkan sebagai parang yang bermata dua untuk menebas jalan menuju ke hala kemajuan, kemajuan dalam bandar-bandar; dan kemajuan di kawasan-kawasan luar bandar.

Sebelah mata parang itu ialah Rancangan Pembangunan Luar Bandar; dan sebelah lagi ialah rancangan Perusahaan-perusahaan Perintis dan Kemajuan Perusahaan (Industrial Development).

Boleh jadi mata parang untuk menebas jalan yang menuju kepada Pembangunan Kawasan-kawasan Luar Bandar itu lebih tajam, tetapi ini tidaklah bererti yang mata parang yang menebas jalan menuju kepada kemajuan perusahaan itu atau industrial development tidak sama tajamnya dan saya percaya sahabat saya Encik Khir Johari, Menteri Perniagaan dan Perusahaan, akan berkata bahawa mata parang bagi Rancangan Perusahaannya itu sama tajamnya.

Oleh yang demikian, pembangunan kawasan-kawasan luar bandar itu adalah mara ke hadapan bersaing-saingan, bahu-

membahu dengan kemajuan Perniagaan dan Perusahaan, dan kedua-dua usaha ini akan bersama-sama menimbulkan kemajuan iktisad bagi negara kita.

Dan lagi kita dapat saksikan dalam setengah-setengah negeri lain yang telah menjalankan rancangan pembangunannya, bahawa kerja pembangunan mereka sebenarnya terhenti setakat perenggan kawasan bandaran bagi bandar-bandar mereka yang besar-besar dan pusat-pusat perusahaan, dan jika kita pergi keluar dari perenggan-perenggan kawasan bandaran itu dalam sebatu atau lebih maka kita dapat keadaan-keadaan kehidupan yang miskin dan kesihatan yang kurang baik.

Maka adalah menjadi cita-cita kita yang kejadian ini tidak akan berlaku di Tanah Melayu.

Di negeri kita ini kita berkehendak supaya kawasan-kawasan bandar dan luar bandar itu sama-sama beroleh kemajuan. Apakala darjah kehidupan di bandar-bandar menjadi bertambah baik hasil dari kemajuan dan kemakmuran, maka hendaklah juga faedah dari kemakmuran itu dapat dirasa oleh orang-orang yang duduk di kawasan-kawasan luar bandar.

Dari semenjak mencapai kemerdekaannya, Persekutuan Tanah Melayu telah banyak beroleh kemajuan, dan sekarang negeri ini dipandang pada mata dunia sebagai salah sebuah negeri yang teguh sekali pendirian iktisadnya, dan termaju sekali di Asia.

Inilah kedudukan negeri kita pada hari ini. Tetapi apa akan jadi di masa hadapan? Adakah Persekutuan Tanah Melayu akan menjadi sebuah negeri yang lebih baik ataupun lebih buruk untuk penduduk-penduduknya dalam masa lima atau sepuluh tahun yang akan datang?

Jawapannya bukanlah semata-mata bergantung kepada apa yang dibuat oleh Kerajaan.

Kemajuan masa hadapan bagi bangsa dan negara kita ialah satu amanah yang terletak pada tangan kita semua—Kerajaan dan rakyat jelata seterusnya.

Kerajaan boleh menyusun dan membuat rancangan-rancangan yang baik dan berfaedah; Kerajaan juga boleh menghalau dan

menumpukan wang ringgit dan usahanya untuk menjaminkan supaya alat-alat pentadbiran, teknikal dan jentera-jenteranya yang lain bekerja dengan licin dan cekap bagi mendatangkan sebesar-besar faedah kepada rakyat.

Tetapi kemajuan dan pembangunan yang sebenar-benarnya bagi sesuatu bangsa itu terletak di atas rakyat negara itu sendiri dan di atas usaha serta tenaga yang mereka curahkan dalam kerja mereka sehari-hari.

Oleh yang demikian dasar pembangunan luar bandar kita itu telah dibahagikan kepada dua tingkatan. Tingkatan yang pertama ialah tanggungan Kerajaan. Tingkatan yang kedua ialah tanggungjawab penduduk-penduduk luar bandar itu sendiri. Pada masa ini kita masih dalam tingkatan yang pertama lagi dan saya harap akan dapat melancarkan tingkatan yang kedua pada awal tahun hadapan. Pada masa itu kita akan menerangkan kepada orang-orang kampung dengan melalui saluran-saluran seperti Kemajuan Masyarakat, Pelajaran Dewasa dan dengan lain-lain perantaraan, tentang bagaimana mereka sendiri boleh menolong dalam usaha pembangunan kawasan-kawasan luar bandar itu.

Biarlah saya menerangkan satu persatu dengan secara ringkas akan tanggungan-tanggungan Kerajaan. Kerajaan bertanggungjawab di atas perkara-perkara seperti:

- (1) Memperbaiki pentadbiran tanah supaya orang-orang kampung boleh mendapat tanah dengan lebih cepat dan lebih adil;
- (2) Mengadakan jalan-jalan raya yang lebih baik supaya mereka lebih mudah pergi ke tanah mereka dan lebih senang mereka sampai ke pasar-pasar dari tanah mereka supaya mereka dapat menjual hasil tanaman mereka dengan lebih mudah;
- (3) Klinik-klinik dan perbekalan air yang lebih baik supaya kesihatan mereka lebih baik dan dengan itu dapat bekerja dengan lebih bertenaga di atas tanah mereka;
- (4) Parit air yang lebih baik supaya mereka akan dapat hasil yang lebih banyak dari tanah mereka;

- (5) Pembersihan sungai dengan lebih baik supaya tanaman-tanaman mereka tidak dimusnah oleh air bah atau runtuh tanah;
- (6) Kemudahan-kemudahan "processing" dan pasaran yang lebih baik bagi hasil perusahaan tanaman mereka supaya mereka dapat keuntungan yang berpatutan dari penat lelah mereka;
- (7) Kemudahan-kemudahan yang lebih baik bagi kemajuan perusahaan kampung supaya mereka dapat menggunakan waktu mereka dengan lebih berfaedah dan menambahkan wang pendapatan mereka;
- (8) Sekolah-sekolah yang lebih baik untuk pelajaran anak-anak mereka;
- (9) Padang-padang permainan yang lebih baik untuk menjaga kesihatan anak-anak mereka dan di mana-mana yang dapat, diadakan bekalan api elektrik dan talikom, dan lain-lain lagi.

Dengan tujuan supaya segala tujuan-tujuan kehendak-kehendak yang besar bagi pembangunan luar bandar itu dapat disemak dengan sempurna, maka tiap-tiap sebuah jajahan telah diminta supaya menyusun rancangan pembangunan luar bandar jajahan mengikut bentuk yang sekarang ini dipanggil Rancangan Buku Merah.²

Kerja menyiapkan susunan Buku Merah sebagaimana yang telah dijalankan itu adalah bertujuan supaya dapat diketahui kehendak tiap-tiap sebuah Jajahan itu dan supaya dimasukkan dan dipersesuaikan pula dalam rancangan bagi Negeri itu dan akhirnya sekali supaya kesemua rancangan-rancangan Negeri itu dapat dicantumkan di dalam Rancangan Kemajuan Negara bagi Lima Tahun Yang Kedua.³ Pada masa menjalankan kerja menyasiat

² Rancangan Buku Merah ialah satu usaha untuk menyatukan dan memperseimbangkan segala rancangan pembangunan Kerajaan Persekutuan, Negeri dan tempatan dari segi sosial dan ekonomi bagi jangka masa 5 tahun.

³ Lima Tahun Yang Kedua 1961-65.

kehendak-kehendak sesebuah jajahan itu, maka perintah-perintah dalam Buku Merah itu telah diberi kepada tiap-tiap pegawai Kerajaan yang berkenaan bahawa mereka mesti bekerja bersama-sama sebagai satu pasukan bagi faedah rakyat dalam jajahan mereka.

Tingkatan yang pertama ini telah berjaya dan hampir-hampir siap, dan saya sukacita menyatakan bahawa tiap-tiap pegawai yang bekerja di peringkat jajahan dan negeri, dan termasuk tuantuan semua, telah membuat kerja mereka dengan cukup sempurna dan baik.

Sekarang saya berpaling kepada peranan yang dikehendaki diambil oleh RIDA dalam kerja-kerja kemajuan dalam kawasan-kawasan luar bandar. RIDA ialah suatu tangan Kementerian Pembangunan Luar Bandar dan bagi melaksanakan rancangan pembangunan luar bandar itu RIDA adalah mempunyai tanggungjawab yang penting. Saya bertujuan hendak mengubah sedikit cara bekerja Lembaga ini dari apa yang telah dijalankan beberapa tahun yang lepas.

Sebelum ditubuhkan Kementerian Pembangunan Luar Bandar, RIDA⁴ telah berjalan sebagai sebuah pejabat Kemajuan Luar Bandar dengan mempunyai banyak kerja-kerja dan tanggungan yang kesemuanya berkait dengan orang-orang kampung.

