



UCAPAN-UCAPAN
TUN HAJI ABDUL RAZAK
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"Economic democracy means the good things of life must be made available to more and more people and gross inequality and imbalances between the rural and urban people should be removed".

Tun Abdul Razak

Di upacara pelancaran peringkat kedua Rancangan Pembangunan Luar Bandar di Bilik Gerakan Pembangunan Luar Bandar, Kuala Lumpur pada 4hb September, 1961.

PENDAHULUAN

Jilid yang kedua siri ucapan-ucapan Yang Amat Berhormat Tun Haji Abdul Razak bin Hussein untuk tahun 1961 mengandungi ucapan-ucapan beliau sebagai Timbalan Perdana Menteri, Menteri Pembangunan Luar Badar, Menteri Pertahanan dan Presiden Persatuan St. John Ambulance. Dalam tahun itu perkara utama yang diutarakan oleh beliau dan yang telah mendapat perhatian negara ialah mengenai usaha dan tanggungjawab negara untuk membangunkan kawasan dan masyarakat luar bandar. Beliau telah menyuarakan berbagai langkah dan tindakan tegas untuk menjayakan Rancangan Pembangunan Lima Tahun kedua 1961-1965.

Dalam tahun tersebut kerajaan telah mengadakan projek-projek pemberian tanah kepada rakyat yang telah ketinggalan di zaman penjajahan dahulu dan rancangan ini diusahakan di bawah sekim kemajuan tanah. Di dalam usaha untuk membangunkan kawasan-kawasan luar bandar pelbagai projek telah dijalankan yang bertujuan untuk memajukan rakyat dari segi ekonomi, pelajaran serta juga kesihatan.

Mengenai soal pertahanan dan keselamatan beliau sering menyentuh tentang pengorbanan para angkatan bersenjata terhadap negara. Di dalam tahun itu pasukan tentera kita telah mengambil peranan yang penting di dalam bidang antarabangsa dengan menyumbangkan perkhidmatan mereka ke Congo di bawah anjuran Bangsa-bangsa Bersatu untuk membantu menyelesaikan peperangan di negara tersebut.

Di dalam usaha mengumpulkan ucapan-ucapan untuk siri ini, Jabatan ini telah juga menghadapi beberapa kesulitan untuk mendapatkan semua ucapan-ucapan yang telah dibuat oleh Yang Amat Berhormat Tun Haji Abdul Razak. Jabatan-jabatan kerajaan dan badan-badan lain di seluruh negara telah dihubungi dan akhirnya dengan kerjasama daripada mereka, khasnya Jabatan Perdana Menteri, Jabatan Penerangan dan Jabatan Penyiaran, sejumlah enam puluh ucapan-ucapan telah dapat dikumpul dan diterbitkan di dalam jilid kedua ini.

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 2:3:61. Ini adalah nombor klasifikasi Arkib untuk tiap-tiap ucapan asal di dalam siri ini yang disimpan di Arkib Negara.

SINGKATAN

- AFSI, Arm Forces Staff Institute
- CEB, Central Electricity Board
- CENTO, Central Treaty Organisation
- C.O., Commanding Officer
- D.I.D., Drainage and Irrigation Department
- F.L.D.A., Federal Land Development Authority
- F.M.A.T.C., Federation of Malaya Air Training Corps
- F.M.C., Federation Military College
- G.A.T.T., General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
- G.O.C., General Officer Commanding
- H.Q., Headquarters
- IUOTO, International Union of Office Trade Organisation
- MCA, Malayan Chinese Association
- MIC, Malayan Indian Congress
- MSF, Malayan Special Force
- NATO, North Atlantic Treaty Organisation
- N.C.O., Non-Commanding Officer
- PAS, Parti Islam SeMalaya
- PATA, Pacific Area Travel Association
- PPP, People's Progressive Party
- P.W.D., Public Works Department
- R.I.D.A., Rural Industrial Development Authority

R.M.A.F., Royal Malayan Air Force

R.M.N., Royal Malayan Navy

SATC, South Asia Travel Commission

SEATO, South East Asia Treaty Organisation

UMNO, United Malay National Organisation

UNOC, United Nation Operational Committee

SPEECH BY THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER
IN LAUNCHING NEW RADIO PROGRAMME
ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT OVER RADIO
MALAYA, ON 2ND JANUARY, 1961

I am very glad to have this opportunity of talking to you at the beginning of a new programme series which Radio Malaya have launched specially, in order to keep you fully informed of action and progress on rural development.

It can be said with confidence that since achieving Independence¹ both the Government, and you, all of us, the people of Malaya, can take credit, without boasting, that our country has progressed considerably; and we can, with pride in our hearts, give thanks to Almighty Allah, that our nation, young though it may be, has made the fullest use of its liberty since the day that we ourselves became responsible for the management of our own National affairs.

Let us, therefore, take every step to make sure, that each year and each day of the future, we do everything that lies within our power, to make Malaya a strong, stable and progressive nation of which our children and our descendants may well be proud, wherever they live, in town or in kampong.

Your Government, as you already know, is determined to ensure that as the commerce and industry of our country develop, and as the standard of living in our towns and cities improves as a result of progress and prosperity, so also will the people in our rural areas benefit from such prosperity and be given their fair share to enjoy progress.

You will hear in future broadcasts, details of each and every aspect of our National Rural Development policy and programme, so therefore, I do not intend to discuss details now.

All I wish to say is this: that your Government, the Alliance Government cannot succeed in its drive to develop the rural areas without the fullest co-operation of all of you. There are many ways in which you can co-operate, but today, I will only mention one, the most important one.

¹ 31hb Ogos, 1957.

Your best contribution is, to understand to the full, what are our aims in rural development, what are our plans, and how these plans can be achieved.

One of the best methods of obtaining this understanding is to listen to future broadcasts in this series.

Let us, therefore, resolve and determine, that we will give our best to making the year 1961 a year which will be recorded in the history of our nation. A year in which, the Government and the people of the rural areas, advanced, with complete mutual understanding, in the task of building a better and happier Malaya.

SPEECH BY THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER
FOR THE ESSAY CONTEST ON RURAL
DEVELOPMENT ORGANISED BY THE *TAMIL*
NESAN ON 14TH JANUARY, 1961

Mr Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I must say at once that I am very pleased indeed to have been asked to come here today to present prizes on this occasion.

Now I know that this is the kind of opening remark which audiences hear very frequently, but I can assure you that when I learned what had been going on among hundreds of Tamil-speaking people to express their personal interest in rural development, I was very proud and pleased indeed.

From the very first moment when our Prime Minister¹ spoke of the Government's top-priority policy for developing the rural areas, it was obvious to us in the Government, and more especially to me as the Executive Minister responsible, that the whole success of this great national idea would depend basically on the personal interest taken by the people.

This essay competition organised by the *Tamil Nesan* is concrete proof that the necessary fundamental interest is an actual fact, that the ideal we seek is rapidly becoming a living force—and that is exactly how it should be, particularly in this year.

I have already made it plain that the preliminary period of finding out what is needed, drawing up the plans and priorities, establishing co-ordination among Federal and State authorities and creating a machine to carry out the work—in short the vital first phase of rural development—that this phase² is over.

We are now entering the important second phase³ when all these ideas and plans come to life to begin a national effort which will continue until we have achieved our aim—to improve the standard

¹ Y.T.M. Tunku Abdul Rahman Putra.

² Rancangan Lima Tahun Yang Pertama.

³ Rancangan Lima Tahun Yang Kedua.

of living and opportunity, the security and prospects of the rural areas in every possible way, and to do this (something revolutionary in Malayan history) within five years.

In this second phase, and particularly this year, the people must understand the part they plan and they must give their full devotion to the task. The whole success of the rural development plan depends upon integrating the finance, resources and material the Government can provide with the physical help the people can give. A bullock-cart will get nowhere without understanding and co-operation between the driver and the bullocks.

And although I use that example, it is not our intention to proceed at a bullock-cart pace; we want to go very much faster than that, because there is so much to do in every sphere of rural life that every day is valuable. I would like the understanding of the people to be such that no day should go by without their feeling that they have advanced their part of the work one step further.

You see now why I am extremely pleased to realise the great amount of interest aroused by this competition, and I am particularly touched by the thought of the organisers in putting all the ideas of the essay writers into a special "Little Red Book". I can assure you that we will consider them and use every idea we can employ in a practical way.

Now before I give away the prizes, I wish to congratulate *Tamil Nesan* and all the entrants for their initiative and enthusiasm, and I hope that they will go on spreading their ideas and interest in rural development like the widening ripples on a pond. The efforts you have made are splendid, and I thank you for them most heartily.

SPEECH BY THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER
ON THE SECOND FIVE-YEAR PLAN AND CO-
ORDINATION OF THE RED BOOK PROJECTS
AT THE MEETING OF SECRETARIES TO
MINISTRIES AT THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE,
KUALA LUMPUR ON 25TH JANUARY, 1961

I have called this meeting with all of you today in order that you may be given a clear picture of the financing of our National Rural Development Programme throughout the period of the Second Five-Year Plan, 1961-1965.

On the 10th of February I shall be talking to you, and to all Heads of Federal Departments, on the general aspects of the implementation of the National Second Five-Year Plan but today I want to be more specific and deal with two things:

- (a) The co-ordination, financing and implementation of the "Red Book" projects for which provision has been included in your Ministries' allocation under the Second Five-Year Plan; and
- (b) The preparation by each Ministry of its own "Red Book" so that the progress of development plan in each Ministry's Plan can easily be ascertained and that progress or delays, whichever the case may be, may be "spotlighted" at regular intervals so that we make sure that we are progressing according to plan.

Firstly, with regard to the co-ordination, financing and implementation of the "Red Book" projects, I think it would be as well if I outlined, very briefly, the part we expect State Governments to play in financing rural development, because, State and Federal money is very much inter-related in our National Rural Development Programme.

You will remember in the Financial Policy laid down in Appendix "D" of the "Red Book" it was clearly stated:

"In brief, the Policy is that Federal funds will be made available, provided that State Governments show that they have geared their own Policy, Funds and Efforts towards giving the maximum to the development of the rural areas."

"When it is abundantly clear that the State has given of its best, every effort will be made by the Federal Government to make up the balance of the funds."

"The National Policy of rural development is not a matter of paper battles between the State and Federal Governments but it is a co-ordinated and determined effort to which both Federal and State Governments will give of their best in a combined effort, to ensure that in the next few years the utmost is done for the rural people."

The Federal Government has now clearly defined which type of rural development projects, as far as possible, will be paid for from State Funds and which from Federal Funds :

- (a) All "Red Book" proposals which involve Federal matters enumerated in the Federal List under the Constitution, will be financed directly by the Federal Government through the Ministries concerned.
- (b) Large schemes, relating to matters under the Concurrent List in the Constitution, such as D.I.D. schemes, etc., which have been approved by the Ministry concerned, will be treated as Federally sponsored schemes and will be financed, as in the past, by votes in the Federal Estimates being used to reimburse States for actual expenditure incurred.
- (c) All other "Red Book" projects will be treated as State projects, these include—
 - (i) State roads.
 - (ii) Minor rural roads.
 - (iii) Bridle paths.
 - (iv) Small D.I.D. schemes.
 - (v) River clearing.
 - (vi) Water supplies (Federal loans for economic supplies).
 - (vii) Playing fields.
 - (viii) Community centres.
 - (ix) Mosques, etc.

(d) However, Federal Funds can, and will be, used to supplement State Funds for the following types of "Red Book" projects—

- (i) State roads.
- (ii) Minor rural roads.
- (iii) Minor D.I.D. schemes.
- (iv) River clearing.
- (v) Rural electricity supplies.
- (vi) Agricultural schemes.
- (vii) Veterinary schemes.
- (viii) Fishery schemes.
- (ix) Rural marketing and processing.
- (x) Co-operative schemes.
- (xi) Uneconomic Water Supplies in F.L.D.A. schemes (to become a Federal responsibility).
- (xii) Land Development under the Group Settlement Act.

Most States, so far, in preparing their State Five-Year Plans, and also their 1961 Development Estimates, have in fact, given of their best, with a few exceptions; these exceptions are where States have put aside money for what we may call "prestige" projects.

It is my intention to explain to those States, which are guilty of doing this, that there is in fact much more prestige to be gained from real results in rural development and I have good reason to believe that they will delete such "prestige" items and divert the money to rural development, because, if they do not, I shall cut down their Federal ration of rural development funds accordingly.

However, if State Governments are to implement all the projects they have planned, and for which they are responsible for paying from their own State Funds, projects such as uneconomic kampong water supplies, mosques, playing fields, community centres, etc., then, we, the Federal Government must be prepared to help

them as much as possible with funds for projects which fall under the category of the Federal List or the Concurrent List, in the Constitution.

Therefore, it is most important that the Federal money allowed for in the Five-Year Plan to do this, must be used for the implementation of such "Red Book" projects as the States have proposed; and we must make certain that this money is not diverted to be used on anything else; otherwise we, the Federal Government, will be guilty of breach of promise not only to the State Governments, but to the rakyat of the rural areas on whom we depend to play the main part in the development of our country.

Actually the funds allotted for the "Red Book" projects under the Second Five-Year Development Plan should be under the charge of the Ministry of Rural Development but I have agreed that they can be distributed to the various Ministries concerned with a proviso that in implementation of these projects I should be consulted and, where necessary, approval of the National Rural Development Council obtained. In other words funds allotted for "Red Book" projects must be spent for "Red Book" projects and if there is to be any change then the matter be brought to the National Rural Development Council.

But I hope you will remember that in planning these projects District Heads of Departments were consulted and when they were considered at State level, State Heads of Departments were consulted as Members of State Rural Development Committee. They were not merely proposals put up by "laymen". It was the intention of Government that the people at District level should be brought at the planning stage—the people should be made to feel that the National Development Plan was their plan, and that they had a hand in implementing the plan. Also in our Rural Development Programme our main objective is to satisfy the needs of the people and the projects in the "Red Book" are what the people need. In most cases these projects were conceived in the first instance by the officer of the department at District level.

Therefore, I do wish that all "Red Book" projects should, as far as possible, be implemented and included in the estimates of each Ministry from year to year. These projects are either Federal

projects or Federal sponsored State projects and in the latter cases funds must be reserved and made available through your Ministry to the State.

I suggest that the best method of examining "Red Book" projects in each Ministry is to call a meeting of your State Heads of Departments in Kuala Lumpur with the State Development Officer present; also the Deputy Secretary (Development) from my Ministry and, if necessary, a representative from the Treasury. At such a meeting the projects in the "Red Book" for 1961 could be considered and assessed. Those projects worth while can be allocated funds. If those are projects which are not considered worth while, they can be reconsidered by the National Rural Development Council.

You will remember that every single project in the "Red Book", and included in the State Five-Year Rural Development Plans, was listed in order of priority. This means that the top layer of projects, which will automatically fall into the 1961 Estimates, are projects which have been under consideration for a long time and for which, in many cases, the people have been petitioning for years. So, therefore, these projects in the 1961 Estimates, in most cases, will be fairly sound and reasonable, and will not need as much detailed examination as those listed to be done in subsequent years.

I hope, therefore, that we will be able to get on with the proposed projects for 1961 without delay; later in the year, when work on the 1961 projects is under way, we must take time to study the proposals for 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965 so that when the time comes for the preparation of each year's Development Estimates we should be well prepared, and well ahead, with our planning.

You will notice in Table VI of the Five-Year Plan there is a Summary of Public Investment, arranged by Ministries and Departments; in the Remarks Column, alongside each Ministry, there is a note to the effect that "Red Book" proposals have been included in the Ministry programme. In cases where it is not clear what the exact amount is, which has been allocated to any Ministry for the "Red Book" projects, the Economic Secretariat will supply you with the exact figure.

The two main points, which I want all of you to understand fully are:

- (a) The reason why I am laying such stress on the importance of "Red Book" projects is that we, all of us, know, that the real success in the development of the rural areas lies in the hearts and minds of the rural people themselves, and I intend to call upon the people to play their part to the full, when I launch Phase II of our Rural Development Programme.

But, if we are to get the fullest co-operation from the rakyat, the Government must give tangible proof, in the form of projects and real results on the ground, in order to show that the Government itself has been sincere in its desire for development. If we do not implement all the "Red Book" projects which are reasonable and practicable we will have failed in our sincerity. If we succeed, and we have already succeeded to a considerable extent, then, there is every chance that the people will really play their part in giving the best of their own efforts in developing their own land and by being more industrious in contributing their share in the National interests.

In fact I have already seen on my tour around the kampongs last week, where one could see actual progress on the ground in the form of roads, bridges, etc., a new atmosphere; a new spirit; a sense of expectancy; a new enthusiasm; and a focus of purpose among the kampong people such as I have never felt or seen in the past.

Therefore, it is of the utmost importance that we do all in our power to implement these "Red Book" projects which have been designed for the benefit of the kampong people.

You may remember what I said in Parliament; it is the Government's duty to lay the Foundation Framework of Development in the rural areas, so that we are able, with a clear conscience, to call on the rakyat to play their part, and to put all their effort into building, on that framework, a better and more prosperous Malaya. The "Red Book" projects are the Foundation Framework.

- (b) Therefore, the money allocated to your Ministry in the Five-Year Plan, under the "Red Book" projects, is in fact money which must be devoted exclusively to the implementation of our National Rural Development Programme and must not, under any circumstances, be used for the implementation of any other schemes.

I am aware that one cannot draw a clear-cut line, in many cases, between rural development projects and the implementation of your overall Ministry programme, but nevertheless in order to make sure that the money specifically allocated for rural development does not disappear out of my sight there is a Cabinet decision to the effect that all "Red Book" money will be spent subject to my approval as Minister of Rural Development, in consultation with the National Rural Development Council.

With regard to the preparation by each Ministry of its own "Red Book" in respect of rural projects I need not say very much.

Cabinet has decided that these books will be prepared and every assistance from the officers of my Ministry will be given, if required.

It is essential that in the case of each Ministry, and each Department within each Ministry, there is at the beginning of the "Red Book" a very clear definition of policy and that the functions of each department are very clearly set out. Also, that the duties of the officers at each level, responsible for implementing such policy and functions are precisely prescribed.

If we are to implement our Second Five-Year Plan to the fullest extent possible, within the short time available, we must take care that there is no overlapping of effort, either by departments, or by individual officers and everyone concerned must have clear-cut directions and instructions as to what is required of him.

These "Red Book", when prepared, should do much to clear any doubts which may exist in the minds of the departmental officers throughout the country and will do much also to give other departments a clear understanding of what their fellow-departments are doing.

Projects can be divided into categories and shown with plans and tracings in the same method as already done in the original rural development "Red Book".

In fact, as far as possible, I would like the Ministry "Red Books" to follow identically the same layout as the rural development "Red Book" except in cases where this is not practicable or where in any particular case a special improvement can be made.



Tun Abdul Razak sedang memerhatikan gambar beliau di pumiran kerjatangan ketika melawat Sekolah Melayu Jasin, Melaka pada 2hb Februari, 1961. (Gambar Jabatan Penerangan Malaysia).

PRESS CONFERENCE BY THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER ON THE SECOND FIVE-YEAR PLAN AT KUALA LUMPUR ON 3RD FEBRUARY, 1961

OBJECT OF THE PRESS CONFERENCE

This Press Conference is being held to give a digest of the Government's Second Five-Year Plan for economic and social development during the period 1961-1965. You would soon be receiving separately from the Department of Information a copy of the detailed Second Five-Year Plan which, however, will be embargoed and can only be used for general publication when it has been tabled before the Dewan Rakyat i.e. on Monday, 6th February, 1961. I might also mention that the Plan will be released for sale to the public by the Government Printer on that day.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PLAN

I need hardly emphasize the significance of the Plan. With the Second Five-Year Plan, the Federation enters an important stage in economic development. The Plan is a bold programme of a young nation for accelerating economic growth, the successful implementation of which will go a long way towards laying the foundation for the attainment of higher standards of living for everybody in this country and particularly for those living in the rural areas. Raising the level of living is a difficult task. Our impressive achievements in recent years as attested by a relatively high standard of living, financial and economic stability, should not make us complacent about the difficult economic problems that have to be resolved.

Let there be no illusions about the basic problems of our economy today. Our rate of population growth at about 3.3% per year is one of the highest in the world; and in the next five years jobs have to be found for about 340,000 workers entering the labour market, while the number of children of primary school age will increase by about 200,000. Added to these are the problems of rural poverty, land hunger and the high degree of dependence

of the Federation economy on world influences affecting the prices and demand of rubber and tin resulting in wide fluctuations in income and employment.

SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN OBJECTIVES

The Second Five-Year Plan is a strategic but flexible blue-print attempting to resolve these problems. It has been framed with the following broad objectives:

- (a) to undertake a programme of rural development to improve the economic and social well-being of the rural population and to redress the imbalance existing between the rural and urban areas;
- (b) to provide employment opportunities for the country's growing population;
- (c) to raise the per capita output of the economy;
- (d) to diversify Malayan production, through the development of other agricultural crops in addition to rubber and the promotion of industrial development;
- (e) to improve and expand the coverage of social services in the fields of education, medical, health and housing, etc.

SIZE OF THE PLAN

To attain these objectives, the Government considers that the level of investment required over the five years would be \$5,050 million. Of this \$2,150 million will be expended in the public sector and the remaining \$2,900 million in the private sector. The public investment is more than twice the amount of actual public investment during 1961-65. Projected private investment during the Plan period is 40% higher than the estimated private investment during the period of the First Plan.

DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC INVESTMENT

The composition of the proposed expenditure is as follows:

	(\$ million)
Agriculture and Land Development ...	\$ 545.3
Transport (Roads, Railways, Ports, Civil Aviation)	362.0
P.W.D. Plant and Equipment	68.7

	(\$ million)
Communications (Telecoms, Post, and Broadcasting)	72.9
Utilities (Water, Sewerage, Power etc.) ...	402.0
Industrial Development	27.0
Social Services (Education, Health, Housing etc.)	491.0
General Government Development ...	121.1
Defence	60.0
	<hr/> \$2,150.0 million <hr/>

The percentage distribution of the public investment between the different sectors (excluding Defence) is:

Economic Sector	71%
Social Sector	24.5%
Government Sector	4.5%

I need not elaborate the rationale behind this sectoral allocation where the Economic Sector receives special emphasis. Our economic progress requires that more resources should be devoted to economic and productive projects.

What effect will this magnitude of total investment have on the economy? It would lead to an increase in the total national output over the next five years of 20% to 25% or at a rate of over 4% per year. In terms of employment the investment on the scale proposed should be able to provide sufficient employment opportunities for the expected increase of 340,000 workers.

HARD CORE OF THE PLAN: RURAL DEVELOPMENT

You will note that about 50% of the proposed investment under the Plan will be for rural development with priority accorded to agricultural and land development, rural roads and water supplies etc.

(i) Agriculture

In agriculture the aim is to raise the level of investment on irrigation, increase production of rice and other crops, to develop oil palm, forestry, fisheries, animal husbandry and to rehabilitate coconut areas. These development activities include:

- (a) Investment for drainage and irrigation projects amounting to \$100 million which is about two and a half times more than that during the period 1956-60;
- (b) About \$15 million for a coconut rehabilitation and replanting programme;
- (c) Intensification of agricultural research and extension work including research on soil types to improve the efficiency of cultivation and to develop new crop possibilities;
- (d) Expansion of research and training services in animal husbandry;
- (e) Continued provision of financial assistance to fishermen for the purchase of fishing gear and facilities for better marketing and processing of fish and expanded marine and inland fish production;
- (f) Emphasis of the forestry programme on silviculture, to convert forests of poor timber species into high yielding timber areas through the removal of merchantable timber, poisoning of unwanted trees and subsequent weedings and thinnings.

(ii) Land Development

The largest agricultural investment is the development of additional land for settlement and cultivation of rubber, oil palm etc. About \$191 million has been allocated for land development under the auspices of the F.L.D.A. and Group Settlement Act. F.L.D.A., in conjunction with State Governments, will carry out a yearly programme of twelve land settlement schemes each of which would provide about 400 families with per family holdings of seven acres of rubber or oil palm, three acres of padi, vegetables, fruits and other crops. The target areas for F.L.D.A. projects amounting to 250,000 acres during 1961-65 is expected to accommodate about 24,000 families. In addition to the F.L.D.A. programme, another 750,000 to 80,000 acres of new land are to be opened for the landless under the Group Settlement Areas Act.

(iii) **Public Utility Services**

The investment in this sector aims at providing better rural roads, more rural water supply and electricity to those living in rural areas.

- (a) Approximately \$90 million will be spent on the construction of about one thousand miles of rural roads to be constructed after allowing for expenditure on improvement of existing roads. The network of State and rural roads is estimated to increase by about 25%.
- (b) High priority is assigned to the improvement of rural water supplies for the rural areas. It is envisaged in the Plan that with the investment of about \$100 million for rural water supplies out of \$140 million it should be possible for more than 50% of the rural population to be served with filtered or otherwise treated water by 1965.
- (c) An intensified effort will be made to extend electricity into rural areas.

(iv) **Expansion of Social Services—Education, Health and Housing**

- (a) The implementation of the Education plan will result in an expansion of primary schools facilities and a greater number of rakyat schools as well as many more Sekolah-Sekolah Lanjutan Kampung, the purpose of the latter being to increase the facilities for the continuation of education of kampong pupils with emphasis on rural skills.
- (b) A big step will also be taken towards the expansion of the health services into the rural areas. For example, thirty-seven main rural health centres, 148 sub-centres and 652 midwives' clinics will be established. These will provide additional medical and health facilities to more than two million of the rural population.

In fact the rural areas will benefit to an even greater extent than is evident from the Plan allocations for rural development as briefly indicated above, because public investment in other important programmes like highway roads, railways, power, plant and equipment for the P.W.D., industrial technology, postal services, etc., will produce indirect benefits for the rural areas.

The programme for improving the standard of the existing network of Federal roads, for example, will effect transport economies and will thus benefit the individual farmer, fisherman, etc., who has to send his product to the urban area for consumption, processing or export.

OTHER SECTORS WILL ALSO BE DEVELOPED

The fact that special emphasis of the Second Five-Year Plan will be on rural development does not imply that the progress of the other sectors of the economy will be neglected. Concerted action initiated under the First Five-Year Plan will be continued under the Second Plan to develop the "infrastructure" of the economy to promote industrial development, to step up the replanting of rubber, and to expand the coverage of social services throughout the country. I may perhaps mention some of the major projects in each of these fields.

(a) Infrastructure—This includes:

- (i) the Slim River deviation which will improve motoring conditions along a bad stretch of the road;
- (ii) the provision of a speedy link between Federal Route I (West Coast) and Route II (connecting West Coast with the East Coast);
- (iii) the construction of six deep water berth with a traffic handling capacity of one million tons on the mainland at Butterworth;
- (iv) the construction of a new international airport at Kuala Lumpur equipped to handle the most modern and the largest civil aircraft operating in the area; and completion of North Klang Straits project;
- (v) the completion of the micro-wave link all along the West Coast; and
- (vi) the completion of the Cameron Highlands hydro-electric project; and the development of other power projects.

(b) Rubber Replanting

Further provision of \$165 million for the continuation of government subsidies for replanting during the next five years.

(c) Industrial Promotion

The provision for the establishment of an Institute of Industrial Technology and Industrial Productivity Centre to provide technical and other advisory services and assistance to industry and also provision for the further development of industrial estates.

(d) Social Services

- (i) The establishment of a new type of school, Sekolah-sekolah Pelajaran Lanjutan as from 1962 which will offer a two-year Post-Primary course, with a vocational bias, to pupils who do not gain entry to other Secondary Schools;
- (ii) the modernisation and expansion of medical and health facilities throughout the country; and
- (iii) the construction of about 9,000 low-cost housing units.

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PLAN

We realise that the implementation of the Plan will demand much hard work by each and every individual in this country. The administrative, technical and managerial resources of the Government and of its agencies will have to be fully mobilised, expanded and maintained at a high level of efficiency for the execution of the Plan. The Government is confident that with the co-operation of the rakyat the required national effort can be evoked.

From now on the Government will ensure that all developmental efforts will be co-ordinated for attainment of the objectives of the Plan. I am glad to say the activities of the Ministry of Rural Development have in the past few months achieved greater co-ordination at the Federal and State levels. The degree of co-ordination will be further intensified with the strengthening of the Economic Secretariat and with the proposal to appoint senior representatives for the various Technical Departments concerned with development to work as a team in following the course of the development programme, detecting shortcomings in execution and recommending measures where needed to accelerate progress.

The Government will also introduce measures to expand the works and technical capacity of the country the details of which are currently being worked out by a Working Party.

RESOURCES FOR THE PLAN

I have dealt with the size, objectives and the programmes of the Plan and the measures for its implementation but have left the question of resources for financing the development programme to my colleague, the Hon'ble Minister of Finance¹, who will be pleased to elaborate on this matter, if necessary, I wish only to emphasise that the Plan has been framed with reference to the likely available resources in order to ensure the financial stability and international standing of the country.

CONCLUSION

I wish to thank you for listening to me with patience this afternoon. I have no doubt that your presence here will help to create a better understanding of the objectives of the Plan and an awareness of the efforts of the Government to accelerate social and economic development in the Federation. The Press has already done excellent work in reporting the progress of rural development projects in various parts of the country and I am sure in the weeks, months and years ahead it will continue to play its important role in keeping the public informed of progress and developments under the Second Five-Year Plan.

¹ Y.B. Encik Tan Siew Sin.

SPEECH BY THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER IN
SECONDING THE MOTION BY THE MINISTER
OF FINANCE AT THE DEWAN RAKYAT¹ ON
6TH FEBRUARY, 1961

Mr Speaker², Sir,

I beg to second the Motion and, in doing so, I am attracted by the closing words of my colleague, the Hon'ble Minister of Finance, who reminded us that since the last Session of this House, when our Second Five-Year Plan was launched, mankind has entered the Space Age; but, nevertheless, in order to implement our Plan, we in Malaya must keep our feet firmly planted on the ground.

We should have no difficulty in following the advice of my Hon'ble Colleague.

The Alliance Government has always had a firm foothold on the path of progress; and, throughout the length and breadth of the nation, the many development projects under construction proudly proclaim this fact.

Projects in the nearest towns; projects in the farthest kampongs; speak for themselves more eloquently than any words; projects which are positive proof that the Government have not only got its feet firmly in the right place, but also, its shoulders to the wheel of progress and its heart in the task of nation-building.

It can also be said that our Five-Year Development Plan, the first year of which the Estimates are now before the House, is in fact a Plan very much in keeping with the modern spirit of the "Space Age".

I understand that the great thing about space travel is that, after Man has gone sufficient distance to be freed from the forces of gravity of this earth he goes on into space and experiences a wonderful feeling of weightlessness.

¹ Penggal Kedua Dewan Rakyat Yang Pertama.

² Y.B. Datuk Haji Mohamed Noah bin Omar.

So is our National Development Policy¹ designed to take our people on a journey towards prosperity in which they will also experience a feeling of weightlessness from the burden of poverty; and in these Estimates before the House are projects which will stand out as pillars of progress in the first part of this journey. Also like man in space, free from the gravity of the earth so have our people being recently freed from the gravity of the forces of communist terrorism which delayed the development of our country for so many years.

There is yet another similarity between our Estimates and the Space Age.

I understand that the very first obstacle which has to be overcome in "Space launching" is the necessity to break through the "sound barrier".

In launching our Estimates, we too will no doubt have to break through the "sound barrier" raised by our hon'ble friends who sit on the other side of this House.

In some countries the makers of such Parliamentary sound barriers are in fact called "the Members of His Majesty's Loyal Opposition"; I am not suggesting that we adopt this title, but, if we consider it for a moment, we will realise that each word in the title is significant; because, although there may be Hon'ble Members of this House, who will rightly argue on minor details of the method used in implementing our National Development Plan, there cannot be any of us, who, as really true Malaysians, are not completely loyal to our national aim—our aim to develop Malaya, with all our strength, so that it may take its rightful place in the forefront, alongside the other progressive Nations of the World.

So therefore, Mr Speaker, we can start this debate in the pleasant atmosphere of all of us having at least one ideal in common.

In order that Malaya may develop to the fullest extent of its natural resources and economic potential, we must forcibly follow, with determination, a double-based Development Programme:

- (a) the development of our trade, commerce and industry;
- (b) the development of our rural areas.

¹ Rancangan Lima Tahun Yang Kedua 1961-1965.

I shall leave it to my colleague, the Hon'ble Minister of Commerce and Industry, to deal with our National Industrial Programme, but, nevertheless, I would like to make it clear to this House that although it is possible for these two Development Programmes to be separated on the pages of the Estimates before you now, the two cannot in fact be separated in practice, because, in order to maintain and also to increase our present standard of living, both in the urban and rural areas, we must remember, in all seriousness, that our national prosperity, to a great extent, depends on world trade.

No nation, in this Space Age, can hope to achieve a high degree of prosperity unless it is prepared to open its doors to the commerce and industry of other nations.

All nations of the Free World are, by necessity, inter-dependent on the great interchange of international trade.

This House will remember that the underlying purpose of our National Rural Development Programme is to ensure that the people of our rural areas get a fair return for their labour. Let us therefore consider seriously what return for their labour would our rural people receive if other countries did not trade freely with us and buy our National product, such as rubber and other raw materials. Let us never forget therefore that even the prosperity of our rural areas is directly dependent on international enterprise and endeavour.

So it is essential that all of us, by our daily words and our daily actions, not only in this House but wherever we may be, take thought so that we can constantly give proof to the rest of the world, by our good sense, our sincerity and our political stability, that we are in fact a nation in which investment, expenditure and endeavour on the part of international enterprise, is secure.

Mr Speaker, Sir, the untapped potential resources of our country are large enough to afford opportunity, not only to our own National Private Enterprise but also to International Enterprise. Let us ensure that the "Door of Welcome" is continually kept open to those of other nations who have faith in the stable and democratic way in which we govern our country, and, as a result, have also the trust to establish industrial enterprise within our shores; the wider this "Door of Welcome" is kept open, the greater will be the possibilities of our National Economic Prosperity.

And now I would like to turn to our National Rural Development Programme.

Mr Speaker, Sir, if we look at a map of Malaya, and on it compare the distance separating the Federal Capital from the more remote kampungs in our rural areas, we remember that many kampungs are far away and that a journey to them by road, by rail or by river would take many, many hours.

However, in keeping with the tempo of travel in the Space Age, the Alliance Government has made it possible to make a journey into the heart and soul of any kampung in record time; this journey takes less than one minute: it is a mental journey made possible by the use of "Red Book".

The "Red Book" was conceived, designed and put to use by the Alliance Government, for the purpose of ensuring that, no matter how far away any kampong may be, nevertheless, the hopes and needs of its people are forever near to the heart of Government.

The "Red Book" is in fact, therefore, tangible proof of the fulfilment of that trust the people of the rural areas placed in the present Government when, two years ago, they themselves choose it to take charge of the affairs of their country.

This House will remember that when the Government launched its Rural Development Programme, it stated quite clearly that it had no intention of setting up a large and costly organisation to implement its aims for the benefit of the rural people; but that instead, it would make the fullest use of our existing Government Machinery, and that all policies at all levels—Ministerial, Federal, State and District—would be framed with a priority focus ensuring that all the resources of Government, and the entire energies of its executive effort, would be harnessed and directed, to the development of the rural areas. This has in fact been done. The Ministry of Rural Development remains a small, but very active Ministry performing the vital function of co-ordination.

So therefore in the Estimates before you, Hon'ble Members will not find funds for all rural projects under the Heading of the Ministry of Rural Development, but you will find, under the Head of each Ministry and Department which has a service to give, or a responsibility to shoulder in the rural areas, plenty of provision for projects designed to ensure the progress of our rural people.

Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to second the Motion.

UCAPAN TIMBALAN PERDANA MENTERI MENGENAI ANGGARAN PERBELANJAAN PEMBANGUNAN, KEMENTERIAN PEMBANGUNAN LUAR BANDAR DI DEWAN RAKYAT PADA 6HB FEBRUARI, 1961

Tuan Yang Dipertua, saya mencadangkan perbelanjaan di bawah Kementerian Pembangunan Luar Bandar iaitu Kepala 126 hingga 129, yang berjumlah \$34,533,520 diambil dengan sekali gus dan diluluskan oleh Dewan ini.

Sebagaimana ahli-ahli Dewan ini boleh dapat tahu, peruntukan yang besar daripada jumlah itu, ialah \$25 juta untuk pinjaman kepada Lembaga Kemajuan Tanah Persekutuan dan kepada Kerajaan-kerajaan Negeri untuk belanja memajukan rancangan-rancangan pembukaan tanah di bawah pentadbiran masing-masing.

Selain daripada mengadakan kemudahan-kemudahan dan kesenangan kepada rakyat yang duduk di luar bandar seperti jalan-jalan raya, jambatan-jambatan, bekalan air, api letrik, pusat-pusat kesihatan, balai raya dan lain-lain lagi, maka kerja-kerja yang besar dan mustahak yang ditugaskan kepada Kementerian Pembangunan Luar Bandar ialah supaya menyediakan dan melaksanakan rancangan-rancangan pembukaan tanah beramai-ramai di bawah Rancangan Lembaga Kemajuan Tanah yang dianjurkan oleh Kerajaan Persekutuan, dan Rancangan Tempat Kediaman Beramai-ramai (Group Settlement Areas) yang termasuk juga membuka kawasan-kawasan pinggir (Fringe Settlement Schemes) yang dianjurkan oleh Kerajaan-kerajaan Negeri. Adalah dimaksudkan bahawa rancangan-rancangan ini dapat dilaksanakan dengan selari untuk memberi tanah kepada rakyat-rakyat yang tidak ada tanah langsung atau menambah tanah yang sedia ada tetapi tidak mencukupi bagi kehidupan mereka. Oleh kerana itu perbelanjaan yang diuntukkan di bawah Kepala 126, Kepala-kecil 1 berjumlah \$17,000,000 pada tahun ini ialah perbelanjaan yang terbesar sekali yang diberi kepada Lembaga Kemajuan Tanah untuk menjalankan tiga belas rancangan yang sedia ada berjumlah 45,500 ekar dan membuka sepuluh lagi rancangan pada tahun ini yang berjumlah lebih kurang 50,000. Dengan adanya dua puluh

tiga rancangan-rancangan itu maka dapatlah dimasukkan lebih daripada 8,000 kelamin bagi orang-orang yang tidak ada tanah.

Berikutan dengan keputusan yang telah diambil dalam Majlis Mesyuarat Tanah Negara, selain daripada rancangan-rancangan di bawah Tempat Kediaman Beramai-ramai (Group Settlement Areas) dan rancangan-rancangan yang kecil-kecil yang dianjurkan oleh Kerajaan-kerajaan Negeri, maka adalah menjadi tanggungjawab Lembaga Kemajuan Tanah Persekutuan membuka rancangan-rancangan yang besar di beberapa buah Negeri kecuali di Kelantan dan Trengganu yang tidak bersetuju menerima dasar-dasar yang telah ditetapkan oleh Majlis Mesyuarat Tanah Negara. Oleh yang demikian maka tidaklah dapat Lembaga Kemajuan Tanah hendak menjalankan tugas-tugas yang diberi kepadanya di dalam dua buah Negeri itu. Keadaan ini sangat merugikan rakyat-rakyat yang miskin dan lapar dahaga kepada tanah di dua-dua buah Negeri itu. Kerajaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu dengan ingatan tulus ikhlas hendak menolong mereka itu tetapi apa boleh buat pihak yang berkuasa di dua-dua buah Negeri itu tiada membenarkan, dengan alasan jika tanah-tanah dibuka oleh Lembaga Kemajuan Tanah Persekutuan orang-orang China dan India akan mendapat tanah-tanah itu. Alasan ini ialah dakyah politik yang palsu semata-mata, kerana di Chalok dalam Trengganu dan Ayer Lanas dalam Kelantan yang dibuka oleh Lembaga Kemajuan Tanah Persekutuan seorang China atau India pun tiada mendapat tanah. Kasihan rakyat-rakyat Kelantan dan Trengganu; harapkan pagar, pagar memakan padi.

Kerajaan Persekutuan mensifatkan tanah sebagai asas bagi kemajuan. Soalan tanah ialah soalan pokok yang terpenting sekali di dalam Rancangan Pembangunan Luar Bandar dan jika suatu negeri tiada menerima Dasar Kemajuan Tanah Kerajaan Persekutuan maka bermaknalah negeri itu telah menolakan dengan sendirinya Dasar Pembangunan Luar Bandar Kerajaan Persekutuan yang terpenting sekali.

Saya hairan mengapa pihak PAS selalu mengatakan rancangan tanah Kerajaan Persekutuan jika dijalankan di Kelantan dan Trengganu akan merugikan rakyat. Bagi menyelesaikan perselisihan faham ini, demi keuntungan rakyat Kelantan dan Trengganu yang miskin dan melarat, saya suka menjelaskan bahawa undang-undang tanah di Kelantan khasnya tiada membenarkan orang-orang yang bukan Rakyat Sultan Kelantan memiliki tanah

melainkan dengan persetujuan khas Duli Yang Maha Mulia Sultan. PAS memang boleh menggunakan kuatkuasa undang-undang ini untuk memberi tanah kepada orang-orang Kelantan sahaja. Oleh itu soalan Kerajaan Persekutuan hendak memasukkan orang-orang luar ke rancangan-rancangan tanah yang dibuka oleh Lembaga Kemajuan Tanah Persekutuan tiada berbangkit sama-sekali.

Selain daripada ini orang-orang yang mendapat tarah di bawah rancangan-rancangan ini boleh mendapat berbagai-bagai bantuan dan pertolongan. Di bawah rancangan-rancangan Tempat Kediaman Beramai-ramai juga peserta-peserta Rancangan-rancangan itu diberi wang pinjaman untuk belanja tebang-menebang dan membersihkan kawasan-kawasan serta belanja ukur, dan wang percuma untuk harga benih dan baja. Bantuan-bantuan dan pertolongan-pertolongan ini telah menyebabkan wakil daripada Damansara menuduh Kerajaan Persekutuan memanja-manjakan (spoon feeding) rakyat. Orang-orang yang tak suka rakyat yang miskin dan melarat hidup di dalam keadaan aman, damai dan makmur dengan erti kata yang sebenar-benarnya memang menentang cara-cara yang dijalankan oleh Kerajaan Persekutuan. Yang mendukacitakan saya ialah PAS yang mengagung-agungkan hendak membela nasib rakyat di kawasan Luar Bandar telah memasukkan diri mereka ke dalam golongan ini. Kasihan rakyat Kelantan dan Trengganu.

Kerajaan Persekutuan yakin kalau pertolongan-pertolongan dan bantuan-bantuan tiada diberi, rancangan-rancangan tanah untuk orang-orang yang miskin tiada boleh berjaya. Di Kelantan baru-baru ini Kerajaan PAS cuba membuka tanah di satu kawasan bernama Batu Mengebang. Peserta-peserta rancangan itu tiada diberi satu sen bantuan pun, jalan ke tanah hutan yang hendak dibuka tiada dibuat, hutan tiada ditebang, tebas terlebih dahulu oleh Kerajaan, rumah-rumah tiada disediakan, pendeknya satu pertolongan pun tiada diberi. Mereka hanya ditunjukkan hutan belantara dan diserahkan kepada mereka untuk mengerjakan. Akhirnya apa telah jadi? Peserta-peserta yang miskin dan melarat itu telah lari balik. Apa yang saya sebutkan bukanlah dakyah politik, dan untuk faedah ahli-ahli Yang Berhormat, saya minta izin Datuk Yang Dipertua membaca satu surat Pemberitahu Kerajaan Kelantan. Ini membuktikan bahawa cara yang diusahakan oleh PASlah yang merugikan rakyat. Sebenarnya dasar tanah Kerajaan Persekutuan ialah dasar yang terbaik sekali, dan Kerajaan PAS

menolakkan dasar ini bukan kerana takut merugikan rakyat tetapi sebenarnya kerana takut merugikan PAS. Sayang seribu kali sayang, demi kepentingan parti semata-mata, PAS sanggup mengkhianatkan rakyat.

Tujuan Kerajaan Persekutuan sebenar-benarnya ialah hendak memperbaiki keadaan hidup penduduk-penduduk di kampung-kampung supaya mendapat tanah dengan seberapa segera dan lebih-lebih lagi membuka kawasan-kawasan dengan secara teratur dan jagaan yang sempurna. Memandang kepada faktor-faktor ini, yang tidak dapat dinafikan, maka mustahaklah bantuan wang, diutukkan bagi menjayakan kerja-kerja ini.

Begitu juga di bawah Kepala 15, di mana perbelanjaan berjumlah \$6,698,114 telah dimasukkan untuk pinjaman, dan \$1,245,032 untuk pemberian percuma kepada Kerajaan-kerajaan Negeri untuk melaksanakan rancangan-rancangan yang tertentu di bawah Rancangan Tempat Kediaman Beramai-ramai.

Wang pinjaman yang diberi kepada Kerajaan-kerajaan Negeri ialah untuk belanja menebang dan membersihkan kawasan-kawasan yang dibuka serta belanja ukur yang mesti dibayar balik kepada Kerajaan Persekutuan dengan jalan beransur-ansur dalam masa lima belas tahun. Pemberian percuma ialah untuk belanja benih dan baja.

Peruntukan di bawah Kepala 15 ialah anggaran perbelanjaan bagi membuka dua puluh tujuh Kawasan-kawasan Tempat Kediaman Beramai-ramai berjumlah 36,492 ekar, dan empat puluh lapan kawasan-kawasan pinggir yang berjumlah lebih kurang 25,488 ekar yang akan dibuka oleh Kerajaan-kerajaan Negeri pada tahun ini. Selain daripada jumlah ini lima puluh empat lagi kawasan-kawasan pinggir berjumlah 28,633 ekar yang tidak berkehendakkan bantuan akan dibuka juga di Negeri Perak dan Johor.

Lagi satu perbelanjaan yang besar di bawah Kepala 126 ialah rancangan-rancangan Lembaga Kemajuan dan Perusahaan (RIDA) sebagaimana ditunjukkan di bawah Kepala-kecil 8 dan 11 yang berjumlah \$4,120,000. \$2,400,000 ialah untuk menambahkan kumpulan wang bagi memberi pinjaman kepada orang-orang yang hendak memajukan berbagai-bagai perusahaan yang berkehendakkan bantuan daripada RIDA.

\$1,720,000 yang ditunjukkan di bawah Kepala-kecil 8 (ii) ialah untuk perbelanjaan kerana melancarkan perusahaan-perusahaan di luar bandar yang boleh memberi faedah kepada rakyat seperti mendirikan tempat membuat getah keping, salai kelapa dan lain-lain perusahaan seperti membuat kicap, genting, bertenun kain, tali sabut dan sebagainya.

Tapak-tapak kerana mendirikan kilang-kilang ini telah pun didapati dan perbelanjaan yang diuntukkan termasuklah harga membeli tanah bagi tapak-tapak itu.

Kepala-kecil 11 (ii) yang berjumlah \$280,000 ialah untuk membesarkan bangunan Dewan Latihan RIDA di Petaling Jaya dan mendirikan sebuah asrama untuk 120 orang penuntut-penuntut lelaki dan lima puluh orang penuntut-penuntut perempuan.

Adalah dicadangkan juga bahawa apabila telah dibesarkan Dewan Latihan RIDA di Petaling Jaya itu maka dapatlah diadakan kursus bagi Pegawai-pegawai RIDA.

Kepala-kecil 6, \$25,000, di bawah Kepala 127 Pejabat Kaji Bumi ialah perbelanjaan pertama untuk mendirikan sebuah pejabat di Kota Bharu dengan alatannya sekali. Bangunan yang ada sekarang ini sangat kecil dan tidak sesuai lagi untuk pejabat ini.

Perbelanjaan \$46,000 di bawah Kepala-kecil 7 dan 8 ialah untuk membeli alatan-alatan bagi menjalankan kerja-kerja yang dibuat oleh Pejabat ini. Barang-barang itu akan mempercepatkan lagi penyelidikan kawasan yang mengandungi logam-logam.

Perbelanjaan di bawah Kepala 128 berjumlah \$20,500 ialah belanja permulaan untuk membesarkan bangunan bagi cawangan Jabatan Galian yang ada di Ipoh. Kerja yang dibuat oleh cawangan ini ialah menjalankan penyelidikan berkenaan dengan bijih timah dan lain-lain logam. Wang ini ialah kerana menyiapkan plan bangunan itu sahaja, oleh sebab difikirkan kerja mendirikan bangunan itu tidak dapat dijalankan dalam tahun ini.

Perbelanjaan di bawah Kepala-kecil 13 Kepala 129 Pejabat Ukur ialah untuk membeli alatan-alatan pejabat dan perkakas-perkakas kerana membuat peta-peta. Alatan-alatan yang dicadangkan itu ialah amat berguna untuk melaksanakan kerja yang berkaitan dengan rancangan pembukaan tanah.

Kepala-kecil 14 berjumlah \$128,000 ialah untuk mendirikan rumah bagi buruh-buruh yang bekerja di Pejabat Ukur. Pejabat ini ada lebih kurang 1,500 buruh-buruh gaji hari yang patut mendapat rumah tinggal untuk mereka. Perbelanjaan ini ialah bagi permulaan dan dengan wang ini dapat didirikan tiga puluh dua yunit bagi tahun 1961. Pada akhirnya saya hendak menegaskan bahawa segala Rancangan-rancangan Pembangunan Luar Bandar akan dijalankan di semua negeri-negeri di dalam Persekutuan Tanah Melayu yang menerima dasar Kerajaan Perikatan dengan tiada pilih kasih sedikit pun. Tuduhan bahawa Rancangan Pembangunan Luar Bandar diutamakan di Pahang ialah tuduhan yang jahat, tiada bertanggungjawab dan tak berasas sama sekali. Rancangan-rancangan bagi tahun 1961 disusun mengikut keutamaan yang ditetapkan oleh Jawatankuasa Pembangunan Luar Bandar Negeri masing-masing. Bagi menjalankan rancangan-rancangan ini wang tiada menjadi soalan. Mana-mana negeri yang menjalankan kerja-kerjanya dengan cepat dan cergas akan mendapat keutamaan. Kerajaan Persekutuan hanya mahu kejayaan dan kejayaan dengan secepat mungkin. Saya harap dengan penjelasan ini ahli-ahli Yang Berhormat manakala pulang ke negeri masing-masing akan memberi segala pertolongan kepada pegawai-pegawai Kerajaan yang telah ditugaskan menjalankan rancangan-rancangan ini supaya banyak lagi wang dapat diberi kepada negeri masing-masing.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon mencadangkan.

UCAPAN TIMBALAN PERDANA MENTERI DAN
MENTERI PEMBANGUNAN LUAR BANDAR
ATAS RANCANGAN KEMAJUAN LIMA TAHUN
YANG KEDUA, KERAJAAN PERSEKUTUAN DI
DEWAN RAKYAT PADA 7HB FEBRUARI, 1961

Tuan Yang Dipertua,

Saya dengan perasaan yang bangga dan dengan penuh kesyukuran membentangkan di hadapan Dewan ini Rancangan Kemajuan Lima tahun yang Kedua Kerajaan Persekutuan. Rancangan ini bertujuan hendak membesar dan meluaskan kemajuan ikhtisad di negeri ini, membaiki keadaan ikhtisad rakyat negeri ini, terutama sekali mereka-mereka yang duduk di luar bandar, supaya rakyat negeri ini, kita semua, dan keturunan kita dapat memperoleh taraf hidup yang lebih baik dan lebih bahagia daripada yang ada sekarang ini. Rancangan ini rancangan yang besar, yang akan memakan perbelanjaan sebanyak \$2,150 juta iaitu dua kali ganda banyaknya daripada peruntukan bagi Rancangan Lima Tahun yang Pertama, iaitu Rancangan Tahun 1956/60. Langkah yang diambil oleh Kerajaan ini adalah langkah yang berani dan tegas dan rancangan ini adalah merupakan satu cabaran dan dugaan besar kepada Kerajaan dan penduduk-penduduk negeri ini untuk melaksanakannya, akan tetapi Kerajaan yakin dan percaya, dengan jentera pentadbiran yang ada sekarang ini yang telah disusun dan diperbaiki dan dengan kerjasama yang akan diberi oleh penduduk-penduduk negeri ini, rancangan ini akan dapat dijayakan dengan sempurna dan memuaskan hati.

Oleh itu saya berseru kepada semua sekali Ahli-ahli Yang Berhormat, Pegawai-pegawai Kerajaan dan kepada semua pegawai-pegawai di peringkat Federal dan Negeri dan rakyat jelata seluruhnya supaya menjadikan pelaksanaan rancangan ini sebagai satu amanat yang penting sekali. Bagi menjayakan rancangan ini kita berkehendakkan tenaga yang penuh daripada semua pihak dan berkehendakkan juga kerjasama yang penuh daripada rakyat jelata seluruhnya. Kerajaan percaya tenaga-tenaga dan kerjasama yang dikehendaki itu akan ditunjukkan oleh semua pihak. Rancangan Kemajuan Luar Bandar akan menjadi bahagian

yang besar yang penting di dalam Rancangan Lima Tahun yang Kedua ini dan telahpun berjalan dengan giat. Masa merancang Rancangan Pembangunan Luar Bandar, pegawai-pegawai dan wakil-wakil rakyat di peringkat Negeri dan Jajahan telah memberi kerjasama yang penuh dan rancangan itu telah mendapat sokongan yang penuh daripada rakyat jelata sekalian. Ini adalah menunjukkan dengan terang dan nyata kerjasama dan sokongan yang akan diberi oleh rakyat kepada Rancangan Kemajuan Luar Bandar yang Kedua ini. Rancangan Kemajuan Kerajaan ini ialah rancangan kemajuan kebangsaan yang akan memberi faedah kepada semua penduduk-penduduk negeri ini dan patut sangatlah diberi sokongan oleh semua penduduk negeri dari semua bangsa. Oieh itu mustahaklah tiap-tiap orang, penduduk negeri ini yang taat setia dan kasih sayang akan negeri ini, walaupun daripada apa bangsa dan apa juga faham politiknya, memberi kerjasama yang penuh bagi menjayakan rancangan ini dengan sepenuhnya.

Dari tahun 1956 sampai tahun 1960 Kerajaan telah melaksanakan Rancangan Kemajuan Lima Tahun yang Pertama, dan dalam rancangan itu banyaklah kemajuan-kemajuan yang telah tercapai dalam berbagai-bagai lapangan dan yang mustahak sekali ialah dalam lapangan menanam getah semula bagi kebun-kebun besar dan bagi kebun-kebun kecil, pekerjaan ini telah berjalan dengan amat jayanya sehingga Persekutuan Tanah Melayu pada hari ini telah menjadi negeri yang paling terkemuka sekali di dalam hal mengeluarkan getah di dunia ini, dan negeri ini telah berjaya melawan merebaknya getah tiruan atau synthetic dalam pasaran dunia. Dan lagi kita juga merasa bangga di atas kejayaan yang tercapai dalam lapangan pembukaan tanah baharu. Sungguhpun banyak kesukaran-kesukaran yang terpaksa dihadapi, namun pihak F.L.D.A., dengan pertolongan dan kerjasama Kerajaan-kerajaan Negeri telah berjaya mengadakan dua buah Rancangan Kemajuan Tanah. Lebih kurang 30,000 ekar telah dipungar dalam mana 15,000 ekar telah ditanam getah. Lebih kurang 3,500 kelamin telah ditempatkan di rancangan-rancangan itu. Berkenaan dengan pengangkutan, maka dalam Rancangan Lima Tahun yang Pertama, Kerajaan telah mengutamakan pekerjaan memperbaiki jalan-jalan yang sedia dan tidak banyak membuka jalan-jalan raya baharu, akan tetapi sungguhpun demikian jalan-jalan di seluruh Persekutuan telah bertambah panjangnya lebih kurang 10%. Berkenaan dengan talipon bilangan orang-orang yang mempunyai

talipon telah bertambah lebih kurang 30% dan talipon Exchange di daerah luar bandar telah bertambah lebih kurang 24%. Berkenaan dengan kuasa letrik kuasa-kuasa yang telah dikeluarkan oleh C.E.B. telah bertambah lebih kurang 27%, dan banyaknya orang yang mendapat faedah daripadanya telah bertambah lebih kurang 60%.

Dalam lapangan lain, terutama sekali dalam lapangan pelajaran, dalam masa lima tahun yang lalu Kerajaan telah berjaya mengadakan tempat untuk tiap-tiap seorang kanak-kanak yang berumur enam ke atas.

Tempat bagi latihan guru-guru dan juga tempat pelajaran teknik telah diluaskan, begitu juga pelajaran-pelajaran tinggi. Kemajuan dalam lapangan pelajaran dalam masa lima tahun yang lalu boleh dikatakan tidak ada tolok bandingnya di mana-mana negeri di dunia ini. Begitu juga di dalam lapangan kesihatan Kerajaan telah mulai membesar dan meluaskan perkhidmatan kesihatan di daerah luar bandar dan pada hari ini penduduk-penduduk luar bandar telah berjaya mendapat kemudahan-kemudahan perubatan dan kesihatan yang lebih luas lagi. Di dalam lapangan pertanian, pengeluaran getah dan padi telah bertambah disebabkan oleh rancangan-rancangan menanam semula getah dan juga disebabkan oleh rancangan-rancangan taliair dan juga rancangan-rancangan lain yang telah melipat-gandakan hasil pengeluaran padi. Sungguhpun dalam masa lima tahun itu kita terpaksa menghadapi keadaan darurat¹ dan banyak kakitangan serta tenaga Kerajaan terpaksa ditumpukan kepada soal-soal darurat, dan tambahan pula pada tahun 1958, negeri kita telah menghadapi kemerosotan iktisad dunia atau "world wide recession" namun demikian kita telah berjaya menjalankan rancangan-rancangan itu dan membelanjakan \$932 juta daripada anggaran sebanyak \$1,150 juta yang kita telah utukkan bagi rancangan itu. Ini menunjukkan satu kejayaan luar biasa kerana hanya lima belas peratus daripada peruntukan itu yang tiada dibelanjakan. Kalau kita pandang kepada kesukaran-kesukaran yang kita sebutkan tadi boleh dikatakan Rancangan Kemajuan Lima Tahun yang Pertama itu telah dilaksanakan dengan kejayaan yang besar.

¹ 1948-1960.

Perkara yang besar yang menyebabkan Kerajaan Persekutuan berjaya menjalankan rancangan-rancangan kemajuan ialah kekuatan kedudukan wang negeri ini dan juga kekuatan perkhidmatan negeri ini. Oleh sebab kekuatan ini kita telah berjaya menghadapi kesukaran-kesukaran ikhtisad dunia atau "world trade recession" dengan tidak payah mengadakan catuan bagi barang-barang masuk ataupun Exchange Control.

Sungguhpun banyak kejayaan-kejayaan yang telah dicapai dalam masa Rancangan Lima Tahun yang Pertama akan tetapi banyak lagi masalah-masalah yang kita mesti hadapi, dan kemajuan-kemajuan negeri ini terutama sekali di daerah luar bandar belumlah memuaskan hati kita. Oleh sebab itu Kerajaan berazam untuk mengatasi segala masalah-masalah ini di dalam Rancangan Kemajuan Lima Tahun Kedua. Yang terutama sekali Kerajaan berazam hendak menghapuskan kemiskinan, buta huruf, penyakit-penyakit dan sebagainya di kampung-kampung. Jikalau keadaan di kampung-kampung itu hendak diperbaiki dengan sepenuhnya, kenalah kita lancarkan serangan secara besar-besaran dengan giatnya dan dengan penuh semangat. Kita perlu baiki keadaan ikhtisad di luar bandar supaya perbezaan-perbezaan ikhtisad di antara penduduk-penduduk luar bandar dengan penduduk di bandar itu dapat dikurangkan, dan hanyalah dengan jalan ini sahaja dapat penduduk-penduduk negeri ini hidup dengan aman, damai dan makmur. Juga memang mereka yang duduk di luar bandar itu sangat-sangat inginkan kemajuan, dan perubahan nasib serta taraf hidup mereka; oleh itu mustahaklah kita memuaskan hati dan keinginan mereka itu dengan seberapa daya upaya kita. Dengan tujuan-tujuan inilah Kerajaan telah menyediakan Rancangan Kemajuan Lima Tahun yang Kedua ini.

Tujuan-tujuan Rancangan ini ialah seperti berikut:

Pertama: memberi peluang dan pertolongan kepada penduduk-penduduk di luar bandar bagi memperbaiki ikhtisad dan masyarakat mereka. Kedua: menyediakan peluang-peluang kerja untuk buruh-buruh negeri ini, yang akan bertambah dalam masa lima tahun ini sebanyak lima belas peratus. Yang ketiga: hendak meluaskan lapangan ikhtisad negeri ini supaya tanaman-tanaman lain daripada getah dapat digalakkan; dan supaya dapat diadakan kilang-kilang perusahaan untuk menambahkan hasil negeri sambil memberi peluang bekerja kepada rakyat negeri. Yang keempat: sambil memperbaiki taraf

hidup rakyat dan memberi peluang kepada mereka itu membesar dan meluaskan mata pencarian, maka kemudahan dan peluang-peluang akan diadakan dalam lapangan pelajaran bagi kanak-kanak negeri ini yang sentiasa bertambah bilangannya; dan lagi hendak diadakan rumah-rumah murah bagi penduduk di bandar-bandar dan luar bandar dan seterusnya hendak mengadakan kemudahan-kemudahan yang difikirkan berpatutan bagi penduduk-penduduk negeri ini baik di luar dan di dalam bandar.

Bagi mencapai tujuan-tujuan yang saya sebutkan itu Kerajaan memikirkan iaitu kita akan kena berbelanja lebih kurang \$5,050 juta dalam lima tahun yang akan datang. Ini menunjukkan tambahan sebanyak $\frac{2}{3}$ lebih daripada perbelanjaan yang dikeluarkan bagi Rancangan Lima Tahun yang Pertama. Daripada wang sebanyak ini, \$2,150 juta akan dibelanjakan daripada wang negeri dan \$2,100 juta iaitu wang yang akan dibelanjakan oleh orang-orang persendirian atau private enterprise daripada negeri ini dan juga daripada luar negeri. Dengan penyelarasan ini saya percaya Ahli-ahli Yang Berhormat dapat memandang bahawa wang yang akan dibelanjakan bagi Kerajaan dalam lima tahun ini iaitu dua kali ganda daripada wang perbelanjaan tahun 1956/1960 dan yang akan dibelanjakan oleh orang am lebih kurang dua puluh peratus lebih daripada masa menjalankan Rancangan Lima Tahun yang Pertama.

Dengan penyelarasan wang yang disebutkan itu kita akan dapat menambahkan bahagian wang perbelanjaan atau "total investment" di dalam keluaran hasil negara kita daripada 12% dalam tahun 1960 kepada 18% dalam tahun 1965. Keadaan ini adalah sama dengan keadaan-keadaan yang didapati dalam negeri-negeri yang telah lebih kemajuan iktisadnya. Jikalau rancangan kemajuan kita ini dapat dilaksanakan dengan sempurna—dan Kerajaan mempunyai keyakinan penuh perkara ini akan dapat dilakukan—maka kita akan dapat berjaya mengadakan peluang-peluang bekerja kepada 340,000 orang yang berkehendakkan perkerjaan, dan kita akan dapat menambah keluaran barang-barang dalam iktisad kita dan dapat menambah keluasan iktisad kita dengan lebih kurang 4% setahun. Ini bolehlah dibandingkan dengan tambahan isi negeri dengan 3.3% setahun akan tetapi kemajuan iktisad yang semacam ini hanyalah boleh dicapai jika harga getah yang tetap tidak kurang daripada harga

tetap tahun 1960. Akan tetapi inilah satu perkara yang payah hendak dianggap dengan betul-betul, dan menurut keadaan pasaran getah sekarang ini dan juga perkara-perkara lain; maka difikirkan tidaklah menasabah harga getah dalam lima tahun yang akan datang terus berada dalam peringkat yang didapati dalam tahun 1960. Oleh itu Kerajaan memikirkan lebih menasabahlah dalam rancangan ini dianggapkan harga getah itu lebih kurang lapan puluh sen sepaun hitung panjang hingga tahun 1965. Jikalau anggaran harga getah ini didapati benar dan tepat, maka keluaran hasil dan barang-barang dalam masa lima tahun yang akan datang ini akan bertambah dengan lebih kurang 14% dan jikalau harga getah berada seperti dalam tahun 1960 maka keluaran hasil akan bertambah dengan 22%. Perkara ini tidak boleh dikatakan mengurangkan ikhtisad negeri ini atau merendahkan taraf hidup rakyat negeri ini. Pada fikiran saya anggaran yang diperbuat oleh Kerajaan itu menasabah dengan sebab Kerajaan bercadang hendak mengeluarkan perbelanjaan untuk melaksanakan rancangan ini daripada wang-wang simpanan Negara dan juga daripada wang pinjaman dari luar yang ada sekarang ini dan dicadangkan juga hendak menambahkan lagi pinjaman ini. Berkenaan dengan cara-cara Kerajaan akan mengeluarkan wang kerana rancangan ini adalah diterangkan dengan jelasnya di dalam Kertas Mesyuarat ini dan saya fikir tidak payah saya lanjutkan perkara ini lagi. Saya harap rakan sejawat saya Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan sedia untuk memberi penerangan yang lanjut lagi jika dikehendaki.

Satu lagi perkara yang mustahak dalam Rancangan Kemajuan Lima Tahun yang Kedua ini ialah berkenaan dengan peruntukan wang bagi bahagian ikhtisad, bahagian kemajuan masyarakat dan juga bahagian-bahagian yang lain. Dalam hal ini hendaklah diingati dua perkara yang penting, dan dua perkara inilah yang mendorong keadaan bagi menentukan peruntukan wang dalam bahagian-bahagian yang tiga itu. Yang pertamanya mustahaklah kita memberi keutamaan tinggi kepada pekerjaan-pekerjaan atau rancangan-rancangan yang boleh menambahkan wang negeri, yang boleh menggalakkan keluaran-keluaran barang-barang lebih banyak dan yang boleh membesar dan meluaskan ikhtisad negeri ini. Jika dibuat begini maka barang-barang keluaran akan bertambah dalam masa lima tahun yang akan datang dan juga kemudian

daripada itu dan ini akan menambahkan pendapatan kebangsaan kita atau national income yang dengan itu menambahkan kemajuan iktisad negeri kita.

Sebaliknya pula sebagai satu Negara yang muda, yang baharu merdeka dan mencapai kemajuan, maka mustahaklah juga kita melaksanakan rancangan-rancangan untuk kemajuan masyarakat dan membaiki dan memajukan tubuh badan dan peribadi bangsa kita supaya menjadi satu bangsa yang berpelajaran dan sihat. Oleh itu dalam rancangan kemajuan yang besar seperti ini mustahaklah kita utukkan bahagian wang yang menasabah dan tepat di antara kemajuan iktisad dan kemajuan masyarakat. Kerajaan telah menimbangkan perkara ini dengan sehalus-halusnya dan saya syorkan kepada Dewan ini bahawa cadangan-cadangan yang dikemukakan oleh Kerajaan itu ialah yang sebaik-baiknya dan yang sebenar-benarnya menasabah, iaitu 71% diutukkan kepada bahagian iktisad atau economic sector, 24.5% kepada bahagian masyarakat atau social sector dan 4.5% kepada bahagian Kerajaan atau Government sector.

Dengan mengutamakan kepada bahagian iktisad dapatlah kita menambahkan keluaran hasil dan dapat pula mengeluarkan pendapatan wang negeri bagi membayarkan perbelanjaan untuk perkhidmatan masyarakat seperti pelajaran, kesihatan dan sebagainya. Perkhidmatan-perkhidmatan masyarakat ini adalah mustahak, akan tetapi kita akan menghadapi kesukaran dan akan menempuh bahaya besar dalam kedudukan kewangan kita jikalau kita melebihi kemajuan masyarakat di atas kemajuan iktisad. Oleh itu bagi beberapa tahun yang akan datang mustahaklah kita lebih mengutamakan peruntukan wang bagi kemajuan tanah dan rancangan-rancangan tanaman, sebagai menanam getah semula, mengadakan kuasa-kuasa perusahaan, perjalanan dan sebagainya. Tiap-tiap negeri yang baharu menuju kemajuan dan berkehendakkan kemajuan yang lebih lagi mustahaklah mengutamakan perkara-perkara yang tersebut. Peruntukan yang ditentukan dalam rancangan ini adalah menurut peruntukan yang diperbuat di antara bahagian iktisad dengan masyarakat dan lain-lainnya oleh Kerajaan-kerajaan Negeri-negeri yang sedang menjalankan kemajuan seperti India, Pakistan dan Ceylon. Negeri-negeri ini mengutukkan lebih kurang 70% dan 80% kepada bahagian iktisad dan 30% atau kurang kepada bahagian masyarakat.

Tuan Yang Dipertua,

Saya harap Ahli-ahli Yang Berhormat faham bahawa rancangan Kemajuan Lima Tahun Yang Kedua ini ialah semata-mata rancangan sahaja, dan boleh disemak, dipinda dan diperbaiki dari satu masa ke satu masa. Dan lagi mustahak juga kita ingat bahawa rancangan ini hanya untuk masa lima tahun sahaja, dan ada banyak lagi rancangan-rancangan lima tahun pada masa yang akan datang. Barangkali setengah-setengah Ahli-ahli Yang Berhormat berkehendakkan rancangan-rancangan yang lebih besar dan lebih banyak daripada yang ada dalam Rancangan ini dan saya suka memberitahu Dewan ini bahawa cadangan-cadangan yang telah diterima dari Kementerian-kementerian, Kerajaan-kerajaan Negeri dan juga badan-badan Kerajaan yang lain adalah berjumlah lebih daripada \$3,000, akan tetapi mustahak rancangan-rancangan itu disemak dengan halus dan hanya dimasukkan dalam rancangan ini yang difikirkan menasabah, yang boleh dijalankan menurut keadaan wang negeri ini.

Sungguhpun Kerajaan berazam hendak menjalankan kemajuan dan sedia hendak mengadakan rancangan-rancangan yang berani dan mempunyai cita-cita yang tinggi-tinggi tetapi dianggap mustahak Kerajaan mengadakan satu rancangan yang difikirkan boleh dilaksanakan dengan sempurna. Oleh itu mustahaklah kita menumpukan tenaga kita kepada rancangan-rancangan yang difikirkan menasabah, mustahak dan boleh dijayakan dalam masa lima tahun yang akan datang, jika keadaan kedudukan wang negeri kita ini berada seperti sekarang ini. Saya boleh memberi akuan kepada Ahli-ahli Yang Berhormat, jikalau pendapatan Kerajaan berkenaan dengan kedudukan wang negeri ini didapati terlampau sedikit, maka dengan mudahnya sahaja kita boleh membesar dan meluaskan rancangan-rancangan ini jika ada kakitangan, wang dan juga perkakas-perkakas yang boleh menjalankannya. Saya suka terangkan juga bahawa menyediakan rancangan-rancangan kemajuan ini adalah satu pekerjaan yang berterusan setiap masa dan rancangan yang ada di hadapan Dewan ini ialah sebagai satu rangka kemajuan, bukanlah satu asas yang tetap. Pekerjaan menyediakan rancangan-rancangan tidaklah terhenti dengan adanya rancangan Kemajuan Lima Tahun Yang Kedua ini, akan tetapi mustahaklah kita setiap masa menyemak, memperhati akan perkara-perkara ini jika ada apa-apa juga kesulitan atau jika ada kekurangan wang atau pun kekurangan salah satu yang tidak kita sangka ini. Jadi oleh sebab itu asalkan kita

memberi keutamaan-keutamaan dalam rancangan ini dan juga tujuan-tujuan rancangan ini Kerajaan berharap rancangan ini boleh diubah daripada satu masa ke satu masa jika dikehendaki dan tiap-tiap tahun Kerajaan akan membentangkan di hadapan Dewan ini Perbelanjaan Kemajuan atau Development Estimates bagi persetujuan Dewan ini.

Tuan Yang Dipertua, setelah saya terangkan kepada Dewan ini tujuan rancangan ini dan juga cara-caranya rancangan ini telah disediakan, saya tidak hendak menerangkan dengan lanjut satu persatu rancangan-rancangan yang ada dalam Rancangan Kemajuan Lima Tahun Yang Kedua ini. Perkara-perkara itu adalah diterangkan dalam Bab ketiga dalam Kertas Mesyuarat ini dan rakan-rakan saya daripada pihak Kerajaan boleh memberi keterangan-keterangan dengan lanjut lagi berkenaan dengan peruntukan wang di Kementerian masing-masing jika dikehendaki. Dan lagi ada satu sahaja perkara yang saya sebutkan iaitu berkenaan dengan peruntukan wang bagi kemajuan masyarakat, pelajaran, ikhtisad dan juga perumahan. Perkara-perkara ini mustahak dikehendaki, akan tetapi perkara-perkara ini terpaksa diupayakan wangnya daripada hasil negeri. Sebab banyak daripada perkara-perkara ini berkehendakkan peruntukan wang daripada setahun ke setahun atau recurrent expenditure dan recurrent expenditure hendaklah dibayar daripada hasil negeri. Oleh itu dalam menentukan berapa banyaknya perkara-perkara yang kita boleh jalankan, hendaklah kita bergantung kepada dasar perbelanjaan tiap-tiap tahun dan tidak lebih daripada hasil negeri dan jikalau lebih maka kita akan mempunyai budget yang perbelanjaan ini lebih daripada peruntukan wang. Oleh itu melainkan jika dapat kita mengadakan wang dari hasil yang lebih lagi rancangan-rancangan Kemajuan masyarakat hendaklah ditetapkan seperti yang ada dalam rancangan ini pada tahun 1961 hingga 1965. Sungguhpun demikian Kerajaan telah bersetuju bahawa syor daripada Jawatankuasa menyemak semula dasar Pelajaran 1956 itu patutlah dijalankan dengan beransur-ansur, iaitu daripada tahun 1962 akan diadakan darjah-darjah lanjutan dua tahun lamanya bagi murid-murid yang telah lepas sekolah rendah yang tidak dapat masuk sekolah menengah. Ini adalah satu rancangan yang besar dan kejayaan yang besar. Apabila kita dapat wang yang lebih lagi dan pengalaman yang lebih lagi dalam menjalankan perkara-perkara ini haruslah kita boleh membesar dan meluaskan lagi rancangan ini. Begitu juga berkenaan dengan kedudukan

rancangan perubatan dan kesihatan. Rakan saya Menteri Kesihatan² suka berkehendakkan rancangan yang besar dan lebih luas lagi dalam masa lima tahun ke hadapan akan tetapi ia terpaksa menyemak rancangan-rancangannya supaya hanyalah rancangan-rancangan yang boleh dijalankan menurut kedudukan wang sahaja yang dimasukkan ke dalam Rancangan Kemajuan Lima Tahun itu. Dan begitu juga berkenaan dengan rancangan masyarakat yang lain.

Tuan Yang Dipertua, wang yang diuntukkan bagi perbelanjaan dalam Rancangan Lima Tahun Kedua ini lebih banyak lagi daripada wang yang diuntukkan dalam Rancangan Kemajuan Lima Tahun Yang Pertama. Barangkali ada juga orang-orang berpendapat bahawa rancangan-rancangan ini barangkali tidak dapat dijalankan dengan sempurna. Saya suka menegaskan kepada Dewan ini bahawa Rancangan-rancangan ini boleh dan dapat dijalankan akan tetapi berkehendakkan tenaga dan pengorbanan dan perkhidmatan penuh daripada pegawai-pegawai Kerajaan dan juga daripada rakyat jelata seluruhnya.

Di dalam bahagian pertama kertas Mesyuarat ini Kerajaan telah terangkan kemajuan-kemajuan dan kejayaan yang telah dicapai dalam beberapa lapangan pada masa lima tahun itu. Kejayaan-kejayaan itu dalam setengah-setengah perkara boleh dikatakan tidak ada tolok bandingnya bagi sebuah negeri yang kecil seperti Persekutuan Tanah Melayu dalam masa negeri itu bertukar daripada negeri yang dijajah kepada negeri yang merdeka. Sungguhpun kejayaan kita pada masa yang telah lepas banyak, akan tetapi mustahaklah kita membuat kemajuan-kemajuan yang lebih lagi. Bilangan isi negeri ini bertambah banyaknya daripada setahun kepada setahun, iaitu mustahaklah kita besar dan luaskan ikhtisad kita supaya dapat kita memberi pekerjaan yang sempurna kepada anak negeri kita. Dan lagi, yang mustahak sekali, hendaklah kita bersungguh-sungguh menghapuskan kemiskinan, buta huruf dan segala kemunduran dan kesulitan yang didapati di kampung-kampung dan di kawasan-kawasan luar bandar. Inilah masaalah yang kita mesti atasi dengan keazaman yang penuh. Dan lagi rakyat Negeri ini, terutama sekali penduduk luar bandar berkehendakkan kemajuan, berkehendakkan taraf hidup yang lebih tinggi dan lebih sempurna. Maka menjadi kewajipan bagi kita

² Y.B. Dato' Ong Yoke Lin.

bagi menjalankan kehendak mereka itu dan mustahaklah perbezaan kedudukan ikhtisad di antara bandar dan luar bandar itu diperbaiki jika negeri ini hendak maju ke hadapan dengan aman, sempurna dan makmur. Inilah dia dugaan-dugaan yang besar yang ada di hadapan kita. Pihak Kerajaan sedia menghadapi dugaan ini dengan keazaman yang penuh. Oleh itu saya berseru kepada Ahli-ahli Yang Berhormat dan juga kepada rakyat negeri seluruhnya supaya memberi sokongan dan kerjasama yang penuh kepada Kerajaan bagi melaksanakan rancangan ini. Rakan-rakan saya Menteri-menteri sekalian, adalah berazam hendak melaksanakan rancangan ini dengan sepenuh-penuhnya dan begitu juga halnya dengan pegawai-pegawai Kerajaan, Ketua-ketua Pejabat Federal dan juga pegawai-pegawai Kerajaan di peringkat Negeri telah menunjukkan keazaman mereka. Tidak dapat tidak ada beberapa masalah-masalah seperti kekurangan kakitangan teknikal dan kekurangan-kekurangan jentera-jentera. Akan tetapi saya telah dinasihatkan bahawa kakitangan pejabat-pejabat teknikal yang akan bertanggungjawab menjalankan rancangan kemajuan ini adalah difikirkan mencukupi pada masa yang dapat dijangka. Dan lagi jikalau bagi menambah kekuatan ini pejabat didapati tidak mencukupi, Kerajaan bercadang hendak menggunakan lebih banyak lagi consulting engineers dari dalam atau luar negeri kerana membuat plan-plan yang besar yang berkehendakkan kepandaian yang istimewa atau specialised. Dan lagi Kerajaan bercadang hendak menimbangkan pertolongan kepada contractor-contractor bagi meluaskan kuasa kerjanya dengan perkakas dan jentera-jentera supaya dapat mereka itu menjalankan pekerjaan dengan lebih banyak dan luas lagi.

Satu daripada perkara yang mustahak bagi melaksanakan rancangan-rancangan ini dengan licin dan sempurna, ialah kerjasama di antara Pejabat-pejabat Kerajaan dan Pejabat-pejabat badan-badan Kerajaan daripada semua peringkat. Di atas hal ini saya sangat sukacita memberitahu Dewan ini dengan perasaan bangga bahawa semenjak ditubuhkan Kementerian Pembangunan Luar Bandar, maka Kementerian ini telah berjaya menyediakan tenaga-tenaga Kerajaan baik dari peringkat Federal dan juga Jajahan dan di dalam hal menyediakan dan juga menjalankan rancangan-rancangan Pembangunan Luar Bandar.

Rancangan-rancangan Pembangunan Luar Badar adalah lebih daripada separuh dalam rancangan-rancangan Pembangunan Lima Tahun Yang Kedua ini. Saya suka memberi akuan kepada Dewan

ini bahawa rakan-rakan saya Menteri-menteri akan bekerja dengan bersungguh-sungguh menguatkan lagi kerjasama di antara Pejabat-pejabat Kerajaan bagi menjalankan rancangan kemajuan ini dan wang-wang yang dibelanjakan itu akan dibelanja dengan teratur dan dengan bijaksana. Langkah yang berpatutan akan diambil bagi menyediakan jentera pentadbiran supaya dapat bekerja dengan kuatnya bagi melaksanakan rancangan-rancangan ini. Pejabat Economic Secretariat akan diperkuat dan dicadangkan hendak diadakan satu Economic Planning Unit yang akan bertanggungjawab mengatur dan menyemak rancangan-rancangan Kemajuan Kebangsaan kita dari satu masa ke satu masa, dan juga menyemak akan hasil-hasil kemajuan yang didapati daripada kejayaan rancangan-rancangan itu. Dicapulkan juga diadakan satu pasukan daripada pegawai-pegawai kanan yang bertanggungjawab di atas hal kemajuan ini bagi memperhatikan kemajuan rancangan-rancangan ini dan memperhatikan juga akan apa-apa kesukaran dan kesusahan yang didapati bagi melaksanakan tujuan-tujuan dalam rancangan kemajuan ini. Dicapulkan juga akan diadakan suatu bilik gerakan kemajuan atau "Development Operations Room", di dalam Kementerian Pembangunan Luar Bandar dan di dalam bilik itu akan dicatat berhari-hari kemajuan-kemajuan yang dapat dicapai dalam semua sekali rancangan-rancangan itu dan mempersatukan rancangan-rancangan kemajuan. Dengan adanya bilik gerakan ini dapatlah Kerajaan menjaga dan merasa nadi kemajuan di satu-satu tempat di Tanah Melayu ini dan dengan itu dapat mengetahui dengan sepintas lalu adakah kemajuan yang didapati itu memuaskan hati.

Tuan Yang Dipertua, cara melaksanakan Rancangan Kemajuan Lima Tahun Yang Kedua ini ialah Kerajaan, iaitu Menteri-menteri akan membentangkan di Dewan ini dari semasa ke semasa rancangan-rancangan yang hendak dijalankan bagi persetujuan Dewan ini. Rancangan-rancangan ini akan disediakan menurut dasar yang tertentu dalam Bab ke 3 dan ke 4 Kertas Majlis ini dan akan dibentangkan di Dewan ini sebagai belanjawan kemajuan daripada setahun ke setahun. Maka terpujanglah kepada Ahli-ahli Yang Berhormat untuk memuaskan mereka itu samada rancangan-rancangan yang dikemukakan itu menasabah dan berpatutan dan bersesuaian dengan tujuan-tujuan dan rancangan-rancangan yang ditentukan dalam Rancangan Kemajuan Lima Tahun itu. Oleh itu bagi kali ini hanyalah dikehendaki Dewan ini mempersetujui tujuan-tujuan keutamaan atau priorities dan

juga rancangan-rancangan yang dicadangkan dalam kertas Mesyuarat ini. Dewan ini tidak dikehendaki mempersetujui peruntukan perbelanjaan bagi tiap-tiap satu rancangan itu. Perkara ini akan dibentangkan di majlis ini dari semasa ke semasa.

Tuan Yang Dipertua, sebelum saya tamatkan ucapan saya, saya suka mengambil peluang ini bagi pihak Kerajaan dan penduduk-penduduk Persekutuan, mengucapkan setinggi-tinggi terima kasih kepada negeri-negeri yang bersahabat dengan kita seperti Amerika Syarikat, United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand dan beberapa negeri-negeri lagi. Serta terima kasih juga diucapkan kepada Badan-badan Bangsa-bangsa Bersatu dan pertubuhan-pertubuhan di bawahnya kerana pertolongan yang telah diberi baik di lapangan teknikal dan juga pertolongan wang yang menjalankan rancangan kemajuan di negeri ini pada masa yang telah lalu. Saya harap dan percaya pada masa yang akan datang kita akan terus menerima bantuan dengan murah hati itu. Pada pihak kita juga, kita akan memberi pertolongan kepada negeri-negeri yang lain dengan apa cara yang kita boleh buat melalui badan-badan Bangsa-bangsa Bersatu dan Colombo Plan dan badan-badan International yang lain.

Tuan Yang Dipertua, seperti telah saya sebutkan Rancangan Kemajuan Lima Tahun Yang Kedua ini ialah satu rancangan yang tinggi mutlaknya dan satu rancangan yang berani, akan tetapi rancangan ini rancangan mustahak dan yang boleh dan patut dijalankan kerana kemajuan iktisad negeri kita ini. Dengan apa cara pun mustahaklah kita jayakan rancangan ini, jikalau kita hendak mengadakan batu asas yang tetap dan teguh bagi penduduk-penduduk negeri ini terutama sekali supaya penduduk-penduduk luar bandar mempunyai taraf hidup yang tinggi dan lebih sempurna. Inilah cita-cita dan keazaman kita. Akan tetapi bagi melaksanakan cita-cita dan keazaman ini kita mustahak berkorban. Tidak ada jalan lain bagi kita untuk mempunyai satu Negara yang aman dan makmur dan mempunyai iktisad yang tegap, melainkan hendaklah kita bekerja dengan kuat, bekerja dengan sebenar kuat. Tiap-tiap orang di negeri ini harus berkorban dan bertenaga dengan seberapa daya upaya; dan lagi mustahak juga kita berjimat-cermat dan mengurangkan perbelanjaan yang membazir. Inilah diannya harga yang kita mesti bayar kerana kemajuan dan keamanan bangsa dan negara. Inilah dugaan bagi kita dalam lapangan kemajuan, akan tetapi jikalau kita berjaya menghadapi

dugaan ini dan melaksanakan rancangan kemajuan ini dengan memberi puas hati kepada rakyat negeri ini seluruhnya, tidak dapat tiada anak-cucu kita dan keturunan-keturunan kita akan berkata bahawa kita, yang bertanggungjawab pada ketika ini, adalah menggunakan usaha dan tenaga kita dengan sepenuhnya bagi memberi taraf hidup dan tempat kediaman yang sempurna kepada mereka pada masa yang akan datang.

Tuan Yang Dipertua, saya dengan sukacita mencadang.

UCAPAN TIMBALAN PERDANA MENTERI DAN
 MENTERI PEMBANGUNAN LUAR BANDAR DI
 DALAM PERBAHATHAN RANCANGAN LIMA
 TAHUN KEDUA DI DEWAN RAKYAT¹ PADA
 9HB FEBRUARI, 1961

Tuan Yang Dipertua, perbahathan dalam cadangan ini telah mengambil masa dua hari lamanya, dan bagi menjawab pandangan-pandangan itu saya tidaklah hendak mengambil masa yang panjang. Saya hanya suka yang pertama sekali mengucapkan terima kasih kepada Ahli-ahli Yang Berhormat yang telah menyokong Rancangan Kemajuan Lima Tahun Yang Kedua ini, dan begitu juga banyak daripada pandangan-pandangan dan teguran-teguran yang didatangkan oleh Ahli-ahli Yang Berhormat telah pun dijawab oleh rakan saya Menteri-menteri dan Ahli-ahli Yang Berhormat daripada pihak Perikatan dalam Dewan ini. Hanyalah ada beberapa perkara sahaja yang saya suka menerangkan sedikit, yang pertama sekali ialah Ahli-ahli Yang Berhormat dari Kota Baru Hilir² dan Pasir Mas Hulu³ yang ada mengatakan bahawa Kerajaan pada masa ini tidak ada mempunyai "planning unit". Ini satu pandangan yang silap, sebab yang sebenarnya Kerajaan ada "planning unit" iaitu Economic Secretariat sekarang ini yang menjalankan plan dan segala rancangan Kerajaan. Akan tetapi, oleh sebab pekerjaan bagi menjayakan Rancangan Lima Tahun ini bertambah banyak dan luas, maka Kerajaan akan membesar dan meluaskan lagi Economic Secretariat dan akan mengadakan suatu Economic Planning Unit.

Dan begitu juga pandangan Ahli Yang Berhormat yang kedua itu yang mengatakan Kerajaan tidak ada mempunyai "Unemployment Survey". Yang sebenarnya, sungguh pun "Unemployment Survey" ini mustahak dan berguna, akan tetapi kita boleh menjalankan planning dengan tidak payah mempunyai "Unemployment Survey"—dengan mempunyai hanyalah yang dikatakan "Sample Survey". Jadi dari satu masa ke satu masa Kerajaan ada mengadakan "Sample Survey", dan keterangan yang dapat melalui

¹ Persidangan Dewan Rakyat Pertama dalam Penggal Kedua.

² Y.B. Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah.

³ Y.B. Datuk Mohammad Hanifah bin Haji Abdul Ghani.

"Sample Survey" boleh dikatakan memberi puas hati, dan menurut "Sample Survey" Kerajaan telah menjalankan siasatan dan juga telah mengatur rancangan yang terkandung dalam Rancangan Lima Tahun Yang Kedua ini.

Dan lagi ada beberapa Ahli Yang Berhormat dari pihak pembangkang mengatakan Rancangan Lima Tahun Yang Pertama itu tidak berjaya. Ini pun satu pandangan yang saya fikir tidak menepati dengan keterangan yang diberi dalam muka dua yang mana ada disebutkan dalam masa lima tahun yang lalu iaitu tahun 1956-60 barang-barang keluaran telah bertambah lebih kurang 20%, dan sungguh pun bilangan isi penduduk bertambah 3.3%, tetapi barang-barang keluaran bertambah 20%. Maka ini menunjukkan Rancangan Kemajuan Yang Pertama itu ada menambah dan membaiki taraf hidup rakyat negeri ini. Dan saya telah terangkan juga hanya 15% sahaja daripada wang peruntukan bagi Rancangan Yang Pertama itu tidak dijayakan. Jadi 85% itu telah dijayakan, sungguh pun kita terpaksa menghadapi kesulitankesulitan seperti darurat dan juga world trade recession tetapi kita berjaya menjalankan 85% daripada Rancangan yang diuntukkan itu.