Oleh kerana Kementerian yang baru itu sekarang ini sedang perlahan-lahan mengambil kebanyakan dari kerja-kerja RIDA itu maka saya bermaksud hendak menyalurkan kerja-kerja RIDA itu semata-mata kepada tujuannya yang utama yang asal yang ditentukan pada masa RIDA mula ditubuh, iaitu kerja kemajuan perusahaan-perusahaan kampung dan pasaran kampung (rural marketing).

Jika kita hendak meninggikan darjah kehidupan orang-orang luar bandar sebagaimana yang kita cita-citakan itu, maka kita mesti buat dua perkara yang besar. Kedua-dua perkara ini adalah menjadi tanggungan RIDA pada menjalankannya:

⁴ Kementerian Pembangunan Luar Bandar ditubuhkan pada 17hb November, 1959 dan RIDA pada bulan Ogos, 1950.

- (1) berikhtiar dan menjaga supaya orang-orang kampung itu beroleh pendapatan yang berpatutan dari hasil usaha mereka. Ini bermaknalah bahawa kita mesti mengadakan kemudahan-kemudahan kerja "processing" dan pasaran bagi hasil yang keluar dari tanah mereka;
- (2) mengadakan perusahaan-perusahaan kampung secara kecil supaya orang-orang kampung itu dapat peluang menggunakan masa mereka dengan sebaik-baiknya apabila mereka tidak membuat kerja di atas tanah mereka, dan dengan itu dapatlah ditambahkan pendapatan mereka dan meninggikan darjah kehidupan mereka.

Inilah kerja-kerja yang tuan-tuan dikehendaki menjalankannya di dalam kerja tuan-tuan pada setiap hari sebagai Penolong Pegawai Kemajuan Kampung.

Tuan-tuan akan diberi segala peluang untuk mendapatkan beberapa banyak latihan lagi untuk menolong tuan-tuan menjalankan kerja-kerja tuan-tuan itu seberapa cekap yang boleh.

Pada hari ini saya tidaklah bertujuan hendak bercakap dengan panjang lebar satu persatunya tentang latihan tuan-tuan itu. Hal ini akan diterangkan oleh orang-orang yang lebih mahir daripada saya dalam perkara ini.

Akan tetapi saya bertujuan hari ini menerangkan dan bertukar-tukar fikiran dengan tuan-tuan semua berkenaan dengan caranya tuan-tuan sekalian dikehendaki menjalankan tugas masing-masing. Yang mustahak sekali ialah semangat hendak bekerja dan perasaan hendak menjayakan keadaan kehidupan penduduk di kampung-kampung. Pekerjaan tuan-tuan ialah pekerjaan yang halal dan suci yang sebenar-benarnya memberi faedah kepada bangsa dan negara. Semangat bekerja dan semangat membina inilah yang saya kehendak tuan-tuan tanamkan di dalam dada masing-masing apabila tuan-tuan balik ke jajahan masing-masing untuk menjalankan kerja.

Pada masa menjalankan kerja hari-hari, kebanyakan daripada tuan-tuan sekalian tidak ada mempunyai pegawai-pegawai kanan bagi menjaga dan mengawasi kerja tuan-tuan itu. Oleh itu barangkali ada perasaan pada setengah-setengah daripada tuan-tuan

untuk semata-mata hendak menunggu kepada perintah apa benda yang hendak dibuat dan cara hendak membuatnya. Sikap yang semacam ini saya tidak suka sekali-kali.

Saya berkehendakkan tuan-tuan semua menggunakan akal fikiran dan dayautama sendiri dengan sepenuh-penuhnya. Ingatkan tujuan dasar pembangunan luar bandar kita dan ingatkan apa yang kita hendak jalankan. Dengan itu sentiasa gunakan akal fikiran sendiri bagi mencari jalan dan upaya bagaimana tuan-tuan boleh menggunakan tenaga dan usaha sendiri untuk memperbaiki keadaan hidup rakyat di luar bandar dalam jajahan tuan-tuan itu.

Jalankan kerja dengan penuh semangat dan perasaan tanggungjawab. Kadang-kadang tidak ada pegawai-pegawai yang kanan memperhatikan pekerjaan tuan-tuan itu, akan tetapi ingat bahawa tuan-tuan ada bertanggungjawab bukan sahaja kepada Kerajaan bahkan kepada bangsa dan negara. Bertanggungjawab bagi menggunakan tiap-tiap saat daripada masa tuan-tuan dan dikehendaki bekerja menolong dan memperbaiki keadaan hidup rakyat jelata di kampung-kampung.

Dalam pekerjaan pembangunan luar bandar itu kita berkehendakkan kehasilan. Kejayaan pekerjaan tuan-tuan itu bergantunglah kepada kehasilan yang kita dapati. Jikalau tidak ada kehasilan maka pekerjaan tuan-tuan tidaklah berjaya. Bagi mendapatkan kehasilan itu hendaklah tuan-tuan tekun di atas sesuatu perkara yang diperbuat sehingga mendapat kejayaan yang penuh.

Apabila dimulakan sesuatu rancangan itu hendaklah diperhatikan dengan tekunnya sehingga rancangan itu jaya. Saya tahu di setengah-setengah jajahan, Penolong-penolong Pegawai Kemajuan ada banyak buat rancangan di atas kertas tetapi rancangan di atas kertas itu tidak berguna melainkan di jalan dan dijayakan. Oleh itu biar pun sedikit rancangan yang diperbuat asalkan jaya. Rakyat jelata tidak suka hendak mengetahui apa rancangan-rancangan yang ada dalam file. Rakyat jelata hanyalah berkehendakkan perkara yang mereka minta itu berjaya. Jangan fikirkan kepada banyak-banyak rancangan, tetapi jayakan satu persatu. Rakyat berkehendakkan semata-mata kepada kehasilan.

Saya sendiri akan melawat ke jajahan daripada satu masa ke satu masa. Saya suka semata-mata melihatkan kehasilan rancangan. Kehasilan itu bergantunglah kepada usaha dan tenaga tuan-tuan sebagai Penolong-penolong Pegawai Kemajuan. Bagi menjalankan tugas ini saya suka memberi satu sahaja nasihat iaitu cubalah tuan-tuan lihat kepada Stamp yang ada pada surat-surat. Ingat bahawa stamp itu berguna dan berharga jika ia tetap melekat kepada surat itu sehingga surat itu sampai kepada alamat yang ditujukan. Jika tidak, stamp itu tidak berguna. Begitu juga pekerjaan tuan-tuan akan dihargai dan dipandang tinggi jikalau pekerjaan itu mendapat hasil yang dikehendaki.

SPEECH FOR ROTARY DISTRICT GOVERNOR'S BANQUET ON 26TH NOVEMBER, 1960 AT KUALA LUMPUR

Tuan Haji Mustapha Albakri, Rotarians, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I am reminded, after having partaken in this excellent dinner, of the idea some people outside Rotary entertain of Rotarians. They seem to think that Rotary Clubs are formed by successful business and professional men to meet once a week to eat, drink and make merry. Despite this innocent fun to melt away the tiredness of tired business tycoons, so the story goes, their better halves, after having been left alone every Wednesday to eat their lunch at home, become suspicious of their Rotarian husbands, and were not convinced that their Wednesday get-togethers were pure innocent fun. So the husbands put their heads together and came up with a bright idea. They formed the Inner Wheel into which they corralled their wives, who were left to amuse themselves within that circle.

I should like to say to the Delegates from abroad, you are very welcome to our country and to our National Capital. Those of you who have come here for the first time, may have been surprised that Kuala Lumpur, which means muddy estuary, belies its name. There is nothing muddy about its appearance except the colour of the river that flows through the heart of the Federal Capital. Even Rotarians from Singapore and Penang will have to concede the fact that Kuala Lumpur is no longer wrapped up in an out-of-the-way place atmosphere. You have been getting acquainted with Kuala Lumpur for the past few days and I hope you will take home with you happy memories of your stay here.

Your District Governor said yesterday at the opening of your Conference that, though Rotarians in District 330 belonged to 20 nationalities and nine political divisions, spoke different languages and professed different religions, they were imbued with the spirit of service to the communities in which they lived, and to further international understanding, goodwill and friendship.

In our region today there is a greater need than ever of these Rotary ideals. New nations have come into being bringing with them new ideas, new forms of governments, new economic and political systems, and a fresh assessment of international relationship. New ideas and new ways of life are bound to affect the lives of the 200 million people who live in South-east Asia. This new experiment in living is bringing forth a fresh wave of enthusiasm, energy and expectations to the people of this region. As leaders in your respective fields of endeavour, you are in an eminent position to assist in re-orientating the minds of your fellow citizens to the new ways of life.

Here in Malaya we are endeavouring to create a new society in which every citizen will have a place in the Malayan sun. As you know, the development of our country has been lopsided. The western seaboard, because of its close proximity to the trade route of the Straits of Malacca has been developed to the exclusion of other parts of the country during the last hundred years. The Alliance Government has set itself the task of opening up the hinterland for development and settlement so that new towns and villages can be established around new centres of production.

Our Rural Development Programme will provide new homes and means of livelihood to those of our people in the rural areas who have no such homes or livelihood. It will also provide better amenities and better means of livelihood for thousands of families now living from hand to mouth. It is our determination in this Rural Development Programme to give our people a higher and better standard of living than they have ever known before, and by opening up land for productive purpose, not only the National income of our people will be increased. This in short is the objective of Rural Development Programme launched by the Alliance Government.