Saya suka menjawab pandangan yang didatangkan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Bachok⁴ yang mengatakan dalam menjalankan rancangan-rancangan kemajuan terutama sekali pembangunan luar bandar ini ada pilih kasih. Saya suka menegaskan kepada Dewan ini bahawa perkara ini tidak ada berlaku. Dalam Buku Merah ada diterangkan bahawa Rancangan Pembangunan Luar Bandar ini hendaklah disediakan oleh rakyat itu sendiri iaitu disediakan oleh wakil-wakil rakyat di peringkat jajahan oleh Jawatankuasa Pembangunan Luar Bandar Jajahan, dan semua sekali rancangan-rancangan yang dikehendaki oleh rakyat itu ada dimasukkan dalam Buku Merah dan bagi melaksanakan rancangan itu menurutlah keadaan-keadaan di tempat itu. Kerajaan akan menjalankan rancangan-rancangan ini menurut kehendak sesuatu tempat itu dan saya percaya dan saya mengetahui bahawa Negeri-negeri selain daripada Kelantan dan Trengganu Rancangan Pembangunan Luar Bandar ini berjalan dengan sempurnanya dan memberi puas hati pada pihak rakyat. Saya tidak dapat bertang-

⁴ Y.B. Encik Zulkiflee bin Muhammad.

gungjawab berkenaan dengan rancangan-rancangan yang dijalankan di negeri Kelantan dan Trengganu dan saya fikir sebabnya rancangan negeri itu tidak dapat dijalankan dengan jaya maka tidak patut perkara ini disalahkan kepada Kerajaan Perikatan. Kerajaan di dua buah Negeri itu ada mempunyai rancangan-rancangan yang sendiri dan patutlah mereka itu menunjukkan kebolehannya bagi mentadbirkan negeri itu sebelum menyalahkan pihak Kerajaan Persekutuan.

Saya telah terangkan juga dahulu iaitu Kerajaan Kelantan dan Trengganu tidak menerima dasar kebangsaan kemajuan tanah. Ini bukan soal kuasa, atau pun soal siapa yang patut memegang hal tanah ini. Ini ialah semata-mata yang mereka itu tidak menerima rancangan kebangsaan. Rancangan Kemajuan Tanah menurut Group Settlement Act telah pun dipersetujui oleh Dewan ini dan dalam rancangan ini Kerajaan Persekutuan tidak sedikit pun hendak mengambil bahagian. Kerajaan Persekutuan hanyalah hendak memberi pertolongan sahaja kepada Kerajaan-kerajaan Negeri bagi menjalankan rancangan ini. Akhir-akhir rancangan ini Kerajaan Kelantan dan Trengganu tidak menerima. Jadi pihak Kerajaan Persekutuan hanyalah memandang dari kepentingan rakyat negeri Kelantan dan Trengganu dan suka hendak menolong melaksanakan Rancangan-rancangan Kemajuan Tanah jika dikehendaki, tetapi oleh sebab Kerajaan kedua-dua buah Negeri itu tidak dapat menerimanya maka tidak dapatlah Kerajaan Persekutuan hendak memberi pertolongan.

Berkenaan dengan pandangan wakil dari Kuala Trengganu Selatan⁵ yang mengatakan pada pandangannya sungguh pun bagi diri saya membesarkan Rancangan-rancangan Pembangunan Luar Bandar tetapi daripada wang yang diuntukkan hanyalah ada 20% sahaja peruntukan bagi Kemajuan Pembangunan Luar Bandar. Jadi perkara ini tidak benar, sebab saya boleh terangkan di sini iaitu wang peruntukan yang memberi keuntungan terus atau pun direct benefit to rural areas ialah \$1,047 million. Ini yang memberi keuntungan terus kepada luar bandar dan dalam rancangan-rancangan yang lain pihak kawasan-kawasan luar bandar ada juga mendapat faedah.

Saya ucapkan berbilang terima kasih kepada Ahli Yang Berhormat itu kerana saya dapati ada memberi sokongan yang kuat dalam Rancangan Kemajuan Lima Tahun Yang Kedua.

⁵ Y.B. Datuk Onn bin Jaafar.

Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Ipoh⁶ dan juga Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Kuala Trengganu Selatan ada memberi pandangan berkenaan dengan Airport.

Sir, I would like to explain that the Government considers that Airport is not a prestige project, but a necessity, because, if the Federation of Malaya intends to attract foreign trade, attract foreign travellers and tourists, the Federation must have an airport on which all planes can land. The present facilities in the airport are definitely inadequate, and therefore, it is desirable for us to have a new airport.

The Honourable Member for Ipoh made very serious allegations about certain allocations of mining land near Ipoh, and he himself admitted that these allegations are very serious in nature. I would like to assure him and this House that the Government will cause an investigation to be made into this. This Government, the Alliance Government, stands for honesty, for a clean Government and if there is any questionable dealing anywhere, then that matter must be brought to book and any person responsible for that dealing must be dealt with according to law. I cannot say that what type of inquiry will be made, because it is a State matter, but I can assure this House that I would see to it that some kind of an inquiry is made.

In the same way, the Honourable Member for Kuala Trengganu Selatan has mentioned about corruption. I know that there have been a lot of allegations of corruption throughout the country, but the Government cannot get enough evidence. As I said, we are very anxious to stamp out corruption, and we are doing our best, through our Anti-Corruption Agency to try to get evidence. I know of a lot of talk about it, but we cannot get evidence. We have got to bring the case to Court, and we must have evidence. I therefore hope that the Honourable Members will co-operate with the Government in this. If there is any dishonest dealing in any matter, I do hope that the Honourable Members will bring that to our notice so that we can deal with it without any delay.

Tuan Yang Dipertua, itulah sahaja perkara yang saya suka hendak terangkan bagi menjawab pandangan-pandangan Ahli-ahli Yang Berhormat, di dalam perbincangan Dewan ini yang

⁶ Y.B. Encik D. R. Seenivasagam.

telah bersidang selama dua hari ini yang sebahagian besarnya Ahli-ahli Yang Berhormat Dewan ini ada menerima dan menyokong Rancangan Kemajuan Lima Tahun Yang Kedua. Saya berharap rancangan ini kita akan bersama-sama bekerja dengan kuatnya bagi menjalankan, menjayakan rancangan kebangsaan kita ini supaya dalam masa lima tahun yang hadapan ini kita akan dapat melaksanakan semua rancangan-rancangan ini dengan sepenuhnya dan dapat memberi rakyat negeri ini satu taraf hidup yang baru yang lebih sempurna dan yang boleh memberi puas hati kepada mereka itu.

SPEECH BY THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER TO
HEADS OF FEDERAL AND STATE DEPART-
MENTS ON THE SECOND FIVE-YEAR PLAN, IN
KUALA LUMPUR ON 14TH FEBRUARY, 1961

Gentlemen,

I am extremely pleased and grateful that all of you have been able to come here this morning. Some of you have come some distance in order to be present, and also, I understand some of you arrived a few days earlier because the notification of the postponement of this meeting did not reach you in time.

I apologise for the sudden change of date of this meeting, from the 10th February to today, but I am afraid that it was necessary, at short notice, because of my being fully occupied in Parliament and because of the visit of President Garcia from the Philippines.

As all of you already know, the National Second Five-Year Plan was approved last week in Parliament and the reason that I have called you today is to make it quite clear to each and everyone of you that we have not a moment to lose in the implementation of this plan, and, that if we are to achieve the maximum percentage of success in its completion, then, the greatest effort of co-operation, co-ordination, and solid hard work, will be required by every single Government Officer concerned, from the highest level to the lowest.

I do not propose to describe, or to discuss, the details of the Plan with you this morning. You yourselves must study it in detail and the fact you must not only study it, but also fully understand it; furthermore you must make sure that every single officer in your Ministries and Departments really knows the contents of the Plan and that everyone is in no doubt whatsoever, as to what is the aim of Government, which must be achieved within the next five years.

I cannot over-stress, or over-emphasise, the importance of this, because the implementation of our Five-Year Plan can be compared to someone shooting with a rifle at a definite target. You

know that even the best rifle-shot in the world has got very little chance of hitting a target with full-marks unless he can see clearly and fully understand the target at which he is aiming.

So it is with our Plan—our National target. The foundation of success in achieving our target is to make absolutely certain, now, that all of us understand, clearly, our National aim.

Let us now go back, very briefly, to the First Five-Year Plan. It has been said that we fell short of our target—we did. But, do not let that dishearten us. During the period of the First Five-Year Plan we had in fact two National Plans to complete; the other, and at the time more important plan, that removing the menace of Communist Terrorism from our Country. So, therefore, with thanks to all of you, we succeeded not only in ending the Emergency but also, at the same time, in achieving a fairly high percentage of success in our First Five-Year Plan.

Also I would particularly like to thank you, now, for the tremendous effort, enthusiasm, energy and support which you have given since the launching of our National Rural Development Programme at the beginning of 1960.

As all of you know, I myself, have travelled around the country to Districts and to States, many times since the launching of our National Rural Development Policy and I deeply appreciate the new spirit, the new sense of urgency and co-operation which has been shown at all levels, in all Departments in the implementation of our National Policy.

I myself can honestly say that I feel in my own heart, and I have seen with my own eyes, that there is a new atmosphere, a new National awakening, or we might even call it "new look" within the structure of Government Service at all levels. For this, I am most grateful to you all, and I feel certain that if we can preserve this new spirit, even intensify it, during the period of our work in implementing the Five-Year Plan, we will have laid a sound foundation for success.

I would like to take this opportunity on behalf of the Prime Minister, my Ministerial Colleagues, and myself, to thank you most sincerely for the sincerity of support and the excellent effort that all of you have given towards our task of nation-building in our Rural Development Programme. I know that you will not fail

in continuing this effort, and that you will, each one of you, do all that is within your power to keep this fire of enthusiasm burning brightly.

Please ensure, that when you return to your various States, Ministries and Departments, that this message of thanks is conveyed by you right down the chain of your command to every officer concerned.

Now let us look to the future; let us get our facts absolutely clear.

The facts are:

- (i) We now have a Second Five-Year Development Plan, which is a big and a bold plan, the implementation of which will be a challenge to the country, a challenge to the Government, a challenge to all of us. But it is a practical plan and the Government is convinced that it can be implemented if everyone of us make it the tenet of its faith to implement this Plan.
- (ii) The Government is therefore determined that every effort will be made to implement this Plan to the maximum possible.
- (iii) Time is short; we must make full use of every single day available.
- (iv) There will be difficulties, both foreseen and unforeseen—only a fool would deny this. But, difficulties can be overcome.
- (v) Delay is the main enemy of development delays must be overcome.
- (vi) Our technical capacity may still be understrength; this must not deter us.
- (vii) The real potential for progress in the development of any Nation lies in the hearts and hands of the people. To mobilise, to the full, this National potential of effort by the people themselves, Government must first shoulder squarely, its own responsibilities and produce results on

the ground; then, the people will respond in their own efforts, with greater confidence. Let us take these facts separately.

The first fact; the Government is determined to implement this Plan.

- (a) If we believe that our Plan is impossible to achieve, our lack of spirit and despondency will make it so; but if we sincerely believe that it is possible, and if we persistently persevere, we will overcome every difficulty and achieve success.
- (b) Modern science has not yet developed sufficiently for us to be able to condense the "spirit" of a directive or a speech into liquid form, which could be injected into the bloodstream of Government Officers. Speeches have their effect, but their effect is not lasting; written directives have their effect, but in the course of time, their contents and their meaning tend to become forgotten.
- (c) Therefore, your responsibility, as Heads of Departments, is, by your Leadership, to ensure that this spirit of determination to implement our National Plan is continuously kept alive, and becomes a permanent attitude of mind on the part of all your Officers at all levels.
- (d) You were selected and chosen as Heads of Departments in the belief that your ability to hold your appointment lay in your ability of Leadership.
- (e) The part to be played by your Departments in the implementation of the National Plan will be a very severe test of your ability in Leadership.
- (f) May I remind you that one of the greatest qualities of leadership is to be able to delegate. This means that you should acquire the art of not getting yourself too involved in detailed routine work; this you must hand over to your deputies or assistants so that you yourselves, as Heads of your Departments, are free to lead; free to get out and around to make sure that progress is in fact being achieved; and that your officers wherever they may be, are made to feel, by your personal encouragement, that the job they are doing is well worth while; and that they have your support in their task.

The Second fact: that time is short

(a) We talk about a Five-Year Plan. I do not want to confuse you with higher mathematics but I would like you to think for a moment on the following lines:

(i) In five years there are 1,825 days. But let us deduct all non-working days such as Sundays, Saturdays, Fridays in some States, public holidays and those days given up to average casual leave, sickness, etc.

(ii) An approximate total of non-working days in the five-year period comes to approximately 700 days, or the equivalent of 40% of the full time in the Five Year Period.

(iii) This means, in fact, that when we talk about Five Years, we have only just over 1,000 effective working days or, in other words, only 60% of the time we think we have.

(b) Therefore, I should like all of you to continuously bear in mind that time is short.

(c) There is a Chinese proverb which says "An inch of time cannot be bought with an inch of gold". This is very true. Time is the most valuable and important commodity in the implementation of our Five-Year Plan; much more important than money. Remember that time once lost cannot be revoted.

(d) I repeat, time is short. Every effort must be made to bring this fact home to the minds of all officers responsible for carrying out our Five-Year Development Programme.

(e) This can best be done by the continual monthly checking and cross-checking of progress on projects to ensure that delays are diagnosed immediately and then remedied immediately.

The third fact: that there will be difficulties in the implementation of our Plan.

(a) Let us remember that the greater the difficulty the more glory there is in overcoming it; remember also that in rough seas the skilful pilots of ships gain their reputations, not on a calm sea, but from storms and tempests.

(b) So, therefore, let us resolve to acquire the correct attitude of mind from the very start, and regard our difficulties, both foreseen and unforeseen, not as obstacles which cannot be overcome but as a challenge to us, which will inspire us to greater efforts, greater resolution, and greater determination to overcome them.

(c) In other words, let difficulties, when we meet them, be regarded merely as if they are signboards in the path of progress; signboards indicating that we have to double our efforts to achieve success in the implementation of our aim—our Plan.

The fourth fact; that delay is the main enemy of development; delays must be overcome.

(a) Research into the reasons for delays in our Development Programme in the past, brings to light many factors which we must, from now on, bear constantly in mind if we are to achieve results in the future.

(b) The most important of these factors I have grouped into seven categories, which, if any of you ignore, you may be guilty of committing what I call the Seven Deadly Sins of Development.

(c) To make these factors easy to remember I shall list them under the seven letters of the word

R, E, S, U, L, T, S.

(R)ESULTS — R stands for Resist changing policy and staff once planning has been finalised.

(i) It was Abraham Lincoln who said, "It is no time to change horses when you are crossing the stream". This advice applies to the implementation of our Plan.

(ii) In the past, it has happened on many occasions, that once project planning has been completed and ready to start, someone, somewhere, has had a bright new idea and suggested a better way of doing things. This has resulted in a change of policy and resultant delay in the progress of projects on the ground.

(iii) We have no time for changes of policy which adversely affect the progress of development on the ground.

- (iv) It is necessary, therefore, that great care be taken, particularly at Federal level, to stand firm on what has been included in our Five-Year Plan (and in each year's Development Estimates); we must only allow a change of policy in cases where such a change is really justified and can be guaranteed not to slow up actual construction progress on projects.
- (v) Also, we must resist the too frequent posting of officers without good reason; otherwise action on our Development Programme will suffer from a lack of continuity; constant changes of personnel can become a very serious factor of delay in Development.

R(E)SULTS — *E stands for Ensure co-ordination of all Departments from the planning stage to the completion of projects.*

- (i) As the world advances from day to day, with an increase in specialised knowledge on all subjects, so does the machinery of a modern Government tend to slow up; because in the application of technical knowledge government officers tend to become more and more specialised in their departmental outlook, and as a result, sometimes they are not able to see the overall picture of Development as a whole.
- (ii) This tendency of technical specialisation can result in a wastage of many hours dealing with projects from each of the various technical view points. It can also result in excessive paper work, where there is a strong conflict in technical views and during the time that such verbal and written conflicts are in progress development on the ground is delayed; sometimes action on a project may come to a stand-still.
- (iii) Nowadays, there is seldom a development project which can be implemented entirely by the action of only one Department. Nearly all projects require the co-ordination, co-operation and combined speed of action on the part of many Departments in order to achieve their implementation. This co-ordination must start at the planning stage and continue through until the project is complete.

- (iv) Much has already been done to remedy the defect of lack of co-ordination by the instructions laid down in the "Red Book" and, I am glad to say that a team spirit exists at all levels, Districts, State and Federal, with all technical officers working together with a focus of purpose towards the main aim of development.
- (v) However, more can still be done in this direction; and one of the best methods of remedying the defects of excessive departmentalism is to make sure that each and every Officer, in all Departments, has a knowledge not only of his own particular job, but also, an overall picture of our National Plan and the functions of other Departments so that he will be able to see the whole of development in perspective.
- (vi) All officers must be made to realise that, no matter how strong are their departmental convictions, the part that they have to play in implementing our Five-Year Plan is similar to that of a musician in an orchestra; if they blow their own "technical trumpet" too loud the music will be out of harmony and out of tune, with the result that progress on development would be delayed.
- (vii) It is therefore necessary for the "Orchestra of Development" to play in harmony; it is essential that all members have a good copy of the music! Therefore, we must make sure that all officers in all Departments are given lectures and talks so that they understand the overall Government policy and plan, and as a result, will be better able to play their part in tune with the tempo of our National Development Programme.

RE(S)ULTS — *S stands for stop paper arguments and departmental disagreement.*

- (i) You have probably heard me say many times that we must cut "red tape". Let me explain, by cutting red tape I do not mean breaking the rules. Such Government rules as General Orders and Financial Regulations are similar to the rules of any game. All of us must adhere to them; otherwise there would be chaos.
- (ii) However, those of us who happen to be in a position, as it were, of "referee" to make sure that Government rules must be kept; and instead of blowing the whistle when the

rule is broken they send a letter. All I ask of these Office "referees" is that they remember that a good referee continually bears in mind the "advantage rule" and makes full use of it where he can, rather than stop the game.

- (iii) By "red tape" I mean excessive delays due to excessive paper work such as minute-writing. And by this I mean unnecessary paper work as opposed to what is necessary paper work. I know what excessive or unnecessary paper work means because I spent four years of my brief life as a Civil Servant passing files every day.
- (iv) In other words those whose duty it is to deal with correspondence and files regarding development must always keep in view that the reason behind everything we do is to produce results quickly on the ground and therefore care must be taken to remember this and care must also be taken that time is not wasted by indulging in the pleasure of inter-departmental argument on files.
- (v) You have all no doubt heard the proverb in Malay:

"Harimau mati, meninggalkan belang,

Manusia mati, meninggalkan nama,

"Pegawai Kerajaan mati, meninggalkan Kemajuan! 'file' "

Let us make sure by our actions that the last line of this proverb is now changed to:

Pegawai Kerajaan mati, meninggalkan Kemajuan!

- (vi) This can be done by remembering, at all time, that action on files and correspondence must be brief and to the point, and must at all times make a contribution towards progress.

RES(U)LTS — *U stands for Use standard plans and technical capacity correctly.*

- (i) In the past standard plans for certain items of development such as schools and clinics have existed, but they have been difficult to obtain, and there has been insufficient information published throughout Government Departments regarding them. Furthermore, they have not been properly indexed and readily available and as a result have not been made full use of.

- (ii) By the better use of standard plans, much time and extra work, can be saved. All Government Departments at all levels should be given the strictest instructions to use standard plans wherever possible, rather than waste time and the architectural capacity of P.W.D. to re-draft special plans in cases where a standard plan would suffice. Also in the case of small projects, which have to be put out to contract, or done by the kampung people themselves, such standardisation of plans has the added advantage of ensuring that funds are spent correctly and reduces the possibility of corruption.
- (iii) Continuous and persistent action must be taken to ensure that the very best use is made of our existing technical capacity and that development projects do not come to a standstill as "paper" projects.
- (iv) In other words, every effort should be made to allow for such re-organisation of office work and administration, so that Professional/Technical Officers are relieved of unnecessary routine paper work and are left free to get down to work, on the ground.

RESU(L)TS — *L stands for Land to be acquired quickly; sites decided without delay.*

- (i) The new Land Acquisition Ordinance should help to overcome delays in obtaining land for projects. However steps must be taken to ensure that Commissioner of Lands and Mines/Collectors of Land Revenue understand fully how to apply the provisions of this new Ordinance.
- (ii) Selection of sites for projects must be speeded up.

RESUL(T)S — *T stands for Team to tour; a development team to be appointed and tour the country from time to time to deal with delays in development.*

- (i) In order to make the fullest use of the time it is essential to maintain the highest pressure of action and sound planning. To do this it is my intention to appoint a Combined National Development Planning Team which will tour the country from time to time and take stock of progress on development.

- (ii) This Team will analyse the reasons for delay and take action to remedy such delays in the implementation of our National Plan.
- (iii) This Team will, from time to time, report back to me the results of their action with any recommendations they wish to make in order to maintain one hundred per cent pressure on development.
- (iv) I intend to issue a special Directive laying down the composition of this Team and defining its duties.

RESULT(S) — S stands for *Sportlighting progress from month to month in order to diagnose and remedy delays.*

- (i) In order to keep our finger on the pulse of progress it is essential that we maintain a National Development Operations Room in which the development plans of each Department are carefully charted on maps and where progress is plotted from month to month.
- (ii) By spotlighting the progress of all aspects of our National Development Plan, we will be able to diagnose and remedy delays in progress when and where they occur.
- (iii) I hope that all Heads of Departments will take considerable interest in keeping their plans in this development Operations Room, up-to-date, and I intend that each month a special meeting would be called at which each Federal Head of Department will be required to give a short brief on the progress of his departmental plan.

The fifth fact; that our technical capacity may still be under-strength; this must not deter us.

- (i) Every effort has been made to ensure that our technical capacity in all Departments is brought up to strength but it may be some time before this task is completed.
- (ii) However, the point which I want to make clear is that all of us must get down to solid hard work, now, and make the fullest use of our existing resources as they stand today.

The sixth fact; that the real potential for progress lies in the hearts and hands of the people.

- (i) It is the Government's duty, first and foremost, to shoulder its own responsibilities with regard to the planning and implementation of Government projects.
- (ii) Then, having laid the foundation framework, having accepted and fulfilled our responsibilities we can then turn to the people with a clear conscience and call on them to play their part.

Finally, most of you will remember the traditional custom which is performed at the start of the Olympic Games where a lighted flaming torch is carried by relays of runners from Mount Olympus to the Games stadium and that flame is kept burning throughout the whole period of the Games.

My task today is like the first runner in that relay of torch bearers.

I called this meeting to light the flame of the determination and enthusiasm so that you in turn may carry it, in relays, down through all levels of your Departments.

This flame must be kept burning throughout the whole period of the implementation of our Development Plan, and never be allowed to die.

It is your duty now to ensure that the hearts and minds of all your Officers are lighted with this flame of determination and enthusiasm and this flame must never be extinguished until our work is completed and until such time as we ourselves can sit back, in the evening of our lives, with pride and satisfaction that we have built a progressive Malaya in which our children and grandchildren will be proud to live.

SPEECH BY THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER
AND MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT TO
THE HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS CONCERNED
WITH DEVELOPMENT IN F.L.D.A. SCHEMES,
AT THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE, KUALA
LUMPUR ON 20TH FEBRUARY, 1961

The meeting, this morning, was called in order to discuss in detail the contribution to be made by your various Departments and Ministries to the Development in F.L.D.A. Schemes over the next five years.

Detailed discussion will be held between yourselves, the Chairman of the F.L.D.A.¹ and my Deputy Secretary (Development), but, before you proceed to get down to details, I have taken this opportunity, this morning, to come in at the beginning of this meeting because I should like to say a few words so that you may have a clear picture of the Policy which I have laid down for the implementation of Federal Land Development Schemes.

Firstly, I should like you to realise, and remember, that in our National Five-Year Plan we must make sure that the many millions of dollars to be spent on development are in fact diverted towards true development so that our National money is in fact a proper investment towards progress.

One of the best ways of ensuring that the expenditure of development funds, is in fact, a sound economic investment, is to ensure that as much money as possible goes towards the opening up of new areas of land in the country; every dollar we spend on developing new land can in fact be guaranteed, in one way or another, to result in an economic return.

From a purely economic standpoint, the "dividends" of development in investing funds in opening up new areas, are obviously very much higher than the dividends from developing existing areas.

¹ Encik Taib bin Haji Andak.

I do not say that much of our money will not also go towards further developing existing land but nevertheless, you will agree with me, that the real development of our country lies in turning much of our virgin land into areas for new cultivation; because by so doing, we are providing employment and an economic livelihood for those who have no land and in some cases those who have no work at all. Also, although the economic return from opening up new land may be an indirect return as far as our National Revenue is concerned, nevertheless, it is a very real return and a great contribution to the development of our country.

Therefore, for this reason I am determined that everything will be done to produce the maximum and the quickest results possible in F.L.D.A. Schemes throughout the country during the period of the Five-Year Plan.

The stages of Development in F.L.D.A. Schemes may be divided into the following three categories :

- (i) *Pre-development investigation*; such as soil and Mineral Surveys, Reconnaissance Survey, selection of agricultural areas and selection of village areas.
- (ii) *Physical development*; such as Access Roads, Internal Roads, Bridges, Clinics, Schools, Water Supplies, Telephones, Post Offices, Community Centres, etc.
- (iii) *Agricultural development*; such as the division of the land into suitable lots for cultivation, land clearing, planting, etc.

I have appointed a Special Committee which is at present examining the present structure and organisation of the F.L.D.A.; this Committee is to make recommendations as to how Government can give the fullest support in the implementation of the F.L.D.A. Programme.

However, I feel that it is not necessary to await this Committee's final findings before we get started on positive action to produce results on the ground in F.L.D.A. Schemes, because, whatever may be the final decision on the re-organisation of the F.L.D.A., I have already decided that development such as roads, bridges, water, etc. which I call pure development, will be the direct responsibility of the Federal Government.

I have decided on this because, to my mind, one of the reasons for delay in F.L.D.A. Schemes in the past was that such development was a joint responsibility of the State Government (in whichever State a scheme was launched) and the F.L.D.A.

This method of joint responsibility has proved to be unsatisfactory; in many cases it needed considerable negotiation with each State concerned, almost to the extent of begging them to give a road, a water supply, etc., etc., from their State Funds and delays in development resulted.

In our overall National Development Programme most of the funds, which will be spent by State Governments on Rural development, will be derived from Federal sources; therefore, it seems logical to me to take control of these funds at their Federal source and channel the money direct into F.L.D.A. schemes, rather than issue the money out to States in the form of grants, and then have States negotiating with the F.L.D.A.

Also, let us think for a moment what happens when an F.L.D.A. scheme is launched, in a new area. Most of these new areas are far away from the existing services of Government and may even be completely isolated in an almost virgin jungle. The settler has got to be the type of citizen who has a "pioneer spirit" who is prepared to move from his home, wherever it may be, in Malacca, Perlis or Penang, etc., and start a new life; a new life which during the first year or so is a hard life; and we expect these settlers to work hard in cultivating their new land.

Now let us consider for a moment, If we are going to ensure the maximum success in these schemes, and if we are going to expect the best from these settlers, it is only right that we do all possible to give them the essential services of Government in support of their daily task of hard work.

It is, therefore, essential that we provide in each scheme, as quickly as possible, such essentials as:

- (a) A good access road to facilitate transport of foodstuffs, etc.
- (b) A good water supply to ensure health.
- (c) A clinic to cater for their health needs and for accidents.
- (d) A school so that they can have their children with them and will not always want to return every month to their original homes to see their children, if they are left behind.

(e) A Post Office if possible.

(f) A telephone so that a doctor can be called in serious cases of sickness (also I want a telephone wherever possible so that the Manager can be kept up to the mark, when necessary).

(g) Etc., etc.

If we do not give these basic Government services in New Land Settlement Areas, and give them quickly, there is bound to be a drop in efficiency on the part of the settlers who want to "give up" and run away from the scheme because their health has not been cared for, or, because they have left behind their children in some distant school, etc., etc.

There is no reason why we should not provide these basic facilities in the very first phase of all Federal Land Development Schemes, and to do this will be the responsibility of each Head of Department concerned.

I, therefore, would like all of you to take as much interest as possible in the development of every Federal Land Development Scheme included in the National Five-Year Plan and I should like to see a change in the attitude of mind of everyone concerned, that instead of my Ministry or the F.L.D.A. having to go and beg each department for assistance, in the form of making a road, constructing a clinic or a school, etc., that Head of Departments concerned shoulder the responsibility regarding their own particular Department in each scheme and co-operate towards making each scheme a success by each Department giving of its best; I should also very much like to see Federal Heads of Departments, when they tour the country, on their normal duties, make a point of stopping at F.L.D.A. schemes, if they are in the area, and making sure that they take an interest in such schemes in so far as their departmental contribution is concerned.

MESSAGE FROM THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE OVER RADIO MALAYA ON CONGO CHEER FUND ON 22ND FEBRUARY, 1961

On behalf of the Government and particularly in my capacity as Minister of Defence, I would like to thank the *Straits Times* and *Berita Harian* very warmly for starting and organising the Congo Cheer Fund.

The fund has been a great success, with thousands of well wishers only too willing to give some money, whether large or small, to help along our troops in the Congo in their arduous duties by letting them feel that everyone in Malaya is thinking of them.

I am sure the donors and the public generally are grateful to those newspapers for the splendid effort they have made in raising more than \$67,000 in seven weeks.

The *Straits Times* and *Berita Harian* have now handed over the control and administration of the fund to the G.O.C. Federation Army, but I would like it to be understood that the fund is not closed.

I feel there are still many people taking up collections or preparing to give and all these may send their contributions to the Ministry of Defence, Gurney Road, Kuala Lumpur.

The *Straits Times* and *Berita Harian* have kindly agreed to acknowledge any further contributions made.

Every little donation will help this worthy cause and ensure that the fund will be able to increase the comfort and welfare of all Malayan troops in the Congo, not only those who are there now but also those who are about to go to that country.

**SPEECH BY THE MINISTER OF RURAL
DEVELOPMENT AT THE FIRST CONFERENCE
OF F.L.D.A. MANAGERS IN KUALA LUMPUR
ON 7TH MARCH, 1961**

Gentlemen,

According to your programme I should have met and addressed you yesterday but it was a matter of regret for me that because of prior engagement elsewhere I was not able to address you as originally fixed. I am very glad, however, to be able to do so today. And I am equally glad to have this opportunity of meeting you.

I am told that this Conference of Scheme Managers is the first to be arranged by the F.L.D.A. I am certain that this Conference has been conceived and planned after considerable thought; as a result I am certain that the Conference will not only be of considerable benefit to all of you who are attending it and participating in the various groups for discussion but to the work of the F.L.D.A. as a whole as well.

As you know, the Alliance Government has embarked on a gigantic Rural Development Programme designed to improve the economic, cultural and social conditions of the rural dwellers; and perhaps the highest priority among these three aims is the first of the three i.e. the improvement of the economic position of the people. One of the steps taken to achieve this priority aim—perhaps the most important, is to provide people in the rural areas with land. By this I mean people who are without land. In this particular respect the F.L.D.A. has a very major part to play since its work is to provide land for the benefit of the landless.

It can never be over-emphasised that the success of land development schemes depends very much on the officers managing them. By officers I mean you as Managers and Assistant Managers. You have a great responsibility on your shoulders. The success or failure of these F.L.D.A.—sponsored land development schemes depends on how well you discharge that responsibility. Your task

in creating these land development schemes out of jungle land has a touch of the pioneer spirit in it and as such it calls for a high sense of sacrifice and hard work to carry out and complete it successfully. Your reward for the task is not the salaries which you are paid, but the good results you produce.

Our work of helping the landless rural population with land is as important as it is urgent and, because of this, I must urge you to work hard and with a sense of real dedication. Perhaps you are already aware that the target of the F.L.D.A. is to open 50,000 acres of land for 4,500 to 5,000 families in the next five years. It is a formidable task but it is not a task that is impossible of achievement. If we all work very hard the target will be achieved.

Many of you, I understand, had no previous experience in the F.L.D.A. type of work when you joined but you have been specially picked because the Authority believes that you possess the qualities so necessary in this type of work.

Settlers with whom you are dealing, it is perhaps correct to say, are people who are complete strangers to you. It is needless for me to advise that you require a lot of patience to deal with them. They need your guidance and your sympathy and if you treat them well you will earn their goodwill and willing co-operation which will help you a long way in your work.

I hope to be able, in the near future, to visit F.L.D.A. schemes not only to see for myself the measure of progress achieved but also to discuss with you any problems which you may have concerning schemes under your charge.

Finally, it is my sincere hope that by the time your Conference comes to an end you will have achieved a great deal of knowledge and understanding of your work which should help you in carrying out your job with greater speed and greater success.

I wish you all good luck.

UCAPAN TIMBALAN PERDANA MENTERI TATKALA MEMBUKA PERTANDINGAN MEM- BACA QURAN PERINGKAT KEBANGSAAN DI STADIUM MERDEKA PADA 7HB MAC, 1961

Tuan Pengerusi, Tuan-tuan Yang Terutama, Yang Berhormat Menteri-menteri, Daif-daif yang Terhormat, tuan-tuan dan puan-puan sekalian.

Saya merasa sangat bertuah dan mengucapkan syukur ke hadrat Allah Subhanahu Wataala kerana dapat turut hadir ke Majlis Pertandingan Membaca Al-Quran Peringkat Kebangsaan dan Peringkat Antarabangsa yang dimulai pada malam ini. Sebagaimana tuan-tuan dan puan-puan maklum bahawa pertandingan membaca Al-Quran yang diadakan pada malam ini adalah merupakan sambungan dari cita-cita kita pada tahun yang lalu dan dengan izin Allah kita teruskan kepada tahun-tahun yang hadapan lagi.

Pertandingan membaca Al-Quran pada tahun ini saya percaya adalah lebih meriah dan lebih besar lagi daripada tahun yang lalu, kerana pada tahun ini bukan sahaja qari-qari dan qariah-qariah dari dalam negeri yang mengambil bahagian akan tetapi ada juga qari-qari dari luar negeri bersama-sama mengambil bahagian dalam Pertandingan Peringkat Antarabangsa ini. Kepada peserta-peserta dan ketua-ketua dan ahli-ahli rombongan dari luar negeri, saya ucapkan selamat datang ke Persekutuan Tanah Melayu, dan saya suka memberi ucapan selamat datang yang istimewa kepada Yang Berhormat Menteri Ugama dari Republic Indonesia yang sendiri turut hadir di Majlis ini. Yang Berhormat Menteri Ugama ini ada membawa bersama-sama dengannya hadiah 200 buah Quran. Saya suka bagi pihak Kerajaan Persekutuan mengucapkan setinggi-tinggi terima kasih kepadanya di atas kemurahan hatinya memberi hadiah yang tersebut itu. Kepada semua peserta-peserta, dengan penuh rasa kegembiraan, saya ucapkan selamat mengambil bahagian di dalam pertandingan ini.

Patut juga saya nyatakan di sini bahawa cita-cita hendak mengadakan pertandingan membaca Quran ini adalah terbitnya dari Yang Teramat Mulia Tunku Abdul Rahman Putra Al-Haj, Perdana Menteri kita, yang ingin melihat Syiar Islam kembali

bersinar cemerlang di dalam tanah air kita yang telah menjadikan Ujama Islam sebagai Ujama Resmi di Persekutuan Tanah Melayu. Tetapi dukacita sedikit kemeriahan Majlis Pertandingan malam ini kurang semeraknya kerana Penaja dan Penganjuranya Y.T.M. Tunku, tidak ada bersama-sama kita, oleh kerana beliau sekarang sedang menjalankan tugas negara di luar tanah air kita.

Tuan-tuan dan Puan-puan sekalian,

Memandang kepada kejayaan majlis pertandingan Membaca Al-Quran Peringkat Kebangsaan pada tahun yang lalu, maka Y.T.M. Tunku telah bercita-cita pula supaya di samping kita mengadakan Pertandingan Peringkat Kebangsaan, maka kita mengadakan juga Pertandingan Peringkat Antarabangsa. Pada mulanya kita bercadang hendak menjemput jiran-jiran tetangga Negara kita di Tenggara Asia ini sahaja supaya dapat bersama mengambil bahagian dalam Pertandingan Peringkat Antarabangsa, akan tetapi dengan tidak disangka-sangka bahawa Negara saudara Islam kita yang lain telah turut sama menyambut cadangan kita itu, iaitu Negara Republic Arab Bersatu dan Pakistan yang telah menghantar qari-qarinya ke Majlis ini.

Selain dari Negara-negara tersebut, saya mendapat tahu Nigeria dan India pula akan berusaha menghantar qari-qarinya dalam Pertandingan Antarabangsa tahun hadapan. Oleh itu melihat kepada sambutan yang baik dari Negara-negara jiran tetangga dan Negara-negara saudara Islam kita itu, kita sungguh merasa sangat gembira. Oleh yang demikian kita berjanji Insha Allah pada tahun hadapan kita akan menjemput bukan sahaja Negara-negara jiran tetangga tetapi mana-mana sahaja Negara yang mempunyai pengikut-pengikut Islam di seluruh dunia ini untuk mengambil bahagian dalam Pertandingan Membaca Al-Quran Peringkat Antarabangsa.

Tuan-tuan dan puan-puan sekalian, kita sekarang berada dalam bulan Ramadhan, satu bulan yang mulia, kerana pada bulan inilah Quran telah diturunkan kepada junjungan kita Nabi Muhammad S.A.W. menjadi pedoman kepada sekalian manusia. Membaca Al-Quran di mesjid-mesjid dan di surau-surau, juga di rumah-rumah adalah satu daripada cara-cara kita menyambut dan memuliakan bulan ini dari semenjak dahulu lagi.

Di sini patutlah saya nyatakan bahawa tujuan Kerajaan Persekutuan mengadakan Pertandingan Membaca Al-Quran Peringkat Kebangsaan dan Peringkat Antarabangsa itu bukanlah semata-mata hendak mendengar kemerduan suara qari-qari dan qariah-qariah yang mengambil bahagian, tetapi ada mempunyai tujuan yang tinggi dan mulia. Dengan adanya Pertandingan Membaca Al-Quran ini, kita berharap dapat mengasuh dan mengilhamkan ke dalam hati penganut-penganut Islam rasa kasih dan cintakan kepada Al-Quran, kerana rasa kasih dan cinta ini akan menambahkan lagi perasaan ingin mengkaji, ingin mempelajari dan memahami isi kandungan kitab suci Al-Quran itu.

Selain daripada itu dengan adanya Pertandingan Membaca Al-Quran ini juga akan melahir dan menimbulkan perasaan gemar membaca dan menghafaz Al-Quran dalam masyarakat kita, dan dengan ini dapatlah dipelihara dan dipertahankan isi Al-Quran itu dari pengkhianatan punca atau sumber kekuatan Islam itu. Dengan ini dapatlah taraf dan mutu Ugama Islam itu diberi kedudukan yang tinggi.

Pihak Kerajaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu pada masa-masa hadapan akan berusaha untuk menggalakkan orang-orang Islam supaya menghafaz Al-Quran kerana ini adalah satu perkara yang boleh memberi menafaat dan faedah di dunia dan juga di akhirat. Saya berdoa moga-moga hasrat dan cita-cita Kerajaan Persekutuan untuk meninggikan Syiar Islam itu akan mendapat petunjuk dan panduan dari Allah Subhanahu Wataala, dan mendapat sokongan dari penduduk-penduduk negeri ini.

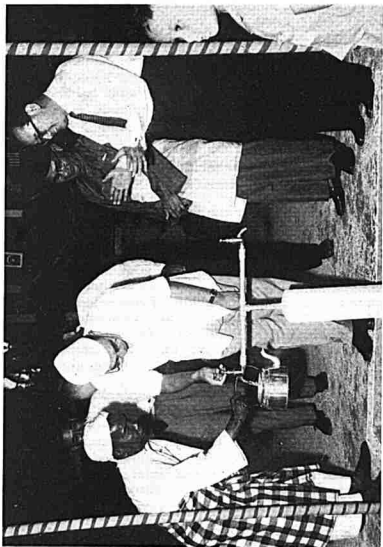
Sesungguhnya saya berasa sangat sukacita melihat orang ramai yang hadir mendengar pertandingan ini yang terdiri bukan sahaja daripada kaum muslimin dan muslimat, malahan orang-orang yang berlainan ugama juga hendak mendengar bacaan Quran di dalam Pertandingan ini. Dengan jalan ini terbuktilah eratnya persaudaraan antara rakyat Islam dengan yang beragama lain. Islam ialah ugama persaudaraan, Ugama Keamanan, Ugama yang menjamin kebahagiaan dunia dan akhirat.

Kepada Kerajaan-kerajaan Negeri di Persekutuan Tanah Melayu yang telah menghantar qari-qari dan qariah-qariahnya ke dalam Pertandingan Peringkat Kebangsaan ini, saya ucapkan banyak-banyak terima kasih, begitu juga kepada Kerajaan jiran tetangga Negara-negara lain yang telah menghantar qari-qarinya beserta

dalam Majlis Pertandingan Peringkat Antarabangsa ini, saya ucapkan setinggi-tinggi terima kasih dan berharap moga-moga penghantar-penghantar qari-qari ini akan terus berlaku untuk tahun-tahun hadapan lagi. Kepada Pengerusi dan Ahli-ahli Jawatankuasa yang mengelola Pertandingan ini saya ucapkan sebanyak-banyak terima kasih kepadanya kerana usaha dan tenaga mereka itu mengelolakan Pertandingan yang besar dan mustahak ini.

Dan lagi kepada semua peserta-peserta yang mengambil bahagian dalam Pertandingan ini saya ucapkan sekali lagi selamat datang dan selamat mengambil bahagian di pertandingan ini dan marilah kita bersama-sama berdoa kepada Allah Subhanahu Wataala memohon taufik dan hidayah.

Dengan ini saya dengan amat sukacitanya mengistiharkan Majlis Pertandingan Al-Quran ini dimulakan.



Tun Abdul Razak sedang membuka paip air di Kampung Sungai Gumut, Kelumpang ketika lawatan beliau melihat Rancangan-rancangan Pembangunan Luar Bandar di Daerah Ulu Langat, Selangor pada 15hb Mac, 1961. (Gambar Jabatan Penerangan Malaysia).

UCAPAN SELAMAT HARI RAYA AIDILFITRI OLEH TIMBALAN PERDANA MENTERI PADA 17HB MAC, 1961

Tuan-tuan dan Puan-puan sekalian,

Saya ucapkan "Selamat Hari Raya Aidilfitri", kepada tuan-tuan dan puan-puan sekalian dan seterusnya kepada semua umat Islam Persekutuan Tanah Melayu. Kita semua telah berjaya menunaikan perintah Allah Subhanahu Wataala yang diwajibkan kepada kita, iaitu berpuasa selama sebulan, dan setelah sempurna kewajipan kita itu marilah kita beramai-ramai menyambut hari yang mulia ini, iaitu Hari Raya Aidilfitri, dengan berjabat tangan bermaaf-maafan di antara satu dengan lain dan berziarah kaum keluarga serta sahabat handai kita. Kita semua patut mengucap syukur ke hadrat Allah Subhanahu Wataala, yang telah memberikan kita kekuatan untuk berpuasa sebulan lamanya itu.

Di dalam bulan puasa ini, untuk memuliakan bulan itu kita semua telah membaca Al Quran di mesjid-mesjid dan surau-surau dan rumah-rumah dan pada tahun ini kita telah berjaya mengadakan pertandingan membaca Al Quran seperti tahun yang lalu akan tetapi pertandingan pada tahun ini adalah lebih besar dan lebih meriah daripada tahun yang sudah-sudah oleh sebab kita berjaya menjemput wakil-wakil dan peserta-peserta dari negeri-negeri Islam yang berjiran dengan kita. Pada empat malam berturut-turut cahaya Islam telah memancar dalam Stadium Merdeka itu bukan sahaja ke seluruh tempat di Tanah Melayu ini bahkan ke seluruh Negara-negara Islam di Tenggara Asia. Dengan izin Allah Subhanahu Wataala kita berharap hendak mengadakan pertandingan yang lebih besar lagi pada tahun hadapan dengan menjemput peserta-peserta dari Negeri-negeri Islam di seluruh dunia. Inilah cara bagi Kerajaan Persekutuan bukan sahaja untuk menggalakkan orang-orang Islam membaca dan memahami isi kandungan kitab suci Al Quran itu bahkan juga untuk meninggikan taraf dan mutu Ugama Islam kita yang maha suci itu yang telah dijadikan Ugama Resmi di Negara kita. Kejayaan pertandingan membaca Al Quran ini telah mendapat pujian daripada wakil-wakil yang datang dari luar negeri. Oleh itu saya berseru kepada umat Islam Tanah Melayu ini supaya menggalakkan

membaca Al Quran dan mengetahui isi kandungan kitab suci itu supaya kita mendapat nikmat daripada Allah Subhanahu Wataala di dunia dan di akhirat.

Hari Raya Aidilfitri tahun ini ialah suatu Hari Raya yang bersejarah, oleh sebab inilah pertama kali kita dapat menyambut Hari Raya Aidilfitri dalam keadaan aman dan sempurna. Inilah Hari Raya yang pertama semenjak kita telah berjaya menamatkan darurat yang telah berada pada kita lebih dua belas tahun lamanya itu. Syukurlah kita ke hadrat Allah Subhanahu Wataala disebabkan Negara kita telah menjadi aman dan kita semua dapat menjalankan usaha kehidupan masing-masing dengan tenang dan sempurna. Oleh itu, sambil menyambut hari yang mulia dan bahagia ini marilah kita bersama-sama mengingatkan roh-roh mereka-mereka yang telah mengkorbankan jiwanya kerana mempertahankan Negara kita dan bagi keamanan Negara kita ini. Kita senantiasa ingat kepada mereka itu dan kita junjung tinggi jasa dan pengurbanan mereka. Kepada kaum keluarga mereka itu yang tinggal saya ucapkan selamat Hari Raya dengan khasnya dan saya berdoa ke hadrat Tuhan mudah-mudahan mereka itu berada dalam keadaan selamat dan sempurna.

Kepada ahli-ahli Tentera kita, baik Tentera Darat, Laut dan Udara dan kepada Ahli-ahli Pasukan Polis Diraja serta Ahli-ahli Pasukan Keselamatan kita yang lain, saya ucapkan selamat Hari Raya. Negara kita dan rakyatnya sekalian berhutang budi kepada mereka itu yang telah berjaya mempertahankan dan mengamankan Negara kita ini. Ada setengah-setengah daripada Ahli-ahli Pasukan Keselamatan yang terpaksa menjalankan kewajibannya pada masa kita berhari raya ini. Dan setengah daripada mereka itu berada di sempadan antara Negeri Siam dengan Tanah Melayu kerana masih lagi ada saki-baki pengganas-pengganas komunis di situ. Kepada mereka yang terpaksa menyambut Hari Raya dalam keadaan yang tidak sempurna itu oleh sebab tanggungjawabnya saya ucapkan "Selamat Hari Raya" yang istimewa. Marilah kita berdoa mudah-mudahan dapat kita segera menghapuskan saki-baki pengganas-pengganas komunis yang masih ada lagi di sempadan Negara kita dengan Negeri Siam itu.

Pada masa ini juga ada sebahagian daripada Tentera kita yang terpaksa berkhidmat di luar negeri iaitu di Congo.

Mereka itu adalah menjalankan satu tugas yang penting dan mustahak iaitu tugas bagi keamanan dunia. Kepada mereka itu kita ucapkan "Selamat Hari Raya" yang khas. Kita semua di Tanah Melayu menjunjung tinggi perkhidmatan yang telah dijalankan oleh mereka-mereka itu. Saya percaya mereka itu faham bahawa rakyat Persekutuan Tanah Melayu seluruhnya, sambil menyambut hari yang bahagia ini, senantiasa ingat kepada mereka itu. Kita telah memberi pertolongan sedikit sebanyak dengan menghantarkan kueh-kueh dan juga Pasukan Penghibur, supaya dapat mereka itu menyambut Hari Raya ini dalam keadaan yang berpatutan. Kepada anak-isteri dan kaum keluarga mereka itu saya suka juga mengucapkan "Selamat Hari Raya". Kepada anak-isteri mereka Kerajaan dan orang ramai juga adalah memberi bantuan-bantuan sedikit sebanyak supaya mereka itu dapat menyambut Hari Raya ini dengan sempurna. Marilah kita semua berdoa ke hadrat Allah Subhanahu Wataala, mudah-mudahan keadaan di Congo itu dapat diamankan dengan segera supaya perajurit-perajurit kita itu dapat balik ke tanah air mereka dalam masa yang tidak berapa lama lagi.

Dengan menyambut Hari Raya Aidilfitri tahun ini kita telah pun masuk kepada tahun yang ke empat dalam sejarah kemerdekaan Tanah Air kita. Kita dapati keadaan di Negeri kita semakin hari semakin bertambah baik. Di dalam hal-hal luar negeri, Negeri kita yang kecil ini adalah mempunyai nama yang sangat baik di antara bangsa-bangsa di dunia. Dengan anjuran dan panduan yang bijaksana oleh Perdana Menteri kita, suara kita adalah didengari dan dihormati oleh dunia. Sungguhpun sebagai satu negara yang kecil yang baharu mencapai kemerdekaan, kita telah berjaya mengambil bahagian yang penting dalam hal menyelesaikan dan mengatasi masalah-masalah di antarabangsa. Pada masa ini pun, Yang Teramat Mulia Tunku, Perdana Menteri kita, masih berada di London kerana menjalankan tugas Negara kita, menghadiri persidangan Perdana-perdana Menteri Commonwealth. Kepada Yang Teramat Mulia Tunku kita semua di sini mengucapkan "Selamat Hari Raya", dan kita berdoa ke hadrat Allah Subhanahu Wataala mudah-mudahan segala pekerjaan yang diperbuat olehnya akan mendapat setinggi-tinggi kejayaan.

Dalam hal-hal dalam negeri keadaan Negara kita bertambah-tambah maju dan iktisad Negeri kita bertambah kuat. Sekarang sampailah kita kepada zaman kemajuan dan pihak Kerajaan telah

melancarkan Rancangan Kemajuan Lima Tahun yang Kedua iaitu satu rancangan kemajuan yang besar yang belum pernah lagi dilancarkan pada masa yang lalu. Kerajaan berazam hendak menjalankan kemajuan-kemajuan terutama sekali di kawasan-kawasan di luar bandar supaya penduduk-penduduk negeri ini dapat mempunyai keadaan hidup yang lebih sempurna dan taraf hidup yang lebih tinggi dan baik daripada yang ada sekarang ini. Bagi pihak Kerajaan, rancangan-rancangan telah pun mulai dijalankan. Jalan-jalan raya, bekalan-bekalan air, tempat-tempat perubatan, sekolah-sekolah dan sebagainya sedang dibina di seluruh tempat-tempat di Persekutuan Tanah Melayu. Kerajaan Persekutuan telah menunaikan janjinya dan menunjukkan keazamannya yang sebenar-benarnya bagi memperbaiki keadaan hidup rakyat dalam negeri ini, terutama mereka-mereka penduduk di luar bandar.

Sekarang tibalah masanya pula bagi penduduk negeri ini sekalian mengambil bahagian dalam rancangan ini dan memberi kerjasama dengan sepenuh-penuhnya, kerana pekerjaan memperbaiki keadaan hidup rakyat tidak akan dapat dilaksanakan dengan sempurna melainkan rakyat sendiri berusaha dan bertenaga membesar dan meluaskan mata pencarian masing-masing. Oleh itu, sambil kita berjabat tangan menyambut hari bahagia ini, marilah kita semua berazam supaya bekerja bersungguh-sungguh memajukan keadaan hidup kita. Kita akan bekerja dengan lebih giat lagi di atas tanah-tanah dan kebun-kebun kita dan kita akan mengeluarkan hasil barang-barang dengan lipat ganda. Kita akan tebang dan tebas segala hutan rimba dan tanam barang-barang makanan dan barang-barang lain yang mengeluarkan hasil. Kita akan baiki rumah tangga kita dan bersihkan kampung halaman kita. Kesimpulannya kita semua akan bekerja dengan sepenuh-penuh tenaga dan dengan seberapa daya upaya kita bagi menambahkan mata pencarian kita supaya pada tahun hadapan kita akan dapat, dengan izin Allah Subhanahu Wataala, menyambut Hari Raya Aidilfitri dalam keadaan yang lebih sempurna dan lebih baik, bagi diri kita, anak-isteri dan kaum keluarga kita semua.

Sekianlah sahaja, sekali lagi saya ucapkan "Selamat Hari Raya Aidilfitri", "Selamat Berjaya, Tinggi mutu Ugama kita, Maju Bangsa dan Negara kita".

SPEECH BY THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER
THANKING CANADA FOR THE GIFT TO THE
UNIVERSITY OF MALAYA AT THE FACULTY
OF ENGINEERING, UNIVERSITY OF MALAYA,
KUALA LUMPUR ON 21ST MARCH, 1961

Your Excellency, Mr Vice-Chancellor,¹ Ladies and Gentlemen, our University, the University of Malaya, is a young one. The Kuala Lumpur Division of the University is younger still than the Singapore Division. The University therefore needs as much assistance as possible in the form of men and materials from more established universities and more developed countries. Under the circumstances the gift of a Gamble Stereoscopic Plotter from the Canadian Government which has already provided several scholarships and other assistance is very welcome. On behalf of the Government of the Federation of Malaya (and also of the University of Malaya) I should like to thank the Canadian Government very much for this gift.

What pleases me especially about this gift is that it will indirectly benefit the Rural Development Programme of this country, for the instrument is a map-making instrument. As you all know, we are embarking on land development on a large scale. This necessitates suitable maps. The instrument or machine will help to train our students to produce these maps. We have a fine Survey Department which does produce maps, but any map-makers or cartographers produced by the University will be a valuable addition to it.

Once again I wish to say thank you to Mr High Commissioner² and the Canadian Government for this most useful gift.

¹ Sir Alexander Oppenheim.

² Mr A. R. Menzies.

**SPEECH BY THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER
AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE ON 23RD MARCH,
1961**

Gentlemen, it gives me very great pleasure indeed to have this opportunity of addressing you. There are certain subjects I feel I must touch upon today and which I think will be of interest to you. They are not in any particular order of priority and the first is what I think might reasonably be termed the New Look.

THE NEW LOOK

First of all the Army.

In 1960 we saw the end of the Emergency which had been the focus of the work and thought of our young Army for twelve years. To a large extent our organisation had been shaped to fit the needs of this Emergency.

In 1960 also we sent our first military force overseas under United Nations Command, and looking to the future it is by no means unlikely that United Nations will appeal to us again for assistance in one part of the World or another.

The recent troubles in Laos and West Irian show that it is important for us to have Armed Forces which are well officered, well organised and well equipped to provide an instrument with which the Government can help to maintain stability under the conditions pertaining in this part of the world.

This changing picture makes it important to review the organisation, equipment and size of our forces so that they are not found wanting in time of need. This study period will give you some conception of the problems involved and it is important that you think deeply about what should be done both in order to achieve the best solution and as part of your training as officers.

Turning our eyes to the Navy.

The Second Five Year Plan will include the first step towards modernisation of the Royal Malayan Navy and its establishment as a truly independent Navy. The two main projects are a new Naval Base and the provision of fast, modern and specially designed Patrol Craft.

A decision has been made on the location of the Naval Base and it is planned to complete it by the end of the Development Plan.

A large number of designs for the new Patrol Craft have been received from recognised builders in many countries and it is hoped to select and place the contract for the craft in the next few months.

These two major projects will demand increased technical manpower for the Navy and an intensive training programme is being planned and implemented.

Concerning the Air Force.

The RMAF is more than doubling its aircraft strength over the next eighteen months. Two Cessna and three Doves will arrive later this year for communications tasks and during 1962, ten additional Twin Pioneers will be received which will enable the RMAF, by January 1963, to take over completely the task of supply dropping, on the present scale, in the Border Security Area.

Training aircraft, at present Chipmunks, are being replaced by the more advanced Provost. With these aircraft, the RMAF will in 1961 undertake for the first time a proportion of basic flying training.

This expansion requires over one hundred additional tradesmen to be trained this year. This training will be carried out by the RMAF in a Technical Training School being set up on the RMAF Station at Kuala Lumpur.

The RMAF Order of Battle by mid-1962 will be:

- No. 1 Squadron—fourteen Twin Pioneers
- five Single Pioneers
- two Cessnas
- three Doves
- six Provosts

I think it would be appropriate here to mention the accommodation building programme we have embarked upon to keep pace with this New Look.

Steady progress is being made with the building of new barracks and installations. The new Construction is of a high standard as you will have seen during your visit to the Federation Military College. As you will realise, the priority given to the Armed Forces in peacetime is not high and with emphasis being given to Rural Development, the resources of the P.W.D. are greatly stretched. As a result, we are not able to progress as quickly as we would wish.

We are also making steady progress with the building of married quarters but again it is going to be two or three years before we are fully up to scale. In the meantime we are, in areas of more acute shortage, providing a certain number of temporary married quarters which although not ideal, are better than nothing for the intervening period. This is a state of affairs we are doing our best to correct, but in the meantime any inconvenience must be borne patiently.

CONGO

Next a work on the Congo. Malaya strongly supports United Nations action in the Congo and Government, on the invitation of that body, agreed to send a Force consisting initially of a battalion group to join UNOC. This, as you know, is now about to be augmented by a Brigade HQ and a Recce Regt.

The hardship caused to the families of persons serving in the Congo due to separation is fully realised by the Government. It has been decided that MSF personnel serving or to serve in the Congo will do normally not more than one year's tour of duty out of Malaya. I must stress that a soldier's first duty is to his country and it is imperative that officers and men who are sent overseas should face separation with determination and fortitude.

We are looking at the overseas allowances for the MSF and an announcement will be made shortly, but service with the MSF is not intended as an opportunity whereby a soldier can make money. It is not a get rich quick exercise. Before personnel are sent to the Congo they must be instructed that they are not going there so that they can make money but to do a job of work.

Due consideration has been given to the possibility of flying the dead bodies of the MSF to Malaya at Government expense. It has been decided that this is not possible since there are no facilities for embalming in remote areas, and also the cost of air freighting would be prohibitive.

PUBLIC RELATIONS

Next there are a number of points I want to make concerning the relationship between the Armed Forces and the Press and with the Press of course I include the Radio.

It is of the utmost importance that this relationship should be cordial and that there should be willing co-operation and mutual trust. This unfortunately has not always been the case in the past.

Now here I must sound a note of warning, cordial relations does not mean that members of the Armed Forces should go out of their way to give to reporters full information on every subject about which they ask and even, on occasion, for full measure, throw in tit bits of classified information about which they have not asked. There is, gentlemen, something called security and the importance of this I cannot stress too strongly. Full instructions on this will be reaching all of you shortly in the form of an Armed Forces Council Instruction.

There are very many items of a non-classified nature, however, which will be welcomed by the Press and a forecast of coming events of interest to the Public by Brigades and the Navy and Air Force will enable the Press to be given advanced warning so that they can treat the subject in the best possible way. To this end the Public Relations Section in the Ministry of Defence is being reorganised.

I must stress that Public Relations is by no means one sided. The Press get their story which pleases them but the Armed Forces also stand to benefit a great deal. With so much of the National Budget being spent on the Armed Forces it behoves us to let the taxpayer know what he is getting for his money. Of much more importance to the Armed Forces however is the fact that if the general public has a high regard for the Armed Forces this can be of tremendous value in helping ex-members of the Armed Forces to resettle into civilian life.

FRAUD

My next subject, gentlemen, is not a pleasant one. As you are aware it is the clear intention of Government to root out corruption and dishonesty from all Government Departments. It is my painful duty to say that there have been far too many cases in the last few years in which members of the Armed Forces have

been convicted either by courts-martial or by the civil courts of fraudulent offences. Since Merdeka twenty-one cases have been tried by court-martial in which there were twenty convictions: no less than five officers have been cashiered or dismissed within the last two years.

Many of these cases would never have come to trial if commanding officers had observed the cardinal principles of fraud prevention. These are both simple and few and are as follows:

- (a) COs must carry out at frequent and irregular intervals surprise checks on all accounts in their units, whether they are cash accounts or accounts in respect of other public or service property, rations, petrol and the like.
- (b) COs must impress on all account holders the necessity of entering in an account every transaction as soon as it occurs. It is only too easy to fall into the habit of saying "I'll wait and make those entries tonight or tomorrow when I'm not so busy". This leads to error and error only too often leads to fraud in an attempt to conceal the error. This is the beginning of the slippery slope of fraud.
- (c) It is the duty of all officers to ensure that temptation is not placed in the way of other ranks, particularly pay clerks, by allowing them uncontrolled access to documents such as acquittance rolls and pay books which can easily be tampered with for fraudulent purposes. In the majority of cases in which other ranks have been brought to trial for offences of a fraudulent nature, a great deal of the blame has been attributable to slackness on the part of officers.
- (d) Audit boards must do their job conscientiously.

The Armed Forces Council is determined to stamp out fraud as quickly as possible. To this end they have declared offences of fraudulent nature to be "prevalent offences" and presidents of courts-martial are reminded that, when they are deliberating sentences to be awarded for such offences, exemplary punishments should be the rule rather than the exception. It is the declared policy of the Armed Forces Council that, in any future cases in which members of the Armed Forces are convicted of fraudulent offences and are, as a result, sentenced to be cashiered,

dismissed or discharged with disgrace or ignominy, and thereby forfeit eligibility to retired pay, pension or gratuity, the Council will not consider the grant of any compassionate or ex-gratia awards whatsoever.

MALAYANISATION

And now finally a few facts and figures on the subject of Malayanisation. The policy of the Federation Government is to carry out Malayanisation at the best possible speed without entailing serious loss of efficiency. To this end specialist appointments in training establishments (e.g. FMC, AFSI) and senior staff appointments will be the last to be Malayanised.

The Malayanisation Plan is under review bi-annually and no changes in the Plan or grant of extension of tours are ever made without my prior approval.

In the Army considerable progress has been made in carrying out the Malayanisation Plan. The relevant strengths are:

	British Officers	British Other Ranks	Malayan Officers
As at 1 Jan. 58	238	197	204
As at 1 Jan. 61	152	118	430
Forecast at as 1 Jan. 62 ...	106	47	465

All third grade staff appointments have been fully Malayanised and approximately one-third of the second grade staff appointments are now filled by Malaysians.

It will be appreciated that the rate of Malayanisation of technical appointments will, of necessity, be a slower process as it will take some time to train Malaysians up to the required technical standards. It must also be pointed out that the despatch of the Malayan Special Force to the Congo has not made Malayanisation easier.

In the Navy the number of seconded post in January 1961 was:
 thirty-two British officers
 thirty-three British ratings
 and in January 1962 this will be:
 twenty-nine British officers
 twenty-nine British ratings.

As the RMN is a young service, it will be necessary to retain most of the seconded officers for the next few years at the least whilst the junior Malayan officers are being given experience in as many appointments as possible to fit them for their early assumption of greater responsibilities. This is also necessary in order to protect the career structure in the interest of modernisation and expansion of the RMN.

The number of Malayan officers in January 1962, including cadets under training, will be forty.

RMAF

As the RMAF is still in its formative stage, the Malayanisation of seconded personnel will naturally be slow and indeed, due to expansion there will be some initial increase in the number of seconded persons. The figures are as follows:

On 1 January 61, there were
thirty-two British officers
eighteen British other ranks

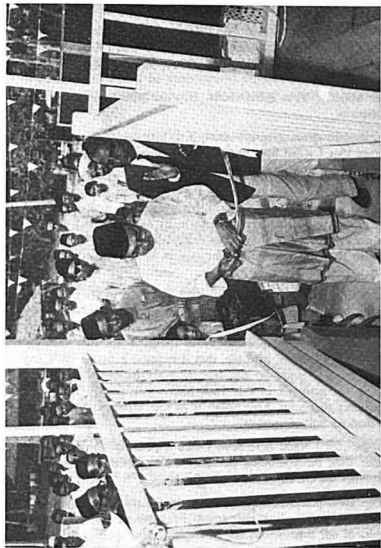
Due to expansion, the number in January 1962 will be increased to:

thirty-six British officers
twenty-nine British other ranks

While the number of Malayan officers will have risen to forty-one.

By the end of 1965 the Officer Corps of the RMAF will be 95% Malayan and 5% British.

That gentlemen, ends the subjects about which I want to talk to you today and I will conclude by urging each one of you to ponder without bias on the problems which confront you, and wishing you well in your deliberations during the course of this Study Period and in the tasks which lie ahead of you both here and overseas.



Tun Abdul Razak sedang membuka dengan resminya sebuah Kelinik Bidan di Kampung Kuala Linggi, Alor Gajah, Melaka pada 23hb Mac, 1961. (Gambar Jabatan Penerangan Malaysia).

SPEECH BY THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER
AT THE OPENING OF THE ASIAN REGIONAL
SEMINAR AND CONFERENCE OF THE ASSO-
CIATED COUNTRY WOMEN OF THE WORLD
AT THE DEWAN TUNKU ABDUL RAHMAN,
KUALA LUMPUR, ON 27TH MARCH, 1961

Your Majesty, Your Excellencies, Hon'ble Ministers, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is with great pleasure—and if I may say so—with great courage that I stand here to address you this morning.

It is with pleasure, because I am delighted, on behalf of the Government and the people of the Federation of Malaya, to welcome as our guests here in Malaya, such a distinguished gathering of representatives, from so many nations, and I do hope that not only will you enjoy your deliberations in this Conference, but also that you will enjoy your stay in Malaya as much as we enjoy having you here.

It is with courage that I address you, because so far in my life I have only had practice in standing up to, and facing one woman—my wife! Even that it is seldom I am able to have my own way or to have the last say in things. I am sure that my fellow-men will agree with me, that it requires a brave spirit and real courage to stand up and face so many members of the fair sex, as are gathered in this Hall today; particularly when one remembers that your Association is in fact representatives of no less than six million women!

In fact, as I stand here now, I face a potential force which is greater than the combined strength of the Armies of Napoleon, Alexander the Great, and Hitler.

This great potential force for good, in the ranks of the womanhood of Asia, has been recognised by some of the outstanding leaders of our time.

The great Mahatma Gandhi—if I may quote his own words, said "I am firmly of the opinion that India's salvation depends on the sacrifice and enlightenment of our Women".

In Malaya, we too have always recognised the importance of the part to be played by women in our task of nation-building, and I should like to take this opportunity today of thanking the women of Malaya for the great support and contribution which they are giving towards our National Development Programme.

As you may already know, we here in Malaya have launched a nation-wide Rural Development Programme in which it is the declared and determined aim of our Government, that the maximum effort will be concentrated on the development of our country, with emphasis, first and foremost, on rural economic development.

Our National Rural Development Programme is designed in several Phases.

The first phase is one of Government action, in which our Government, the elected Government of the people, shoulder its responsibilities with regard to planning and the implementation of Government projects such as road-making, land development, health services, education services, veterinary services, agriculture improvement and similar services.

Our aim in this first phase is to gear all available Government resources at our command towards the maximum efficiency for the benefit of the rural people and to lay the foundation framework for development.

It is with pleasure, and with a certain amount of pride, that I am able to tell you here today that, with thanks to Almighty God, we have achieved a considerable measure of success in the first year of this national task.

The second phase of our Programme is "a call to action" by the people themselves to come forward and to give of their best in building a better and happier way of life on this foundation.

We realise, in Malaya, that the economic, cultural and social progress of any nation, lies in the hearts and minds of its people, and it is in this "call to action" by the people, that the wonderful weapon of womanhood, the weapon, with which your potential force of six million is equipped, can be used with tremendous effect; it is a weapon much more powerful than any which

belonged to the greatest Armed Forces of the world; it is a weapon against which, to this day, neither Man nor Modern Science has been able to invent any defence.

Ladies, there is no defence against the soft, persuasive voice of a woman.

But, ladies, to use this weapon, you must have plenty of ammunition, and I suggest that the basic task of any association such as yours, in any country, is to make sure that every woman, in every home, has a knowledge of the basic principles of progress, a clear definition of the direction of development and a true understanding of the part she can play in achieving the National aim.

The progress of any Nation is really only the sum total of the progress made in every home within that Nation, and I feel that the greatest contribution women can make towards the development and progress of their country is by the soft but persistent in every home—persuading, pushing and inspiring their husbands and sons to greater efforts each day; efforts in the form of hard work in their own daily lives, dedicated to the development of their country.

While persuading and inspiring their husbands and sons to playing their full part in the development they themselves can also play their part. By their own endeavour they can improve their homes—by having a better condition in the home, a better and more balanced diet for their family. Also the women can help to supplement the family income by establishing small or cottage industries in the house so that they and their daughters can do a useful work in their spare time. Above all by their weapon of soft and persuasive voice and by their own efforts and example they can generate a spirit of change and progress in the homes. Therefore our women can play a great and vital part in the development and progress of our nations. It is the problem for an association such as yours to direct women's thought to all these matters and to train and educate them in the basic principles of progress and in our National aim. It is only by a full and real understanding of these aims and principles that the women can play their great part in nation building and bringing progress and happiness to our homes, to the people in the country. Your

Association, therefore, has an important task to perform in this region. Bearing this in mind, I would like to wish you all success in your discussion and deliberations at this conference.

There have been many International Conference held in this Hall, but your Conference is one with a difference. The Members of previous Conferences here have been mostly men; the difference is that "man have sight but women have insight" and I am sure that with your "insight" and "intuition" we can expect great things as a result of your deliberations.

Three hundred years ago a famous historian wrote a few words about women, words which have been recorded in history and survived to the present day.

He wrote:

"There is a woman at the beginning of all great things."

At the time of writing, I am sure he never thought of the possibility of what is happening here today—that there would be six million women at the beginning of what I am sure, is to become a great stride forward in the progress of our nations and in the peace and happiness of this rapidly growing and impending region of one of the world at large, Asia.



Tun Abdul Razak sedang berucap di Majlis Pembukaan Persidangan Tahunan dan Mesyuarat Agung Pertubuhan Kelab Belia Malaya (M.A.Y.C.) di Universiti Malaya, Kuala Lumpur pada 8hb April, 1961. (Gambar Jabatan Penerangan Malaysia).

SPEECH BY THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER
AND MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AT
THE OPENING OF THE ANNUAL CONFERENCE
OF THE MALAYAN ASSOCIATION OF YOUTH
CLUB IN KUALA LUMPUR ON 8TH APRIL, 1961

Mr Chairman, Hon'ble Ministers, Members of the Advisory Council, Distinguished Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I am very happy to be with you today to declare open your Annual Conference of the Malayan Association of Youth Clubs.

I would be happier, however, if instead of standing here as Deputy Prime Minister I could, in fact, roll back the years of my life and become the youngest member of one of your Clubs; because all of us, as we grow older, would give anything for the opportunity to re-live and re-capture the days, and the spirit, of our youth.

Youth is a time which is a wonderful season of hope; when the vigour of imagination and emotion is at its best; when the freshness of energy, enthusiasm and excitement flows with full force within us, unrestricted by the cares and worries of this world.

Unfortunately, most of us do not realise this until we are too old—and it is too late. In fact, a famous writer, when he became an old man wrote these words about youth, which have been recorded in literature of the world:

“The time of our youth is such a wonderful thing; what a crime that it should be wasted on us when we are children.”

I would suggest, ladies and gentlemen, that the basic task of your Association is to drive home, deep into the young hearts and young minds of the members of your Clubs, the realisation of the fact that the days of their youth is the most valuable possession they will ever have in this world.

It is our duty, therefore, to advise, guide, influence and inspire the youth of our country so that they are given the greatest encouragement to live their young lives to the full, not only for their own advantage, but also for the benefit of the nation.

I am very glad indeed to hear of the desire, among your Club members, to take an active part in our National Rural Development Programme and I can assure you the Government will give you all support possible in this voluntary venture in the development of our country.

As most of you may already know, our National Rural Development Policy was designed giving full recognition to the universal principle that no nation anywhere in the world can hope to develop, or progress, to any extent, except by the full-hearted co-operation and energetic efforts of each and every one of its citizens; and the degree of progress achieved by a nation, is in truth, really a reflection and direct result of the progress made by each individual citizen in his daily tasks of raising and improving his own standard of living.

However, in applying the above principle to the National Rural Development Programme, the Government, before calling on the people of the rural areas to play their part, shouldered its own responsibilities first, responsibilities such as planning at district, State and National level, the implementation of projects which are Government tasks in their entirety, and the re-organisation, streamlining and gearing of the Government machine towards greater efficiency for the benefit of the rural people.

The Rural Development Programme has, therefore, been planned in several phases. The launching of each phase is timed to take place at different periods throughout the Five-Year Plan, and each phase, when launched, will run in parallel, and concurrent with, other phases already underway.

The first phase is devoted to a concentration of effort on Government action in the laying of the foundation framework for development in the rural areas. This framework consists of such Government projects as road-making, improved health, education, veterinary, agriculture and other services; a faster system of land alienation; the development of rural and cottage industries; an increase in the number of schemes established by the Federal Land Development Authority; and other similar Government activities.

Pressure of action on phase one continues at a high tempo, and will continue thus, throughout the period of the Five-Year Plan. The Government has taken all possible measures to maintain and

sustain the greatest effort on the part of its officers to fulfil and implement the plans and projects included in the "Red Book" Rural Development Plan; and in order that Government may keep its finger on the pulse of progress, a National Development Operations Room has been designed, and will shortly be set up, in which the development plans of each Department, District and State will be kept charted on maps, and where progress will be plotted from month to month. By spotlighting the progress of all aspects of the National Rural Development Plan, it will be possible, at the same time, to detect, diagnose and remedy any delays in development, when and where they occur.

While action on phase one continues, phase two will, in the near future, be launched. In outline, this phase consists of a "call to action" by the people to play their part and to give of their best in this great task of nation-building; this Phase is designed to make sure that the rural people have a clear understanding as to how they themselves can obtain a better way of life by their own efforts in building on the firm foundation framework laid by the Government in phase one.

The main emphasis in phase two will be laid on taking all steps possible to encourage the rural people to develop their land to the fullest extent and stress will be laid on the realisation that their own particular plot of land is in fact a small part of Malaya, the progress of which is on trust to them and entirely in their own hands; and that therefore, their duty to the nation as a whole, is to fulfil this trust to the best of their ability.

Another aspect of phase two will be the revival and rejuvenation of our national tradition of co-operative kampung effort which has held its place in our rural communities since the days of Hang Tuah; it is the practice of what is now known in new words, in other countries, as Community Development; a time-honoured practice which has been the mainstay of our rural life in Malaya for many years. Every encouragement will be given to the implementation of minor projects by the people themselves in the spirit of Gotong Royong, provided, of course, that such projects do not detract from the time, energy and effort which should be rightly devoted to the development of their own land.

Also, the rural people will be called upon to contribute to development by learning better agriculture methods, better health methods and other knowledge necessary for them to apply, and

practice, in order to raise their standard of living. With regard to this, it has been the policy of the Alliance Government to expand and enlarge the Extension Services in the various Departments and to achieve this trained Government officers to tour the rural areas lecturing and demonstrating to the people. It is the intention of the Government to create a more effective form of Extension Services by giving opportunities to the rural people to come forward and acquire such training themselves, so that they may, on return to their kampongs put their knowledge to the greatest use.

Further included, as part of phase two will be the National Adult Education Drive—to eliminate illiteracy, to increase fluency in the National Language, and to instil in the hearts and minds of the people a sense of consciousness of their duties and responsibilities as citizens of an independent country. The literature used for teaching in Adult Education Classes will be so compiled as to incorporate useful and valuable knowledge essential to the maintenance of such essentials as better health, better crops and better living.

It is the Government's avowed intention that no obstacle will be allowed to obstruct the path of progress in this national aim of rural development; an aim, in the fulfilment of which, disunity, petty prejudice and personal gain have no place; an aim which can only be achieved if raised to the realm of a national pledge in which the Government and the people go forward together, with the fullest mutual co-operation, towards the goal of progress, prosperity and happiness; a goal which, when achieved, will be proof to the future generations of Malayans, that their forefathers, in this era of endeavour, did not fail them.

Ladies and gentlemen, that is an outline of our National Rural Development Programme and you will see from it that there is plenty of opportunity for the energy and enthusiasm of youth to take its share.

I congratulate your Association in anticipating the starter's gun in "the race of rural development", by producing your own "Blue Book"¹ which gives guidance to the role that can be played by your Youth Clubs in this great national effort.

¹ Panduan kepada Persatuan mengenai Perancangan Pembangunan Luar Bandar.

I would, however, like to suggest that the best type of Rural Development Project which can be undertaken by your Clubs, in the rural areas, is the construction of such things as minor, essential, kampung foothpaths, playing fields, etc.; undertaken in the spirit of Gotong Royong by the Club Members themselves.

In order to carry out such projects the best method is for the Clubs in each District to consult, work closely with, and under the guidance of, the District Rural Development Committee of which, as your President well knows, the District Officer is Chairman. There is also no reason why District Rural Development Committees should not approve the expenditure of small allocations of funds for such projects.

However, I suggest that your Clubs remember the lesson which can be learned from what was perhaps the first youth club in our national history—that Club of young adventurers of which Hang Tuah was leader.

The lesson is this: that the adventures of Hang Tuah and his young friends were recorded in history, because, in each adventure which they undertook, they applied the qualities of tenacity and determination, never allowing their energy and enthusiasm to die, until they achieved results.

If they had not done so, we would not, today, be able to read, in our national literature, the stories of their youthful projects, because, history does not record half-started or half-finished projects; history records results!

So, therefore, it is absolutely essential that the members of every Youth Club, playing their part in our National Rural Development Programme, undertake one, and only one project, at a time, and then, with determination, perseverance, and hard work, continue their efforts, under no circumstances abandoning hope until success and real results are achieved.

Finally, ladies and gentlemen, let me take you back to the 31st of August, 1957, the day on which, after many years of foreign rule the destiny of Malaya was handed over to become a sacred trust in the hands of its own people.

The "Merdeka Days" of the future will not only mark the anniversary of the historical handing-over of this great trust, but will also, as the years pass by, mark the gradual handing over of our national destiny to younger generations of Malaysians.

So, therefore, the Youth of the Malaya of today are in fact the trustees of the Malaya of tomorrow.

Your Association have a tremendous task and a great challenge before it in its contribution towards ensuring that the young people of our Nation are given the best opportunity possible, in preparation and in readiness, so that they will be equipped in mind and in spirit, when the time comes, to shoulder that great trust which is their heritage.

I wish you all the very best of luck in this great endeavour and have great pleasure in declaring your Conference open.



Tun Abdul Razak sedang cuba memandu jentolak (bulldozer) ketika beliau melawat di Bengkel Jabatan Kerja Raya Persekutuan, Kuala Lumpur pada 14hb April, 1961. (Gambar Jabatan Penerangan Malaysia).

UCAPAN TIMBALAN PERDANA MENTERI MENGENAI PEMBANGUNAN LUAR BANDAR KEBANGSAAN DI DEWAN RAKYAT PADA 24HB APRIL, 1961

Tuan Yang Dipertua,

Saya suka menjawab pandangan-pandangan dan teguran-teguran yang didatangkan oleh Ahli-ahli Yang Berhormat terutama sekali dari Ahli-ahli Yang Berhormat dari Parti Islam Se Malaya, terhadap Rancangan Pembangunan Luar Bandar Kebangsaan kita. Ahli-ahli Yang Berhormat dari PAS ada mendatangkan tuduhan-tuduhan bahawa dalam hal menjalankan rancangan Pembangunan Luar Bandar dan juga membahagikan wang untuk penggunaan Negeri-negeri bagi melaksanakan rancangan-rancangan ini, Kerajaan Persekutuan tidak adil dan ada menjalankan dasar "Apartheid" terhadap Negeri-negeri Kelantan dan Trengganu yang diperintahkan oleh Kerajaan PAS.

Saya suka menerangkan seperti saya telah terangkan kerap kali dalam Dewan ini bahawa di atas perkara menjalankan Rancangan Pembangunan Luar Bandar ini Kerajaan Persekutuan adalah menurut dasar-dasar yang tertentu dan dasar-dasar itu adalah terkandung di dalam Buku Merah serta dalam Perintah Rancangan Luar Bandar Pertama yang telah dikeluarkan kepada semua-semua Negeri. Di dalam Hujungan "D" dalam Buku Merah adalah diterangkan bagaimana cara-cara wang Kerajaan Persekutuan akan diberi kepada Kerajaan Negeri untuk menjalankan Rancangan Pembangunan Luar Bandar. Bantuan wang dari Kerajaan Persekutuan akan ditimbangkan apabila Kerajaan-kerajaan Negeri telah menyiapkan tiga perkara yang berikut :

- (1) Telah membuat satu rancangan yang mengandungi semua butir-butir Pembangunan Luar Bandar Negeri itu;
- (2) Telah mentaksirkan wang yang dikehendaki bagi melaksanakan rancangan itu; dan
- (3) Kerajaan Persekutuan telah yakin yang Kerajaan Negeri itu telah membelanjakan wang yang terdaya olehnya bagi menjalankan rancangan-rancangan itu.

Pendeknya dasar pembahagian wang untuk Pembangunan Luar Bandar kepada Negeri ialah wang itu akan diberi kepada Kerajaan Negeri sekiranya Kerajaan Negeri telah membuktikan yang mereka telah memulakan melaksanakan kelaksanaan mereka sendiri dan telah menggunakan wang-wang dan daya-upaya untuk menjayakan usaha kemajuan Pembangunan Luar Bandar itu. Oleh itu nyatalah bahawa tanggungjawab pertama untuk melaksanakan Rancangan Pembangunan Luar Bandar Negeri ialah Kerajaan Negeri.

Dan menurut dasar yang tersebut itu wang telahpun diuntukkan sedikit sebanyak kepada Negeri-negeri Kelantan dan Trengganu daripada wang 3.4 juta ringgit yang telah dipersetujui oleh Dewan ini bagi melaksanakan rancangan-rancangan kecil untuk pertolongan kepada rakyat di Luar Bandar.

Akan tetapi satu daripada bahagian besar dalam Rancangan Pembangunan Luar Bandar ini ialah perusahaan tanah sama ada perusahaan tanah di bawah anjuran Lembaga Kemajuan Tanah atau F.L.D.A. ataupun perusahaan tanah di bawah rancangan "Group Settlement Area Bill". Dan pembahagian wang yang diuntukkan kepada rancangan Pembangunan Luar Bandar adalah diuntukkan bagi menjalankan rancangan-rancangan di dalam kawasan pembukaan tanah ini iaitu seperti mengadakan jalan-jalan raya, bekalan air, kelinik-kelinik, sekolah-sekolah, balai-balai raya dan sebagainya. Oleh sebab Kerajaan Kelantan dan Trengganu tidak menerima kedua-dua rancangan ini iaitu rancangan yang telahpun dipersetujukan oleh Majlis Tanah Kebangsaan atau National Land Council, maka tentulah wang yang diuntukkan dalam rancangan-rancangan tanah tidak dapatlah diberi kepada Kerajaan Kelantan dan Trengganu. Dan penduduk-penduduk di Kelantan dan Trengganu tak dapat menerima bantuan dan faedah daripada wang itu.

Pendirian Kerajaan-kerajaan Kelantan dan Trengganu terhadap kedua-dua cara rancangan tanah ini ialah tidak dapat difahamkan kerana rancangan ini telahpun dipersetujukan oleh Majlis Tanah Kebangsaan dan juga telahpun dipersetujukan oleh Dewan ini. Dasar F.L.D.A. ialah hendak memberi pertolongan kepada Kerajaan-kerajaan Negeri dan hendak membuka tanah untuk orang-orang yang tidak ada mempunyai tanah. Dan pada masa ini ada dua puluh tiga rancangan-rancangan tanah yang dianjurkan oleh

F.L.D.A. di seluruh Tanah Melayu. F.L.D.A. semata-mata hendak menjayakan rancangan-rancangan ini dan berkenaan dengan orang-orang yang hendak diberi peluang menduduki rancangan-rancangan ini maka terpulanglah kepada pihak Kerajaan Negeri. selepas dirundingkan dengan F.L.D.A.

Tidak ditentukan hal F.L.D.A. itu hendak membawa orang dari negeri-negeri lain seperti yang dituduhkan oleh Ketua-ketua PAS dan rancangan F.L.D.A. yang ada di Kelantan dan Trengganu iaitu Rancangan Air Lanas dan Rancangan Calok penduduk-penduduk di tempat itu ialah daripada orang-orang yang datang dari negeri itu. Oleh itu pendirian Kerajaan PAS tentang hal ini tidak difahamkan melainkan mereka itu semata-mata hendak mementingkan hal politiknya dan menahan rakyat negeri daripada mendapat bantuan yang semata-mata memberi faedah kepada mereka itu.

Begitu juga berkenaan dengan rancangan Group Settlement. Rancangan ini adalah dikehendaki dijalankan oleh Kerajaan Negeri, akan tetapi Kerajaan Persekutuan adalah bersama-sama memberi pertolongan, pertolongan wang, pertolongan baja dan pertolongan benih. Dalam rancangan ini juga Kerajaan Persekutuan tidak ada mempunyai apa-apa tujuan melainkan hendak menolong Kerajaan Negeri dan rakyat negeri supaya dapat rancangan tanah itu dijayakan dan dapat rakyat negeri menerima faedah.

Kerajaan Persekutuan tahu bahawa Kerajaan-kerajaan Negeri dengan bersendirinya tak mampu dan tentu susah untuk menjayakan rancangan-rancangan tanah dengan sepenuhnya melainkan dengan bantuan Kerajaan Persekutuan. Di sinipun tidak difahamkan apa sebabnya Kerajaan Kelantan dan Trengganu berkecuali dalam hal ini. Kerajaan kedua-dua Negeri itu telah bersetuju di atas dasarnya rancangan ini dan perkara ini telah dikemukakan kepada Dewan ini dan telah mendapat persetujuan Dewan ini mengadakan undang-undang. akan tetapi selepas daripada itu dengan tak semena-mena dan tak diketahui apakah sebabnya kedua-dua Kerajaan ini telah mengecuali. Saya suka berkata terus terang kepada Dewan ini bahawa pendirian kedua-dua Kerajaan ini terhadap pembukaan tanah adalah semata untuk meragukan rakyat di Kelantan dan Trengganu.

Ketua-ketua Parti PAS dan juga Menteri Besar Kelantan¹ dan Trengganu² ada mengatakan yang mereka itu mempunyai rancangan tanahnya sendiri dan wakil Pasir Putih³ ada menerangkan apa dianya rancangan itu. Saya sendiri tahu apa dia rancangan pembukaan tanah PAS di Negeri Kelantan itu. Wakil Pasir Putih berkata Kerajaan Kelantan sedang membuka tanah lebih kurang 19,000 ekar luasnya.

Saya katakan dengan tegas di sini bahawa rancangan ini ialah rancangan di atas kertas sahaja dan belum lagi dijalankan. Saya diberitahu dengan sahnya bahawa pada masa ini Kerajaan Kelantan ada mencadangkan hendak membuka enam rancangan-rancangan tanah yang berjumlah luasnya 17,722 ekar. Cara hendak membuka tanah ini, ialah dipilih orang-orang yang hendak dimasukkan ke tempat-tempat pembukaan tanah itu dan mereka itu disuruh menebang dan menebas kayu dan jikalau ada kayu yang boleh dijual bolehlah mereka itu jual dan mereka itu diberi akuan selepas mereka itu telah masuk ke hutan, telah menebang dan menebas, maka tanah itu akan disukat. Menurut janji ini saya diberitahu ada dua tiga ratus orang telah masuk di tempat-tempat yang ditentukan itu, selepas mereka itu telah berjual atau bergadai harta benda mereka kerana hendak membuat belanja untuk menjayakan tanah itu. Akan tetapi selepas dua tiga bulan duduk dalam hutan mereka itu terpaksa keluar, pertamanya disebabkan tanah yang mereka cuba terangkan itu belum dapat disukat dan mereka itu tak cukup belanja hendak melanjutkan pekerjaan itu. Mereka itu tidak diberi apa-apa bantuan wang. Jadi, adakah rancangan yang demikian ini boleh mendapat kejayaan? Rancangan yang dijalankan oleh Kerajaan Persekutuan, tanah itu ditebang dan ditebas dahulu kemudian baharulah dibagi kepada penduduk-penduduk dan penduduk adalah diberi bantuan wang untuk belanja mereka itu tidak kurang daripada dua tahun lamanya, diberi bantuan benih, baja dan diadakan kemudahan-kemudahan lain, seperti jalan-jalan raya dan sebagainya.

Saya sangat kasihan kepada orang-orang negeri Kelantan kerana mereka itu sangat kuat bekerja dan suka hendak mengusahakan tanah, sungguhpun tidak mendapat apa-apa bantuan mereka itu cuba juga hendak bukakan tanah itu. Akan tetapi adakah patut

¹ Y.B. Tuan Haji Ishak Lofti bin Omar.

² Y.B. Encik Mohammad Daud bin Abdul Samad.

³ Y.B. Encik Mohamad Asri bin Haji Muda.

mereka itu dibiarkan dalam keadaan yang semacam itu? Dan banyak orang-orang dari Kelantan telah datang ke negeri-negeri lain, terutama sekali ke Negeri Pahang kerana suka hendak masuk dalam rancangan tanah Kerajaan yang ada di negeri itu. Kerajaan Persekutuan suka hendak memberi pertolongan akan tetapi Kerajaan PAS menggalangkan dan menahan Kerajaan Persekutuan daripada memberi pertolongan itu. Oleh itu dalam lawatan saya baharu-baharu ini di Kelantan dan Trengganu saya terpaksa menerangkan dengan jelas pendirian Kerajaan Persekutuan dalam hal ini supaya penduduk-penduduk di Kelantan dan Trengganu faham dan mengetahui bahawa jika mereka itu tidak mendapat bantuan berkenaan rancangan tanah dan jika rancangan tanah yang dijalankan itu tidak berjaya maka kesalahannya adalah semata-mata pada Kerajaan PAS di kedua-dua buah negeri itu. Penduduk-penduduk di kedua-dua buah Negeri itu ialah orang-orang yang baik, yang rajin dan usaha untuk mencari nafkah hidup mereka, akan tetapi sayang yang mereka itu mempunyai satu kerajaan yang tidak menjaga kepentingan mereka itu.