Some critics abroad have dipped their pens in the ink of sarcasm when they wrote that it was the current fashion for newly independent countries to embark on grandiose schemes of Rural Development but, before they went far enough, the schemes got bogged down through one cause or another. Such a sweeping prediction of failure seems to stem from ignorance of the will and desire of the people of under-developed countries to fend for themselves. In Malaya we are determined to make a success of our Rural Development Programme. As Rotarians you have faith

in a democratic society which fosters private enterprise. Such a society exists in Malaya as you all well know. We in Malaya believe in a free society and free enterprise but we also believe that the less fortunate of our people should be assisted, so that they will have the minimum standard of living which is considered compatible with the dignity of our country and our Nation.

In the endeavour to establish this sort of society in the countries of South-east Asia, the Rotary movement can play an important part. Opportunities exist for Rotarians to translate their ideals into practice in the society in which they live and work. I have no doubt that by practising these ideals the Rotary Movement will contribute to the progress, peace and happiness of the countries represented at the Rotary District 330. I hope in the Conference that you are now having you are able to exchange views and experience obtained in your respective countries. By doing so you will be able to play a greater role in the development and progress of this important region of South-east Asia.

Now, Ladies and Gentlemen, I would like to ask you to drink a toast to the Rotary Movement and the ideals it stands for.

UCAPAN TIMBALAN PERDANA MENTERI MENGENAI ANGGARAN PERBELANJAAN KEMENTERIAN PERTAHANAN DI DEWAN RAKYAT PADA 12HB DAN 13HB DISEMBER 1960

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya minta izin, mengikut aturan yang telah diperbuat pada masa yang lalu supaya dapat saya membentangkan semua sekali kepala-kepala dalam Anggaran Perbelanjaan bagi Kementerian Pertahanan ini iaitu kepala 16 dan 17. Bagaimana Ahli-ahli Yang Berhormat telah mengetahui bahawa kepala Anggaran Perbelanjaan sekarang ini meliputi hanyalah perkara pertahanan sahaja yang bersabit dengan Anggota Tentera.

Adapun Keselamatan Dalam Negeri dan Pasukan Polis Diraja Persekutuan sekarang ini sudah dimasukkan dalam Anggaran Perbelanjaan Kementerian Keselamatan Dalam Negeri.¹ Di sini saya suka mengambil kesempatan untuk melafazkan perasaan besar hati saya terhadap Pasukan Polis Diraja yang telah berkhidmat dalam Kementerian saya dahulu semenjak merdeka dan selama 3 tahun yang lepas sebelum tamatnya darurat. Mereka telah berkhidmat dengan cemerlangnya dalam tempoh itu dan saya yakin mereka itu akan terus berkhidmat dengan taat setianya kepada negara kita ini dalam Kementerian yang baru di bawah pimpinan rakan saya Yang Berhormat Menteri Keselamatan Dalam Negeri.²

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tahun 1961 adalah tahun yang bersejarah dalam tawarikh Angkatan Tentera. Setelah tamatnya darurat maka tamatlah perjuangan Anggota Tentera yang telah berjuang lebih daripada 12 tahun lamanya itu. Sesungguhnya kepada mereka itu Negara kita ini sangat terhutang budi di atas perkhidmatan mereka yang sangat berani dan perkasa dalam segenap masa kecemasan Negara kita ini. Maka sekarang inipun ada empat battalions lagi yang masih bertenaga untuk keselamatan kawasan sempadan negeri kita di sebelah utara untuk mempertahankan pergerakan Communist dalam kawasan itu.

1 Ditubuhkan pada 16hb November, 1960

2 Datuk Dr Ismail bin Datuk Abdul Rahman

Kebanyakan Tentera Darat kita sekarang ini dapatlah menggunakan masa dan tenaga mereka dalam usaha-usaha pekerjaan-pekerjaan yang dikatakan pekerjaan-pekerjaan masa yang aman dan juga dapat meninggikan mutu latihan dan pentadbirannya. Di dalam tahun ini juga setelah kita menyaksikan bagaimana Angkatan Tentera kita yang telah menjalankan tugas mereka dalam serba-serbi di dalam kawat tatatertib dan sikap yang telah menarik perhatian sesiapa juga yang melihatnya—terutama sekali dalam masa kemangkatan Almarhum Kedua-dua Duli-duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda³ yang sangat menyedihkan kita semua itu.

Inilah kali yang pertamanya satu pasukan dari askar kita telah dihantar ke Congo, maka kita berasa megah yang Pasukan Khas ini ada menjalankan tugasnya dengan seelok-elok adab dan tertib sehingga mereka telah mendapat kepujian bukan sahaja daripada Pentadbiran Bangsa-bangsa Bersatu dan juga Pasukan-pasukan Bangsa-bangsa Bersatu yang berkhidmat dengannya, bahkan daripada rakyat Congo juga. Kita juga berasa bangga baru-baru ini membaca dalam akhbar bahawa Ketua Agong Pasukan Bangsa-bangsa Bersatu telah memberi kepujian yang tinggi kepada mereka itu. Kewajipan mereka di Congo ialah menolong negeri Congo yang dalam kemalangan itu supaya dapat aman semula dengan seberapa segeranya.

Dalam tahun ini juga Tentera Laut Diraja Persekutuan telah menerima bantuan yang akhir sekali daripada Kerajaan British yang berupa sebuah kapal jenis "Coastal Inshore Minesweeper" yang beratnya 350 ton. Selain daripada menjalankan tugasnya di lautan negeri ini seperti biasa, kapal-kapal Tentera Laut Diraja kita telahpun dapat menunjukkan bendera Persekutuan di tempat-tempat lain negeri: di Bangkok, Manila, Rangoon dan tempat-tempat yang dilatih itu.

Bagi pihak Angkatan Udara di-Raja tahun ini adalah satu tahun yang bersejarah. Mereka telah mengambil kuasa Pengkalan Tentera Udara Diraja di Kuala Lumpur (RAF Station) daripada

3 (i) Tuanku Abdul Rahman ibni Almarhum Tuanku Muhammad mangkat pada 1hb April, 1960
(ii) Tuanku Hishamuddin Alam Shah Al-Haj ibni al-marhum Sultan Alaidin Sulaiman Shah mangkat pada 1hb September, 1960

Tentera Udara British dan semenjak bulan April tahun ini Tentera Udara kita telah mengambil bahagiannya di dalam tindakan di kawasan sempadan dengan bertanggungjawab penuh atas menyampaikan perbekalan udara di mana-mana tempat kawasan-kawasan sempadan ataupun jungle forts.

Anggota Tentera Tempatan atau Territorial Army pun telah bertambah-bertambah besar dalam tahun ini dan latihan-latihan besar dalam tahun ini dan latihan-latihan mereka pun telah dikembangkan. Enam Battalion telah dibesarkan (full strength). Enambelas Battalion lagi telah ditambah dan Enambelas Battalion ini akan dipenuhi bilangannya dalam tahun 1961. Lapan Battalion lagi harus akan ditubuhkan pada tahun hadapan supaya Tentera Tempatan berjumlah akhirnya Tigapuluh Battalion dengan mengandungi 350 ahli-ahli tiap-tiap battalion. Di dalam tahun 1961 tidak dicadangkan mengubah Pasukan-pasukan Sukarela baikpun di dalam Tentera Laut Diraja Persekutuan ataupun Pasukan Latihan Udara (Air Training Corps).

Ahli-ahli Yang Berhormat tentu suka mendengar Ahli-ahli Sukarela ini nampaknya sangat gemar bersungguh-sungguh kepada Pasukan Sukarela ini dan saya percaya iaitu Angkatan Tentera Tempatan dan Pasukan-pasukan Sukarela yang lain termasuk Pasukan Latihan Udara (Air Training Corps) akan mengambil bahagian yang besar pada suatu masa yang akan datang untuk menggalakkan semangat perjuangan sukarela dan tatatertib bagi pemuda-pemuda kita seluruh negeri ini.

Dalam tahun ini juga, Majlis Mesyuarat Angkatan Tentera telah berusaha bersungguh-sungguh untuk memperelokkan syarat-syarat dan keadaan perkhidmatan bagi segala peringkat Angkatan Tentera dan untuk mengaturkan harapan perjawatan (reasonable career prospects) bagi semua pegawai-pegawai tentera. Perkhidmatan askar lain-lain peringkat telahpun dilanjutkan tempuhnya daripada tujuh tahun hingga sepuluh tahun. Bagi pegawai-pegawai yang kanan yang tiada bertauliah (Senior NCO's) mereka dapat melanjutkan lagi perkhidmatan mereka itu jika berkehendakkan. Untuk askar-askar yang terpaksa berhenti berkhidmat selepas sepuluh tahun, mereka akan diberi pertolongan supaya mengambil bahagian dalam pekerjaan awam. Maka inilah maksud saya yang sebenarnya supaya kebanyakan daripada mereka yang diberhentikan daripada perkhidmatan itu akan dapat mengambil bahagian

dalam Rancangan Kemajuan Tanah Kerajaan. Di dalam Rancangan Kemajuan Tanah ialah sebanyak 15% telah dikhaskan daripada Rancangan Negeri dan 20% daripada Rancangan Federal diuntukkan bagi faedah askar-askar yang lepas berkhidmat.