Di Jajahan Ulu Kelantan ada dua rancangan tanah yang dibuka oleh bekas Ahli-ahli Pasukan Keselamatan sebelum Kerajaan PAS berkuasa di Kelantan. Dan oleh sebab mereka itu ada mempunyai wangnya sendiri diberi oleh Kerajaan dan sebab mereka itu kerja menurut tata tertib atau disiplin yang mereka itu telah pelajari masa berkhidmat dalam Pasukan Keselamatan mereka telah berjaya menebang dan menebas dan juga menanam pokok di tanah yang dibuka itu. Akan tetapi pada masa ini mereka itu dalam kesukaran oleh sebab tidak mendapat bantuan berkenaan dengan rumah-rumah, bekalan air, jalanraya dan sebagainya di tempat kediaman mereka itu. Kerajaan Persekutuan dan pihak F.L.D.A. suka hendak memberi bantuan kepada mereka itu akan tetapi Kerajaan Kelantan tidak membenarkan Kerajaan Persekutuan hendak memberi pertolongan itu. Wakil-wakil dari Kerajaan PAS ada menuduh Kerajaan Persekutuan tidak memberi layanan dan pertolongan kepada bekas Ahli-ahli Pasukan Keselamatan. Kerajaan Persekutuan telah bersedia untuk menolong mereka itu akan tetapi dalam hal ini Kerajaan PAS menahan dan menggalangkan Kerajaan Persekutuan memberi pertolongan. Oleh kerana itu mereka itu menderita dan bilangan orang-orang yang semacam ini di Ulu Kelantan ialah 260 kelamin. Inilah diannya kedudukan rancangan tanah Kerajaan PAS yang saya percaya tidak akan jaya. Dan sekarang apabila orang-orang yang masuk hutan dan keluar

oleh sebab tak cukup belanja dan barang makanan maka Ketua-ketua PAS telah menyalahkan orang-orang Perikatan mengatakan orang-orang Perikatan menghasut mereka itu. Cara pembukaan tanah yang diperbuat itu memang tak dapat jaya. Ada setengah-setengah negeri yang telah mencuba berbuat begitu, iaitu menggalakkan orang-orang membuka tanah dengan tak ada memberi bayaran sugu hati, akan tetapi didapati mereka itu tidak dapat untuk menjayakan tanah itu. Negeri-negeri lain, selain daripada sugu hati ada pertolongan-pertolongan yang lain yang diberi seperti tanah itu ditebang tebas, pertolongan baja, benih dan kegunaan-kegunaan yang lain.

Nyatalah bantuan wang yang akan diberi kepada satu-satu negeri terhadap pembangunan luar bandar ini, seperti saya kata tadi, bergantunglah kepada cara-caranya negeri itu boleh menjayakan rancangan itu.

Dalam lawatan saya ke Kelantan baharu-baharu ini saya tidak dibenarkan oleh Menteri Besar Kelantan berjumpa dengan Jawatankuasa Pembangunan Luar Bandar Jajahan Kota Bharu dan Jajahan Ulu Kelantan. Kerajaan Kelantan telah diberitahu bahawa lawatan saya ke Kelantan itu ialah lawatan rasmi dan sambil saya menjalankan pekerjaan-pekerjaan yang lain saya suka untuk melawat Askar Melayu Diraja dan Tentera Tempatan seperti sifat saya sebagai Menteri Pertahanan dan juga untuk melawat dan berjumpa dengan Ahli-ahli Jawatankuasa Pembangunan Luar Bandar di mana-mana tempat yang saya boleh lapangkan masa. Setiausaha saya telah memberitahu Kerajaan Kelantan bahawa saya suka hendak berjumpa Jawatankuasa Pembangunan Luar Bandar Kota Bharu dan Ulu Kelantan dan perjumpaan itu telah ditetapkan. Ahli-ahli Jawatankuasa tersebut telah diberitahu waktu dan masa perjumpaan itu. Rundingan yang telah dibuat dalam lawatan itu ialah untuk Jawatankuasa Pembangunan Luar Bandar pergi bersama dalam lawatan itu dengan pegawai-pegawai Kemajuan Negeri Kelantan serta Pejabat Setiausaha Kerajaan Kelantan.

Akan tetapi pada hari saya sampai di Kelantan lebih kurang pukul 4.30 pegawai-pegawai Kemajuan Negeri Kelantan telah diberitahu oleh Setiausaha Kerajaan Negeri Kelantan bahawa perjumpaan itu dimansuhkan mengikut perintah Menteri Besar Kelantan. Dan Menteri Besar Kelantan telah melarang Ahli-ahli Jawatankuasa Pembangunan Luar Bandar berjumpa dengan saya.

Jadi inilah dianya pendirian Kerajaan tidak memberi kerjasama kepada Kerajaan Persekutuan dalam menjalankan Rancangan Pembangunan Luar Bandar, dan jikalau saya sebagai Menteri yang bertanggungjawab di atas hal ini tidak dibenar berjumpa dengan Ahli-ahli Jawatankuasa dan pegawai-pegawai yang menjalankan pekerjaan itu saya tak dapat untuk bertanggungjawab di atas bantuan wang di Negeri Kelantan berkenaan dengan pembangunan luar bandar. Saya telah memberitahu Kerajaan Kelantan di atas hal ini tetapi langkah yang diambil oleh Menteri Besar dan Kerajaan Kelantan adalah langkah yang menunjukkan dengan nyata yang Kerajaan Kelantan itu tidak mahu bekerjasama bagi melaksanakan Rancangan Pembangunan Luar Bandar dan tidak menerima Directive No. 1 itu, dan saya telah terangkan juga, dengan keadaan yang demikian Kerajaan Kelantan mestilah bertanggungjawab dengan sebulat-bulatnya jika Rancangan Pembangunan Luar Bandar itu tidak dilaksanakan dengan sempurna di Negeri Kelantan. Di Negeri Trengganu Menteri Besar ada memberi sambutan yang memuaskan hati. Di Trengganu juga saya minta berjumpa dengan dua Jawatankuasa iaitu Jawatankuasa Pembangunan Luar Bandar Dungun dan Kuala Trengganu dan dalam dua-dua perjumpaan itu Menteri Besar dan Ahli-ahli Jawatankuasa Kerja Negeri ada hadir bersama-sama berunding dengan saya berkenaan dengan Rancangan Pembangunan Luar Bandar. Saya memberi pujian kepada Menteri Besar Trengganu di atas sikapnya itu tetapi saya sangat dukacita di atas sikap Menteri Besar Kelantan. Sungguhpun ketua-ketua PAS di sini mengata yang mereka itu menyokong Rancangan Pembangunan Luar Bandar akan tetapi Menteri Besar Kelantan dan Ketua-ketua PAS di Kelantan tidak membenarkan saya berjumpa dengan Jawatankuasa Pembangunan Luar Bandar Kelantan.

Oleh itu pada masa lawatan saya itu saya terpaksa terangkan kepada rakyat di atas hal ini supaya rakyat Negeri Kelantan tahu yang Kerajaan Persekutuan adalah cuba hendak memberi pertolongan akan tetapi tidak mendapat kebenaran dari Kerajaan Kelantan. Saya tidak berkata yang saya tidak mengakui Jawatan-jawatankuasa Pembangunan Luar Bandar di Kelantan, saya hanyalah berkata yang Kerajaan Kelantan tidak membenarkan saya berjumpa dengan mereka itu. Saya terpaksa terangkan perkara ini supaya penduduk-penduduk negeri Kelantan mengetahui jika Rancangan Pembangunan Luar Bandar tak sampai kepada mereka itu maka yang menghalangkan perkara ini ialah

Menteri Besar Kelantan dan rakan-rakannya, Ketua-ketua PAS di Kelantan. Dengan perbuatan yang semacam ini nampaklah bahawa pendirian Ketua-ketua PAS itu tidak berketentuan halnya. Ketua Agong PAS di Dewan ini berkata yang Partinya menyokong Rancangan Pembangunan Luar Bandar. Menteri Besarnya di Negeri Kelantan tidak memberi kerjasama dan bermakna tak menerima Rancangan Pembangunan Luar Bandar itu.

Jadi inilah dianya cara perjalanan Kerajaan PAS dalam hal ini dan saya fikir Ahli-ahli Dewan ini patut mengetahuinya kalau peruntukan wang tak dapat diberi kepada Kerajaan Kelantan dengan sepenuhnya Dewan ini tentu mengetahui siapa yang akan bertanggungjawab di atas hal ini. Saya tidak dapat untuk bertanggungjawab atas wang yang akan dibelanjakan di satu-satu negeri itu melainkan saya diberi peluang melawat tempat-tempat itu, berjumpa dengan pegawai-pegawai dan jawatankuasa yang bertanggungjawab supaya saya mendapat akuan yang wang itu akan dibelanjakan menurut dasar yang sebenar dan memberi puashati.

UCAPAN TIMBALAN PERDANA MENTERI DAN
MENTERI PEMBANGUNAN LUAR BANDAR
ATAS RANCANGAN KEMAJUAN KERAJAAN
DI DEWAN RAKYAT, PADA 25HB APRIL, 1961

Tuan Yang Dipertua,

Saya dengan sukacitanya menyokong cadangan ini. Dalam menyokong cadangan ini saya sangat tertarik hati kepada perkataan-perkataan yang disebutkan oleh rakan saya Menteri Kewangan apakala ia menyebut ucapannya baru-baru ini. Y.B. Menteri Kewangan telah mengingatkan kita bahawa semenjak Dewan ini bersidang pada kala yang lalu pada masa kita membincangkan Rancangan Kemajuan Lima Tahun yang Kedua, manusia telah masuk kepada zaman angkasa lepas. Akan tetapi jika kita hendak menjalankan Rancangan Kemajuan kita dengan sempurnanya kita di Tanah Melayu mustahak mempunyai kaki kita tetap berdiri di atas tanah.

Pada fikiran saya tidaklah susah kita hendak menurut nasihat Menteri Kewangan ini kerana Kerajaan Perikatan pada setiap masa ada berdiri tetap menuju kepada kemajuan.

Dan pada masa ini di seluruh Tanah Melayu ini bolehlah didapati rancangan-rancangan kemajuan yang sedang dijalankan yang menunjukkan bahawa kita senantiasa menuju ke arah kemajuan. Rancangan-rancangan di bandar-bandar, kampung-kampung yang jauh ada menunjukkan dengan terang dan nyatanya bahawa Kerajaan telah bersungguh-sungguh menjalankan rancangan kemajuan untuk meninggikan taraf hidup rakyat jelata dan memajukan keadaan iktisad di negeri ini. Dan lagi cara kita menjalankan Rancangan Kemajuan Lima Tahun kita yang Kedua ini pada fikiran saya sangatlah bersesuaian dengan semangat zaman angkasa lepas ini. Saya mendapat tahu bahawa seseorang itu berjalan menuju angkasa lepas, apabila telah sampai jauh daripada alam ini dan tidak lagi tertarik oleh kekuatan alam dunia ini, dia berasa ringan dan tidak mempunyai keberatan langsung. Begitu juga berkenaan dengan Rancangan Kemajuan Kerajaan kita. Rancangan Kemajuan Kerajaan ini adalah dengan bertujuan

membawa rakyat negeri ini berjalan kepada kemakmuran dan di situ mereka itu tidak lagi mempunyai keberatan daripada kemiskinan.

Dengan tujuan supaya Tanah Melayu dapat membena ikhtisadnya dan menggunakan hasil buminya dengan sepenuh-penuhnya, hendaklah kita menjalankan kemajuan dengan bersandar kepada rancangan kemajuan yang berasas kepada dua perkara: yang pertamanya perniagaan kita, perusahaan dan perdagangan hendaklah dimajukan; yang keduanya, kawasan-kawasan luar bandar hendaklah diperbaiki dan dimajukan. Rakan saya Menteri Perusahaan dan Perniagaan¹ akan menerangkan berkenaan dengan rancangan perusahaan dan perniagaan negara kita, akan tetapi saya suka menerangkan kepada Dewan ini bahawa sungguhpun rancangan-rancangan kemajuan di atas dua-dua perkara yang saya sebutkan itu ada disukukan dalam anggaran rancangan kemajuan kita, akan tetapi sebenarnya kedua-duanya tak boleh disukukan. Oleh sebab jika kita hendak membaiki keadaan hidup rakyat negeri kita, baik di bandar-bandar dan di luar bandar, mestilah kita ingat bahawa kemakmuran negeri kita ini bergantung kepada perniagaan dunia. Tidak ada satu bangsa dalam zaman angkasa lepas ini boleh maju dan mendapat kemakmuran melainkan bangsa itu bersedia hendak membukakan pintu negaranya kepada perdagangan dan perusahaannya daripada negeri-negeri yang lain. Semua bangsa di dunia ini bergantung atas satu dengan lain dalam hal berniaga.

Saya percaya Dewan ini ingat bahawa tujuan kita mengadakan Rancangan Pembangunan Luar Bandar ialah hendak menambahkan mata pencarian rakyat di luar bandar supaya mereka itu mendapat hasil yang lebih lagi daripada pekerjaan yang diperbuatnya. Oleh itu hendaklah kita ingat bahawa jikalau negeri-negeri lain tidak bersedia untuk membeli barang-barang yang dikeluarkan oleh negeri ini, terutama sekali seperti getah dan barang-barang yang lain, nescaya kemakmuran di luar bandar pun tak dapat dicapai. Oleh itu mustahaklah kita semua ingat dan faham, dan terangkan kepada semua penduduk di negeri ini bahawa mustahak kita mengadakan cuaca siasah yang tenang dan

¹ Y.B. Encik Mohd. Khir Johari.

teguh dan kuat di negeri ini, supaya bangsa-bangsa asing dapat mempertaruhkan wang dan membelanjakan wang untuk perniagaan di negeri ini. Banyak perusahaan-perusahaan di negeri ini yang boleh diperbaiki dan dimajukan dengan usaha, tenaga dan perbelanjaan daripada bangsa-bangsa lain di dunia ini. Hendaklah kita bukakan pintu kita kepada ahli-ahli modal dari negeri-negeri yang menaruh kepercayaan kepada Kerajaan dan Negara kita ini dan selagi banyak orang-orang yang membelanjakan wangnya di negeri kita ini, lagi luaslah kemajuan ikhtisad negeri kita. Berkenaan dengan Rancangan Pembangunan Luar Bandar dan jika kita tenguk dalam peta Tanah Melayu ini-kita dapati ada banyak kampung-kampung yang berjauhan daripada ibu kota negeri kita ini dan perjalanan ke kampung-kampung itu samada dengan melalui jalan-jalan raya atau pun jalan-jalan keretapi atau pun dengan sungai adalah mengambil masa berjam-jam lamanya. Akan tetapi menurut keadaan yang ada sekarang dalam zaman angkasa lepas, Kerajaan Perikatan telah berjaya berjalan menuju kepada hati dan semangat penduduk-penduduk di kampung-kampung dalam masa yang sangat singkat, iaitu dalam masa kurang dari satu minggu lamanya telah terbit Buku Merah. Buku Merah ini telah disediakan oleh Kerajaan Perikatan dengan tujuan supaya kehendak-kehendak dan harapan penduduk-penduduk di kampung-kampung setiap masa dekat dengan hati Kerajaan bagaimana jauhnya sekali pun penduduk-penduduk itu berada.

Buku Merah ini ialah tanda keterangan nyata bahawa Kerajaan Perikatan telah menunaikan janji dan menyempurnakan kehendak dan kepercayaan rakyat kepadanya dalam memajukan negeri ini. Dan lagi barangkali Ahli-ahli Yang Berhormat ingat bahawa saya telah menerangkan kepada Dewan ini dahulu bahawa dalam menjalankan rancangan Kemajuan Luar Bandar, Kerajaan tidaklah hendak mengadakan satu rangka baru, bahkan hendak menggunakan jentera perkhidmatan yang sedia ada dan sebahagian besar dari usaha dan tenaga Kementerian-kementerian dan Pejabat-pejabat Kerajaan, baik di peringkat Federal, State atau pun Jajahan akan disatukan supaya dapat digunakan kerana menjalankan rancangan-rancangan kemajuan di luar-luar bandar. Perkara ini telahlah dijalankan dan Kementerian Pembangunan Luar Bandar, sungguh pun kecil telah menjadi pusat untuk mengumpulkan semua hasil pekerjaan.

Oleh itu Ahli-ahli Yang Berhormat dapati di dalam Anggaran Perbelanjaan ini yang menggunakan wang untuk rancangan Kemajuan luar bandar tidaklah Kementerian Luar Bandar bahkan telah dimasukkan dalam perbelanjaan kementerian-kementerian yang berkaitan, dan tanggungjawab bagi menjalankan rancangan itu ialah kepada Kementerian-kementerian yang tersebut itu. Dan dalam Kementerian-kementerian itu adalah disediakan peruntukan wang yang cukup bagi menjalankan rancangan kemajuan luar bandar itu.

Tuan Yang Dipertua, saya dengan sukacita menyokong cadangan ini.

SPEECH BY THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER
ON THE MOTION OF LEAVE OF ABSENCE OF
MEMBERS AT THE DEWAN RAKYAT¹ ON 25TH
APRIL, 1961

Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to move,

That the leave of the House under Article 52 of the Constitution shall be given to, and may be signified by Mr Speaker in the case of, any member of the House of Representatives whose absence thereunder has been approved by Mr Speaker:

Provided that Mr Speaker shall report to the House the name of every member to whom such leave has been given.

Sir, under Article 52 of the Constitution this House may declare the seat of a Member vacant if two conditions are fulfilled: first, that the Member is absent without leave of the House for a period of six months, and second, if the House passes a resolution declaring the seat of such a Member to be vacant.

The normal method by which this House expresses its views is of course, Sir, by means of a resolution. In the case of the granting of leave of absence, however, such a method is, in my view, extremely cumbersome, and it is accordingly proposed, by the motion now before the House, that Mr Speaker shall be empowered to give leave to a Member, provided that he makes a due report thereof at the next sitting of the House.

Now, Sir, this motion will not, if adopted, imply that a Member obtaining the leave of Mr Speaker may not have his seat declared vacant, for the power to do this rests under the Constitution with this House, and no other authority. It will, however, enable a Member to obtain an early reply to a request for leave of absence for six months or more; and only if Mr Speaker is unwilling to give such leave on behalf of the House will there be any likelihood of a formal resolution being brought before the House: for Article 52 does not, as I have indicated, automatically create a vacancy.

¹ Penggal Ketiga Dewan Rakyat yang Pertama.

Now, Sir, the practice in various Parliaments in the world varies. In the United Kingdom House of Commons leave of absence for a Member is not now normally required by, or given to a Member. In the Singapore Legislative Assembly the permission of the Speaker of the Assembly is sufficient authority for the purpose. All in all, Sir, I venture to suggest that the House is prepared to rely on your good sense and discretion in this matter, subject to the House being duly informed of which Members will be absent from its deliberations. The House is prepared to leave this matter to you, Sir.

This, Sir, is essentially, therefore, a motion designed to facilitate the prompt despatch of the affairs of the House, and therefore it is a business motion; and as such I commend it for adoption by this House.

Sir, I beg to move.

SPEECH BY THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER
ON THE DEVELOPMENT ESTIMATES 1961, AT
THE DEWAN RAKYAT¹ ON 26TH APRIL, 1961

Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the expenditure amounting to \$26,917,083 under Head 114 be approved. Now, Sir, many of these items under this Head are continuation projects which have already been explained in this House and, therefore, I do not wish to take any more of the time of this House to explain them further.

There are several items under the various sub-heads which are new projects and which I will try to explain very briefly.

Sub-head 14: Barracks to be purchased from the U.K.

Under this sub-head there is a token vote of \$10 to be included for the purchase of barracks from the United Kingdom. We are not certain as to the amount of money required for the purchase of these barracks; therefore only a token amount has been put in. The word "barrack" here is, I would like to explain, to be used in its broader sense to include, for example, military hospitals and other utilities. Such funds as are required will have to be found from savings from the Five-Year Development Plan as a whole.

Sub-head 19: Naval Base

The sum of \$13,250,000 would be utilised together with the sum of \$6,750,000 under sub-head 38 for the construction of a Naval Base in the Federation. The sum of \$13,250,000 is shown as balance to complete the Naval Base after 1965, but the Government has recently decided that the construction of a Naval Base in the Federation should be proceeded with immediately and that funds required will be found from savings elsewhere in the Five-Year Development Plan. It is estimated that expenditure of approximately \$500,000 will be required in 1961 and possibly \$5,000,000 per year from 1962 to 1965 inclusive.

¹ Penggal Ketiga Dewan Rakyat yang Pertama.

Sub-head 20: Quarters, R.M.A.F. Station, Kuala Lumpur

The expansion of the Royal Malayan Air Force in aircraft and personnel necessitates the provision of quarters for the personnel. Of the sum of \$1,180,000 an amount of \$675,000 is necessary to bring existing quarters up to present strength and the balance is required to provide accommodation for personnel recruited in accordance with the R.M.A.F. expansion programme. It will be noted that of the total sum an amount of \$325,000 is deferred until after the end of the five-year period.

Sub-head 21: R.M.A.F. Expansion

The sum of \$9,611,000 is required to meet the costs of the new aircraft and spares required in order that the R.M.A.F. may take over the air supply commitment which the R.A.F. will relinquish at the end of 1962. The aircraft intended to be purchased are Cessnas, Doves and Pioneers.

Sub-head 23: Married Quarters, Territorial Army

The Territorial Army is still in the process of expansion and should be at thirty-battalion strength by the end of 1962. Married quarters are required for the permanent staff of the Territorial Army at the various battalion locations throughout the Federation and the proposed breakdown of the \$1,400,000 entails expenditure of \$200,000 in 1961, \$800,000 in 1962 and \$400,000 in 1963. The sum should provide a minimum of ten Officers' Quarters and twenty Senior NCOs' Quarters in Perlis, Trengganu and Kelantan which are the priority areas requiring accommodation.

Sub-head 24: Territorial Army Armouries

The sum of \$240,000 is required to build sixty Armouries in various Police compounds throughout the Federation in order that the arms of the Territorial Army members may be securely stored. The facilities of existing Police Stations are in most cases insufficient for providing additional storage space and it is essential that the Territorial Army arms are securely stored by the Police and for this purpose the new armouries need to be built. The rate of expenditure is estimated at \$140,000 in 1961 and the balance of \$100,000 in 1962.

Sub-head 55: Re-equipment with New Weapons

The total sum of \$8,556,000 is required to re-equip the Federation Army with new weapons since its present weapons are in many cases becoming beyond economical repair as a result of long service in the jungle while in other cases they are becoming obsolescent and as a result it is necessary to re-equip our armed forces. The re-equipment programme entails complete re-equipment with a new modern rifle which will also permit the Territorial Army to be re-equipped with those serviceable existing rifles now in use in the Regular Army. Other new equipment includes Carbines, Light Machine Guns as well as heavier weapons together with an initial stock of the requisite ammunition for each weapon. The programme of expenditure envisages \$3.63 million in 1961 and \$3.91 million in 1962 during which the major re-equipment will take place. Thereafter, \$510,000 is required in 1963, \$306,000 in 1964 and \$200,000 in 1965.

Sub-head 56: Supply of Spring Beds

The sum of \$150,000 to be spent equally over the period 1961 to 1963 is in conformity with the programme of modernisation and development in the Federation Armed Forces.

Sub-head 57: Technical Plant

The sum of \$123,000 of which the majority will be spent in 1961 is required for the purchase of technical equipment for the Supply Depot, Ordnance Depot and the Armed Forces Maintenance Corps Workshops. Since the Federation Armed Forces have ceased to be Estimate Customers on the British Armed Forces and have been obliged to set up their own Depots it is necessary for these Depots to be supplied with additional technical equipment.

Sub-head 58: Radio Equipment

The sum of \$2,500,000 is required to be expended in 1961 and 1962 in accordance with the policy of re-equipping the Federation Army in order to replace the obsolete radio equipments now held with modern equipment. Full consultation with the Telecommunications Department and the other Armed Services has taken place and the new makes of equipment have been agreed. The present equipment is not only obsolete but becoming beyond economical repair as a result of long service.

Sub-head 59: First Outfit Base Spares and Equipment

Although only a token vote of \$10 has been shown against the \$4,400,000 requirement it is anticipated that approximately \$1,000,000 per year will need to be found from savings on the Five-Year Development Plan as a whole. This equipment is required to provide the spare backing in the Federation for the new Naval Base which will be built during the five-year period. At present with the Royal Malayan Naval Base at Singapore the R.M.N. is over-dependent upon spares obtained from the Royal Navy and it is necessary for it to accumulate its own stores backing to be independent in the Federation.

Sub-head 60: New Patrol Craft

The total expenditure is envisaged at \$23,000,000 of which \$2.5 million has been entered in 1961, \$3 million in 1962 and \$2.5 million in 1963 with the balance of \$15,000,000 shown as required at the end of the five-year period. In fact it is estimated that the \$15 million balance will need to be found from savings in the Five-Year Development Plan as a whole. The new Patrol craft are required to replace and supplement the existing motor torpedo boats which were handed over when the Royal Malayan Navy was transferred from Singapore to the Federation but these boats are now too old and too slow to allow the Royal Malayan Navy to carry out its allotted role and tasks. Investigations are still in hand as to the most suitable replacement craft and the price of this craft will to a certain extent determine the number of new craft to be purchased.

Sir, I beg to move.

SPEECH BY THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER
ON THE FORMATION OF DEPARTMENTAL
COMMITTEES TO SPEED UP ACTION ON THE
IMPLEMENTATION OF F.L.D.A. SCHEMES, AT
KUALA LUMPUR ON THE 15TH MAY, 1961

Most of you here today, were present on the twentieth of February, at a meeting in which I explained the part I expected Heads of Departments to play in the implementation of the F.L.D.A. schemes.

What I said at that meeting still applies, and I understand that you have a copy of the main points which I hope you will continue to remember.

However, today, I would like to emphasize and stress, even more strongly what I have already said to you.

Firstly, I am continually being asked whether or not I think that our National Rural Development Plan will be a success—I should like all of you here today, to get firmly fixed in your mind the fact that there is no doubt about the future success of rural development—we are going to make it a success—and I tell you quite clearly that the first foundation of success is a complete and one hundred per cent standard of co-operation, and co-ordination, between Heads of Departments concerned with rural development.

Secondly, more important than anything else, is that each Head of Department acquires the correct attitude of mind.

In my opinion the correct attitude of mind, irrespective of what department you belong to, is an attitude in which all of you can see clearly the aim which we as a Government, are trying to achieve.

Every Head of Department must remember that our main national aim is much more important than the individual and technical aspects of his own department. Our failure in the past, when there have been delays and inefficiency, can usually be traced to the individual and rather selfish attitude which has resulted in departmental arguments which have slowed up action.

I hope, therefore, that in all meetings, which you attend in connection with any aspect of rural development, you will remember our national aim, and always give this aim priority over any minor departmental aspects. In other words, if we are to achieve results, all of you must acquire an attitude of give and take in a spirit of compromise, putting the national aim first and departmental views second.

I regard the Development of Land by the F.L.D.A. as one of the most important parts of our Rural Development Plan, and, as I have said before, the success of each and every F.L.D.A. scheme lies in the hands, not only of the officers of the F.L.D.A., but also in the hands of each and every Federal Departmental Head who has a part to play in the implementation of such schemes.

I recently appointed a Committee to examine the structure of the Federal Land Development Authority and submit to me any recommendations which would help in the improvement of the methods by which F.L.D.A. schemes are implemented.

As a result of this review, it is clear that the phases and functions in the implementation of any given Federal Land Development scheme fall into the following categories:

- (i) The investigation phase to determine the suitability of the area (including negotiation with State Governments for the land).
- (ii) The planning and physical development of the settlement area within the scheme.
- (iii) The selection of settlers.
- (iv) Crop planting and agricultural after care.

I intend today to stress only the first two of these phases:

- (a) Investigation phase; and
- (b) The planning and physical development of the settlement area within an F.L.D.A. scheme.

The investigation phase is a complex process of consultation between such Departments as Geological Survey, Mines, Forest, Survey, Soil and other Surveys, Agriculture, Town and Country Planning, and others.

The development phase is also a phase which needs a combined effort on the part of the P.W.D. with regard to Roads and Water; on the part of Education, Health, Telecoms., Veterinary, Agriculture and other Ministries and Departments.

Although these phases are inter-related, I consider that there is merit in separating their functions and to achieve greater efficiency it appears to me necessary to divide and streamline these functions. Also, as these phases and functions necessitate considerable detailed consultation and correspondence with many Federal Departments, it is my opinion that it would be a great help towards efficiency to establish two Advisory Committees consisting of the departmental officers concerned, not only to advise, but also to shoulder squarely the responsibility of their departmental functions relating to the implementation of Land schemes by the Federal Land Development Authority.

I therefore, intend to appoint two Committees within the structure of the F.L.D.A. consisting of the departments represented at this meeting here, today.

One Committee will be called the Technical Investigation Committee; the other Committee will be called the Technical Development Committee.

I do not propose to discuss with you today the individual details of schemes; such detailed discussion can take place after I have left this meeting.

But I do wish to stress that these two Committees will have very regular meetings, which will be held in the new Ministry Operations Room, and I expect all of you, who represent your various departments on these Committees, to turn them into meetings of positive action, co-ordination and co-operation, so that we can cut down delays in inter-departmental correspondence; cut out unnecessary discussion and arguments and really get down to speed up the launching of F.L.D.A. schemes and increasing the tempo of action in the implementation of Federal Land schemes throughout the country.

Once these two Committees have started their work and action is under way, I intend, personally, to maintain close contact with your deliberations and activities myself.

I hope in the days to come I shall never be in a position in which I have to censure any department for lack of co-operation, and I do sincerely hope that each one of you will resolve to make these Committees function with a sense of purpose to achieve positive results, thus putting me in the pleasant position of never having to offer you anything except praise.

Finally, let us remember that each one of us, no matter what are our professional qualifications, no matter what is our position within the structure of Government—all of us exist in our present appointments with one purpose, and one purpose alone, to give our best for the benefit of the people, particularly the rural people of Malaya.

I sincerely hope you will continually remember this in your work on these two Committees, because the rural people do not always understand the structure of Government and the many technical differences between Government departments, but what the rural people do understand and fully appreciate are results on the ground. Do please resolve here, today, that you will, by working together, achieve results on the ground, in every single F.L.D.A. scheme throughout Malaya.

SPEECH BY THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER
AT THE ANNUAL DINNER OF THE INSTI-
TUTION OF ENGINEERS, FEDERATION OF
MALAYA, AT THE UNIVERSITY OF MALAYA,
KUALA LUMPUR ON 3RD JUNE, 1961

Mr Chairman,

I am glad indeed to have the opportunity to be present here tonight and to be given the privilege of proposing the toast of the Institution of Engineers, Federation of Malaya. As Deputy Prime Minister, and especially as Minister of Rural Development, I think it is singularly fitting that my first public speech since my return to duty from Mecca should be made to such an important professional group as the engineers of Malaya, who are playing, and who are destined to play an even greater part in the all round national development of this country, particularly in the next five years.

Engineers, whether they are civil, mechanical, electrical or mining experts, are very practical men. Together with architects, building draftsmen and workers, it is the job of the engineers to give concrete reality to the hopes and plans, and sometimes the dreams, of politicians and administrators. Given the authority, the money and the opportunity they go right ahead. The more difficult the task the more it seems to delight an engineer. He seems to regard his profession as a great adventure, his tasks as a continuing challenge to his skill. He is not given much to talking about his work, but he can be prouder than a father of his new-born son about a newly-completed job of work well done.

The Engineers of Malaya are rapidly changing the face of the country in a way in which a layman like myself can only regard as a marvel. I must admit, of course, that I get a great thrill myself when I see their work in action or their jobs completed. Hardly a day passes by in the new Malaya without the Prime Minister, my Cabinet colleagues, or myself opening a new road, bridge, dam irrigation channel, power house, microwave station, telephone exchange, factory or office. There are so many such events that they are becoming common place.

Yet everything they have achieved so far is only a fraction of what the new Malaya intends to do, and no one gets a greater kick out of the prospect of all this creative construction than the engineer. Let me tell you, Gentlemen, and the whole country that Malaya needs and is going to need every engineer she can lay her hands on, if the Alliance Government is to bring to complete fruition the great Five-Year Plan we are tackling in the national interest.

That is why I am very glad to see two important personal developments taking place in the world of Malayan engineering—the establishment and development of your Institution and the growth in the number of Malayan engineers, graduating not only from universities overseas but, even far more important, from our own University of Malaya.

There are about 300 engineers in all the main categories of the profession in Malaya today, more than 80% of these are in the Government service. Next Saturday twenty-three engineering Graduates of the University of Malaya will receive their degrees, and of these fifteen have already joined the Government, and twelve more Graduates will be returning this year from studies overseas, also to join the Government service.

The student strength of the Engineering Faculty of the University of Malaya has risen by 50% since Merdeka. In the 1957-58 session the total number of engineering students was ninety-two of whom thirty-one were in their first year. This year the total strength is 159, and the number of new students of engineering is fifty-five. This is a very healthy development indeed, and shows that ambitious young men in Malaya are realising that a wealth of opportunity and achievement lies ahead in this country for all those who take up engineering. If this healthy rate of development continues, and there is every reason why it should (and certainly the Government will do everything possible to encourage it) then the time will not be very far distant when we can proudly say that Malaya is able to produce her own engineers for her own needs.

The establishment of your Institution is the other healthy sign of engineering progress. Although your Institution is only two years old, already its membership or associate membership embraces more than a third of the engineers in Malaya, civil,

mechanical or electrical. So far, I understand, no mining engineers have joined. In my opinion every engineer in the country should belong to this Institution in their own professional interest of seeing that standards are set and maintained.

I am aware that there is still much to do and it is your hope to join the Commonwealth Engineering Society. It is also your hope to take part in the Commonwealth Engineering Conference in future and your ambition as a result of these two moves is to achieve official recognition by the Federation Government. Therefore, it is in the interest of all engineers to join together in this great effort to build up the engineering profession. I can foresee the day when the Institution of Engineers includes every member of the profession in the country, sets its own examination, and has its own building and library for research and reference.

If you can increase your membership to embrace all engineers, and if you continue on the courses you have already charted, I can assure you that Government recognition will be forthcoming at the appropriate time, because there can be no stronger asset for engineering in Malaya than a truly representative authority which can speak and act for the profession as a whole.

It is a great privilege and pleasure, therefore, for me to wish your organisation every success in your efforts and your growth. Mr Chairman, Gentlemen, with every confidence in the bright prospects for the future of your professional organisation I give you the toast "The Institution of Engineers, Federation of Malaya".

SPEECH BY THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER
AT THE ANNUAL CONVOCATION OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF MALAYA, AT THE DEWAN
TUNKU ABDUL RAHMAN, KUALA LUMPUR
ON 10TH JUNE, 1961

Mr Vice-Chancellor, the Hon'ble Prime Minister, Your Excellencies, Hon'ble Ministers, Graduands and Honorary Graduands of the University of Malaya, Ladies and Gentlemen.

Nearly four years ago the Hon'ble the Prime Minister received an Honorary Degree from this University and I was a proud and happy member of the audience which saw the conferring. Little did I think then that on a similar day such as this I would find myself equally honoured, equally proud and equally happy: proud to receive such a great honour myself, and happy since I can now speak to my Prime Minister, the Tunku, on almost equal academic terms.

Mr Vice-Chancellor, you have honoured both the Tunku and myself with degrees in Law. Perhaps you yourself had felt it would have been wiser to give those of us, who are qualified in law, and for that matter all Cabinet Ministers, a thorough grounding in mathematics, but happily that course was not possible for you to follow and in consequence you decided on the next best thing, a degree in Law.

Let me say, Sir, from the depth of my heart I am indeed grateful to the University for conferring upon me the highest honour in its power to bestow. It is gratifying to me that having failed to obtain a degree from the University in the normal way I have now one conferred upon me. Although I have taken part in a ceremony which has some similarity to this colourful and august occasion once in my life before, and that was when I wore a gown to be admitted to the Bar as member of the Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn, it appears that the learned gentlemen of Universities are not inclined to regard the membership of an Inn as being quite the same as a degree.

Therefore, Mr Vice Chancellor, you will forgive me when I say that I take great personal satisfaction in being honoured today with a degree in Law—the first I have ever possessed. I shall treasure this honour all the more for the reason that it is bestowed on me by the University of my own country.

As you know, Sir, I have taken a very great interest indeed in the progress and development of the Kuala Lumpur Division of the University of Malaya, and you will recall that when I had the honour of proposing the toast of "The University of Malaya" at your Convocation Dinner two years ago I drew attention to what should be the ultimate goal, the establishment in the Federation of Malaya of a truly national University.

I am very glad indeed to say that such has been the rapid progress made in this Division in Kuala Lumpur since that time, and so earnest the efforts and energy of the University authorities, that from next year there will be definitely established an autonomous, separate national University for the Federation of Malaya—the apex of our national system of education.

It is my intention to say more on this point later on, but before doing so I would like to outline our concept of the nature and aims of national education policy in the Federation.

In 1956, long before the Pantai Valley began to undergo its magical transformation, I was Chairman of the Committee which established an educational policy designed to be national in its scope and purpose and at the same time aiming to preserve and sustain the various language and cultures of our country. These two aims were not easy to pursue at the same time, but I think we found the right manner of converging on both goals. The fact that our approach to these two goals was right in spirit and substance was confirmed and clarified last year by a special "Education Review Committee", of which my friend and colleague, the Hon'ble Minister of Education,¹ was Chairman.

From this summit of the University, at this time of conferring honours and degrees, let us look at the panorama of the educational scene in the Federation today, and the prospect before us in the future.

¹ Y.B. Encik Abdul Rahman bin Hj. Talib.

Primary education in each of the four main languages of the country is offered to all children in schools using the language medium of the parents' choice in primary schools which are fully maintained from public funds. In this way faith has been kept with the promise made in 1956 to preserve and sustain the four main languages and cultures of Malaya.

Furthermore as recommended by the Education Review Committee from the beginning of next year, 1962, primary education shall be free of fees in all assisted schools. Thus not only will a place be found in a primary school for all children, not only will parents have the right to choose whether their children shall go to Malay, English, Chinese or Tamil primary schools maintained by the Government, but also, and for the first time in 1962, no fees will be charged in any of these schools.

At the same time, as also recommended in 1956, common syllabuses and timetables have been promulgated for use in all schools so that, whatever language is used, all pupils learn the same things in the same way with the object of fostering a national Malayan outlook.

After the primary stage the Government will offer as from next year at least two more years of education for all pupils. But at this post-primary or secondary stage the government holds that education paid for from public funds must be conducted mainly in the medium of one of the two official languages with the intention of ultimately using the national language as the main medium of instruction.

There are some who allege, falsely, and in some cases I am afraid mischievously, that our education system denies to many of our citizens the opportunity of learning and studying their ancestral cultures. This allegation is completely untrue. It is so demonstrably untrue that I find it is strange that the charge should be fostered and repeated, in face of all the facts, by some elements who are Chinese. I have always considered the Chinese people as having the quality, among many others, of facing facts honestly and realistically. It is not a surprise to us that political opportunists of non-Chinese origin made these charges in order to get the support of the Chinese for their political ends. But it is strange that it could be ever believed in face of all the facts.

The facts are crystal clear for all reasonable men to see that the Alliance Government, which consist of the representatives of the three main races that make up our multiple society, has formulated a policy which is just and fair to all, with, of course within sight, of our ultimate goal—that is, to build up a united people with absolute undivided loyalty to the country. Therefore, I ask all those, particularly our citizens of Chinese origin who have decided to make this country their own, to weigh these facts very carefully and to give no hearing to those false prophets whose aim and whose motives definitely lie outside this country. Malaya is a young but a happy country. People of various races have lived happily together in harmony and friendship. There is every place in this country for every one who is loyal and who has the interest of this country at heart. Let us, therefore, work together and give our children the best education we can afford so that they, in their turn, will make this a happy country and a happier place to live in.

What are the facts? Here in the Federation, in institutions wholly maintained out of public funds, a child of Chinese race can have six years of primary education wholly in the medium of Chinese. What is more, as from the beginning of 1962, he can have such education without paying any fees: the Government is offering free education in Chinese medium primary schools—as in all primary schools—as from next year. I trust that all our citizens of Chinese origin will note this fact well and acknowledge freely that this is not the act of a Government seeking to destroy Chinese culture.

After this free primary education, the child of Chinese race can continue to study Chinese language and literature as a subject in a secondary school where, for this subject, the medium both of instruction and of examination is Chinese. He can thereafter take an Honours degree, if he so wishes, in the Department of Chinese Studies now being set up in the University in Kuala Lumpur.

All this he can do in institutions maintained by the Government. From the lowest to the highest rungs of our education ladder, Chinese can be taught and learnt. And yet there are false prophets who assert that the Government's education policy threatens Chinese and some even go so far as to say that it destroys language and culture. It does not—it preserves and sustains it as

it preserves and sustains all four of our main cultures. I wonder what are the motives of these false prophets. Who do they face both ways? Why do they stand truth on its head? Are they—and this is the essence of the matter—in heart and mind sincere and loyal citizens of our country? By these actions and by denying education to Chinese Schools these false prophets are actually destroying Chinese language and culture.

Let me go back to the education system. Primary schools work entirely in one of our four main languages. They work to the same syllabuses. In all of them all pupils have: to learn English and Malay so that by the end of the primary course all pupils have knowledge of both these languages. But the basic education of all pupils has been in their own language. As I have said, this keeps faith with the Government's promise to preserve and sustain each of the ancestral cultures of this country.

But after the free primary stage—and don't forget that from next year at least two more years of education at secondary level will be offered to all children—after the primary stage, it is essential for the sake of national unity to start, in our schools, to break down the racial and language barriers which so much hindered our development as a nation in the old days.

It is vital to ensure that our education system does not continue to exist in separate compartments insulated from each other. Thus, at the secondary level, in schools financed from public funds but not in others, we turn to one of the official languages as the main medium of instruction and examination—the main medium, not the sole medium, as I have already explained. It is desirable that students who leave our schools should be entryable and able to take full part in the Professional, Social and Commercial life of the country.

I have spoken of the present situation. What of the future prospect? The Government's ultimate objectives is to make the national language the main medium of instruction in all schools. There is no saying at present how many years this will take to achieve in perfection, but it is obviously a goal to which we all must work in the building of our unity as a nation, fused in harmony of many races. The immediate years before us are, therefore, years of transition to this goal, and to provide an

inspiration for initiative and an impetus for co-operation by all our citizens, the Government has set a target date for 1967. If we all work together, resolute and undivided, there is no doubt that the day will soon dawn when our nation, Malaya has one common official language.

Mr Vice-Chancellor, I have tried to show clearly the reasons why our education policy adopts different approaches at the primary and at the secondary level. I claim that these approaches taken together fulfil the declared and competing objectives of our education policy and reconcile, logically and with fairness to all, the legitimate desires of Malaya's various racial groups with the needs of the new Malayan nation.

I now wish to refer again to my earlier remarks about the place of our University in the education system and in our national life. I do so with increased personal interest because today more than ever I can say that this is my University.

The policy in our education system is to increase the use of the national language as a medium of instruction until it becomes the main medium in all schools. This means evolving this University into a bilingual instruction giving greater and greater prominence to the use of the national language so that our national University may stay firmly in its place at the top of the main stream of the nation's education system.

Sir, in such capacity this University can always rely upon the full support of the Federation Government, financially and otherwise. Furthermore, I would like to assure all members of the University that the Government is as jealous as you are of the academic standards of this institution and desires to take all possible steps to maintain these standards.

We are all proud of the present reputation of this University. The Government will do all that a Government can do, to maintain and even to improve this reputation so long as the University keeps its position solidly perched at the apex of our national education system.

I would like to add that it is the firm view of the Federation Government that any institution of higher education in this country must come within our National structure of education. The

Government will not allow any such institution to grow outside the main stream of our National education system as it would obviously be an obstacle to the creation and growth of a united Malayan Nation with an undivided loyalty to this country.

Mr Vice-Chancellor, this may be the last Convocation of the University of Malaya as we have known it up till now. As I have already said, it is intended as from the beginning of the University session next year to establish an independent separate national University in Kuala Lumpur. I would like to make it quite clear that this development has the agreement of the Singapore Government and the support of the University authorities.

On behalf of the Government of the Federation I would like to thank all those for their co-operation in arranging this new development. A Bill to effect the changes as far as the Federation is concerned will be presented to Parliament during the next two or three months.

There is always some degree of sadness about the change of this kind. I myself, who was a student of the old Raffles College, the predecessor of the University, have some feeling of nostalgia when I contemplate this portentous development. All the same, I welcome it.

The change should not be regarded as a "split", as it is so often inelegantly called. It is the logical outcome of the increasing demand for University education both in Singapore and in the Federation. This is now of such dimensions that the creation of two separate brother Universities has become necessary in the best interests of all.

Looking further to the future is my hope, as it is the hope of the Government that our national University here in Kuala Lumpur will not remain the only University in Malaya because our country is rapidly developing and as this expansion takes place so will our needs for higher education in future.