Di dalam sedikit masa lagi saya akan dapat mengistiharkan bayaran sara (pension rates) yang baru untuk perkhidmatan di dalam Angkatan Bersenjata. Sebagai Ahli-ahli Yang Berhormat sudah maklum adalah gaji dan sara hidup Perkhidmatan Awam dan Angkatan Bersenjata telah dinaikkan di dalam masa sepuluh tahun yang lepas. Adalah bayaran sara (pension rates) bagi Angkatan Bersenjata, sebaliknya tiada berubah semenjak tahun 1952. Maka perkara ini dicadangkan akan diperbaiki mulai daripada 1 haribulan Januari 1960, dan pada amnya pegawai-pegawai akan dinaikkan sara mereka di antara $12\frac{1}{2}$ dan 20 peratus dan bagi askar lain (pangkat) lebih kurang 40%.

Maka berbagai-bagai soalan telah diadakan di dalam Dewan ini dan juga banyak perbahathan di atas perkara Malayanisation di dalam Angkatan Bersenjata, oleh yang demikian saya fikir tak payahlah saya berpanjang lebar di atas perkara ini memadamkan saya berkata iaitu dasar Kerajaan di atas Malayanisation sedang berjalan mengikut rancangan yang tertentu dan pada 1 haribulan Januari tahun 1961 bilangan pegawai-pegawai Warganegara Tanah Melayu ialah berjumlah 490 orang dan pegawai-pegawai dagang (seconded officers) sebanyak 210 orang pada hal pada 1 haribulan Januari 1960, bilangan Pegawai-pegawai Warganegara Tanah Melayu ialah 427 orang dan pegawai-pegawai dagang 252 orang. Kemajuan Malayanisation yang laju ini akan dicepatkan lagi dengan cara menambah pelatih-pelatih di Cadet Wing, Federation Military College di dalam tahun 1961.

Tuan Yang diPertua, sebelum saya menyentuh perkara belanjawan satu persatu saya suka menyatakan adalah kekuatan Tentera Darat yang akan disediakan ialah lebih kurang sebagai sekarang; dan Tentera Laut Diraja ditambah sedikit dan Tentera Udara Diraja diperbesarkan supaya perkhidmatan kedua-dua tentera ini boleh bersaimbangan dengan bilangan di dalam Tentera Darat.

Berkenaan dengan Kepala 16, belanjawan ini mengandungi belanja-belanja Bahagian Angkatan Bersenjata Kementerian Per-

tahanan yang dahulu dan termasuk belanja Pertahanan Awam (Civil Defence) yang mana ahli-ahli sukarelanya telah bersungguh-sungguh menjalankan kewajipan dan latihan mereka dengan giatnya di dalam tahun ini.

Tiada apa-apa perubahan-perubahan yang besar di dalam perbelanjaan di dalam Kepala 16 ini, melainkan peruntukan bagi Menteri Pertahanan telah dimasukkan di bawah perbelanjaan untuk Pejabat Perdana Menteri. Jawatan Setiausaha Pertahanan yang berpangkat Superscale A dan Jawatan Timbalan Setiausaha Pertahanan yang berpangkat Superscale D itu telah dimansuhkan dan digantikan dengan Jawatan Setiausaha Pertahanan yang berpangkat Superscale C mengikut kebesaran Kementerian ini sekarang. Ahli-ahli Yang Berhormat akan memerhatikan di bawah perkara perbelanjaan khas (Special Expenditure) ada perbelanjaan sebanyak \$100,000 diuntukkan bagi pingat-pingat (medals); wang ini ialah untuk membayar perbelanjaan menempa dan membuat Federation Gallantry Award, Long Service and Good Conduct Medals dan bagi Federation General Service yang dicadang dikurniakan bagi perkhidmatan di dalam masa darurat semenjak hari kemerdekaan 1957, hingga tamatnya darurat pada 31hb July, 1960. Maka kelayakan untuk mendapat pingat yang tersebut itu akan diistiharkan.

Pada fikiran saya mustahak juga saya beri tahu Dewan ini iaitu perbelanjaan membuat dan mengeluarkan pingat-pingat itu akan memakan belanja menyampai \$1 juta dalam masa 2 atau 3 tahun. Akan tetapi saya percaya tidak ada siapa pun bersungut atas perbelanjaan ini disebabkan pemberian ini sungguhpun kecil tetapi mulia kepada mereka yang telah berkhidmat kerana tanahair kita itu.

Anggaran Perbelanjaan pada masa yang sudah diadakan di bawah berbagai-bagai kepala. Pada kali ini telahpun dicantumkan di bawah satu sahaja kepala 17, untuk kemudahan pentadbiran dan kewangan. Mengikut dasar sebagaimana saya sebutkan tadi perbelanjaan untuk Tentera Darat bagi tahun 1961, lebih kurang sama dengan peruntukan tahun 1960. Perbelanjaan untuk Tentera Laut Diraja akan bertambah sebanyak \$300,000 dan untuk Tentera Udara Diraja dengan \$2 juta. Perbelanjaan ini ialah kerana membesarkan perkhidmatan itu dan bagi perbelanjaan perbekalan Tentera Udara Diraja di Kuala Lumpur. Adalah tam-

bahan perbelanjaan sebanyak 53 juta untuk Tentera Tempatan itu ialah supaya tentera itu dapat dibesarkan sebagaimana saya telah terangkan.

Ahli-ahli Yang Berhormat akan dapat memperhatikan juga iaitu perbelanjaan untuk latihan telah ditambah sebanyak \$500,000 iaitu daripada \$1½ juta hingga \$2 juta. Maka ini adalah menunjukkan iaitu Kerajaan bertujuan hendak memberi latihan yang lebih baik sekali, dan daripada latihan-latihan itu maka latihan Tentera Udara Dirajalah yang banyak memakan belanja. Maka di sini saya terpaksa mengatakan bahawa perbelanjaan itu akan bertambah-tambah lagi jika sekiranya Kerajaan United Kingdom tidak memberi pertolongan percuma dalam beberapa bilangan latihan-latihan Tentera Darat kita ini. Tuan Yang diPertua, inilah keterangan-keterangan saya dan jikalau sekiranya Ahli-ahli Yang Berhormat berkehendakkan penjelasan lagi saya sukacita memberi penerangan.

Mr Speaker, Sir, as I said, if there are any other details into which Honourable members wish to enquire I will only be too happy to inform them.

Before, however, I sit down, Sir, I would like to refer to the prophecy which I made at the end of my speech last year, when I drew the attention of the House to the fact that the total expenditure of my Ministry, which then included the Emergency and the Police Force, in 1960 would be approximately \$180 millions and that the Minister of Education was creeping up on me and was only just under \$6 millions behind. I informed the House then that my Honourable friend and colleague would overtake me during the course of the year and move into first place. This has now happened, and Honourable Members will be able to see that the combined estimates on Defence and Internal Security now total just under \$177 millions while the Ministry of Education totals nearly \$189½ millions. The fact that we are able to stand these increases in our social services has been largely due to the determined effort on the part of the Alliance Government in ending the Emergency and also in keeping our Defence expenditure at a reasonable level. This, in turn, has been made possible by the fact that we have a Defence Agreement with the United Kingdom Government.

It must, Sir, be a matter of envy and some astonishment to many other countries that the Federation, which has just been

through a twelve-year Emergency and which has contributed a sizeable unit to the United Nations Force in the Congo, can successfully restrict its Defence Expenditure to a figure which is less than ten per cent of the total budget.

Sir, I see there is also a report in the *Straits Times* of today, purporting to have come from some United Nations sources, alleging that Malaya had asked for the withdrawal of its contingent from the Congo. I should like to say Sir, that there is no truth whatsoever in that statement.

As the Prime Minister has stated in this House when moving the motion for the support of Members to sending our troops to the Congo, our policy is to work for peace under the Charter of the United Nations and it is for that purpose that we have sent our troops to the Congo—to assist in restoring peace and order in that troubled land.

Our troops will remain there so long as they are required to achieve that purpose and as long as the United Nations require them there. We in this country work to certain policies and certain principles, and we don't have the habit of changing our policy or principle just because of some criticism from some quarters or pressure from outside.

That, Sir, is our position.

Sir, I beg to move that Heads 16 and 17 stand part of the Schedule.

**SPEECH BY THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE TO
OFFICERS AND CADETS OF THE FEDERATION
OF MALAYA AIR TRAINING CORPS AT THE
KUALA LUMPUR AIRFIELD ON DECEMBER 14,
1960**

Officers and Cadets of the Federation of Malaya Air Training Corps.

I would like to congratulate you on your very smart turn out and bearing on parade today. It is the visible sign of your keenness, enthusiasm and pride of service, and it is evident that a great deal of hard work and energy has been expended in achieving the precision and standard you have shown on this occasion.