Mr Vice-Chancellor, I am sure that you who have personified the University for so many years, will agree with me when I say it is my fervent hope that relations between the two Universities in future will always be close and cordial. Let "Hands across the

Causeway" be the watchword of each of the two Universities, and let them both thrive in friendly rivalry. In this way both can serve the academic needs and intellectual progress of both areas.

A true University always moves forward, reacting and reflecting social and political developments, and as in any great corporate body there are significant personalities who by their actions and examples stamp a particular quality on the nature and progress of their own University. I wish to pay tribute now to two such men, whom all will agree have played noble and outstanding part in the life of the University of Malaya.

With a bow of respect to the Chair, the first of these is our Vice-Chancellor, Sir Alexander Oppenheim. And now, Sir, it is with courage that I, a Graduate in Law, turn to you, a Professor in the more skilled science of mathematics to say a few words about you personally. You have been a distinguished Professor of Mathematics for some years but have divorced that lifetime love to marry a more shrewish lady, administration, in the interests of the future of the University.

Today on this historic occasion it gives me great pleasure, Sir, on behalf of the Government of the Federation of Malaya, wholeheartedly to salute the sincerity of your work for this University and the good sense and great ability you have shown in guiding its affairs through a period of stress and remarkable change. And I am sure there is no one present here today who will not agree that we have been most fortunate to have the services of such an able and human, gracious and witty Vice-Chancellor. I do not want this Convocation to get the impression that I am delivering a funeral oration for Sir Alexander Oppenheim. We hope to have him with us for many years to come. And I might add that as the University grows older "Oppy" seems to grow younger. Even if you, Sir, should look at layers' judgements with askance I am confident that this judgement in paying tribute to you is absolutely sound and even the best mathematician could not disprove it.

There is another man, great in stature and influence, who has presided over the destiny of this University from the beginning, a man who cannot unfortunately be with us today because the changing fortunes of international affairs will not free him from his duties in Geneva dealing with the problem of Laos. I refer to the esteemed Chancellor of the University of Malaya, the Right Honourable Mr Malcolm MacDonald.

Any eulogy of Mr MacDonald must be an anthem of praise and gratitude. He has been Chancellor of this University since it was first established twelve years ago in 1949. Never a figurehead, he is a pilot with experienced hand guiding the young ship of the University through many rough waters, bringing her safely to her present harbour of sunlit prestige in the world.

It is an open question, however, whether MacDonald's great administrative and political experience and his unsurpassed knowledge of affairs, have been his greatest contribution to this University. I am sure many people in this hall will agree with me when I say that his most significant gift to the University of Malaya has been the inspiration he has given to several generations of young Malaysians. He has taught them and us that a politician can have a golden heart, and a proconsular common touch. We have learned from him that a Scotsman can generate progressive ideas and a British expatriate really understand and sympathise with the hopes and dreams of a country such as ours.

I am sure his influence will live for many generations in this University and his name will be remembered with honour in this country particularly by graduates in great respect for what he has done to us. On behalf of the Government, and I think I may say, as one of the newest and proudest graduates, on behalf of the University of Malaya also, I wish to express publicly to MacDonald in his absence our gratitude and appreciation for his incomparable services as Chancellor.

Mr Vice-Chancellor, with this heartfelt sentiment I would like on behalf of my fellow graduates and myself to express our good wishes and our confident belief in a shining future for this University of Persekutuan Tanah Melayu.



Tun Abdul Razak sedang menerima Ijazah Kehormat Undang-undang Universiti Malaya dari Naib Chancellor, Sir Alexander Oppenheim di Majlis Konvokeyen Tahunan Universiti Malaya di Dewan Tunku Abdul Rahman, Kuala Lumpur pada 10hb Jun, 1961. (Gambar Jabatan Penerangan Malaysia).

UCAPAN TIMBALAN PERDANA MENTERI DAN
MENTERI PERTAHANAN DI UPACARA PEM-
BUKAAAN MAKTAB TENTERA PERSEKUTUAN,
DI KUALA LUMPUR PADA 20HB JUN, 1961

Duli-duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agung¹ dan Raja Permaisuri Agung, Duli-duli Yang Maha Mulia Sultan² dan Tengku Ampuan Selangor, Yang Teramat Mulia Perdana Menteri, Tuan-tuan Yang Terutama, Yang Berhormat Menteri-menteri, Encik-encik dan Puan-puan sekalian.

Saya suka ucapkan setinggi-tinggi terima kasih kepada Duli-duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agung dan Raja Permaisuri Agung, Duli-duli Yang Maha Mulia Sultan dan Tengku Ampuan Selangor kerana sudi hadir mencemar duli di upacara pembukaan Maktab Tentera Persekutuan pada hari ini. Sebelum saya memohonkan Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda dengan limpah kurnianya mengisytiharkan pembukaan Maktab ini saya suka menerangkan dengan ringkas asal usul dan tujuan Maktab Tentera Persekutuan ini.

Maktab ini ditubuhkan oleh kebijaksanaan Field Marshall Tun Temp'ler, pada satu masa Pesuruhjaya Tinggi British di sini. Dia sendirilah yang telah merika ayat pertama Piagam Maktab ini yang tertulis di muka hadapan acara istiadat. Ayat itu menerangkan tujuan Maktab ini yang lebih luas daripada mengeluarkan Pegawai-pegawai bagi Angkatan Tentera kita. Peraturan tinggal di sini adalah serupa dengan keadaan dalam tentera supaya boleh mendirikan tatatertib dan menyalakan semangat berkhidmat yang dikehendaki daripada sesiapa yang bekerja kerana Negara. Semangat itu terkandung di dalam moto Maktab ini iaitu "berkhidmat supaya memandu".

Maktab Tentera Persekutuan ini dirumahkan pada tahun 1953 di bangunan sementara di Port Dickson. Daripada hari itu sampai pada hari ini Maktab ini telah mengeluarkan beberapa pegawai-pegawai Angkatan Tentera dan pada masa ini boleh dikatakan

¹ D.Y.M.M. Tunku Syed Putra ibni Al-Marhum Syed Hassan Jamallullail.

² D.Y.M.M. Sultan Salahuddin Abd. Aziz Shah.

sebahagian besar daripada pegawai-pegawai Tentera Darat, Tentera Laut dan Tentera Udara Persekutuan ialah murid-murid yang tamat daripada Maktab ini. Maktab ini ada juga melatih pegawai-pegawai cadet daripada Angkatan Tentera Singapura dan Brunei. Selain daripada itu banyak juga murid-murid yang tamat daripada Cawangan Budak Maktab ini sekarang berusaha sebagai doktor, loyar di dalam perdagangan dan perusahaan. Ini tidaklah menjadi suatu perkara yang boleh dihairankan oleh sebab kelulusan yang dicapai oleh Maktab ini tinggi mutunya. Pada tiap-tiap tahun tingkatan pelajaran pun bertambah-tambah maju dan permintaan pada perkhidmatan murid-murid yang telah tamat di dalam apa golongan pun telah bertambah-tambah banyak. Sungguhpun begitu saya percaya mereka-mereka yang berkehendakkan pada perkhidmatan murid-murid yang tamat daripada Maktab ini memandang tinggi pada tatatertib, kepercayaan diri, amanah dan kesetiaan yang diutamakan di dalam Maktab ini.

Istiadat hari ini adalah lagi satu langkah kehadapan bagi Maktab ini. Sudahlah memang tujuan Kerajaan Persekutuan hendak mendirikan suatu bangunan yang bersesuaian dengan taraf tujuan-tujuannya yang tinggi itu. Dengan kemurahan hati Kerajaan British bangunan yang permai ini telah dibina. Oleh sebab itu saya suka hendak mengambil peluang ini mengucapkan setinggi-tinggi terima kasih kepada Kerajaan Seri Paduka Baginda United Kingdom atas pertolongannya. Saya suka juga hendak mengambil peluang ini mengucapkan terima kasih pada pegawai-pegawai turus Angkatan Tentera, pada pegawai-pegawai Jabatan Kerja Raya, dan mereka-mereka yang telah merancang mengatur dan membina Maktab yang permai ini.

Saya tidak merasa syak dan waham lagi bahawa Maktab Tentera Persekutuan ini telah menjadi suatu pertubuhan Negara yang penting dan akan senantiasa mengambil tempat yang bertambah-tambah tinggi di dalam pembangunan Negara Persekutuan ini.

Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda, patek mohonkan Tuanku dengan limpah kurnia Tuanku mengisytiharkan pembukaan Maktab ini.

SPEECH BY THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER
ON THE SUPPLEMENTARY SUPPLY BILL AT
THE DEWAN RAKYAT ON 20TH JUNE, 1961

Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that Head S. 7, Prime Minister, totalling \$534,881 stand part of the Schedule.

Sir, under Head S. 7, sub-head 1, a sum of \$134,479 is required for the reorganisation of the Economic Secretariat of the Prime Minister's Department. It has now been decided that the Economic Secretariat should be reorganised and become an Economic Planning Unit. This is necessary, Sir, in view of the Second Five-Year Development Plan which has just been launched. It is necessary to have a proper organisation not only for planning but also for keeping a watching brief on the progress of the various development projects. This new organisation will come directly under my ministerial responsibility, and will be largely responsible for looking after the progress of the development projects under the Second Five-Year Development Plan.

Now, Sir, under sub-head 18, a sum of \$7,500 is required for the Annual Quran Competition. As the House is aware, this year we held the Annual Quran Competition not only for internal competition but also for overseas and it was a great success.

Under sub-head 25A, a sum of \$80,000 is required for our contribution for the establishment of a United Nations Regional Office in Kuala Lumpur. The United Nations requested that a Regional Office be established in Kuala Lumpur for this part of South-East Asia, and it considered, in the interests of the Federation, that the head office should be in Kuala Lumpur rather than in some other place.

The other items under Other Charges are minor items and they are explained in Command Paper No. 26 of 1961. I do not think I need add any further to the explanation given there.



Tun Abdul Razak sedang menyatakan sesuatu mengenai peta pembinaan jalan baru di Parit Sulong/Peseraï ketika lawatan beliau di Daerah Batu Pahat, Johor pada 29hb Jun, 1961.
(Gambar Jabatan Penerangan Malaysia).

SPEECH BY THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AT
THE PRESIDENTIAL INSTALLATION DINNER
GIVEN BY THE ROTARY CLUB, AT THE
SELANGOR CLUB, KUALA LUMPUR ON 7TH
JULY, 1961

Mr President, Your Highnesses¹, Your Excellencies, Rotarians,
Ladies and Gentlemen:

It is customary for any speaker asked to reply to the toast of "The Guests" to say a few remarks about each of the principal guests. In doing so he is expected modestly to disclaim any compliments he might have received himself, and to offer lighter comments on the people and the occasion. In addition, he has to speak more or less immediately after the member chosen to propose the toast of "The Guests", and knowing too that he himself is usually the last speaker of the evening.

This is the normal social custom in Rotary, and at practically every important dinner held by any organisation, but I would like to ask, just for once, "Is it cricket?" If you say it is cricket, then I must take the first chance I have to read once again "Alice in Wonderland", or should it be "Alice through the Looking Glass?"

After all, the last speaker has to act as batsman for the guests; he is on their side. He also has to act as bowler to reduce any scores against them, and finally he must be a fielder to catch and return the quips and judgements of a player like Dr Sodhy. And he is asked to be a batsman, a bowler and a fielder, not separately but at the same time—and on top of that to carry out this all-round performance in a few minutes so that all the players can go home. So you see what I mean by referring to "Alice".

Joking apart, I am sure I speak for all the guests when I say that we are very happy indeed to be invited to join in the fellowship of this annual occasion for the installation of the new President of the Kuala Lumpur Rotary Club.

¹ D.Y.M.M. Sultan Abdul Aziz Shah ibni Al-marhum Sultan Hishamuddin Alam Shah.

One reason why we are happy to be here is that the Kuala Lumpur Rotary Club is the oldest in the Federation of Malaya, the proud grandfather of twenty Rotary Clubs. Another reason is that all your guests—whether they are Honorary Rotarians, like myself, or not—are very pleased to pay our individual tributes to the international ideal of Rotary, which is "Service before Self".

This is very understandable, because if there is one quality shared by your guests tonight it is that they all live and act in their lives in the same spirit of "Service before Self".

You see this quality most warmly expressed by Their Highnesses the Sultan and Tengku Ampuan of Selangor. Their recent Coronation, in the joy of which we all share, is a ceremonial expression of their tireless and sincere devotion to their State and people. Not only the Rotary Club, but also the other guests, are honoured by their presence here tonight.

Their Excellencies the High Commissioner for India² and the Ambassador for the United States³ and their wives again exemplify the spirit of "Service before Self". Their lives and careers are dedicated not to self-advancement but to the service of their countries and to the cause of international peace, friendship and goodwill.

The same quality of "Service before Self" is equally evident in the persons of the Mentri Besar, Selangor⁴, and his wife. Everyone in Kuala Lumpur, and in the State of Selangor, is well aware that the Datuk and the Datin spare no efforts, and do not spare themselves, for the service of the State.

All your guests tonight, therefore, are in full accord and harmony with the members of Rotary in their belief that it is the duty and the creed of every man of goodwill to do whatever he humanly can to make this world we share a better place in which to live and work, in peace and happiness. Each in his own way can do his best for Malaya, for his State or country, or for this capital City.

This spirit of service and self-help that the Government would like to instil on everyone not only the leaders of communities, members of the public service and other citizens of this country

² His Excellency Shri Y. K. Puri.

³ His Excellency Mr Charles F. Baldwin.

⁴ Y.B. Datuk Abu Bakar bin Baginda.

but all those who live in the faraway places throughout this country. If we in Malaya desire to have peace and prosperity, to maintain and improve our standard of living and to play our full part in the community of nations then this spirit of service must be spread out throughout the country and must be instilled in the hearts and mind of everyone of us.

In the implementation of our national development plans I have stressed more than once the desirability of the spirit of service and self-help. It is only by full mobilization of this spirit, the resources and energies of our people can we make this country a better and happier place for us and our children to live in.

That is why I am very grateful to the Rotary Club for leadership and example that they have shown in spreading out this spirit of service and I speak tonight in full confidence that the Kuala Lumpur Rotary Club will continue to devote itself to acts of usefulness and thoughtfulness in the coming years.

On behalf of the guests, I wish the Kuala Lumpur Rotary Club, especially its members, every success in its new Rotary year and to express our gratitude for the opportunity to share the very pleasant evening.

SPEECH BY THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AT
THE PRESENTATION OF A GIFT FROM THE
ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY, AT KUALA
LUMPUR ON 20TH JULY, 1961

To accept a gift is always an occasion of pleasure. In this case, coming as it does from the Royal Military Academy at Sandhurst, the pleasure is made greater because, not only is the gift most acceptable for its own sake, but it serves to forge yet another link in the chain which binds our two Academies together. It will be an ever present and tangible sign of the co-operation which has always existed and will I am confident continue to exist between them.

In the years to come when we shall no longer draw many of our academic staff from the Royal Military Academy as we do at present, these pictures will serve as a reminder of what the Federation Military Academy owes to the Royal Military Academy. Its teachings, methods and standards have been built into the foundations of our own Federation Military College and surer and sounder foundations than these do not exist.

I have no doubt that in the future we shall continue to uphold Sandhurst's fine traditions through the medium of our own Malayan military instructors who have had their training at the Royal Military Academy.

And so, on behalf of the Federation Military College I extend to Brigadier King Martin and through him to the Royal Military Academy my warmest and most sincere thanks for this most generous gift.



Tun Abdul Razak sedang menyaksikan buku-buku dan penerbitan-penerbitan di Pesta Buku-buku dan Penerbitan-penerbitan di Dewan Tunku Abdul Rahman, Kuala Lumpur pada 26hb Julai, 1961. (Gambar Jabatan Penerangan Malaysia).

UCAPAN TIMBALAN PERDANA MENTERI KE-
PADA MAJLIS RAJA-RAJA DI KUALA LUMPUR,
PADA 27HB JULAI, 1961

Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agung,

Duli-duli Yang Maha Mulia dan Tuan-tuan Yang Terutama.

Patek bersama dengan Hamba Tua Datuk Dr Ismail Menteri Keselamatan Dalam Negeri amat sukacita kerana dapat diberi peluang menyembahkan ucapan kepada Majlis Raja-raja pada hari ini. Tujuan ucapan-ucapan ini ialah supaya Duli-duli Yang Maha Mulia dan Tuan-tuan Yang Terutama dapat mendengar dan mengetahui akan perkara-perkara yang mustahak yang berlaku di negeri ini baik dalam hal dalam negeri dan di luar negeri dan juga berkenaan dengan kedudukan siasah di negeri ini. Hamba Tua Datuk Dr Ismail akan menerangkan berkenaan dengan pergerakan Komunis yang dinamakan "Subversif" atau cara meresap dan patek akan menerangkan kedudukan siasah dan perjalanan negeri itu.

Dalam hal luar negeri Kerajaan Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda telah berdasarkan pada tiga perkara. Pertama, keadilan. Kedua kepercayaan kepada Badan Bangsa-bangsa Bersatu, dan yang ketiga kepada dasar mengadakan kerjasama di antara negeri-negeri yang berdasarkan demokrasi. Di atas dasar inilah Hamba Tua Yang Teramat Mulia Tunku Perdana Menteri telah memperjuangkan soal apartheid ataupun beza membeza warna kulit di dalam Persidangan Perdana-perdana Menteri Commonwealth dan di atas dasar ini juga Kerajaan telah menghantar askar-askar ke Congo menolong mengamankan negeri Congo itu. Di atas dasar ini juga Kerajaan Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda telah mengambil langkah mengadakan kerjasama di dalam hal iktisad dan kebudayaan di antara negeri-negeri di Tenggara Asia, dan sehingga hari ini Siam dan Philippines telah menerima cadangan ini dan yang telah memberi kerjasama. Tidak beberapa lama lagi, pada penghujung bulan ini akan diadakan Persidangan Menteri-menteri Luar di antara ketiga-tiga negeri ini di Bangkok untuk merundingkan perkara-perkara berkaitan dengan hal ini.

Dan lagi bergantung kepada hal ini juga Hamba Tua Yang Teramat Mulia Tunku Perdana Menteri telah mengesyorkan supaya diadakan perhubungan yang lebih rapat di antara negeri-negeri Brunei, Borneo Utara, Sarawak, Singapore dan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu. Yang Teramat Mulia itu berpendapat bahawa di negeri-negeri ini sebahagian besar daripada penduduk-penduduknya satu asal dengan penduduk-penduduk Persekutuan Tanah Melayu dan negeri-negeri ini mempunyai perhubungan yang rapat dalam segi sejarah dan iktisad. Dan negeri-negeri ini akan mendapat kemajuan yang sebenarnya jika mereka itu disatukan dengan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu. Dan lagi Hamba Tua itu telah mencadangkan juga iaitu ketiga-tiga buah negeri—Brunei, Borneo Utara dan Sarawak patutlah dimasukkan menjadi tiga buah negeri di dalam Persekutuan Tanah Melayu.

Berhubung dengan Singapore, kenalah dipertimbangkan berlainan sedikit kerana Singapore telahpun berkemajuan dan mempunyai kerajaan yang berkuasa penuh dalam hal-hal dalam negeri dan lagi Singapore penduduk-penduduknya sebahagian besar daripadanya belum lagi mempunyai taat setia yang tidak berbelah bagi kepada Tanah Melayu.

Cadangan ini telah menerima tentangan terutama sekali dari pihak Komunis kerana Komunis berpendapat jika negeri-negeri ini disatukan dengan Persekutuan nescaya ini akan menguatkan pihak yang menentang Komunis iaitu Kerajaan Persekutuan yang ada sekarang ini, dan ini akan mengecewakan tujuan mereka itu hendak merampas kuasa di negeri-negeri Tenggara Asia ini. Dan lagi pihak British pun menentang cadangan ini kerana mereka itu masih suka hendak berkuasa di Brunei, Borneo Utara dan Sarawak dan berkehendak negeri-negeri ini bersatu di antara mereka sendiri sebelum mengadakan perhubungan yang rapat dengan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu. Cadangan daripada pihak British ini tentulah mengambil masa yang lanjut. Dipercayai sebahagian besar rakyat jelata di ketiga-tiga buah negeri ini suka hendak berhubung rapat dengan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu dan memandang kepada Persekutuan Tanah Melayu semata-mata bagi perlindungan, pertahanan dan bagi mendapatkan Kemerdekaan kepada mereka itu.

Pada masa ini perkara ini sangat sibuk diperbincangkan di negeri-negeri ini termasuklah Singapore. Oleh sebab pihak Komunis menentang cadangan ini maka Komunis-komunis yang

menyokong Parti Tindakan Rakyat dahulu di Singapore telah meninggalkan Parti Tindakan Rakyat oleh sebab itu Parti Tindakan Rakyat telah mendapat kekalahan dalam pilihan-pilihanraya kecil baru-baru ini. Kerajaan Parti Tindakan Rakyat yang ada pada masa ini telah menerangkan bahawa mereka menerima di atas dasar cadangan Hamba Tua Yang Teramat Mulia Tunku Perdana Menteri itu.

Berkenaan dengan hal-hal dalam negeri dasar Kerajaan Persekutuan ialah hendak mengekalkan pentadbiran cara demokrasi yang berparlimen di mana Duli-duli Yang Maha Mulia dan Tuan-tuan Yang Terutama sebagai Raja-raja dan Ketua-ketua yang berlembagaan tidak bertanggungjawab di dalam pentadbiran negeri. Pentadbiran negeri adalah dijalankan oleh parti yang mendapat lebih bilangan dalam pilihanraya, dan parti itulah yang mendokong Kerajaan diketuai oleh Menteri Besar atau Ketua Menteri. Menteri-menteri Besar dan Ketua-ketua Menteri bersama dengan Majlis Kerja Kerajaan yang bertanggungjawab di atas serba-serbi buruk-baik pentadbiran negeri itu. Hanya dengan cara ini sahaja dapat kedudukan Duli-duli Yang Maha Mulia itu dikeluarkan daripada medan perjuangan politik, diselamatkan dan dikekalkan. Akan tetapi, di dalam Demokrasi tak dapat tiada terpaksa diadakan pilihan-pilihanraya bagi sekalian peringkat pentadbiran, dan baru-baru ini telah diadakan pilihan-pilihanraya di peringkat Majlis Bandaran dan Luar Bandar. Dan keputusan pilihan-pilihanraya itu serta perkara-perkara yang dicakapkan oleh ahli-ahli parti-parti siasah dalam pilihan-pilihanraya itu dapatlah menggambarkan cara pergerakan siasah di negeri ini pada masa ini, dan bagaimana pendapat setengah-setengah pihak penduduk negeri ini terhadap beberapa perkara berkaitan dengan pentadbiran negeri. Dalam pilihan-pilihanraya itu, sungguhpun Perikatan mendapat kemenangan yang memuaskan hati, iaitu 426 daripada 578 kerusi, akan tetapi kemenangan itu bolehlah dikatakan semuanya di tempat-tempat yang ada banyak orang-orang Melayu dan di kawasan luar bandar, dan di dalam bandar-bandar besar seperti Pulau Pinang, Ipoh dan Seremban, Parti Socialist Front dan Parti Progressive (P.P.P.) mendapat suara yang lebih. Pilihan Raya ini jua menunjukkan bahawa Parti yang berfahaman kiri dan berfahaman socialist yang bertambah kuat dan menjadi parti pembangkang yang terbesar sekali. Kemenangan mereka itu ialah disebabkan mereka itu menggunakan politik yang berkauman dan menggunakan perkara-perkara seperti soalan

pelajaran China dan juga soalan kedudukan orang-orang Cina dan bangsa-bangsa asing di Tanah Melayu ini. Sungguhpun perkara-perkara yang tidak baik itu tidak didengar dengan terang daripada ucapan-ucapan ketua-ketua parti-parti itu, akan tetapi dakyah-dakyah yang dibisikkan dari mulut ke se mulut adalah merusungkan fikiran.

Perkara yang pertama yang disebutkan oleh mereka itu ialah Parti Perikatan itu Parti Puak Kanan atau Parti "Reactionary" yang semata-mata mempertahankan cara "Feudalism" yang di dalamnya termasuklah kedudukan raja-raja—cara ini mereka fikirkan tidaklah bersuai dengan keadaan yang ada sekarang ini. Mereka itu berkata bahawa keadaan "feudalism" ini ialah semata-mata merugikan wang Negara kerana mereka itu tidak nampak yang raja-raja itu mengambil berat di atas hal-hal mereka itu dan berhubung rapat dengan rakyat. Raja-raja ada berkawan-kawan dengan rakyat dan sentiasa disebutkan bahawa wang dibelanjakan kerana mendirikan istana, membeli motorkar-motorkar dan perkakas intan berlian—wang ini lebih baik digunakan kerana berdiri rumah-rumah sakit dan juga sekolah-sekolah. Pandangan yang semacam ini adalah mendapat sokongan daripada bangsa asing, puak-puak yang muda termasuklah juga orang-orang Melayu. Disebutkan juga cara feudalism adalah merosakkan kedudukan ketua-ketua yang dipilih oleh orang ramai kerana mereka itu sentiasa bercampur gaul dengan pihak yang memerintah iaitu feudalist dan lupa kepada rakyat jelata yang memilihkan mereka itu. Nyatalah bahawa orang-orang yang menyokong dan mempertahankan kedudukan dan kedaulatan Raja-raja ialah orang-orang Melayu daripada pihak UMNO dan juga ahli-ahli Perikatan. Oleh itu jikalau ada perselisihan di antara pihak Raja-raja dengan pihak orang-orang Melayu itu maka susahlah hendak mempertahankan perlembagaan yang ada sekarang ini dan susahlah hendak mempertahankan kedudukan Raja-raja seperti yang ada sekarang ini.

Perkara yang kedua yang disebutkan oleh puak ini ialah Kerajaan Perikatan dengan dasar pelajarannya hendak menghapuskan kebudayaan dan bahasa Cina. Yang ketiganya, Komunis tidak lama lagi akan berkuasa di negeri ini dan mereka-mereka yang tidak menyokong gerakan yang bersimpati kepada Komunis akan disekasai apabila Komunis berkuasa kelak. Inilah perkara-perkara dan dakyah-dakyah yang dibisikkan dari semulut ke semulut yang

menyebabkan mereka-mereka yang tidak taat setia kepada negara dan yang tidak kokoh pendiriannya telah menyokong Parti Socialist dan Progresif di dalam pilihan-pilihanraya itu.

Oleh sebab hendak mempertahankan dan mengekalkan pentadbiran cara demokrasi maka Kerajaan Persekutuan terpaksa mengambil tindakan yang tegas bagi melawan Komunis itu—satu fahaman yang akan merosakkan demokrasi.

Hamba Tua Datuk Dr Ismail akan menerangkan cara-cara pihak Komunis hendak merebut kuasa negeri ini dengan gerakan subversif. Terpaksalah Kerajaan mengambil langkah-langkah yang tegas atau positive bagi menentang Komunis ini dan memperuahkan demokrasi. Satu daripadanya ialah mengadakan dasar pelajaran yang boleh menyatukan semua bangsa-bangsa yang duduk di negeri ini supaya mereka itu menjadi warganegara yang taat setia kepada tanah air. Dasar pelajaran ini adalah dikatakan oleh setengah-setengah pihak menghapuskan bahasa dan kebudayaan Cina. Dasar pelajaran ini adalah membenarkan bahasa Cina diajar dari peringkat rendah ke peringkat menengah dan sehingga ke peringkat universiti. Sekarang ini satu Bahagian pelajaran Bahasa Cina telah diadakan di Universiti. Di peringkat rendah sekolah-sekolah bolehlah menggunakan bahasa Cina sebagai bahasa pengantar asalkan bahasa kebangsaan dan bahasa Inggeris dipelajari sebagai bahasa-bahasa yang termesti. Di peringkat menengah sungguhpun dibenarkan mengajar di dalam bahasa lain dalam setengah-setengah perkara, akan tetapi hendaklah digunakan bahasa Melayu atau Inggeris sebagai bahasa pengantar—disebabkan peperiksaan School Certificate atau Sijil Persekutuan mustahaklah menggunakan bahasa Melayu atau Inggeris. Sungguhpun begitu bahasa Cina atau Tamil bolehlah dipelajari sebagai satu perkara yang mustahak. Sekolah-sekolah Cina yang menerima dasar Kerajaan ini adalah diberi bantuan penuh seperti sekolah-sekolah Melayu juga. Sekolah-sekolah rendah Cina bolehlah dikatakan semua mendapat bantuan yang penuh. Berkenaan dengan sekolah-sekolah menengah, Kerajaan telah memutuskan bahawa daripada 1hb Januari, 1962, sekolah-sekolah menengah Cina lah menentukan sikapnya samada hendak menjadi sekolah-sekolah menengah Kebangsaan dan akan diberi bantuan yang penuh ataupun sekolah-sekolah itu menjadi sekolah-sekolah private dengan tidak mendapat bantuan. Sehingga hari ini lebih kurang tiga puluh buah sekolah-sekolah menengah telah bersetuju

berkehendakkan bantuan Kerajaan dan dua puluh buah telah menerangkan mereka tidak hendak menerima bantuan dan dua belas lagi belum memberi keterangan yang sempurna. Oleh itu bermaknalah 50% daripada sekolah-sekolah menengah Cina telah bersetuju hendak menerima dasar pelajaran dan mendapat bantuan penuh dari pihak Kerajaan. Nyatalah bahawa tidak sekali-kali menjadi dasar Kerajaan hendak menghapuskan bahasa ataupun kebudayaan Cina. Bahkan bahasa Cina adalah dibenar, digalakkan dan diajar di sekolah-sekolah yang menerima bantuan dari Kerajaan, dan mulai dari tahun 1962 sekolah-sekolah rendah daripada semua bangsa akan diberi pelajaran yang percuma.

Oleh itu dasar pelajaran Kerajaan itu adalah difikirkan adil pada semua pihak dan akan menjadi satu alat bagi menyatukan kanak-kanak semua bangsa menjadi warganegara yang taat setia kepada negeri ini. Begitu juga Kerajaan menggalakkan perkembangan Bahasa Kebangsaan untuk menyatukan penduduk-penduduk negeri ini. Oleh itu dakyah-dakyah yang diperbuat oleh setengah-setengah parti siasah dan guru-guru Cina yang mengatakan Kerajaan hendak menghapuskan bahasa Cina dan juga memberi layanan yang tidak sempurna kepada sekolah-sekolah Cina itu semata-mata dusta sahaja. Mereka bertujuan hendak memecah-belah rakyat negeri ini. Begitu juga mereka itu bertujuan hendak menarik orang-orang Cina yang tidak kokoh taat setianya kepada negeri ini daripada berkerjasama dengan Kerajaan, dan menjadi warganegara yang mempunyai taat setia yang tidak berbelah bagi kepada Tanah Melayu.

Langkah yang kedua yang diambil oleh Kerajaan Perikatan ialah membaiki keadaan hidup rakyat negeri ini—dalam bandar dan di luar bandar. Duli-duli Yang Maha Mulia dan Tuan-tuan Yang Terutama telah maklum bahawa Kerajaan Persekutuan telah melancarkan rancangan Kemajuan dan Rancangan Pembangunan Luar Bandar. Patek harap akan mendapat satu peluang pada suatu masa yang lain menerangkan dengan lanjutnya di atas kemajuan-kemajuan yang dijalankan oleh Kerajaan. Kerajaan Persekutuan adalah memberi keutamaan yang tinggi sekali pada Rancangan Pembangunan Luar Bandar dengan bertujuan supaya rakyat di luar bandar dapat mengecap nikmat-nikmat daripada kemajuan dan kekayaan negeri ini, dan dapatlah keadaan hidup mereka itu diperbaiki supaya mereka itu dapat ditarik daripada dipengaruhi oleh faham Komunis. Begitu juga oleh sebab Kerajaan

Persekutuan yang ada sekarang ini adil dan tegas pendiriannya maka modal-modal dari luar negeri adalah dibawa masuk dengan banyaknya, dan dengan itu beberapa perusahaan-perusahaan dapat diadakan di kawasan-kawasan bandar terutama sekali di Kuala Lumpur. Ini adalah memberi kerja-kerja kepada penduduk-penduduk di bandar.

Inilah sahaja sedikit sebanyak penerangan patek berkenaan dengan perjalanan Kerajaan Persekutuan, kemajuan-kemajuan yang telah dicapai di dalam dan di luar negeri dan juga berkenaan dengan keadaan siasah di negeri ini pada masa ini.

Sekarang patek pulangkan kepada rakan patek Yang Berhormat Datuk Dr Ismail melanjutkan penerangannya berkenaan dengan pergerakan subversif Komunis dalam negeri.

UCAPAN MENTERI PERTAHANAN DIUPA-
CARA PERBARISAN TENTERA DAN POLIS DI
STADIUM MERDEKA, KUALA LUMPUR PADA
31HB JULAI, 1961

Sebagaimana tuan-tuan sedia maklum temasya perbarisan yang diadakan malam ini ialah kerana menyambut Bulan Bahasa Kebangsaan. Tetapi sambutan dari pihak tentera dan polis kita ini bukanlah sekadar untuk bersukaria atau memberi kehormatan dengan mengadakan barisan. Perbarisan ini mengandungi satu keistimewaan yang mempunyai hubungan dengan penggunaan bahasa kebangsaan kita. Keistimewaan itulah yang sebenar-benarnya hendak ditunjukkan dalam perbarisan ini; dan keistimewaan itulah yang menjadikan perbarisan ini sebagai satu acara menyambut Bulan Bahasa Kebangsaan.

Dalam perbarisan ini, bagi pertama kalinya dalam sejarah tentera kita, bahasa kebangsaan digunakan sebagai kata-kata perintah. Saya sungguh-sungguh merasa megah bahawa dengan cara begini kita dapat membuktikan bahawa bahasa Melayu yang menjadi bahasa kebangsaan kita memang dapat dan layak digunakan dalam segala lapangan. Keazaman dan kesungguhan pihak pegawai-pegawai tentera dan polis kita serta ketekunan bekerja menggubal dan menyusun kata-kata perintah perbarisan dalam Bahasa Melayu itu sangatlah terpuji dan dihargai.

Tetapi bukanlah itu sahaja yang menjadikan saya berasa megah. Saya megah dan bangga kerana dengan menggunakan bahasa kebangsaan sebagai kata-kata perintah perbarisan itu maka bertitilah kita maju selangkah lagi memberi jiwa kebangsaan kepada pertumbuhan alat-alat negara kita. Tuan-tuan tentulah bersetuju dengan saya bahawa sebagai sebuah negara dan bangsa yang merdeka maka kita mestilah membentuk pertumbuhan dan kemajuan kita dalam segala lapangan dengan bentuk yang berjiwa dan bersemangat kebangsaan kita sendiri.

Pada malam yang bersejarah ini saya suka menyatakan keinginan dan hasrat hati saya tentang penggunaan bahasa kebangsaan sebagai kata-kata perintah perbarisan itu. Saya suka kalau kata-kata perintah itu dapat ditetapkan dan diteruskan penggunaannya. Kemudian daripada itu seferusnya disusun dan digubal kata-kata

perintah dan kata-kata istilah yang lain yang dikehendaki dalam ketenteraan dan polis.

Di dalam sejarah raja-raja dan negeri-negeri kita di Tanah Melayu ini perkara ketenteraan, perkara kawalan negeri, bahkan perkara peperangan sekali pun, bukanlah hal yang asing. Raja-raja dan negeri-negeri Melayu pernah mempunyai angkatan perang. Kita pernah mempunyai panglima perang, mempunyai laksamana, hulubalang, perajurit dan sebagainya. Kita juga pernah mempunyai bedil, meriam, lela rentaka dan alat senjata yang lain-lain. Pendeknya sepatah kata orang sekarang kita sudah mempunyai "tradisi" atau pusaka ketenteraan berkurun-kurun lamanya. Maka tentulah kita ada mempunyai berbagai-bagai jenis perkataan perintah, perkataan-perkataan untuk pertadbiran, dan nama-nama alat senjata ketenteraan. Saya rasa tidak ada sebab mengapa angkatan tentera dan polis kita dalam zaman moden ini tidak dapat kita susun dengan menggunakan bahasa kita sendiri.

Dalam pada itu tentulah banyak perkataan-perkataan dan istilah-istilah serta nama-nama benda, alat perkakas, senjata, dan sebagainya yang belum ada dalam bahasa kita kerana nama-nama dan istilah-istilah itu menunjukkan benda-benda dan perkara-perkara yang berhubung dengan perkembangan ilmu sains dan teknik moden. Tentulah sukar hendak mencari atau pun menggubal nama-nama dan istilah-istilah seperti itu dalam bahasa kita, tetapi saya yakin semuanya akan dapat diadakan asalkan ada semangat dan kemahuan yang mendorong kuat di dalam dada bagi menghasilkan maksud kita.

Saya tidak bermaksud hendak bercakap panjang-panjang di sini, hanya sekadar untuk menyatakan perasaan bangga dan sukacita atas kejayaan pihak tentera dan polis menunjukkan kepada khalayak ramai di stadium ini khasnya dan di seluruh negeri amnya bahawa bahasa kebangsaan boleh dijadikan bahasa rasmi dalam urusan-urusan tentera dan polis. Itulah tujuan perbarisan malam ini dan itulah sebahagian dari tujuan gerakan Bulan Bahasa.

Dasar Kerajaan Perikatan telah diterangkan dengan sepenuhnya iaitu hendak menjadikan Bahasa Melayu Bahasa Kebangsaan yang tunggal di dalam semua lapangan pentadbiran dan perusahaan. Oleh itu mari kita bersungguh-mara ke hadapan melaksanakan dasar ini. Kita tidak ada masa lagi hendak menoleh ke belakang "Perahu telah di air, pengayuh telah di tangan".

Terima kasih—Bahasa Jiwa Bangsa.

SPEECH BY THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER TO
STUDENTS FROM THE IMPERIAL DEFENCE
COLLEGE AT THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE,
KUALA LUMPUR ON 3RD AUGUST, 1961

First of all, gentlemen, I should like, on behalf of myself and my Government to welcome you to Malaya. I do hope that you enjoy every moment of your visit.

I am glad to see that your programme, during your stay in Malaya, includes visits to rural areas of our country, and I am also glad to notice that it is so varied as to range from finance to football; the only thing which appears to be missing on your programme is perhaps a game of golf, but perhaps it is not too late to remedy this defect.

My first reaction, when asked to give a talk to you today was that perhaps my few words to you are quite unnecessary, considering the fact that in recent years two British Officers, extremely well versed in Malayan matters General Bourne and Sir Robert Scott, who had served Malaya with considerable distinction and were rewarded by being elevated to the distinguished position, described in newspaper language, as "the Professors who polish up the brains under the brass hats of Belgravia".

As you may already know, in the implementation of our National Development Plan I myself spend considerable time in touring the rural areas, and I should like very much if you, gentlemen, had the time to stay longer here in Malaya, and come out and around with me on my tours, so that you could get the "feel", at first hand, of what we have set out to achieve.

However, as this is not possible, I have decided on the next best course, and that is, that after talking to you for a short time, I shall take you on tour with one or two short films showing our national development, and then, I hope, after their screening, you will feel at liberty to ask me any question about anything and I may say, gentlemen, you may be as frank and pertinent as you wish.

Let me first say a few words about the political and social background of Malaya.

As you already know, we are a multi-racial society and many might think that in this may lie our weakness. In fact my Government, the Alliance Government, are convinced that it is in this blend of races that the real strength of our nation can be found.

Even the best whisky or the best cigarettes on the market depend for their quality on the strength of their blend and also the strongest structures in the world are made not of one material but of a blend of cement and steel to form reinforced concrete.

However, in the structure of our nation which comprises the three main races, Malay, Chinese and Indian, we do occasionally find prejudices deep-rooted in the traditions of the old generation which may still have a lingering loyalty to the country of their original domicile.

However, this state of affairs is a fairly natural one, because, gentlemen, you yourselves know that even the Scotsman in England appears to become more nationalistic and sings more loudly to the glory of Scotland the farther he is away from his native cave. But, nevertheless, the Scotsman, when he wants to, can speak your National Language—English—and can be as loyal to Britain as anyone else provided, of course, that the British Government never destroys by legislation, their culture of the "kilt".

And so it is with our National Education Policy, and our hopes for the future of Malaya. We have no wish to destroy the culture of either the Chinese or the Indians, but we do wish to build up, and to maintain and sustain a national spirit and a national loyalty.

This can best be done by the development of our National Language; and our real hope lies in the future generations of Malaysians who were born and bred in this country and who in fact are the backbone of a truly hundred per cent Malayan Nation which will be invulnerable to Communism and will stand as a pillar of strength for freedom and democracy.

Our Constitution and our System of Government is one which is dedicated to the principles of democracy and I think you, gentlemen, will realise that in order to apply these principles the method and system which we apply in Malaya must be one which is flexible, modified from time to time, to suit the particular characteristics of Malaya; we cannot follow blindly something which has been proven successful in a country of the west, because

there are, as you know, in this part of the world, different problems, and different circumstances, to which we must be ever ready to adjust ourselves, if we are in fact to maintain and sustain a democratic way of life.

Let me now turn to development. Our National Rural Development Policy was designed, giving full recognition to the universal principle that no nation anywhere in the world can hope to develop, or progress, to any extent, except by the full-hearted co-operation and energetic efforts of each and every one of its citizens; and the degree of progress achieved by a nation, is in truth, really a reflection and direct result of the progress made by each individual citizen in his daily task of raising and improving his own standard of living.

However, in applying the above principle to our National Rural Development Programme, my Government, before calling on the people of the rural areas to play their part, shouldered its own responsibilities first; responsibilities such as planning at District, State and National level, the implementation of projects which are Government tasks in their entirety, and the re-organisation, streamlining and gearing of the Government machine towards greater efficiency for the benefit of the rural people.

Our Rural Development Programme has, therefore, been planned in several phases.

The first phase is devoted to a concentration of effort on Government action in the laying of the foundation frame-work for development projects in the rural areas.

This framework consists of such Government project as road-making, improving health, educational, veterinary, agriculture and other services; a faster system of land alienation; the development of rural and cottage industries; an increase in the number of schemes established by our Federal Land Development Authority; and other similar Government activities.

Pressure of action on phase one continues at a high tempo, and will continue thus, throughout the period of the Five-Year Plan.

My Government has taken all possible measures to maintain and sustain the greatest effort on the part of its officers to fulfil and implement the plans and projects included in the "Red Book" Rural Development Plan; and in order that we may keep our

finger on the pulse of progress, a National Development Operations Room has been designed, and is being set up, in which the Development Plans of each department, District and State, will be kept charted on maps, and where progress will be plotted from month to month.

By spotlighting the progress of all aspects of our National Rural Development Plan, it will be possible, at the same time, to detect, diagnose and remedy any delays in development, when and where they occur.

While action on phase one continues, phase two will, in the near future, be launched. In outline, this phase consists of a "call to action" by the people to play their part and to give of their best in this great task of nation-building; this phase is designed to make sure that the rural people have a clear understanding as to how they themselves can obtain a better way of life by their own efforts in building on the firm foundation framework laid by the Government in phase one.

The main emphasis in phase two will be laid on taking all steps possible to encourage the rural people to develop their land to the fullest extent and stress will be laid on the realisation that their own particular plot of land is in fact a small part of Malaya, the progress of which is on trust to them and entirely in their own hands; and that, therefore, their duty to the nation as a whole, is to fulfil this trust to the best of their ability.

Another aspect of phase two will be the revival and rejuvenation of our national tradition co-operative village effort which has held its place in our rural communities for many, many years; it is the practice of what is now known in new words, in other countries, as Community Development; a time-honoured practice which has been the mainstay of our rural life in Malaya for many years.

Every encouragement will be given to the implementation of minor projects by the people themselves in the spirit of what we call "Gotong Royong," provided, of course, that such projects do not detract from the time, energy and effort which should be rightly devoted to the development of their own land.

Also, the rural people will be called upon to contribute to development by learning better agriculture methods, better health methods and other knowledge necessary for them to apply, and practise, in order to raise their standard of living.

With regard to this, it has been the policy of my Government to expand and enlarge the Extension services in the various departments and to achieve this, trained Government officers will tour the rural areas lecturing and demonstrating to the people. It is the intention of my Government to create a more effective form of Extension services by giving opportunities to the rural people to come forward and acquire such training themselves, so that they may, on return to their villages, put their knowledge to the greatest use.

Further included, as part of our phase two, will be the National Adult Education Drive—to eliminate illiteracy, to increase fluency in the National Language, and to instil in the hearts and minds of our people, a sense of consciousness of their duties and responsibilities as citizens of an independent country. The literature used for teaching in Adult Education Classes will be so compiled as to incorporate useful and valuable knowledge essential to the maintenance of such essentials as better health, better crops and better living.

And that, gentlemen, very briefly, is an outline of our Development Policy. I could in fact talk to you for many hours, because it is a subject so very close to my own heart; but perhaps you are already tired of the sound of my voice, and I shall now ask the film operator to switch on his projector and take us into the rural areas.

UCAPAN TIMBALAN PERDANA MENTERI DAN
MENTERI PEMBANGUNAN LUAR BANDAR
PADA PEMBUKAAN LATIHAN RIDA YANG
PERTAMA DI MAKTAB RIDA, PETALING JAYA
PADA 4HB OGOS, 1961

Pertama sekali saya suka mengucapkan selamat datang kepada tuan-tuan sekalian kerana telah dapat menghadiri latihan yang pertama sekali bagi tuan-tuan sekalian yang telah dianjurkan oleh Ibu Pejabat RIDA. Tujuan latihan ini ialah untuk menerang dan memberi faham kepada tuan-tuan sekalian di atas tugas yang dikehendaki tuan-tuan menjalankan bagi melaksanakan Rancangan Pembangunan Luar Bandar Kebangsaan kita. Saya sifatkan latihan ini sangat mustahak, disebabkan mustahaknya tuan-tuan mengetahui dan faham dengan se dalam-dalamnya di atas tiap-tiap satu tanggungjawab tuan-tuan bagi menjalankan tugas yang sangat penting dan mustahak ini, sebelum tuan-tuan mulai bekerja di tempat masing-masing.

Seperti tuan-tuan semua mengetahui Kerajaan Perikatan telah melancarkan Rancangan Lima Tahun Yang Kedua, rancangan yang memakan belanja lebih kurang \$2,100,000,000, iaitu satu rancangan yang besar, yang tegas dan yang berani. Kerajaan berazam hendak melancarkan rancangan ini dengan sepenuhnya dan Kerajaan yakin dan percaya, dengan izin Allah Subhanahu Wata'ala dan dengan sokongan pegawai-pegawai yang bertanggungjawab menumpukan semua tenaga, rancangan-rancangan ini dapat dilaksanakan dengan sempurna. Lebih separuh daripada wang yang diuntukkan oleh rancangan kemajuan ini ialah bagi pembangunan luar bandar, dan dalam Rancangan Pembangunan Luar Bandar, RIDA adalah mempunyai peranan yang sangat penting. RIDA adalah sebelah tangan yang mustahak untuk melaksanakan Rancangan Pembangunan Luar Bandar.

Selepas sahaja ditubuhkan Kementerian Pembangunan Luar Bandar dan kemajuan luar bandar dijalankan saya telah menyemak semua sekali jentera-jentera pertubuhan. Di dalam mesyuarat telah dipersetujukan iaitu tugas RIDA patutlah dikurangkan dan patutlah RIDA diberi tugas yang tertentu supaya dapat RIDA mendatangkan hasil yang memberi kesan yang nyata

di dalam kemajuan di kawasan-kawasan di luar bandar. RIDA tidak lagi bertanggungjawab bagi mengadakan kemudahan-kemudahan seperti jalan-jalan raya, jalan-jalan kampung, bekalan air dan sebagainya. Perkara-perkara ini telah menjadi tanggungjawab Kementerian Pembangunan Luar Bandar. RIDA hanyalah dibagi tugas di atas dua perkara yang mustahak dalam pembangunan luar bandar:

- (1) Mengadakan kemudahan-kemudahan bagi mengeluarkan hasil-hasil kampung-kampung terutama sekali getah dan kelapa;
- (2) Menggalak dan mengadakan perusahaan-perusahaan kecil kampung-kampung untuk menambah mata pencarian penduduk-penduduk.

Saya sifatkan kedua-dua tugas ini sangat mustahak kerana di dalam rancangan kita hendak memajukan kawasan-kawasan luar bandar perkara yang mustahak sekali ialah pendapatan penduduk-penduduk di kampung-kampung hendaklah dibesarkan dan diluaskan. Kerajaan berazam dalam Rancangan Pembangunan Luar Bandar hendaklah penduduk-penduduk di kampung-kampung diberi satu taraf hidup yang baharu, yang lebih tinggi dan lebih sempurna, lebih bahagia daripada yang ada sekarang. Perkara ini hanya dapat dicapai dengan ditambah dan diluaskan mata pencarian tiap-tiap seorang penduduk di luar bandar itu. Oleh itu menjadi tanggungjawablah bagi tuan-tuan semua mencari jalan dan ikhtiar untuk membaiki taraf hidup rakyat di luar bandar—membesar dan meluaskan mata pencarian mereka itu. Penduduk-penduduk di luar bandar adalah mempunyai tanah masing-masing dan mereka-mereka yang tak mempunyai tanah, Kerajaan bercadang hendak memberi tanah. Akan tetapi setengah-setengah mereka yang duduk di kampung-kampung tidak mempunyai tanah yang boleh mendatangkan mata pencarian yang cukup bagi mereka itu, oleh itu mustahaklah dijalankan ikhtiar-ikhtiar bagi menambah mata pencarian mereka itu. Dan lagi, sungguhpun kita berkehendak supaya penduduk-penduduk di luar bandar itu menumpukan sepenuh-penuh tenaganya bagi menjayakan tanah masing-masing, akan tetapi pada masa yang lampau, kita suka juga tenaga mereka boleh digunakan untuk menjalankan perusahaan-perusahaan yang lain yang boleh menambahkan hasil pendapatan mereka itu.

Kebanyakan tuan-tuan di sini saya percaya berasal dari kampung-kampung dan orang-orang yang duduk di bandar-bandar pun tentu mengetahui juga keadaan di kampung-kampung kita di Tanah Melayu. Sungguhpun setengah penduduk-penduduk di kampung-kampung ada menjalankan perusahaan kecil masing-masing akan tetapi perusahaan-perusahaan ini tidak dijalankan dengan sempurna dan teratur, dan dengan begitu tidaklah boleh mendatangkan sepenuh-penuh hasil seperti yang dikehendaki. Oleh itu mustahaklah tuan-tuan sekalian menolong memberi nasihat dan ajaran kepada penduduk-penduduk di kampung-kampung supaya perusahaan-perusahaan mereka itu dapat dijalankan dan diaturkan dengan sempurna. Hendaklah disiasat cara-cara perusahaan itu dijalankan, cara modal diperoleh dan juga pasaran bagi perusahaan itu. Tuan-tuan sekalian dikehendaki berdamping dengan penduduk-penduduk di kampung-kampung dan carikanlah ikhtiar untuk mengadakan perusahaan-perusahaan kecil di mana-mana tempat pun. Inilah sebenar-benar tanggungjawab tuan-tuan sekalian.

Sungguhpun tuan-tuan tinggal di bandar-bandar akan tetapi tuan-tuan dikehendaki setiap masa berjalan ke kampung-kampung mencari jika ada apa-apa perusahaan yang boleh digalakkan dan memberi apa-apa pertolongan yang patut. Janganlah semata-mata memandang kepada perusahaan-perusahaan yang besar sahaja. Perusahaan yang kecil-kecil pun mustahak digalakkan dan dijayakan. Saya suka untuk menengok kehasilan dan kejayaan walau bagaimana kecil sekali pun. Oleh itu jalankan tugas tuan-tuan dengan teratur, biar pun permulaan itu kecil asal ada hasilnya yang nampak di pandang.

Oleh sebab tuan-tuan ada mempunyai tugas yang mustahak ini maka mustahaklah diadakan latihan yang semacam ini supaya tuan-tuan faham bagaimana caranya menjalankan tugas-tugas itu. Saya yakin dan percaya, jika tidak ada latihan yang semacam ini tuan-tuan tentu sukar hendak menjalankan pekerjaan masing-masing. Latihan dan ajaran yang diberi ini ialah semata-mata bagi menolong tuan-tuan dalam menjalankan tugas tuan-tuan—semata-mata bagi memberi panduan kepada tuan-tuan. Dalam menjalankan tugas masing-masing tentulah tuan-tuan akan menghadapi beberapa masaalah-masaalah yang mustahak. Tuan-tuan memerlukan panduan bagi mengatasi sekalian masaalah-masaalah itu. Akan tetapi dalam semua pekerjaan-pekerjaan yang akan

dibuat itu perkara yang mustahak sekali ialah semangat dan initiative. Dengan adanya semangat dan initiative saya percaya tuan-tuan akan dapat menjalankan tugas masing-masing dengan penuh kejayaan.

Saya harap tuan-tuan bersungguh-sungguh mendengar dan belajar apa juga perkara yang patut dalam latihan ini supaya tuan-tuan mempunyai alat yang cukup bagi menjalankan tugas yang diberi kepada tuan-tuan.

SPEECH BY THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AT
THE ALUMNI DINNER AT THE UNIVERSITY
OF MALAYA, KUALA LUMPUR ON 5TH
AUGUST, 1961

Mr Chairman and Gentlemen,

I was very pleased indeed to receive the invitation to address this reunion dinner of professional men—doctors, dentists and pharmacists—who are members of an organisation which must surely hold the record in Malaya for having the longest name.

It rolls off the tongue extremely well—the Alumni Association of the King Edward VII College of Medicine, Singapore, and Faculty of Medicine, University of Malaya. And there you have it, a nice description—I almost said prescription—a description which Malaysians of my generation and before that, as well as you gentlemen yourselves, fortunately abbreviate the “The Alumni”.

I rather suspect that whoever was responsible for your popular name must have been a gentleman who liked playing with words. I can imagine him saying “Alumni?” That is Latin for “All of us”. And what does that lead me to? Nothing less than that a line of a song, “And so say all of us”. And where does that come from? Well, “For they are jolly good fellows”, of course. And what are our members? Jolly good fellows, of course. Therefore, we could call the Association “The Alumni”.

And in the past day or so I believe that you have been getting together in the spirit of “all of us” apart from a business meeting, everything from ronggeng to golf. That is how it should be. So I am very happy indeed to be here tonight to have the opportunity, not only to meet many old friends, but to have the opportunity of speaking in reply on behalf of the guests.

Seeing all our hosts are either doctors, dentists or pharmacists—and none of the guests are—perhaps I should really be replying on behalf of our patients. I am not too sure whether I am the right person to select for this occasion, as is not often a patient gets an opportunity to say more than “Ah!” to doctors or dentists.

Usually most of your patients feel much smaller in their own estimation as men and women when they have to answer questions put to them in the best bedside manner by doctors or dentists. Our friends, the pharmacists, make us feel more like our normal selves. They don't ask any questions, they just give you the cure, and tell you how to take it. Of course, you have to pay for their remarks, just as you have to pay for being questioned and probed and prodded by doctors or dentists.

I mentioned I was not sure whether I am the right person to speak on behalf of the guests, because as far as I know I am sound in wind and limb, cannot remember when I last saw a doctor—have no complaints about my teeth, although I visit a dentist once in a while—and only occasionally have any recourse to pills or potions, nothing more complicated than an aspirin.

Certainly, I have no medical, dental or pharmaceutical qualifications, nor am I a graduate of a University. I suppose the nearest I can get professionally to our hospitable hosts is to say that I am President of the St. John Ambulance Association, which everyone knows has something to do with first aid.

Patients or guests, whichever we may be, all of us have long held the members of "The Alumni" in a special respect and esteem. Ever since the King Edward VII College of Medicine was founded Malaysians have been graduating there, and today members of "The Alumni" are spread throughout the Federation of Malaya and Singapore and beyond, valued members of the community wherever they are.

We all know that in the past the Alumni have their difficulties of recognition, both professional and personal, but fortunately with Merdeka those days of discrimination are long past, and Malayan doctors, dentists and pharmacists, graduates of our University of Malaya, serve the people and move among them today with all the special honour which ordinary men and women always accord to members of the medical professions. In Government service or in private practice they are invaluable assets to the nation, and my only regret is that there are not more of them.

As the Malayan nation grows and expands in social progress, we will need every doctor, dentist and pharmacist we can get. As you know, in our big rural development plan we are giving

a high priority to the establishment of medical and dental clinics. There will never be any unemployment for doctors or dentists or pharmacists in Malaya, and I look forward to the day when we can say we have as high a ratio of these professional men to each 10,000 a population as in more highly developed countries.

The faculty of Medicine in the University of Malaya in Singapore is doing a very good work indeed in helping to supply our needs for graduates in these fields, and it will not be very long, when we have set up a new Faculty of Medicine in the University of Malaya in Kuala Lumpur, before more and more young men and women will be graduating from there to supplement the good work of Singapore and help to meet our national needs.

We, your guests, both as patients actual or potential, and as citizens, therefore hold present members of the Alumni in high regard, and we are one with you in hoping that the ranks of the Alumni swell rapidly in the years ahead.

Mr Chairman and Gentlemen, on behalf of the guests, I thank you very much indeed for the hospitality and congeniality of this very pleasant evening, and wish the Alumni prosperity and progress in fellowship and achievements.

SPEECH BY THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AT
THE MALAYSIAN YOUTH SEMINAR HELD AT
THE LANGUAGE INSTITUTE, KUALA LUMPUR
ON 9TH AUGUST, 1961

Ladies and Gentlemen:

I am very pleased indeed to be here today to meet youth Leaders from our own region of South-East Asia—Brunei, North Borneo, Sarawak, Singapore and the Federation of Malaya—or as it is now known, Malaysia.

On behalf of the Government of the Federation, I would like to extend a special welcome to our friends—the Youth leaders from our neighbours, to this country. We welcome them as brothers—blood brothers—of the same racial origin as our people here.

We have close ties in all fields of activities, be they political, social and economic. Indeed, we are one people and one country.

I hope that during your stay here, you will be able to meet our people and see them in their own homes and see also the progress that has been made in the various fields since Merdeka.

Since Merdeka, we have been endeavouring to give a new life to our people. We are determined to give them a new and better standard of living so that, as citizens of an independent nation, they can enjoy the real dignity and privilege of man. We hope our friends will enjoy their stay with us.

It is the practice, throughout the world, that the privilege of opening beauty competitions, and youth seminars, are given to old man.

You here today, the representatives of the youth of Brunei, Borneo, Sarawak, Singapore and the Federation of Malaya, may also think that I have been given this privilege of opening your Seminar because I, too, am an old man.

Let me first correct any misguided thinking which may exist in the minds of my youthful audience here today.

I may look old, but I feel, at heart, as young as any one of you who are listening to me now.

Youth is a time when one's brain, one's thoughts, and, in fact, all one's abilities are much more lively than at any other time in one's life. And just in case you do not think I am qualified to open this Seminar, I will tell you a story of my own youth.

When I returned to my home late one night, I went to bed with a guilty conscience. It was because of the lateness of my return.

The next morning, my father said to me: "When you returned last night, I heard the clock strike one o'clock."

I, full of the spirit of youth, replied: "No, father, I returned at 11 o'clock; but, because I did not want the striking of the clock to awaken you, I stopped it after it had only struck once, and not eleven times."

Ladies and gentlemen, you may or may not believe that story. But the point I am trying to make to you is that I myself was young and was, therefore, full of ideas. But most of my mental energy was concentrated for the benefit of myself.

In the days of my youth, there were no seminars to guide my youthful thoughts toward the service of my country, or the service of anything other than my own self.

And I do think that today the youth of our time are lucky to have this seminar in Kuala Lumpur—a seminar of youth, a seminar designed to discuss ways and means to harness the energies of our young people so that they may be guided towards greater things, not only in the service of self, but in the service of their country towards greater prosperity and towards a better world.

Now, the Federation Government is continually being asked whether or not we have prepared the path of progress for the youth of our nation.

To this question, I think the answer is that our task is not to prepare the path of progress for the youth, but rather to prepare the youth to be capable of following the path of progress. When I say progress, I of course mean democratic progress.

But, you may ask, what is democracy? Let me illustrate democracy with a simple story which was told to me recently.

Some days ago, His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agung graciously opened our Football Competition in the Merdeka Stadium, and I was told that when His Majesty arrived, somewhere in the crowd there was a visitor from a non-democratic country. This visitor asked his host: "Where is His Majesty's bodyguard? In my country, the head of State cannot go to a function such as this without a bodyguard of at least twenty or thirty armed men."

His host, a true Malayan, replied: "But don't you know? His Majesty is surrounded here and now by a bodyguard not of twenty or thirty, but by a bodyguard of thousands and thousands of Malayan citizens who are spectators here tonight."

Now, that story, whether you believe it or not, does in fact illustrate our democratic way of life in Malaya and also brings me to the main point that I would like to stress in opening your Seminar today. And that is that the first and foremost aim of all youth organisations in our various countries should be to ensure and do everything possible in our power to stimulate, sustain and to maintain a sincere spirit of loyalty to our country.

When I say loyalty, I do not mean a type of lip-service loyalty. I mean an "active" loyalty so that the youth of our various nations are loyal not only in words, but also in every activity of their own lives.

It has been said again and again throughout the world that the youth of today are the leaders of tomorrow. Remember, therefore, that the discussions and deliberations of your Seminar can have a tremendous influence for good on the thoughts and activities of our youth today, so that they will be prepared for their task of leadership in the future.

I am very pleased to see that the main emphasis of your Seminar is to consider the part to be played by youth in our various countries; in rural development, and, if I may, I should like to give you a word of advice.

As you are members of voluntary organisations, it is not for Government to decide, lay down, or to suggest, the part that you should play in helping to implement your Government's development plan. But it is, I think, much better if you make a full and detailed study of your Government's policy with regard to Rural

Development and then, through your own initiative, and your own organisation, work out your own plans as to how you think you can best help in rural development.

Having made your plans, appropriate to the various areas in which you live, then you should start to implement them, on your own initiative, and stick determinedly to task in hand until such time as you have achieved complete success.

You all know that today we live in a world in which there is much planning, much talking and much emotional thinking. But the tangible results in this world are only achieved by those who have the energy and the determination to convert "emotion" into "motion". If you can remember this at all times throughout your deliberations, I am sure that in the days to come we will be able to witness, on the ground, and in the various countries, the fruitful and tangible results from this Seminar.

Finally, I wish you all the very best of luck in your discussions. I sincerely hope once again that those of you who are guests in our country will enjoy every moment of your stay here in Malaya and when you have finished your discussions, please do not forget me and remember that I will be delighted to have a copy of your deliberations and your conclusions.

Now, Mr Chairman, Distinguished Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen, I take great pleasure in declaring this Seminar open.

UCAPAN TIMBALAN PERDANA MENTERI DAN MENTERI PEMBANGUNAN LUAR BANDAR, DI DEWAN RAKYAT¹ PADA 9HB OGOS, 1961

Tuan Yang Dipertua, saya suka menjawab teguran-teguran dan pandangan-pandangan yang didatangkan oleh pihak pencadang usul ini, juga wakil pihak Persatuan Islam se Malaya terhadap rancangan pelajaran dewasa yang baharu sahaja dilancarkan oleh Kerajaan Perikatan. Di sini saya suka terangkan bagi pihak Kerajaan sentiasa menerima apa juga pandangan-pandangan dan teguran-teguran yang membena yang boleh membaiki di atas sesuatu perkara atau dasar Kerajaan ini, akan tetapi Kerajaan berasa dukacita tak dapat menerima usul yang didatangkan oleh wakil dari pihak Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Tanah Merah.² Di sini saya suka terangkan kepada Dewan ini bagaimana caranya satu persatu pegawai-pegawai, kakitangan-kakitangan yang menjalankan rancangan pelajaran dewasa ini dilantik oleh Kerajaan. Menurut keputusan yang telah diambil dalam perkara ini iaitu Kerajaan bercadang hendak mengadakan sepuluh orang Pengelola Negeri tiap-tiap satu Negeri satu orang, Negeri Perlis dan Kedah dijadikan satu, dan Pengelola ini ialah kakitangan Kerajaan. Orang-orang Kerajaan telah diberi gaji dengan jelasnya dan Kerajaan bercadang hendak mengadakan 140 orang Penyelia Pelajaran Dewasa yang dikehendaki. Penyelia-penyelia ini bukan orang Kerajaan. Orang-orang ini hanya diberi gaji daripada satu bulan ke satu bulan menurut timbangan Kerajaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu, dan Kerajaan bercadang juga hendak mengadakan beberapa Pusat Latihan Pelajaran Dewasa dan dicadangkan hendak diadakan di tiap-tiap Mukim satu Pusat Latihan. Pada tahun ini hendak diadakan sekurang-kurangnya satu Mukim tiga belas kelas dewasa.

Jadi nyatalah rancangan yang dijalankan oleh Kerajaan sekarang ini rancangan yang besar yang berkehendakkan usaha dan tenaga yang penuh, dan oleh itu mustahaklah pegawai-pegawai ini dilantik dengan seberapa segeranya, diberi latihan dengan

¹ Persidangan Dewan Rakyat Pertama Penggal Ketiga.

² Y.B. Encik Othman bin Abdullah.

seberapa segeranya, dan latihan-latihan itu telah pun dijalankan mulai daripada Pegawai Pengelola, lepas itu kepada Penyelia dan tak berapa lama lagi kepada guru-guru.

Berkenaan dengan Pengelola-pengelola Negeri, pegawai-pegawai yang telah dilantik itu ialah daripada Pegawai-pegawai Kerajaan yang ada sekarang ini yang difikirkan layak menjalankan pekerjaan itu, satu sahaja yang tidak dapat Pegawai Kerajaan iaitu di Kelantan dan jawatan ini belum dapat diisi lagi oleh pihak Public Services Commission. Jadi peraturan yang dibuat bagi melantik jawatan ini mengikut peraturan yang biasa dibuat oleh Kerajaan, iaitu Pegawai-pegawai Kerajaan yang ada sekarang ini diambil dengan persetujuan pihak Establishment Office, iaitu diambil sementara. Jadi seperti yang saya katakan pegawai-pegawai itu dipilih daripada orang yang telah berkhidmat kepada Kerajaan yang difikirkan boleh menjalankan ini. Kalau hendak dipakai orang yang berpengalaman yang penuh dalam hal Pelajaran Dewasa ini terpaksa kita mengambil orang luar negeri, orang yang seperti itu dalam negeri kita ini tidak ada. Kerajaan Perikatan tidak berdasar semacam itu. Kerajaan Perikatan semenjak merdeka ini percaya kepada tenaga, kepada kebolehan anak-anak negeri ini, dan saya percaya anak-anak negeri dan pegawai-pegawai negeri ini boleh membuat pekerjaan seperti mengelolakan Kelas-kelas Dewasa itu kalau diberi latihan. Jadi itulah sebabnya pegawai-pegawai itu apabila dilantik diberi latihan. Kita tidak boleh hendak mengambil pegawai yang berpengalaman tinggi seperti Education Officer, kerana mereka itu ada mempunyai tanggungjawab yang mustahak, jadi kita tidak dapat hendak tarik mereka itu. Begitu juga pegawai-pegawai di setengah tempat yang lain. Jadi apa jua pegawai yang kita fikirkan boleh diambil bagi sementara itu kita gunakan kerana satu rancangan kebangsaan yang mustahak dijalankan dengan segera. Jadi Pegawai-pegawai itulah dipilih dan diberi latihan. Dan saya puas hati semenjak mereka ini mula bekerja daripada 1 haribulan Jun, tahun ini mereka ini adalah menjalankan tugasnya dengan puas hati. Sehingga hari ini kita telah mengadakan 1,280 kelas-kelas, iaitu lebih 861 daripada kelas-kelas yang ada pada masa mula-mula Kementerian ini bertanggungjawab di atas hal ini. Jadi itulah saya harap, pegawai-pegawai ini mula sahaja menjalankan tugas patutlah diberi peluang kepada mereka itu menunjukkan kebolehan.

Selepas mereka itu berkhidmat setahun dua didapati tidak menjalankan kewajipan dengan sempurna, dan pada masa itu kalau kita hendak tegur pekerjaannya bolehlah kita tegur. Tetapi, saya fikir tentulah tidak adil dan tidak patut mengatakan oleh sebab pegawai itu tidak ada pengalaman Pelajaran Dewasa tidak layak menjadi Pengelola mentadbirkan hal ini. Pekerjaan Pengelola semata-mata mentadbirkan dan menjaga kelas itu. Jadi dengan latihan yang telah diberikan itu saya puas hati yang mereka itu layak dan boleh menjalankan pekerjaannya dengan memberi puas hati kepada kita. Saya ulang sekali lagi iaitu dasar Kerajaan Perikatan ialah hendak menumpukan harapan kita kepada pegawai-pegawai kanan negeri, bukan kita hendak mengambil pegawai-pegawai luar negeri dalam pekerjaan yang semacam ini, kerana pegawai-pegawai anak negeri ada banyak sungguhpun dalam masa penjajahan dahulu mereka itu tidak mempunyai latihan. Itu bukan salah mereka. Sekarang ini patutlah kita beri mereka itu latihan supaya pekerjaan yang semacam ini dapat dipegang oleh pegawai-pegawai anak negeri.

Berkenaan dengan Penyelia-penyelia Jajahan, seperti yang saya katakan, mereka itu bukanlah Pegawai Kerajaan. Mereka itu diambil daripada orang-orang yang difikirkan boleh menjalankan pekerjaannya dalam masa lapang (part time). Jadi pegawai-pegawai ini dilantik oleh Pengelola-pengelola dalam tiap-tiap negeri, dan orang yang diambil itu ialah daripada mereka yang difikirkan boleh menjalankan pekerjaan dan mempunyai kelayakan menjalankan pekerjaan. Dan dalam Penyelia-penyelia ini ada juga Pegawai Kerajaan diambil seperti Guru Pelawat dan juga guru sekolah yang difikirkan boleh melapangkan masa untuk membuat pekerjaan. Jadi dalam memilih Penyelia ini, Pengelola-pengelola Negeri tidak memandang kepada kecenderungan satu-satu parti, bahkan memandang kepada orang yang difikirkan layak membuat pekerjaan itu dan boleh menjalankan tugasnya. Dan Penyelia-penyelia itu diberi latihan dalam teori dan juga praktikal dan selepas latihan itu diadakan peperiksaan, dan jika didapati tidak layak, tidak lulus dalam peperiksaan mereka itu akan diberhentikan. Kerajaan berkehendakkan orang yang boleh membuat pekerjaan, orang yang tidak layak Kerajaan tidak mahu, dan mereka itu akan diberhentikan. Penyelia-penyelia sudah diberitahu atas semua hal itu dan mereka itu di setengah tempat sedang menerima latihan, dan selepas latihan itu akan diadakan

peperiksaan, dan seperti yang telah saya katakan tadi, kalau tidak lulus dalam peperiksaan itu mereka akan diberhentikan.

Dan begitu juga berkenaan dengan guru-guru. Seperti yang saya terangkan dalam jawapan saya yang dibentangkan dalam Dewan ini mustahaklah mempunyai kelayakan yang tersebut. Dan perintah telah diberi kepada semua Pengelola Negeri bahawa hanyalah orang yang mempunyai kelayakan yang semacam itu boleh diambil menjadi guru, orang lain yang tidak ada kelayakan yang tersebut itu tidak boleh mengajar di Kelas-kelas Dewasa. Guru-guru itu diberi latihan seperti Penyelia-penyelia dalam cara mengajar yang baharu, bukan cara "Laubach". Saya fikir cara "Laubach" yang dahulu tidak sesuai lagi dengan cara mengajar Kelas Dewasa yang baharu, dan selepas latihan itu diadakan peperiksaan, jika didapati tidak layak, tidak lulus mereka itu akan diberhentikan juga. Guru-guru ini adalah dibayar (part time) iaitu \$4.00 sejam, dan tidaklah menjadi kesukaran hendak diberhentikan bila-bila masa kalau difikirkan tidak layak. Saya telah diberitahu sehingga hari ini ada lebih kurang 3,745 permintaan-permintaan hendak menjadi guru telah diterima dan 1,280 daripada itu telah diambil. Dan saya telah memberi perintah iaitu guru-guru yang sekarang ini sedang mengajar dalam Kelas Dewasa itu hendaklah diberi keutamaan. Selain daripada itu diambil orang-orang yang terkenal di tempat atau daerah itu, kerana kita berkehendakkan guru-guru yang dipercayai oleh penduduk-penduduk tempat itu, dan jika guru-guru itu tidak dipercayai oleh penduduk-penduduk tempat itu tentulah tidak boleh mengajar dengan puas hati dan tentu tidak menerima sokongan daripada penduduk-penduduk yang hendak menerima latihan itu. Dan dalam siasatan yang saya dapat buat dalam hal ini saya puas hati bahawa Pengelola-pengelola Negeri telah memilih guru-guru itu daripada orang yang difikirkan mempunyai kelayakan termasuk juga negeri Kelantan sungguh pun guru-guru yang dipilih itu ada orang yang cenderung kepada parti-parti siasah UMNO, PAS, dan juga Parti Negara, tetapi mereka itu telah diberi tugas mengajar kepada penduduk-penduduk daripada semua pihak, dan tidak boleh membawa perkara politik dalam hal mengajar Pelajaran Dewasa ini. Oleh itu kita tidaklah dapat hendak mengetahui yang sebenarnya apa kecenderungan seseorang itu dalam parti siasah, terutama di Pantai Timur, sebab penduduk-penduduk di sana dari semasa ke semasa biasanya fikirannya

bertukar. Dahulu, barangkali mereka itu menyokong PAS sekarang ini kebanyakannya telah pun keluar dan masuk UMNO. Jadi dengan keadaan yang semacam ini tentulah kita tidak dapat tahu apa kecenderungan seseorang itu. Jadi saya puas hati bahawa dalam pemilihan Pegawai Penyelia dan guru-guru itu tidak ada "pilih kasih" di mana-mana juga tempat. Mereka itu dipilih ialah kerana kebolehannya.

Akan tetapi, saya harap Ahli-ahli Yang Berhormat, terutama pihak PAS faham bahawa kita baharu sahaja menjalankan Rancangan Pelajaran Dewasa, bahkan yang sebenarnya belum dilancarkan lagi, hanyalah pada masa ini jentera-jentera baharu diadakan, dan saya harap dapat dilancarkan tak lama lagi apabila tingkatan kedua Rancangan Pembangunan Luar Bandar dilancarkan.

Saya yakin dan percaya, seperti yang saya katakan tadi, jika mereka itu diberi peluang menunjukkan kebolehan mereka, dan pekerjaan mereka itu disokong oleh semua pihak, kita akan dapat kejayaan dalam Rancangan Pelajaran Dewasa ini seperti kejayaan kita dalam Rancangan Pembangunan Luar Bandar yang lain.

Akan tetapi, saya khawatir sedikit iaitu Ketua-ketua PAS di Kelantan dan Trengganu ada mendatangkan dakyah—samada benar atau tidak—iaitu Pelajaran Dewasa ini adalah bertentangan dengan ugama dan tidak patut disokong. Pada pandangan saya ini ialah dakyah yang nakal, yang merosakkan kedudukan rakyat dan merugikan rakyat. Jadi saya harap—kalau tidak betul—seperti kata Yang Berhormat dari Bachok³ tadi—saya harap Ketua Agung PAS membetulkan perkara ini. Dan saya sukacita mendengar yang mereka itu menyokong Rancangan Pelajaran Dewasa ini, dan saya harap beritahu kepada penyokong-penyokong mereka di Kelantan dan Trengganu supaya menyokong Rancangan Pelajaran Dewasa yang semata-mata akan memberi faedah kepada rakyat. Dan harus juga dari semasa ke semasa dalam perjalanan Rancangan-rancangan Pembangunan Luar Bandar termasuk Rancangan Pelajaran Dewasa, barangkali ada perkara yang tidak betul, tetapi kita harap dapat dibetulkan bersama-sama. Saya suka katakan sekali lagi iaitu kita patutlah beri peluang kepada pegawai-pegawai itu menunjukkan kebolehannya, dan pihak Kerajaan

³ Y.B. Encik Zulkifli bin Mahmud.

berazam hendak menjayakan Rancangan Pelajaran Dewasa ini dengan seberapa boleh dan akan menumpukan sepenuh tenaga bagi mendapat hasil yang memberi puas hati.

Oleh itu saya harap Ahli-ahli Yang Berhormat dalam Dewan ini daripada semua pihak akan memberi kerjasama dengan sepenuhnya kepada Kerajaan supaya rancangan kebangsaan yang semata-mata memberi faedah kepada rakyat itu akan dapat berjalan dengan memberi hasil yang sepenuh.

SPEECH BY THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER
ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT OVER RADIO
MALAYA ON 10TH AUGUST, 1961

Today I wish to talk to you about development—national development in particular rural development. As you know, since the first National Elections in 1955 the Alliance Government has set its heart and mind on various programmes for the progress and happiness of our country and our people. The first task was of course the achievement of Merdeka. This took place under the most auspicious circumstances on the 31st August, 1957. After that, without losing any time, the Government decided to devote all its resources and energy towards ending the Emergency. By the grace of Allah this was achieved on the 31st July, 1960.

Immediately after the Emergency was officially brought to an end, the Government turned its resources and energy, and the whole Government machinery towards development of the country.

As a result the Government established the new Ministry of Rural Development and announced its policy, to launch a National Rural Development Programme, which was given top priority among all Government's activities. The Alliance Government was determined to give the rural people a fair deal, to remove the economic imbalances between the rural and urban people and to give the rural people full opportunities for development and progress. During the twelve years of Emergency, the rural people suffered much and had served the country well. Also, during that period little could be done towards providing amenities in the rural areas. Therefore, with the ending of the Emergency it was only right and proper that the Government should turn their attention to the rural people who have served them so well.

What is more, with the achievement of Merdeka it is necessary to show to the ordinary men and women in the country what Merdeka means and what it should be, i.e., better standard of living and a better way of life. With the establishment of political democracy in this country it is necessary there should also be economic democracy. Economic democracy means the good things of life must be made available to more and more people and gross inequality and imbalances between the rural and urban

people should be removed. The less unfortunate people of the rural areas must be given certain essential economic needs which will give them the opportunity to develop their creative faculties and give them a better and higher standard of living.

The Alliance Government is determined to carry out this policy and to make this national programme a success. The first task that faces the Government was that the machinery of Government should be geared to undertake this National Programme. There should be co-ordination of Government Departments responsible for development at all levels and that Government should function as an efficient machine manned by a purposeful, single-minded team driven towards one goal and one ideal that of rural development. A directive was immediately issued known as Directive No. 1 setting out the various committees to be established at National, State and District levels and setting out also the aim, the scope and the functions of these committees. These committees were required to co-ordinate all the activities of all departments so that the whole Government machine worked towards one aim, one policy and one heart.

Before the launching of this National Rural Development Programme, although projects were put up by Government for the benefit of rural people, the rural people did not in fact get the best of what could have been given to them by Government. This is because there was no real co-ordination of Government's activities at all levels for the purpose of achieving the maximum development of rural areas. There was no Master Plan, there was not a sufficient combined directive control at the top to ensure that Government and the people on the ground of the rural areas functioned as an efficient machine. There was also insufficient day to day co-ordination and co-operation to Government departments and Government officers on the ground due to lack of understanding of each others tasks. It was therefore the foremost task of the Ministry of Rural Development to remedy these defects in the structure of Government which we inherited from pre-Merdeka days.

It was therefore decided to launch the "Red Book" which set out clearly the methods of achieving co-ordination in Government machinery at all levels and also the way in which the proper

planning should be effected at all levels so that there will be a Master Plan of all Government development projects to which departmental plans and plans at State and District levels must fit in.

Six months after the issue of this "Red Book" all planning was completed and I would like to take this opportunity to pay tribute to all Government officers elected Councillors and in particular District officers for the way in which they responded to the call of Government in this important national task.

With the completion of the "Red Book" planning, Government set out formally the Second Five-Year Development Plan which would embody the projects in the "Red Book" as well as other projects of national importance which should be implemented during the next five years. This Second Five-Year Plan was duly completed and approved by Parliament in April this year. With the approval of the Second Five-Year Development Plan the whole work of planning was completed and the Government machinery was then geared to implementing the projects embodied in this Plan.

As a result of the launching of the "Red Book" and also as a result of my extensive tours throughout the country, to every State and District, I can now say, admittedly with modesty, that many of the defects in the Government machinery have been remedied and the whole machinery has been geared to undertake this national task with efficiency and vigour. In other words the aim of phase one for Rural Development Programme—a phase which will continue throughout the whole period of the Five-Year Plan—was to get all Government departments to work together as a team at Federal, State and District level and to produce a definite plan for each State and District—plans which we have co-ordinated into the National Five-Year Plan. It was also the aim of phase one to streamline the system of land alienation in order to make more use of available land staff, surveyors, etc., to give priority to those applicants who really needed land.

The Alliance Government felt that in an elected and democratic Government it is only right and proper that in the first phase of our Rural Development Plan the Government should first and foremost shoulder this whole responsibility of providing the rural people with certain essential amenities. By doing this the Government is in fact laying the foundation framework of development.

It has also been the aim of the Alliance Government to make the people of our country feel no matter how far and distant they may be from the national capital, the Government which they have elected out of their own free will, is a Government which will never forget them, or forget their needs, their hopes and their aspirations. In fact the Red Book was conceived and designed to ensure that no matter how far away any kampong may be, nevertheless, the hopes and needs of its people are forever near to the heart of Government.

Having launched this phase one of our Rural Development Programme for just over a year, I am fairly satisfied that the progress already made and I have seen for myself on my many tours around the country the many, many completed projects such as roads, bridges, water supplies, schools, clinics and other such developments all designed for the benefit of the people living in the rural areas.

I am also satisfied that there has been a considerable improvement in the co-ordination and tempo of efficiency of the Government machine; There is also evidence of a new spirit of service, a greater sense of urgency and deep-rooted devotion to duty on the part of all officers responsible for the implementation of our Development Plan.

Having therefore launched the framework of phase one the time is now appropriate for us to launch phase two, and call the people of the rural areas to action, to give of their utmost in improving the standard of living and in creating a better Malaya.

We must mobilise the spirit and the energy of the rural people to their own betterment and for the progress of the nation.

Before the advent of colonialism in this country, there was real community life in the villages. Each community was able to meet its own need from its own resources and strength. That community life had become disintegrated under the Colonial rule. We must, therefore, revive this old spirit of independence of adventures and the desire to provide one's own means through one's own strength and resources.

Our Rural Development Programme will mean a change in the way and in the standard of life of our people. But change there must also be continuity. The old way of life, the spirit and the

energy must be revived and revitalised. Malaya is a young country and it must progress and continue to progress; but if in the process of change it also balances with continuity, then the country grown on solid foundation.

This Second Phase, therefore, means the revival of the old spirit "SEMANGAT" of our people to meet the challenge of progress.

As I said earlier, the degree of progress achieved by a nation is really the reflection and the sum total of the progress made by its individual citizen in its daily tasks of raising and improving his own standard of living. Therefore, if Malaya is to grow into a prosperous and happy nation, each one of its citizens must play his part. We must have the courage and the strength to do our duty for our country and to ourselves. That strength should be drawn from the good qualities of our people and not from any external sources.



Tun Abdul Razak sedang berjalan di sepanjang titi gantung yang baru bernilai \$16,000 di Kampung Sengkala ketika lawatan beliau di Raub, Pahang pada 17hb Ogos, 1961. (Gambar Jabatan Penerangan Malaysia).

SPEECH BY THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER
AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE AT THE
OPENING CEREMONY OF PESTA BELIA AT
MERDEKA STADIUM, KUALA LUMPUR ON
18TH AUGUST, 1961

Mr Chairman, Mr President, Young Malaysians, Visitors from the Borneo territories, Ladies and Gentlemen,

When I say I am happy to be here tonight, I think I can speak for everyone present, because I am sure we are all looking forward with anticipation to a very entertaining evening.

Young competitors from every State in Malaya will be presenting dances of Malay, Chinese, Indian and aboriginal origin, not to mention a special display of bersilat. They have been looking forward to this night for many weeks, as they have already taken part in State competitions and have all come to Kuala Lumpur as State champions. Naturally, each State group hopes to go back home again with the national championship.

The whole concept of this programme is a splendid idea, and I congratulate the Malayan Association of Youth Clubs for their initiative and energy in organising this cultural festival to coincide with their national seminar. They have had a big job to do, and young or old people who attend will have a great variety of events to see and hear in these next few nights, not only at the Stadium, but also in the British Council Centre and in the Lake Gardens. There will be top spinning, competition of decorated kites, displays of handicrafts and even cakes and preserved foods. In short, the Malayan public are going to see the best examples of what is of particular interest to Malayan youth.

The Pesta Belia is to me the most significant for two reasons. First, because it demonstrates the natural zest and interest of Malayan youth in Malayan culture. The members of the Malayan Association of Youth Clubs are doing very good work indeed in reviving, maintaining and popularising traditional folk arts.

A new nation should never forget its part, and it is a poor country indeed which ignores its own culture. Fortunately, as we see here, this is not happening in Malaya. The value of such a festival lies in the fact that the cultures of the various races which make up the Malayan nation can all be seen together, and this in itself leads to closer understanding and appreciation by the various component communities of the cultural values important to each.

The second significant factor about this Pesta Belia and the organisers, the Malayan Association of Youth Clubs, is that it is voluntary. We in Malaya live in a land which accepts the policy of free enterprise. We believe in encouraging the individuality and the talents of our people, expressing themselves in their own way, not subject to any regimentation or compulsion from above. The role of Government is to encourage and to help, not to control or direct. This seems to me a most invaluable aspect of Malayan democracy.

If we give free range to the potential talents of our people to say and express what they think and feel, then we have no need to worry at all about the future of Malayan culture because the artist, in whichever medium he expresses himself—singing, dancing, acting, painting, hobbies, photography or many other personal interests—the artist will be giving of his best because he is doing what he really wants to do himself.

I am quite confident that the latent creativeness of Malaysians will come out richly in every aspect of culture; the signs of its emergence are already visible. And we will see the day, all of us present here, when we can be proud of Malayan artists, Malayan authors, Malayan musicians, Malaysians adding to the enrichment of our whole life, Malaysians creating a cultural heritage for our future.

I have much pleasure indeed now in declaring Pesta Belia officially open.

SPEECH BY THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER ON
FREE MALAYA SURGES AHEAD IN ECONOMIC
PROGRESS, IN KUALA LUMPUR ON 22ND
AUGUST, 1961

The economic progress made by the Federation of Malaya in the past four years of our independence as a sovereign nation is remarkable by any comparable standards for under-developed countries and is certainly one of the brightest spots of Asia today.

Why is it that I can make this statement with complete confidence? First, there are the tangible and visible signs, evident to any citizen or visitor; the face of Malaya is changing all around us. Second, there are the intangible, invisible signs—the general climate of confidence which other countries have in the integrity and stability of the Government and the administration, and the high prestige Malaya has earned for her independent views on world affairs, particularly on human rights and problems of progress.

Fundamentally, Malaya's outstanding progress justifies our general approach to the nation's development. Our approach is direct and practical. We do not wish to disturb but to promote economic progress. We believe in full freedom of trade and enterprise. We aim to create and maintain conditions of stability and prosperity. By these means our objective is to level up the economic imbalances of society, and so improve the standards of living all round and everywhere, particularly in the rural areas. In short, to provide our people material benefits, peace and security, and full opportunity to live a better and richer life.

Why has this policy proved so successful? How has it come about that Malaya can change for the better so rapidly in so few years? I can answer best by quoting from a recent editorial in the *Nanyang Siang Pau*, one of the leading Chinese-language newspapers circulating in the Federation.

On July 29, the *Nanyang Siang Pau* wrote: "Since the attainment of Merdeka, the people of the Federation have never failed to rally to the support of the Government in any nation-building endeavour. This is because the people and the Government share the same ideals and aspirations."

That statement sums up present-day Malaya in a nutshell. From the very moment of the historic Declaration of Malaya's Independence on August 31, 1957, the nation and the people, sharing a release of spirit and energy, working in unity and co-operation, have swept forward together in a surge of progress and achievement such as Malaya has never known before.

Since independence so much has happened in Malaya that is completely new, so many events of importance to the building of the nation have taken place that to list them alone would make an inventory, not an article. Let me make this point by referring to some land-marks of progress in the past year or so since Malaya brought an end to the twelve-year old national Emergency which in itself was an astonishing achievement.

In the past year the Federation has sent its own Armed Forces overseas for the first time to join the United Nations Command in working for peace in the Congo, passed its first \$1,000 million budget; initiated an immense \$5,050 million economic development plan; conducted nation-wide local elections at all levels from village to City Councils; announced a programme of free primary education to commence next year; expanded the national University which opened after Merdeka, now has 1,010 students and is spending \$7,000,000 this year alone; opened a magnificent new Military College; taken a major role on apartheid in the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference in London; is engaged on twenty-five new major schemes to clear land for the landless; established Malaya as the world's leading producer of both rubber and tin; concluded Trade agreements with Japan and New Zealand and an Investment Guarantee Agreement with West Germany; attracted more millions of dollars of new industry, and launched in co-operation with the Philippines, and Thailand a practical organisation for an "Association of South-East Asia" to work in mutual concert in the economic, social and cultural fields.

These examples are typical of the tempo and sweep of forward progress in the Federation of Malaya. Hardly a day passes without the opening of some new factory, school, bank, public works project or office building. These are the outward signs of a rapidly expanding economy, as the people of Malaya respond to the challenge of the Second Five-Year Development Plan.

This Plan for 1961-1965 was presented to Parliament by me as Deputy Prime Minister on February 7, 1961. It is an ambitious but realistic Plan aimed at solving the economic problems of the country associated primarily with our population growth (at the rate of 3.3% per annum, one of the highest in the world) our dependence on two major export commodities, rubber and tin, and third, the economic imbalance between the rural and urban areas.

It is the declared and determined policy of the Government to give maximum effort in implementing this Plan, especially in the economic development of the rural areas.