The FMATC was formed ten years ago with the object of encouraging the youth of Malaya to take an interest in the Air, to foster comradeship and team spirit, and to train them to be good citizens. Every day we hear of unrest in the world and of the decline in the morals of young people and the rise in juvenile delinquency. This presents a gloomy picture and against this sombre background we see here today an example of what is being done in Malaya to instil into our young men a pride of country, self-reliance and a sense of discipline which, as they grow older, will fit them to take their places in the community as good citizens. The 200 young men on parade here today are smart, alert and well disciplined, and you are living proof that we in Malaya have the right material on which to build a firm and enduring constitution.

It is encouraging to know that all this has been achieved by voluntary efforts and it reflects great credit upon the officers and cadets whose time, energy and unselfish devotion to their work has made this possible.

This is the last camp at which we shall see the Penang and Ipoh Squadrons. These Squadrons will disband at the end of this

year but I would like to take this opportunity to assure you that their disbandment is no reflection upon the efficiency and usefulness of the FMATC. This has become necessary for reasons of economy and ease of administration.

The FMATC is a youth movement and will continue in a slightly different form as the Air Section of the new Combined Cadet Corps which is to be formed next year. When the Combined Cadet Corps is formed most schools in Malaya will have their Air Section and members of the FMATC will have the opportunity to transfer and of continuing their valuable activities in this new movement.

You can all look back on your service with the FMATC with pride and in the knowledge that the team-spirit and comradeship which you have learned to value in the Air Training Corps are just as important in civil life. This training and experience will therefore stand you in good stead, whatever careers you follow in later life. Malaya is rightly and justly proud of the Air Training Corps and I shall watch its future in the Combined Cadet Corps with interest.

Good luck to you all.



Tun Abdul Razak sebagai Menteri Pertahanan sedang memeriksa kehormatan Tentera Udara Persekutuan Tanah Melayu di Padang Angkatan Tentera Udara Di Raja, Kuala Lumpur di upacara Perbarisan Perkhemahan Tahunan pada 14hb Disember, 1960.

UCAPAN TIMBALAN PERDANA MENTERI DI DEWAN RAKYAT¹PADA 21HB DISEMBER, 1960 MEMBENTANGKAN BELANJAWAN KEMENTERIAN PEMBANGUNAN LUAR BANDAR, 1961

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya meminta izin membentangkan semua kepala-kepala 50 sehingga 54 iaitu kepala-kepala perbelanjaan di bawah Kementerian Pembangunan Luar Bandar. Dalam membentangkan Pembangunan Luar Bandar ini, saya suka menerangkan bahawa bukanlah maksud Kerajaan hendak meluaskan Kementerian Pembangunan Luar Bandar ini menjadi satu pertubuhan yang bertanggungjawab terhadap semua sekali perkara-perkara yang berkait dengan kemajuan-kemajuan Pembangunan Luar Bandar. Bahkan yang sebenarnya tugas Kementerian ini ialah ditujukan pada menyatukan di seluruh tenaga Kerajaan di kawasan-kawasan di luar bandar iaitu segala perkhidmatan kawasan-kawasan luar bandar ialah menjadikan tanggungjawab Kerajaan seperti jalan raya, klinik, sekolah-sekolah, parit dan taliair dan berbagai perkara yang lain ialah dapat diselenggarakan dengan usaha-usaha Kementerian dan Pejabat-pejabat yang sedia bertanggungjawab. Saya menyebutkan seperti hal ini ialah oleh sebab saya telah berulang kali ditanya mana-mana saya pergi berkenaan dengan Pembangunan Luar Bandar ini beberapa juta wangkah Kerajaan menguntukkan kerana Pembangunan Luar Bandar.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sebenarnya pada masa ini semua daerah-daerah telahpun menyediakan rancangan-rancangan bagi Pembangunan Luar Bandar di daerah masing-masing yang sekarang ini diketahui sebagai Rancangan Buku Merah. Dalam rancangan daerah itu telah disatukan dan dirangkaikan menjadi satu rancangan negeri. Dan tiap-tiap satu rancangan negeri itu telah siap dan dihantarkan kepada Kementerian ini dan segala rancangan-rancangan itu sedang disusun menurut bahagian masing-masing dan menurut Kementerian-kementerian dan Pejabat-pejabat masing-masing untuk dimasukkan di dalam rancangan kemajuan 5 tahun yang kedua Kerajaan Persekutuan. Sungguh-

1 Dewan Rakyat Pertama Session Kedua

pun rancangan-rancangan telahpun disediakan, saya suka menerangkan bahawa Kementerian Pembangunan Luar Bandar ini mempunyai tugas yang besar bagi menyatukan kerja-kerja serta perpaduan bagi tiap-tiap Kementerian dan jabatan yang berkenaan bagi kemajuan luar bandar.

Saya suka menerangkan juga bahawa saya merasa sangat puas hati terhadap tindakan dan tenaga yang telah diberi oleh semua pegawai baik di peringkat Negeri dan peringkat jajahan dalam melaksanakan Rancangan Pembangunan Luar Bandar. Hampir dalam tiap-tiap daerah langkah-langkah sedang dijalankan dengan giatnya dalam melaksanakan banyak projek-projek yang mana telahpun disiapkan dalam tahun ini, oleh kerana banyak projek-projek ini maka tak dapatlah saya hendak menghuraikan satu persatu malahan saya suka mengambil peluang ini mengucapkan terima kasih dan syabas kepada tiap-tiap Kerajaan-kerajaan Negeri dan tiap-tiap Pegawai-pegawai Daerah dan segala ahli Jawatankuasa Pembangunan Luar Bandar Daerah terhadap semangat perkhidmatan dan rasa tanggungjawab yang telah ditunjukkan bagaimana terbuhtinya dengan jelas dalam segala perkara yang telah dilakukan oleh mereka itu untuk faedah dan kemudahan penduduk-penduduk di kawasan luar bandar.

Dalam perbelanjaan-perbelanjaan yang dibentangkan di hadapan Dewan ini saya suka menerangkan bahawa jikalau dibandingkan dengan belanja bagi tahun 1960 akan terdapatlah ada satu kekurangan Kepala iaitu Jabatan Kemajuan Kampung dan Perhubungan Masyarakat. Jabatan ini telah dihapuskan daripada menjadi satu jabatan yang berasingan dan sekarang telah dijadikan sebagai satu bahagian bagi Kementerian Pembangunan Luar Bandar, sebabnya diperbuat begini ialah Kementerian Pembangunan Luar Bandar segala hakikatnya adalah menjalankan tugas sebuah jabatan bagi Kemajuan Perhubungan Kaum dan ternyatalah tidak ada mustahak mengadakan sebuah jabatan yang berasingan daripada Kementerian ini.

Tadi saya telah terangkan bukanlah tujuan saya hendak mengadakan satu penubuhan yang besar bagi Kementerian ini bahkan maksudnya yang sebenarnya ialah hendak menggunakan semua sekali alat-alat Kerajaan yang ada pada masa ini untuk kemajuan penduduk-penduduk di luar bandar. Oleh yang demikian pada fikiran saya patutlah sangat pejabat ini dimansuhkan dan di-

masukkan ke dalam Kementerian ini. Begitu juga saya ada mendengar kerap kali orang berkata dalam Dewan ini bahawa dalam melaksanakan Rancangan-rancangan Pembangunan Luar Bandar ini Kerajaan adalah meletakkan tanggungjawabnya semata-mata kepada Kerajaan dan tindakan yang sewajarnya belumlah diambil untuk menyeru penduduk-penduduk di luar bandar supaya menjalankan peranan-peranan dan memberi sokongan mereka. Saya pun telah memberi penerangan sedikit sebanyak berkenaan dengan perkara ini pada masa menjawab pandangan Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Bachok dan sekarang saya suka mengambil peluang sekali lagi menerangkan sedikit sahaja iaitu menyatakan bahawa asas yang pertama sekali dalam satu-satu rancangan bagi melaksanakan pembangunan luar bandar ini adalah menjadi tanggungjawab yang utama pada Kerajaan iaitu Kerajaan hendaklah meletakkan rangka-rangka batu asas di mana kemajuan telah dirancangan dan kemudian setelah dilaksanakan binaan asas itu maka bolehlah pihak kita, pihak Kerajaan berseru kepada rakyat jelata di luar-luar bandar iaitu tapak asas sekarang ini telah sedia bagi tuan-tuan semua penduduk-penduduk luar bandar menyudahkan binaan itu.

Sebagaimana yang telah saya terangkan juga bahawa di waktu saya melancarkan Rancangan-rancangan Pembangunan Luar Bandar² itu satu daripada syarat yang telah saya sebutkan iaitu hendaklah tiap-tiap orang memberikan sepenuh-penuh kerjasama pada pihak Kerajaan kita terhadap rancangan-rancangan ini supaya mendapat kejayaan yang sepenuhnya. Tugasnya dasar kita ialah hendak membena satu rakyat, satu bangsa yang boleh berdiri di atas tapak kakinya sendiri. Pihak Kerajaan hanyalah dapat mengadakan bantuan yang sepatut sahaja dan sekiranya orang ramai hendak mengecap nikmat dan faedahnya yang lebih daripada bantuan yang diberi oleh Kerajaan itu maka terpaksa mereka menggunakan usaha dan tenaga mereka itu sendiri.

Saya telah terangkan tingkatan yang pertama dalam rancangan yang telah disempurnakan dan saya berharap pada awal tahun hadapan dapat dilancarkan tingkatan yang kedua Rancangan Pembangunan Luar Bandar ini. Dalam Rancangan Pembangunan Luar Bandar ini selain daripada kita mengadakan kemudahan-

² Rancangan Pembangunan Luar Bandar dilancarkan pada 17hb November, 1959.

kemudahan kebajikan am seperti mengadakan jalan-jalan raya, sekolah-sekolah dan perbekalan air dan kuasa letrik maka perkara yang mustahak ialah perkara tanah. Perkara tanah ini seperti Ahli-ahli Yang Berhormat ketahui ialah urusan Negeri dan tidak ada satu perkara yang dapat dijalankan melainkan dengan persetujuan dari Kerajaan Negeri, sungguhpun kuasa hal tanah ada dalam tangan Kerajaan Negeri, tetapi pada fikiran saya Kerajaan Persekutuan adalah bertanggungjawab juga bagi kerjasama dengan Kerajaan Negeri supaya dapat masalah tanah ini diatasi. Pada masa ini adalah banyak peminta-peminta tanah yang belum dapat diselesaikan dan banyak penduduk-penduduk di kampung yang berkehendakkan tanah, oleh sebab itu dengan kerjasama yang telah diberi oleh Kerajaan-kerajaan Negeri melalui National Land Council, pihak Kerajaan telah dapat mengadakan satu dasar yang tegas terhadap pemberian tanah ini dan sekarang ini pihak Kerajaan-kerajaan Negeri telah bersetuju hendak utamakan pemberian tanah kepada mereka yang tidak ada tanah dan tidak mempunyai cukup luas tanah bagi mata pencarian mereka itu dan juga Kerajaan Negeri bersetuju menutup buku-buku permohonan tanah bagi sementara dan membekukan semua pemohon-pemohon tanah itu. Dengan ini dapatlah masalah-masalah itu diatasi dengan sempurnanya dan pada masa yang akan datang ini tanah hanyalah akan dikeluarkan oleh Pejabat-pejabat Tanah menurut dasar yang baharu iaitu akan mengadakan kumpulan di kawasan-jinggall beramai-ramai menurut Group Settlement Areas Bill yang telahpun diluluskan oleh Dewan ini dan pada masa sekarang ini tidak dapatlah hendak dibenarkan orang-orang meminta tanah dengan bersendiria.

Dan begitu juga bagi mengatasi masalah-masalah ini pihak Kerajaan Persekutuan dengan persetujuan Kerajaan-kerajaan Negeri telah mengeluarkan siaran perintah pembangunan luar bandar yang kedua dan di situ ada terkandung dasar baharu berkenaan dengan pemberian tanah dan juga terkandung caranya Pejabat-pejabat Tanah itu patut diperbaiki supaya dapat Pejabat-pejabat Tanah itu menjalankan tugas masing-masing dengan sempurnanya. Menurut siaran itu Pejabat-pejabat Tanah di serata tempat Tanah Melayu ini hendaklah terbahagi kepada 2 bahagian: iaitu sebahagiannya ialah semata-mata bertanggungjawab bagi pengeluaran dan memajukan tanah, dan sebahagian lagi bagi pekerjaan-pekerjaan yang lain yang lazim diperbuat oleh Pejabat-pejabat Tanah ini.

Maka pada fikiran saya, hanyalah dengan diadakan peraturan yang semacam ini di Pejabat-pejabat Tanah baharulah dapat pekerjaan mengeluarkan tanah itu dijalankan dengan sempurna dan dengan memberi puas hati. Dan dalam perintah itu juga ada diterangkan iaitu ada dua cara bagi mengeluarkan tanah. Satu ialah kawasan-kawasan yang luas yang dibagi untuk dijadikan kebun-kebun dan mencukupi hasil kepada penduduk-penduduknya yang tidak mempunyai tanah langsung. Keduanya, yang dikatakan kawasan-kawasan "Fringe Alienation" atau kawasan-kawasan yang berdekatan dengan kampung-kampung yang sedia untuk mendapatkan tanah-tanah ataupun kebun-kebun yang ada sekarang ini kepada penduduk-penduduk di tempat itu. Dalam siaran ini ada juga diterangkan mustahaklah diterangkan semua sekali Pejabat-pejabat yang berkaitan hal tanah ini memberikan kerjasama yang penuh kepada pihak Kerajaan bagi melaksanakan dasarnya yang tersebut itu. Dalam rancangan ini adalah ditentukan bahawa Kerajaan negeri bukan sahaja mustahak diberi keutamaan kepada pekerjaan-pekerjaan mengeluarkan tanah dan mengadakan rancangan kemajuan tanah ini, bahkan pihak Kerajaan-kerajaan negeri hendaklah menguntukkan dua pemberian, satunya menanggungkan pembayaran harga tanah bagi tempoh 9 tahun dan juga menengokkan hasil tanah bagi tempoh 9 tahun. Dan begitu juga Kerajaan Persekutuan mengaku mengadakan pendahuluan pinjaman wang untuk bayaran ukur dan belanja tebas dan membersihkan kawasan. Dan keduanya bantuan percuma untuk benih dan baja. Jadi, wang pinjaman yang diuntukkan oleh Kerajaan Persekutuan ini hendaklah dijelaskan dalam tempoh 15 tahun. Dengan ada dasar yang baharu ini dan dipersetujui oleh Kerajaan negeri, saya percaya dapat masalah pemberian tanah ini diatasi dengan sepenuhnya. Tuan Yang diPertua, saya mencadangkan bahawa perbelanjaan di bawah kepala 50 hingga 54 ini dipersetujui.

**UCAPAN TIMBALAN PERDANA MENTERI DI
DALAM MAJLIS PERJUMPAAN PEGAWAI-
PEGAWAI RIDA PADA 23HB DISEMBER, 1960
DI KUALA LUMPUR**

Tuan Pengerusi, Tuan-tuan dan Puan-puan sekalian.

Saya amat sukacita oleh sebab dapat peluang pada pagi ini bercakap dengan tuan-tuan dan puan-puan sebelum perjumpaan Lembaga ini dimulakan. Saya harap maaf jika saya bercakap risau sahaja di atas maksud-maksud yang saya hendak sampaikan kepada tuan-tuan sekalian ahli-ahli Lembaga ini kerana sudah tiga minggu persidangan Dewan Rakyat berjalan dan saya tidak lagi cukup nafas hendak bercakap penuh panjang.

Perkara yang saya hendak terangkan kepada tuan-tuan dan suka hendak mendapat persetujuan tuan-tuan sekalian ialah berkenaan dengan kedudukan jawatan-jawatan pegawai-pegawai—State Development Officer—di negeri-negeri di Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ini.

Tuan-tuan sekalian barangkali ingat pada masa melancarkan Rancangan Kemajuan Luar Bandar pada awal tahun ini, maka mustahaklah diadakan di tiap-tiap negeri seorang Pegawai Penadbir yang kanan dan yang berkeelayakan bagi menjalankan tugas-tugas sebagai Pegawai Kemajuan yang bertanggungjawab berkenaan hal-hal Pembangunan Luar Bandar di Negeri itu. Pegawai ini telah dilantik menjadi Setiausaha Jawatankuasa Kemajuan dalam Negeri dan menjadi perantaraan di antara Kerajaan Persekutuan dan Kerajaan Negeri dan juga menjadi wakil Kerajaan Persekutuan di Negeri itu untuk melaksanakan Rancangan-rancangan Pembangunan Luar Bandar, dan juga untuk menjalankan Dasar Kerajaan terhadap Pembangunan Luar Bandar. Oleh itu saya telah menggunakan Pegawai—State Development Officer—RIDA yang ada sekarang dan yang ada pada masa itu di mana-mana tempat ada jawatan M.C.S. Jawatan itu telah dinaikkan ke dalam tingkatan Superscale supaya dapat diisi oleh Pegawai yang sebenar-benarnya berkeelayakan.

Langkah yang diambil ini ialah bagi sementara sahaja untuk menjalankan Rancangan Pembangunan Luar Bandar bagi permulaannya. Dan langkah ini telah mendatangkan hasil yang memberi puas hati dan lagi pada masa itu saya telah memikirkan yang RIDA ini mustahaklah mengambil bahagian-bahagian yang penting dalam Rancangan Pembangunan Luar Bandar ini dan mustahaklah pekerjaan-pekerjaan Pegawai-pegawai RIDA ini disatukan dengan pekerjaan-pekerjaan Kementerian Pembangunan Luar Bandar. Akan tetapi sekarang ini kita telah berjalan selama beberapa tahun dan apabila kita memandang ke hadapan saya yakin bahawa jika Rancangan Pembangunan Luar Bandar dilaksanakan dengan sempurna pada masa dua-tiga tahun yang akan datang, dan jentera pentadbiran Kementerian dengan menggunakan tenaga atau kuasa kuda (Horse Power) yang penuh, maka mustahaklah jawatan-jawatan State Development Officer ini dipindahkan daripada RIDA dan diarahkan di bawah jagaan Kementerian Pembangunan Luar Bandar dan bertanggungjawab terus kepada Kementerian. Kedudukan Pegawai-pegawai pada masa ini tidaklah memberi puas hati kerana mereka itu bertanggungjawab kepada dua badan, iaitu RIDA dan Kementerian Pembangunan Luar Bandar. Mereka itu terpaksa menjalankan dasar dan kehendak RIDA dan juga menjalankan Rancangan Kemajuan Perbincangan kita.

Oleh itu saya yang mencadangkan dan saya harap mendapat persetujuan tuan-tuan semua supaya Jawatan State Development Officer ini yang ada di dalam Establishment Malayan Civil Service dipindahkan ke bawah jagaan Kementerian dan untuk menjalankan pekerjaan RIDA hendaklah diadakan Majlis-majlis Negeri seorang Pegawai yang dinamakan State Rural Industrial Officer dan Pegawai ini akan bertanggungjawab terus kepada RIDA bagi menjalankan dasar dan pekerjaan-pekerjaan RIDA.

Seperti yang saya telah terangkan peri mustahaknya mempunyai seorang Pegawai yang kanan di tiap-tiap Negeri pada menjalankan Rancangan Pembangunan Luar Bandar Kebangsaan kita dan Pegawai ini bertanggungjawab bagi menjaga dan memperhatikan perjalanan segala rancangan-rancangan Pembangunan Luar Bandar di Negeri itu. Oleh itu mustahaklah Pegawai itu tidak akan menjadi beban dengan pekerjaan-pekerjaan Office atau Pejabat atau Routine Work supaya dapat mereka itu berjalan dan melawat serata tempat-tempat di Negeri itu, menjaga dan memer-

hatikan semua rancangan-rancangan kemajuan kita berjalan dengan memberi puas hati.

Sebaliknya perkara yang dikehendaki bagi membuat pekerjaan RIDA ialah seorang yang berlainan yang boleh diberi latihan dengan sempurna bagi menggalak dan memajukan perusahaan-perusahaan kampung (Rural Industrial Development) yang akan menjadi tanggungjawab RIDA yang penting sekali. Peraturan ini pada fikiran saya adalah lebih munasabah lagi memandang kepada kehidupan penduduk-penduduk dan dengan itu dapatlah RIDA mempunyai pegawai yang kanan dalam tiap-tiap negeri yang mempunyai pengalaman dan pengetahuan yang penuh di dalam perkara yang sebaik-baiknya menjadi tanggungjawab RIDA dan pegawai-pegawai itu ialah pegawai-pegawai RIDA dan bukan pegawai-pegawai M.C.S. dan mereka itu bolehlah digunakan mengikut kehendak Lembaga ini. Saya fikir lebih elok bagi RIDA mempunyai pegawai-pegawai sementara daripada menggunakan pegawai-pegawai yang dibawa dari tempat lain seperti pegawai M.C.S.

Berkenaan dengan dasar dan tugas yang saya kehendaki RIDA menjalankan setelah ditentukan dalam Directive dan saya telah beri kepada Lembaga ini dan saya suka bahawa tanggungjawab RIDA itu diubah sedikit daripada apa yang berlaku pada tiga tahun yang lalu. Sebelum Kementerian Pembangunan Luar Bandar diadakan RIDA adalah menjadi satu Pejabat Pembangunan Luar Bandar yang mempunyai banyak tanggungjawab dan tugas-tugas berkaitan dengan kemajuan di luar bandar. Sekarang kebanyakan daripada pekerjaan-pekerjaan ini sedang diambil oleh Kementerian Pembangunan Luar Bandar. Saya mencadangkan supaya pekerjaan RIDA itu dialirkan kepada pekerjaan-pekerjaan yang ditentukan kepada RIDA. Pada masa mula-mula ditubuhkan iaitu memaju dan menggalakkan perusahaan-perusahaan di luar bandar dan menggalakkan pasaran barang-barang dikeluarkan dari kawasan luar bandar. Pada fikiran saya inilah pekerjaan-pekerjaan yang sebenar-benar yang patut dijalankan oleh RIDA dan jika kita hendak meninggikan taraf hidup penduduk-penduduk di luar bandar. Inilah dua perkara diikuti dan mesti dijalankan:

- (1) Kita mesti menjaga supaya tiap-tiap penduduk di luar bandar itu mendapat hasil yang berpatutan daripada

perusahaannya. Perbuatan yang semacam ini bermakna-
lah hendak disediakan aliran pasaran yang baik bagi
barang-barang dikeluarkan dari tanahnya; dan

- (2) hendaklah diadakan dan galakkan perusahaan-perusahaan kecil supaya penduduk-penduduk di luar bandar itu dapat menggunakan masa mereka pada masa tiap-tiap pekerjaan di tanah masing-masing dan dengan ini dapatlah mereka itu menambahkan lagi mata pencarian dan meninggikan taraf hidupnya.

Saya faham yang saya mengetahui bahawa ada banyak perkara-perkara yang Lembaga ini boleh dan suka hendak menjalankan bagi faedah penduduk-penduduk di luar bandar. Akan tetapi jika kita berkehendakkan kejayaan dalam pekerjaan kita itu mustahaklah kita jayakan kerja itu satu persatu, tumpukan tenaga kita kepada pekerjaan itu dan selepas sempurnanya kejayaan ini baharulah kita membuat pekerjaan yang lain. Saya fikir untuk mencuba hendak membuat pekerjaan yang terlampau banyak itu tidak akan mendapat hasil yang sempurna kerana usaha dan tenaga itu terpaksa dipecah-pecah dan dibahagi-bahagikan. Akan tetapi jika kita buat pekerjaan itu satu pesatu, sudah tentu pekerjaan kita itu akan mendapat kejayaan.

Begitu juga dengan adanya perubahan-perubahan yang saya sebutkan itu mustahaklah kita (jentera RIDA) itu disemak dan diatur dengan sempurnanya. Tidak berapa bulan yang lalu saya telah menjemput seorang Pakar dalam hal ehwal perusahaan-perusahaan luar bandar, Dr Stepanek datang ke Tanah Melayu dan supaya dapat menolong menasihatkan kita cara-cara hendak membaiki perusahaan-perusahaan di luar bandar itu. Dr Stepanek telah menghantar penyatannya yang sangat berharga dan menurut penyata yang diberi itu saya telah melantik satu Jawatankuasa yang mengandungi Pegawai-pegawai daripada Kementerian Pembangunan Luar Bandar, Treasury dan Agriculture supaya dapat menyemak dan mengatur kedudukan jentera RIDA ini. RIDA mustahak menjadi satu pasukan hadapan di dalam serangan Pembangunan Luar Bandar kita. Oleh itu mustahaklah pasukan hadapan RIDA itu diserang dahulu dengan sempurnanya supaya dapat menjalankan serangan dengan mempunyai kejayaan yang penuh.

Saya berharap kepada tuan-tuan semua adalah Lembaga ini akan menumpukan tenaga kepada dua tugas yang saya sebutkan itu iaitu memaju dan menggalakkan perusahaan-perusahaan kecil di luar bandar dan membaiki pasaran barang-barang keluar dari kawasan-kawasan luar bandar. Dan apabila telah mendapat kejayaan dalam dua perkara ini bolehlah kita halakan tenaga Lembaga ini kepada pekerjaan-pekerjaan yang lain dan saya fikir mustahak bagi galakan dan kemajuan penduduk-penduduk di luar bandar.

Saya ucapkan kepada tuan-tuan semua selamat dalam persidangan ini dan berjaya dalam semua pekerjaan bagi membaiki keadaan hidup penduduk-penduduk di luar bandar. Saya yakin dan percaya jika tuan-tuan semua jalankan dasar dan tugas-tugas satu persatu dan tumpukan tenaga tuan-tuan kepada satu dua pekerjaan-pekerjaan sehingga mendapat hasil dan puas hati, RIDA akan dapat memenuhi tugasnya bagi membaiki keadaan hidup penduduk-penduduk di luar bandar. Dan saya sudah ucapkan saya ini dengan ucapan Selamat Tahun Baharu dan selamat berjaya.

NEW YEAR MESSAGE OF THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER ON 30TH DECEMBER, 1960

The coming New Year is a decisive and important one for the future of the Federation of Malaya because this year will see the active implementation of our top priority policy of rural development.

We have already finished the first phase, which may be described as enunciating the role of the Government, both at the Federal and State levels. That role was to build the foundations and to provide the framework for success.

The first phase last year involved deciding the policy, carrying out the basic planning, collecting all the relevant data and co-ordinating the methods and procedure to be adopted.

In this New Year we will enter the essential second phase in which the people themselves are brought actively into the scheme and into full understanding of the role they can play. In a democracy such as ours it is the duty of the Government to give the lead, but the fruition of the policy must spring from the initiative and effort of the people.

The whole success of the Rural Development Plan in Malaya consists of welding the finance, resources and material which the Government can provide with the active work and voluntary support which the people can give. In the year ahead, therefore, the people in the rural areas are being asked to build on the foundations and to fill in the framework we have erected.

By all the signs of interest shown in the past year we are expecting a most enthusiastic response.

The Government does not want the people to expect it to do everything for them; it wants to create among the people a sense of accomplishment, because everyone knows there is always much greater pleasure and pride to be derived from self-effort.

Therefore, let this New Year be one of tremendous co-operation among all the people, both in the active sense that men and women, youths and girls are helping in projects in their rural areas, and in the moral sense that there is general understanding among the people in the urban areas that this programme of raising the levels of living and opportunity in the Kampung and new village areas and the countryside as a whole is one which will benefit not only the rakyat but the whole nation.

In fact, I would not hesitate to say that the future progress of the Federation of Malaya depends on this great effort we are undertaking as a nation on a national scale.

I hope, therefore, that the New Year will bring to all Malaysians new happiness and new prosperity, the direct results of our own skill and efforts.

INDEKS

CATITAN

Untuk mengetahui butir-butir indeks mengenai ucapan-ucapan dalam bahasa Inggeris sila lihat muka surat. 208—214

Agung, Yang di-Pertuan II, 107—108

Bangsa-bangsa Bersatu, 183, 188

Buku Merah, rancangan lihat juga "Luar Bandar", 111, 192

Congo, 183, 188

Luar Bandar

belanjawan Kementerian 1961, 192—196

dasar pembangunan, 169—178, 194

ekonomi, 110

Jawatankuasa Pembangunan, negeri, 110

Kementerian Pembangunan, 110, 192, 198

Majlis Pembangunan, 110

mesyuarat Penolong Pegawai Pembangunan, 169—178

pembangunan, 109—113, 169—178, 192—196

rancangan kemajuan, 197

Rancangan Kemajuan Lima Tahun, 108

rancangan, 169—178

Masyarakat, Jabatan Kemajuan dan Perhubungan, 193

Party Islam Sa Malaya, 45

Perusahaan

bandar, 109

kecil, 48, 200

luar bandar, 199

Polis, khidmat kepada negara, 42, 182

Rancangan Lima Tahun Kedua, 112

RIDA, peranan, 47, 175—176, 197—200

Tanah

Lembaga Kemajuan, 112

Majlis Negara, 195

pemberian, 193—196

undang-undang membuka, baharu, 112

peruntukan tentera, 184—185

Tentera Di Raja

Majlis Mesyuarat, 184

kewajipan kepada negara, 42

peranan dalam Darurat, 42

sara hidup, 45, 185—186

ucapan Hari Raya kepada, 42

NOTE

For index entries of speeches delivered in Malay please refer to page 207

Acts

- Internal Security, 119
- Prevention of Subversion, 119
- Preventive Detention *see also "Preventive Detention"*
- Suppression of Organised Violence, 119
- Visiting Forces 1952, 124

Air Force

- assistance by United Kingdom, 160
- Commonwealth, 121
- Royal Malayan, 121
- station Kuala Lumpur, handing over, 160—161

Air Training Corps,

- formation of, 189

Alliance government

- policy regarding rural areas, 34

Alienation,

- fringe, 10

Armed Forces

- career prospects, 24
- co-operation with police, 22—24
- Council, 55, 91
- employment in civil life, 25
- library, suggestion for, 28
- Malayanisation of, 23—25
- museum, role and function of, 27—28
- role of Council, 25

Arms

- Bill, 126—128
- Carrying of Arms Ordinance 1947, 127
- Enactment, Federated Malay States, 126
- Enactment, Johor, 126
- Firearms and Ammunition Ordinance 1946, 127

Art,

- development of Malayan, 100—101

Attorney General,

- appointment of, 53

Auditor General

- function and position, 59
- report on Ministry of Education 1958, 59—67

Australia,

assistance of to Water Supply Scheme, 82

Border

Operations Committee, 120

Security Council, 120

War Executive Committee, 120

Cadet Corps,

formation of combined, 190

Citizens

registration of, 91

responsibility of government to register, 56

Civil Service

Association, 18

concept of, 105

role of, 104

Committee

Border Operations *see* "Border"

Border War Executive *see* "Border"

Joint Senior Staff, 120

State War, 120

Commonwealth

Land and Air Force, 121

police and armed forces from, 143

security forces from, 138

Communism

militant, 140, 145

isolation from international communist activities, 140

Communist

terrorism, 86, 138, 139, 142

terrorist movement, 119—123

suppression, 142

victory over, 138, 140

Compensation legislation, 19**Constitution**

amendments to, 49—58, 84—92

its working, 15—17

powers of Public Service Commission, 105

Culture

National, 72

Education

achievements, 63

Operation Torch, 63

policy, 63, 64—67, 71

Razak Report, 63—64

system, 63

Education, Ministry of

audited accounts of 1958, 61

Malayanization of, 61

reorganisation and integration of, 60—63

Election

Commission, 92

Commission, qualification of members, 57

rolls, registration of votes, 51

Emergency

ending of, 119—123

exhibition depicting, 139

operations, 22

operations Council, 120

Regulations, 127, 131

Regulation (indemnity) Bill, 131-132

writing history of, 140

Exhibition

Sixth Malayan Art, 100—101

Explosive Enactment, 126

Ex-Servicemen

welfare of, 24

employment of, 25

Federal Land Development Schemes for, 25

resettlement of, 25

Expatriates *see also Malayanization*, 18, 19, 21

Federal and State Development Authorities, 5

Financial Procedure Ordinance, 131

Government, policy, 22

Government, local

Legislation of Federal Capital, 52

National Council, establishment, 52

Government Officer's Association

Senior, 18

Housing in Kuala Lumpur, 20

Home Guard, 138

Information Department

reorganisation, 31

role during Emergency, 31—32

Information Officer's Conference, 31—33

Institute of Successful Leadership, 114—115

Inner Wheel, 179

Judiciary, appointments to, 53

Land

- administration, 7—10, 52, 87—89
- alienation policy, 36
- alienation and development, 80
- alienation problems, 36
- Acquisition Bill, 147—153
- acquisition procedure, 148
- Codes, Malay States, 150
- entry into in case of urgency, 148
- development, 9
- development in rural areas, 74
- development schemes for Ex-Servicemen, 25
- Federal Development Authority, 12, 75—76
- National Code, 11
- National Council, 7—12, 52, 87, 147
- policy, 10—11
- procedure for application of, 78—79
- register of holdings, 79
- report of Commission on Administration of, 7
- right of appeal by State against Collectors award, 151
- Small holdings, 75
- Temporary access to or access across, 152
- Training school for officers, 11
- Valuation Court, 147

Lands and Mines

- Conference of Commissioners of, 7

Language

- National, 17
- National, Week (Minggu Bahasa Kebangsaan) 17

Lions Club, community service, 116—118

Malay

- National language, 17, 72
- Language week (minggu Bahasa Kebangsaan), 17

Malayan Arts Council, 100

Malayan Civil Service Association, 102

Malayan Special Force to Congo, 158

Malayanisation

- Armed Forces, 22—24
- Policy, 61—63, 105

- Malays participation in tin mining industry, 13
- Memorial Independence, 142—143
- Merdeka anniversary of, 144, 145
- Mortality infant, 154—155
- Museum, Armed Forces
 - Role and function of, 27—29
- New year Message, 202—203
- Painting Malayan school of, 100
- Parliament
 - Disqualification for, 57
 - Powers to make law, 51
- Parliamentary democracy, 140
 - Principles of, 117
- Police
 - Act to amend Ordinance 1952, 129
 - Amendment Bill 1960, 129
 - Auxiliary Units, 129—130
 - Co-operation with Armed Forces, 22—24
- Police Force, 138, 143
- Police Force Commission, 55
- Police Service Commission, 91
- Preventive Detention
 - Object of, 121
 - Powers of, 121
 - Principles of, 121
 - Representation of determined persons, 121—122
- Public Order (Preservation) Ordinance
 - Curfew measures under, 129
- Public speaking, 115
- Public Service Commission *see also* "Constitutions" 53—56, 89—91
 - Delegation of powers, 53—55
 - Scope of function, 53—55
- Reid Commission, 88
- Rotary Club
 - Objectives, 135
- Rural Development
 - Family and child welfare in, 155—156
 - Group settlement areas, effect on, 78
 - Health Services, 83
 - Implementation problem, 32
 - Industries, 83
 - Land alienation policy, 36

- Land use, 75, 83
- National task, 35
- Objectives, 180—181
- Plan, 202—206

Rural

- Poverty, 75

Security Forces

- Contribution during Emergency, 138

Settlement Group, 11

- Areas Bill, 74, 76—81
- Land tenure in, 74
- Fringe alienation in, 76

Survey Department

- Change of portfolio, 34—37
- Role in rural development plans, 34—37

Teaching profession

- World Confederation of Organization of, 71—73

Tin Mining

- Malay participation in, 13

Tunku Abdul Rahman

- mediation offer for West Irian, 158

United Nations Day, 158

Water Supply, Ulu Langat, 82

Welfare

- family and child, 154—157
- First Regional Seminar in Asia, 154—157

Whitley Council

- dealings with government, 55