With these objectives in view, it is hoped to provide the rural people with higher income and social well-being; to provide employment for the country's growing population which is likely to increase by about 15% in the next five years; to develop other suitable agricultural products besides rubber; to encourage industrial expansion, and to improve and expand the social services.

To attain these objectives, the Federation Government has made provisions for the investment of \$5,050 million. Of this sum, \$2,150 million will be invested in the public sector and \$2,900 million in the private sector. The average percentage in the distribution of this amount is as follows—Economic sector, about 71%; Social sector, 24½%; Government sector 4½%.

With this rate of investment it is hoped to increase the output of the economy by 4% a year, provide employment to more than 340,000 people in the next five years, and accommodate 200,000 more children in primary schools. Incidentally, one of the finest achievements of the new Malaya is the provision for the first time of school places for all primary age children, more than 1,250,000 today.

The most significant factor in the Five-Year Plan is the implementation of the rural programme which was launched on January 1, 1960, and is now operating in top-gear throughout the country.

The establishment of a special Ministry of Rural Development was the most important announcement made by the Prime Minister, Tunku Abdul Rahman Putra, on assuming office again after the 1959 General Elections.

During the first year of top-priority emphasis on rural progress, a great programme of collation of basic data was carried out in every District throughout the country. In brief, each District was

asked to state its needs for land, roads, water supplies, irrigation, river clearing, schools, health centres, playing fields, marketing facilities, small industries, co-operative development, telecommunications, electricity supply, without any regard to finance, and to enter all these in special "Red Books". The Federation Government stated that the problems of finance, material and equipment would be theirs to worry about.

Following up this, Malaya began in 1960 the active implementation of the Plan, now in its second year. Up-to-date, the following projects have been completed—651 bridges, costing \$1,116 million—886 water supplies including wells at a cost of \$659,500—138 community halls costing \$494,500—286 irrigation projects costing \$448,000—forty-seven jetties costing \$105,600—and twenty-five playing fields costing \$69,700.

The Rural Development Programme got another big boost this year when Parliament adopted the Development Estimates amounting to \$450,000,000. The plan for this year is to provide more educational and health facilities, particularly in the hinterlands of Malaya.

In 1960 the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare got into actual operation 146 dental clinics, (sixty with dental officers, fifty-five in schools with dental nurses, twenty attached to health centres, ten mobile clinics and one marine). There will be further expansion this year, 1961.

In 1960 the medical side established 281 dispensaries (161 static, 120 mobile), seventy-four maternity and child clinics, and 443 "working points" regularly visited by medical teams. This year, with more than 30% of the plan already completed the Ministry is establishing eleven main health centres, forty sub-centres and 280 midwives clinics.

In the days before Merdeka nothing like this ever happened in the rural areas. The health and well-being of the rural people is now a top priority concern of the administration. The schools are being looked after, too. As acquisition of suitable land is either slow, difficult or expensive, the rural effort for schools this year is concentrated on 168 existing sites, enlarging the present schools to ensure that all new primary-age children can start their education.

In addition, the Federal Land Development Authority has initiated a comprehensive scheme to give land to the landless. Already twenty-five separate projects are under way. Plots of ten and a quarter acres are provided to each family of settlers on jungle cleared land planted with eight acres of high yielding rubber, the remaining acres being intended for fruits, vegetables and quick growing cash crops. A quarter acre is set aside for the house, and tools, equipment and material are provided to build it.

Settlers are drawn from the lowest income group earning not more than \$75 a month. They receive an allowance of \$70 a month maximum for the first two years while cash crops develop and \$50 a month for the next four years until the rubber is yielding. Settlers repay these allowances to Government over periods from ten to twenty years or sooner when they become entitled to permanent ownership. It is estimated that such farms can produce a net income of \$350 a month.

The programme provides for the clearing of 250,000 acres to settle 25,000 families. So far nearly 4,000 families have benefited. In addition, another scheme for group settlement is aimed to clear 80,000 acres to settle 8,000 families. Schemes on these lines for either individual or group settlements have been launched in every State.

Of further benefit to the rural areas is the heightened interest evident everywhere in improved techniques of agriculture. Double-cropping, a better irrigation system, improved selection of seeds, more scientific techniques of soil preparation, have helped to increase the production of padi. Since Merdeka this all-round effort has resulted in Malaya becoming 70% self-sufficient in rice production. At the same time, the farmers get better returns for their padi to the nearest maximum guaranteed price of \$15 a picul, as compared to \$8 or \$9 in the past. In addition, farmers are paying much more attention to-day, to the improvement of orchards, and to the raising of live-stock and poultry.

A major role in raising the living levels of the rural rakyat is being carried out by the co-operative movement, which has bounded ahead since Merdeka with the result that there are now 2,730 various types of co-operatives with a membership of 300,000 and a working capital of \$130,000,000.

One unique co-operative, only fifteen months old, is the National Land Finance Co-operative Society which aims at a membership of 80,000 rubber workers to buy large estates to offset the dangers of fragmentation. There are 15,000 members at present and they have paid down one million dollars to acquire a 3,000 acre estate in Kedah at a cost of \$3,000,000. Co-operative ownership of this estate began this month.

A final note on agriculture. The average annual rate of growth of agriculture production during the past ten years was about 1% a year, but since Merdeka it has averaged more than 3% a year.

Fishermen have benefited from co-operative sources, and these societies, together with the introduction of modern methods of fishing, mechanised boats and sampans with up-to-date gear, are enabling fishermen to increase their catches and produce more income.

In 1956 the number of motor-powered fishing boats was 5,641; by the end of 1960 there were 8,987. In the same period the number of fishermen's co-operative societies grew from nine to seventy one and membership from 714 to 5,064. By the end of 1960 the total Government loans to the East Coast co-operatives amounted to \$1,250,000. In addition, the Federation Government has contributed \$700,000 to the Colombo aid project sponsored by Canada to provide refrigerated fish storages on the East Coast.

I have dealt so far with the rural economy, but before I mention developments in industry and commerce, I think it is well to look at the production of the Federation of Malaya as a whole, giving a capsule picture of both rural and urban efforts.

The volume of production for the whole Malayan economy in 1960 was the highest in the history of the country. The volume of production of rubber, rice, palm oil, timber and iron ore was also the highest. Some agricultural statistics will illustrate the upsurge in production. Take the years 1959 and 1960. The figures in thousands of long tons, with the 1959 figures in brackets are: Rice (410,600), 560,200; rubber (637,100), 707,600; copra (144,000), 172,800; palm oil (56,500), 90,300. In 1958 the total production of iron ore was 2,800,000 tons, but in 1960 the figure was 5,700,000. In 1957 the timber production figures were 57,000,316 cubic feet; in 1960, the figures were 79,451,700 cubic feet.

In the period from 1956 to the present, as compared with 1955, the output of goods and services, increased by more than 20%, a higher rate than the population increase. The growth rates in construction, utilities, manufacturing and public services were more rapid. Manufacturing for instance, increased up to 25%.

The Gross National Product (at factor cost) increased from an estimated \$4,710 million in 1956 to an estimated \$5,900 million in 1960. The total gross investment in same period was more than 30% above the average for the period 1950-55. In the period from 1956 to the present, this amounted to about 12% of total income, which is about 4% lower than the rate operating in the economically more advanced countries of the world. These facts alone tell their own story of great progress.

On the commercial side, trade in the Federation of Malaya has shown continuous improvement since Merdeka. Between 1958 and 1960 the total trade rose from \$3,539 million (imports \$1,656.1 million plus exports \$1,882.9 million) to \$5,078 million (imports \$2,150.6 million plus exports \$2,927.4 million). At the same time the Federation has relaxed all import restrictions and no longer maintains any import restrictions or procedures for imports from the dollar area and the non-Sterling countries with the exception of only those few still retained for health and security reasons.

Steps have also been taken to maintain the existing markets and open up new ones for exports. Towards this end, the Federation has acceded to the GATT and has concluded trade agreements with Australia, Japan and New Zealand, which are some of the important trading partners of the Federation.

Government efforts are mainly directed towards strengthening the competitive position of primary industries to secure for major export commodities a fair price and a fair share of world trade. The policy of replacing old uneconomic holdings of rubber with modern high-yielding strains has been stepped up with the result that up to the end of last year no less than 1,250,000 acres (46% of the total acreage) had been replanted with high-yielding rubber. The Federation has now emerged on the world scene not only as the world's leading tin producer, but also is the world's largest producer of natural rubber.

Intensive research goes on to reduce production costs and to improve quality. All research and development units have undergone a major reorganisation to bring about greater co-ordination

and control. Steps are under way to establish a Rubber Exchange to build up international confidence in the Federation's rubber market.

In the tin mining sector there was a sharp drop in production by about 20% between 1955 and 1959 as a result of the tin recession. However, production is now picking up with the lifting of restrictions on the export of tin imposed under the International Tin Agreement, and more mines are being opened up.

The Federation took an active part in both the setting up of the first International Tin Agreement and also to bring into force the second International Tin Agreement. Vigorous research goes on to improve production methods and techniques of mining recovery.

The development of iron ore production in the Federation since Merdeka is phenomenal. In 1958 the total production was 2,800,000 tons but it almost doubled by last year, 1960, to rise to 5,700,000 and is expected to increase to six million tons by the end of this year.

Just over two weeks ago the new Rompin Mining Company Ltd. announced that it expected to go into production at Bukit Ibam, Pahang, at the end of a sixty mile new rail line from the hinterland to the sea. The total cost of getting this mine into operation, including marine craft for lightering off Rompin itself, will be more than \$90 million. Only recently, also, a plan was announced to establish a \$50 million joint Malayan-Japanese steel mill to process iron ore.

The pineapple industry is stronger today. Export has increased, prices maintained, and new markets found. A national cannery and a central sales organisation will shortly be set up.

Planned expansion has also benefited the timber industry. Production of sawn timber has increased three and a half times since 1950 and export of sawn timber has jumped five times in the same period.

One of the most significant signs of economic expansion in Malaya today are the results achieved by the industrialisation policy which started in 1958. Since then no less than fifty-three industries and 254 products have been declared of pioneer status,

and sixty-three companies have received pioneer certificates. The total nominal capital of these companies is about \$190 million: called up capital amounts to \$35,800,000 of which \$16,500,000 is raised locally.

Companies with pioneer status may now be granted relief from income tax for periods of up to five years. Products already manufactured, or about to be manufactured, by pioneer status firms include batteries, bolts and nuts, canned foodstuffs, cement, asbestos products, pharmaceuticals, chemicals, condensed milk, cotton wool, medical dressings, electrical cables, metal containers, paints, textiles, toilet preparations and others.

New industrial areas have grown up at Petaling Jaya near Kuala Lumpur, and/or are under way at Johore Bahru, Ipoh, and Butterworth. It is intended to establish more special industrial estates.

Other measures to stimulate industrial development include a new Tariff Advisory Committee, the passing of anti-dumping legislation, the establishment of a Malayan Industrial Development Finance Co., Ltd, with the capital of \$15 million, and the setting up of a National Productivity Centre.

The Federation Government has also signed Investment Guarantee Agreements with the United States and the Federal Republic of Germany, as well as concluding a "Double Taxation Treaty" with the United Kingdom Government.

The importance of tourism as a major industry has not been overlooked, a Tourist Promotion Section being established two years ago. A practical result of the increased attention to tourism is the construction today of new airstrips at Kuala Trengganu, on Pulau Langkawi, and near the National Park, with the object of opening up direct air links to these centres. Planned publicity has created a great impact resulting in a marked increase in tourist traffic in Malaya. The Federation is a member of the Pacific Area Travel Association (PATA), the International Union of Official Travel Organisation (IUOTO) and the South-East Asia Travel Commission (SATC).

All this evidence of upsurge in the economy of free Malaya must of course be necessarily based on sound financing, but first I would like to give a few more general indicators of economic progress.

In private savings there was a relatively large increase in time and savings deposit of the private sector with commercial Banks from \$213 million in 1958 to \$292 million in 1959. In the same period deposits in the Post Office Savings Bank also rose from \$128 million to \$139 million, while the total number of depositors increased from 537,560 in 1956 to 756,494 at the end of 1960.

The same period, 1956 to 1960, saw rapid increases in road transport and air traffic. The number of registered private motor cars rose from 62,213 to 92,217 and motor-cycles more than doubled, from 19,496 to 49,056. Lorries and vans increased by more than 7,000 to 28,922, and road rollers and trailers by more than 3,000 to 8,189. The air traffic statistics reveal that passengers on internal flights increased from 58,890 to 70,340 and on international flights they doubled, reaching 12,022.

Other interesting economic indicators are wireless licences and telephones and mail. Wireless licences issued increased from 157,540 in 1956 to 226,828 at the end of 1960. In 1957 the total number of telephones in Malaya was 59,974; by July this year the total was 79,347. At the end of 1957 the Post Office had handled letters and packages totalling 167,609,645 but by the end of 1960 there was an increase of 26½% to the figure of 212,004,167.

The fact that the economic achievements of the Federation since Merdeka have been impressive is shown by the relatively high standard of living, the best in Asia, and world-wide recognition of both our financial and political stability.

Among the major achievements financially is the establishment of the Bank Negara Tanah Melayu, which came into operation in January, 1959. This Central Bank, acting not only as banker and financial adviser to the Government, has a great responsibility and a vital role to play in our financial affairs.

Although the Bank has in law sole authority over the issue of currency in the Federation, its powers are withheld for the time being to allow for full consideration of matters connected with the existing Federation economic and financial ties with Singapore and the Borneo territories. Meanwhile, a new currency agreement more in keeping with the Federation's status as an independent nation has been negotiated with Singapore, Brunei, Sarawak and North Borneo.

With the attainment of Independence, the Federation has also become a member of international financial institutions including the International Monetary Fund, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (the World Bank), the International Finance Corporation and the International Development Association.

The Ministry of Finance, in conjunction with the Central Bank, has taken measures to foster the growth of the first real stock Exchange in the Federation, and also to develop a Money Market.

Of particular importance to the financial strength of the Federation is the continued growth of the Employees' Provident Fund. At the end of 1960 there were 1,141,700 registered contributors with \$593 million standing to their credit as compared to 866,571 registered contributors with \$354 million to their credit at the end of 1957.

Since 1957, the Federation has raised loans from the World Bank for the giant hydro-electric project in the Cameron Highlands, two loans from the U.S. Development Loan Fund for roads and bridges and for the building of a new port on the North Klang Straits at Port Swettenham, another loan from the U.K. Export Credit Guarantee Department for vast telecommunications projects, more than half completed, and also a loan of \$100 million from Brunei. The credit standing of the Federation abroad is high, and the Federation would be able to raise more foreign loans if needed to finance its development programmes.

Financially speaking, the Federation has fared very well in the years since independence. The recession in 1958, the first year of independence, was not as grave as originally feared; since then the price of rubber has been favourable. In 1960, it averaged as high as 108 cents per lb. As a result, the estimated Gross National Product of the Federation rose to a record level, higher than even in 1951, the year of the Korean War boom.

Federal Government revenue rose in 1960 to a peak exceeding the \$1,000 million mark for the first time largely as a result of the high price of rubber for the year. The level of reserves is satisfactory as a result of the favourable outcome of 1960. Excluding the Federation's share in the reserves of the Currency Board (which are held entirely in Sterling), the gold and foreign

exchange reserves of the Federation Government and its agencies, the Central Bank and the Commercial Banks increased from \$1,176 million in 1959 to \$1,538 million in 1960.

Finally, the record of Malaya's economic progress since Merdeka would not be complete without reference to the work and research of the Economic Planning Unit in the Prime Minister's Department and the current establishment of an Economic Division in the Treasury, and the co-ordination of the Central Working Committee on the Five-Year Plan operating on the policy laid down by the Special Economic Committee of the Cabinet.

The inter-action of these three organisations in producing policy and planning I might well describe as the "brains" of economic progress in the Federation of Malaya. Their tasks are to ensure the success of the Second Five-Year Development Plan, which ends in 1965, and to work ahead on the organisation of a Third Five-Year Development Plan to make the future of Malaya even better and brighter than it is today.

As our Prime Minister, Tunku Abdul Rahman Putra, has rightly observed, "Free Malaya is a New Malaya".

MESSAGE ON MERDEKA DAY BY THE DEPUTY
PRIME MINISTER ON 31ST AUGUST, 1961

Let us not merely regard Merdcka Day as a memory of the past, but let us also regard it as a Day on which we take stock of ourselves and resolve that we will make the future even more memorable than the past.

We celebrate a double freedom, freedom from Colonial rule, and freedom from the menace of militant Communism, a menace which retarded the progress of our nation for so many years; let us not forget that the threat of Communism is always with us; we must therefore forever beware, forever be on our guard, forever be determined never to let the creeping paralysis of Communist subversion poison the life-blood of freedom in our country.

The future of Malaya is entirely in our own hands; it is my opinion that the greatest contribution that each and every one of us, as loyal Malayans, can make towards the future prosperity and progress of our nation is by giving all support in words, in thought, in action and in deed, to our National Development Plan.

**UCAPAN TIMBALAN PERDANA MENTERI DAN
MENTERI PEMBANGUNAN LUAR BANDAR
DALAM RENCANA RADIO "PEPERANGAN
MENENTANG KEMISKINAN", PADA 31HB OGOS,
1961**

Sejak Rancangan Pembangunan Luar Bandar dilancarkan, saya sendiri telah melawat ceruk rantau tanah air, melawat tiap-tiap daerah dan negeri dan saya berasa puas hati dengan kejayaan-kejayaan yang telah dibuat itu, bukan sahaja tentang projek-projek yang telah disiapkan, seperti jalan raya, perbekalan air, klinik, balai-balai raya, surau dan sebagainya, bahkan juga kemajuan-kemajuan yang dibuat untuk memperbaiki jentera Kerajaan, dan tentang semangat berusaha, semangat bekerja, semangat bekerjasama dan semangat mahu membina negara.

Matlamat sesebuah negeri itu adalah terletak di dalam genggaman rakyatnya sendiri. Beberapa negara yang baru merdeka biasanya memikirkan perkara-perkara yang telah berlaku dengan menyalahkan penjajah kerana kekurangan kemajuan negaranya. Kita di Malaya, selepas mencapai kemerdekaan menerima tanggungjawab yang penuh untuk dipikul oleh Kerajaan bagi mencapai cita-cita kita.

Kerajaan kita tidak lagi mengenangkan peristiwa-peristiwa yang lama itu, dengan menyalahkan sesiapa kerana tidak menjalankan apa-apa kemajuan. Kerajaan hanya memandang ke hadapan dengan penuh keyakinan, keazaman dan dengan penuh harapan bagi kemajuan dan kemakmuran negara kita.

Negara kita bukanlah sebuah negara yang besar, tetapi banyak lagi kerja-kerja yang hendak dibuat dalam masa beberapa tahun yang akan datang ini, sekiranya Tanah Melayu ingin maju dan ingin mengambil tempat di barisan hadapan dalam negara-negara bebas yang lain di dunia ini. Untuk menjalankan perkara-perkara ini kita mesti menjamin bahawa tiap-tiap tenaga perseorangan dan tenaga negara ini tidak disia-siakan dengan perselisihan-perselisihan faham antara kita sendiri.

Kita semua mesti menumpukan tenaga dan ikhtiar kita bagi faedah rakyat jelata terutama sekali mereka-mereka yang tinggal di luar bandar bagi kemakmuran dan kemajuan negara ini.

Sejak Rancangan Pembangunan Luar Bandar dilancarkan Kerajaan telah menjalankan kewajipannya bagi mengadakan kemudahan-kemudahan seperti jalan raya, perbekalan air, kelinik perubatan, balai raya, surau dan sebagainya. Maka sampailah masanya rakyat jelata sekalian memberi kerjasama yang penuh kepada Kerajaan supaya dapat mereka itu menjalankan usaha-usaha bagi menambahkan mata pencarian mereka itu sendiri; dengan itu dapatlah mereka itu, bukan sahaja menggunakan kemudahan-kemudahan yang diberi oleh Kerajaan dengan sempurna, bahkan dapat meninggikan taraf hidup mereka itu sendiri.

SPEECH BY THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER
AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE AT THE OPEN-
ING OF THE SECOND ANNUAL DELEGATES
CONFERENCE OF THE FEDERATION ARMED
FORCES CIVILIAN STAFF UNION, AT FEDERAL
HOUSE, KUALA LUMPUR ON 2ND SEPTEMBER,
1961

Mr President, Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I am very glad to have this opportunity to address you on the occasion of your Second Annual Delegates' Conference today.

In my capacity as Minister of Defence I have very frequent occasions to meet the military members of our Army, Navy and Air Force but I am afraid that I have less occasion to meet the civilians who work within the Armed Forces and within my Defence Ministry.

In our present time of development and activity it is only natural that there should be frequent occasions for me to address the military members of the Armed Forces or to be present at official occasions in which they are taking part since, for example, in the last year alone the Armed Forces have been continuously in the public eye.

You are all aware of the very fine reputation which the Malayan Special Force has won while serving in the Congo and I have been proud to be present when members of the Malayan Special Force departed for the Congo and when the first Detachment returned.

The Federation Army has also been in the public eye on many ceremonial occasions and in addition the purchase and delivery of new aircraft for the Royal Malayan Air Force and of a new ship for the Royal Malayan Navy has also produced publicity for our Armed Forces as a whole.

I doubt whether when any of these military activities were witnessed or discussed any mention was given to the many civilians working behind the scenes and I think it is possible that little

thought was given to them also. Perhaps that is as it should be for civilians on the whole tend to remain conscientiously in the background when the Armed Forces are the subject of display.

However, as Minister of Defence I know only too well the magnificent efforts which have been put forward by the civilians working with the Armed Forces and I know also that the military members of the Armed Forces appreciate these efforts equally well.

When the Federation Government decided to send troops to the assistance of the United Nations in the Congo, members of the Federation Armed Forces Civilian Staff Union showed their immediate support by volunteering also to serve, if required, in the Congo. In the event this offer of civilian assistance had to be declined but nevertheless it was true indication of the spirit of the whole civilian staff of the Federation Armed Forces.

Although civilians did not go to Congo nevertheless the commitment to the United Nations did put a heavy burden upon the Ministry of Defence and the military units in Malaya, and I have been informed time and again of the extremely hard work and long hours carried out by civilians in the Armed Forces in order to ensure that the dispatch of men and stores to the Congo was carried out without hitch.

The Congo commitment is, of course, but one of the ways in which the civilian staff has shown its loyalty and its industry and many other examples could be quoted in similar vein and I wish straightaway now as Minister of Defence that I greatly appreciate this loyalty and industry.

I believe that although this is only your second Annual Delegates' Conference, 1961 does in fact mark the tenth Anniversary of the formation of your Civilian Staff Union. I wish to congratulate you on achieving this tenth Anniversary and I also wish to congratulate you upon the organisation which you have steadily built up in those ten years and upon the fine spirit which has been instilled in the civilian staff, largely, I do not doubt, as a result of the Union's activities.

Doubtless during your ten-year existence you have had your ups and downs but I believe that at the present time your Union is in a healthier and stronger position than ever before and in

accordance with the declared policy of the Federation Government to promote trade unionism I feel confident that your Union will achieve even greater success in the future.

I understand that certain of the subjects upon which the Union has made representation in recent months have not yet been brought to a satisfactory conclusion and I do not doubt that in some matters members of the Union have felt disappointed at certain delays. Doubtless the excuse of pressure of work arising from heavy commitments in the Ministry of Defence has been used rather too frequently to your liking but I would ask you to appreciate that during the last year the Congo commitment together with the present development of the Armed Forces and the new tasks such as the raising of a Brunei Malay Regiment have all put a very heavy burden upon the senior officials in the Ministry of Defence as well as upon the members of the Armed Forces as a whole.

One of the subjects upon which there has been considerable delay, I understand, is the establishment of a Working Party to assess the proper proportion of civil personnel as related to military personnel in the Ministry of Defence and in Unit establishments in the Armed Forces. This is a large task and I appreciate the need for such a Working Party since it is essential to have a balanced military and civil structure in order that both efficiency and harmony may be maintained and in order that a proper career structure may exist in both military and civil services.

Such a task is not a small one and in fact it took well over a year for a Working party to examine the organisation of the Ministry of Defence alone but I am assured that early attention will be given to this Working Party in order that the proper division of posts between civil and military personnel may be calculated in the near future.

I do not doubt that there are other subjects which you will be discussing at this Delegates' Conference and upon which I shall be kept informed by my officers—matters such as housing, permanent employment and schemes of service and all matters which have a profound effect upon the happiness and well-being of all employees. I hope that all such outstanding matters will be settled as early as possible although, of course, I cannot guarantee that they will be settled to the full extent of your wishes since as in all such cases there are two sides to be considered.

I am also informed that Departmental Whitley Council in the Ministry of Defence should be functioning again in the very near future after a lapse of some years and I am very pleased to hear that this form of negotiation will shortly resume. In the meantime, I know that the officers of your Union have served you extremely well in negotiations with the Secretary of Defence and his staff at the monthly meetings which have been held for the past year.

In so far as the administration of the civilian staff is concerned I am hopeful that more attention will be able to be given to this subject from the beginning of next year since it is hoped to transfer responsibility for such administration to a new Principal Assistant Secretary and away from the Finance Branch which has been so busy with financial matters that it has not always been able to give the necessary time required to civilian staff matters.

Before I close this address I would like to express on behalf of the Federation Government, my colleagues and myself, our appreciation of your willing and hard work in the past and I hope that the next ten years will see you with as great a progress as you have made in the past. I hope also that this Annual Delegates' Conference will be a regular feature and that I shall have further opportunities to meet you and address you at such Conferences in the future.

I wish this particular Conference great success and I now have great pleasure in declaring your Delegates' Conference open.

UCAPAN TIMBALAN PERDANA MENTERI
PADA PEMBUKAAN BILIK GERAKAN KEMAJUAN
KEBANGSAAN, DI KUALA LUMPUR
PADA 4HB SEPTEMBER, 1961

Y.T.M. Tunku Perdana Menteri, Tuan-tuan yang Terutama,
Y.B. Menteri-menteri,

Saya ucapkan berbanyak terima kasih kepada tuan sekalian kerana sudi hadir di upacara pembukaan bilik gerakan Kemajuan Kebangsaan kita atau National Development Operations Room pada malam ini.

Begitu juga saya ucapkan berbanyak terima kasih kepada Y.T.M. Tunku Perdana Menteri kerana sudi hadir mengistiharkan pembukaan bilik ini.

Kepada pegawai-pegawai di Kementerian Pembangunan Luar Bandar serta Ketua-ketua Pejabat dan Pegawai-pegawai daripada semua Kementerian dan Pejabat saya ucapkan terima kasih dan tahniah kerana telah bekerja dengan giatnya menyediakan bilik ini.

Bilik ini bukanlah satu bilik yang besar dan tuan-tuan sekalian berfikir tentu tidak patut diadakan satu upacara pembukaan resmi yang besar semacam ini pada malam ini. Akan tetapi bukannya keluasan bilik ini atau isinya yang mempunyai erti-kata dan makna yang mustahak—ialah hasrat dan semangat yang terkandung di dalamnya.

Bilik Gerakan ini ialah akan menjadi pusat nadi segala rancangan-rancangan kemajuan negara kita. Di dalam bilik ini ada tercatat semua sekali rancangan kemajuan seluruh Tanah Melayu serta keterangan-keterangan bagaimana caranya rancangan-rancangan itu berjalan. Di dalam bilik ini akan diadakan, dari suatu masa ke suatu masa, mesyuarat-mesyuarat di antara Menteri-menteri, Ketua-ketua Pejabat serta sekalian pegawai-pegawai yang berkaitan dengan kemajuan negara bagi menyemak kemajuan-kemajuan yang telah tercapai di dalam semua rancangan-rancangan negara kita dan bagi memikirkan ikhtiar-ikhtiar untuk mengatasi kesukaran-kesukaran dan masalah-masalah yang melambatkan kemajuan rancangan-rancangan itu, bila-bila didapati.

Oleh itu bilik ini ialah tempat menentukan kemajuan negara kita, menentukan perkhidmatan, kemajuan serta kemakmuran bangsa dan negara kita. Bilik ini ialah Bilik Gerakan, bilik untuk mengeluarkan kehasilan dan kejayaan—bilik bertindak bukan bilik untuk bercakap. Oleh itu saya tidak hendak bercakap lebih panjang lagi melainkan saya berharap dengan adanya Bilik Gerakan ini Ketua-ketua Pejabat, Pegawai-pegawai Kerajaan sekalian akan menumpukan sepenuh-penuh tenaga untuk menjayakan semua sekali Rancangan-rancangan Kemajuan negara kita.

Saya dengan amat sukacitanya mempersilakan Y.T.M. Tunku Perdana Menteri mengistiharkan pembukaan Bilik Gerakan Kemajuan Kebangsaan kita.

SPEECH BY THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER
AND MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT
ON THE LAUNCHING OF THE SECOND PHASE
OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME, AT
THE NEW RURAL DEVELOPMENT OPERATION
ROOM, KUALA LUMPUR ON 4TH SEPTEMBER,
1961

Gentlemen, I am extremely grateful to you for coming to this Press Conference today. I am also grateful to the Press for the sustained interest and stimulus which you have given to our National Rural Development Programme since this was launched two years ago.

I should like to explain to you, once again, the reasoning behind the planning of our National Rural Development Programme and why I decided to launch the programme in phases.

The Alliance Government had decided to give rural development top priority in all its programmes as it is determined to give rural people a fair deal to remove the economic imbalances that exist between the rural and the urban people, and to give the rural people full opportunities for development and progress.

With the achievement of Merdeka and the establishment of political democracy in this country, it is necessary that there should also be economic democracy. Economic democracy means the good things of life must be made available to more and more people and gross inequality and imbalances should be removed. The less fortunate people in the rural areas must be given certain essential economic needs which will give them a chance to develop their creative faculties and give them a better and higher standard of living. The Alliance Government is determined to make this programme a success.

I have also decided that this National Programme should be divided into phases, and each phase is so timed to take place at different periods throughout the period of the Five-Year Plan so that each phase, when launched, will run in parallel and concurrent with other phases already on the way.

We, in Malaya, have an elected and democratic Government; it is therefore only correct that in the first phase of our Rural Development Plan the Government should first and foremost shoulder this whole responsibility in providing the rural people with certain essential amenities. By doing, this, the Government is laying the framework of development.

If in the past, before our National Rural Development programme was launched—although various projects were put forward by Government for the benefit of the rural people—rural people did not in the fact get the best of what could have been given to them by Government. This is because there was no real co-ordination of Government activities at all levels for the purpose of achieving the maximum development in the rural areas. There was no Master Plan. There was not a sufficient combined directive control at the top to ensure that Government in the rural areas functioned as an efficient machine manned by a purposeful single-minded team driven towards their goal and ideal that of rural development. There was also insufficient day-to-day co-ordination between Government departments and Government officers on the ground due mostly to lack of understanding of each other's tasks. In other words, there were too many ties of pulling at cross purposes and sometimes leading to nowhere.

It was, therefore, our first task in the launching of our National Rural Development Plan to gear Government machinery to this national programme, and to effect co-ordination at all levels with a Master Plan to achieve the maximum results.

With the launching of the "Red Book" and the application of the spirit and the principles contained in it, and as a result of my extensive tours throughout the country, to every State and District. I can now say, admittedly with modesty, that the Government has remedied many of the defects in its structure which we inherited from pre-Merdeka days.

In other words, the aim of phase one of our Rural Development Programme, a phase that will continue throughout the whole period of the Five-Year Plan, was:

- (a) To get all Government departments working together as a team at Federal, State and District level;

- (b) To produce a definite plan for each State and District; these plans to be co-ordinated into the National Five-Year Plan;
- (c) To streamline the system of land alienation in order to make the most use of available land staff, surveyors, etc., and to give priority to those applicants who really needed land;
- (d) To narrow the functions of RIDA so that it can focus its attention on its responsibility for rural people can get a better return for their labour and from the produce of their land.

Furthermore, in the application of phase one, it had been the aim of our Government to make the people of our country feel, no matter how far and distant they may be from the national capital, that their Government, which they elected of their own free will, is a Government which will never forget them, or forget their needs, their hopes and their aspirations.

In fact, Gentlemen, the "Red Book" was conceived, designed and put to use by the Alliance Government for the purpose of ensuring that, no matter how far away any kampong may be, nevertheless, the hopes and needs of its people are forever near to the heart of Government.

I am fairly satisfied with the progress we have already made in phase one, and I have seen for myself on my many tours around the country the many, many completed projects such as roads, bridges, water supplies, schools, clinics and other such developments all designed for the benefit of the people living in the rural areas.

I am also satisfied that there has been a considerable improvement in the co-ordination and tempo of efficiency of the Government machine; there is also evidence of a new spirit of service, a greater sense of urgency and deep-rooted devotion to duty on the part of all officers responsible for the implementation of our Development Plan.

Having therefore launched the framework of phase one, the time is now appropriate for us to launch phase two, and call the people of the rural areas to action, to give of their utmost in

improving the standard of living and in creating a better Malaya. We must mobilise the spirit and energy of the rural people to their own betterment and for the progress of the nation.

Before the advent of colonialism in this country, there was real community life in the villages. Each community was able to meet its own need from its own resources and strength. That community life had become disintegrated under colonial rule. We must, therefore, revive this old spirit of independence of adventures and the desire to provide one's own means through one's own strength and resources.

Our Rural Development Programme will mean a change in the way and in the standard of life of our people. But in the process of change, there must also be continuity. The old way of life, the spirit and the energy must be revived and revitalised. Malaya is a young country and it must progress and continue to progress; but, if in the process of change it also balances with continuity, then the country grows on solid foundation.

This second phase, therefore, means the revival of the old spirit "SEMANGAT" of our people to meet the challenge of progress.

As I said earlier, the degree of progress achieved by a nation is really the reflection and the sum total of the progress made by its individual citizen in its daily tasks of raising and improving his own standard of living. Therefore, if Malaya is to grow into a prosperous and happy nation, each one of its citizens must play his part. We must have the courage and the strength to do our duty for our country and for ourselves. That strength should be drawn from the good qualities of our people and not from any external sources.

You have before you, Gentlemen, a copy of our Directive No. 3 in which is laid out the plan for action for phase two and, if you care to open it, I can best explain its application by going through it with you page by page.



Tun Abdul Razak sedang membincangkan sesuatu di Majlis Pembukaan Persidangan Luar Bandar di Bilik Gerakan Pembangunan Luar Bandar, Kuala Lumpur pada 4hb September, 1961. (Gambar Jabatan Penerangan Malaysia).

UCAPAN TIMBALAN PERDANA MENTERI
BERKENAAN DENGAN PEMBANGUNAN LUAR
BANDAR, MELALUI RADIO MALAYA PADA
7HB SEPTEMBER, 1961

Tuan-tuan dan Puan-puan,

Pada malam ini, saya suka bercakap kepada tuan-tuan dan puan-puan berkenaan dengan pembangunan—Pembangunan Negara dan terutamanya Pembangunan Luar Bandar. Sebagaimana tuan-tuan sedia maklum, semenjak Pilihanraya Kebangsaan yang pertama, diadakan dalam tahun 1955, Kerajaan Perikatan telah menumpukan segala usaha dan tenaganya terhadap berbagai-bagai rancangan untuk kemajuan dan kebahagiaan negeri kita dan rakyatnya. Tugas yang utama ialah mencapai kemerdekaan. Ini telah dilaksanakan di dalam tempa yang bersejarah pada 31hb Ogos, 1957. Kemudian dari itu, dengan tidak berlengah-lengah lagi, Kerajaan mengambil keputusan hendak menumpukan segala daya dan tenaganya untuk menamatkan darurat. Dengan kurnia Allah Subhanahu wa Taala, usaha tersebut telah berjaya pada 31hb Julai, 1960.

Seelok sahaja selepas darurat ditamatkan dengan resminya, maka Kerajaan pun mengerahkan segala daya dan tenaganya serta alat-alat Kerajaan, terhadap pembangunan negara. Oleh sebab itu, Kerajaan telah membentuk suatu Kementerian baru yang dinamakan Kementerian Pembangunan Luar Bandar dan mengumumkan dasar atau polisinya, untuk melancarkan satu rancangan Kemajuan Luar Bandar Kebangsaan, dan rancangan ini telah diberi keutamaan yang tinggi sekali daripada rancangan-rancangan Kerajaan yang lain. Kerajaan Perikatan adalah berazam hendak memberi layanan yang adil kepada penduduk-penduduk luar bandar, dan menolong menghapuskan perbezaan kedudukan ekonomi di antara orang-orang yang tinggal di kawasan luar bandar dengan yang tinggal di bandar-bandar serta memberi penduduk-penduduk luar bandar segala peluang dan kemudahan-kemudahan untuk kepentingan kemajuan mereka.

Dalam masa darurat selama dua belas tahun, penduduk-penduduk luar bandar telah mengalami kesangsaraan yang amat sangat, dan mereka telah berbakti kepada negeri ini dengan

baiknya. Sepanjang masa darurat dulu, maka amatlah sukar untuk menolong mereka dengan memberi bantuan dan kemudahan-kemudahan dalam daerah-daerah luar bandar. Dengan hal yang demikian, maka dengan tamatnya darurat, sewajarnya Kerajaan menumpukan perhatiannya kepada penduduk-penduduk luar bandar yang telah sentiasa taat kepada bangsa dan negara kita itu.

Lebih-lebih lagi, dengan tercapainya Kemerdekaan, maka adalah mustahak untuk memberitahu kepada rakyat jelata yang tinggal di negeri ini apa maknanya Kemerdekaan Negara itu. Kemerdekaan Negara hendaklah memberi taraf hidup yang lebih baik dan cara hidup yang lebih sempurna kepada rakyat jelata.

Dengan terbentuknya satu corak pemerintahan berdemokrasi di negeri kita ini, maka sepatutnyalah diadakan pula demokrasi dalam lapangan ekonomi. Demokrasi ekonomi bererti bahawa segala perkara yang memudahkan kehidupan manusia mestilah diberikan dengan lebih banyak lagi kepada sebahagian besar penduduk-penduduk di negeri ini, dan perbezaan-perbezaan taraf hidup di antara orang-orang kampung dengan orang-orang yang tinggal di bandar-bandar hendaklah diatasi. Penduduk-penduduk di kawasan-kawasan luar bandar yang kurang bernasib baik mestilah diberi keperluan ekonomi yang mustahak supaya mereka dapat membentuk suatu cara hidup yang sempurna dan dengan jalan ini maka dapatlah mereka mempertingkatkan dan memperbaiki taraf hidup mereka.

Kerajaan Perikatan adalah berazam menjalankan dasar kemajuan ini dan berazam menjayakan rancangan negara itu. Tanggungjawab utama yang harus dipikul oleh Kerajaan ialah melicinkan perjalanan pemerintahannya untuk melancarkan rancangan negara dengan jayanya. Adalah mustahak disatukan tenaga Jabatan-jabatan Kerajaan yang bertanggungjawab di dalam hal kemajuan, dalam segala peringkatnya. Dan Kerajaan haruslah menjalankan kerjanya sebagai satu jentera yang dipandu oleh satu pasukan yang bertujuan satu, iaitu mencapai matlamat yang tunggal—Kemajuan Luar Bandar. Satu perintah yang dinamakan Perintah Pertama telah dikeluarkan dan perintah ini menentukan bahawa hendaklah diadakan berbagai-bagai jawatankuasa dari peringkat Negara, membawa kepada peringkat negeri dan peringkat daerah; perintah ini juga telah menentukan tujuan, tanggungjawab dan

tugas-tugas jawatankuasa-jawatankuasa itu. Jawatankuasa-jawatan-kuasa tersebut adalah dikehendaki mengatur usaha-usaha semua jabatan-jabatan supaya jentera Kerajaan dapat dipandu ke arah satu tujuan, satu dasar dan satu cita-cita.

Sebelumnya Rancangan Pembangunan Luar Bandar Kebangsaan ini dilancarkan, sungguhpun projek-projek telahpun disediakan oleh Kerajaan untuk faedah penduduk-penduduk luar bandar. Penduduk-penduduk luar bandar sendiri tidak dapat mengecap faedah-faedah sebagaimana yang diharapkan. Ini ialah kerana tidak ada kesatuan tugas di antara usaha-usaha Kerajaan di segala peringkat dengan tujuan mencapai kemajuan yang sepenuhnya di kawasan-kawasan luar bandar itu. Rancangan Teragung atau Master Plan tidak ada, dan juga tidak ada kuasa mengawal yang cukup, di peringkat tertinggi untuk menentukan bahawa Kerajaan dapat menjalankan peranannya sebagai satu jentera yang cekap. Selain dari itu, usaha menyatukan dan usaha kerjasama dari hari ke sehari di kalangan Jabatan-jabatan Kerajaan dan Pegawai-pegawai Kerajaan yang berkhidmat di luar pejabat tidak mencukupi, oleh sebab tidak ada persefahaman antara satu pihak dengan pihak yang lain dalam tugas masing-masing. Dari itu, maka adalah menjadi tanggungjawab yang utama dan terpenting bagi Kementerian Pembangunan Luar Bandar memperbaiki penyakit-penyakit atau kekurangan-kekurangan di dalam susunan teraju Kerajaan yang telah kita terima dari semenjak masa kita belum mencapai Kemerdekaan.

Oleh itu, maka Kerajaan telah mengambil keputusan mengeluarkan Buku Merah yang menunjukkan dengan jelasnya tentang cara-cara menyatukan tenaga-tenaga Kerajaan di segala peringkat dan juga tentang cara-cara bagaimana kerja menyediakan rancangan yang sebenar dalam segala peringkat supaya terwujud satu Rancangan Teragung atau Master Plan yang mengandungi segala rancangan-rancangan atau projek-projek pembangunan Kerajaan, dan rancangan-rancangan taraf Jabatan, taraf negeri dan taraf daerah hendaklah disesuaikan dengan Rancangan Teragung itu.

Setelah enam bulan Buku Merah ini diterbitkan, segala usaha menyediakan rancangan telah diselesaikan, dan dengan sukacitanya saya melahirkan perasaan terima kasih saya terhadap semua Pegawai-pegawai Kerajaan, Ahli-ahli Jumaah yang dilantik dan khasnya Pegawai-pegawai Daerah kerana sambutan mereka terhadap seruan Kerajaan dalam tanggungjawab negara yang amat penting ini.

Apabila sahaja selesai kerja merancang Buku Merah, maka Kerajaan pun dengan resminya melancarkan Rancangan Lima Tahunnya yang Kedua yang mengandungi projek-projek yang termaktub di dalam Buku Merah dan juga lain-lain projek kerana kepentingan negara yang harus dijalankan sepanjang lima tahun yang akan datang. Rancangan Lima Tahun Peringkat Kedua ini telahpun selesai disusun dan dipersetujui oleh Parlimen pada bulan April tahun 1961. Dengan penerimaan Rancangan Lima Tahun Peringkat Kedua itu, kerja-kerja merancang pun telah diselesaikan dan tenaga Kerajaan pun ditumpukan ke arah melancarkan projek-projek yang terkandung di dalam Rancangan Lima Tahun.

Sebagai satu hasil melancarkan Buku Merah dan juga hasil dari lawatan-lawatan saya merata-rata tanah air kita ini, ke segenap negeri dan daerah, maka dapatlah saya mengatakan bahawa dengan berterus-terang, banyak kekurangan-kekurangan dan kelemahan-kelemahan dalam perjalanan jentera Kerajaan telah diperbaiki dan seluruh teraju Kerajaan telahpun diperlicinkan untuk memikul tanggungjawab negara dengan kelayakan dan penuh tenaga. Dengan lain-lain kata, tujuan Peringkat Pertama untuk Rancangan Pembangunan Luar Bandar—satu peringkat yang akan memakan masa sepanjang Lima Tahun ialah untuk mendapatkan kesemua Jabatan-jabatan Kerajaan bekerja seiring sebagai satu pasukan, baik di Peringkat Negara, atau Peringkat Negeri ataupun Peringkat Daerah; dan juga tujuannya ialah untuk melahirkan satu rancangan tertentu bagi tiap-tiap negeri dan daerah—rancangan-rancangan yang telah dimasukkan di dalam Rancangan Lima Tahun yang Kedua. Selain dari itu, adalah menjadi tujuan Peringkat Pertama untuk memperkemaskan sistem pembahagian tanah supaya dapat menggunakan dengan sepenuhnya kakitangan-kakitangan yang tersedia, juru-juru ukur dan sebagainya dan memberi keutamaan kepada pemohon-pemohon tanah yang sebenar-benarnya tidak mempunyai tanah. Kerajaan Perikatan percaya bahawa sebagai sebuah Kerajaan yang dipilih dan berdasarkan demokrasi, adalah sangat sesuai bahawa Peringkat Pertama Rancangan Kemajuan Luar Bandar Kerajaan haruslah menjadi tanggungjawab Kerajaan untuk memberi kepada penduduk-penduduk di luar bandar dengan keperluan-keperluan yang tertentu. Dengan cara demikian, Kerajaan telah meletakkan batu asas untuk didirikan kemajuan yang sebenar. Adalah tujuan Kerajaan Perikatan juga hendak memberi faham kepada rakyat negeri ini di mana sekali mereka itu tinggal bahawa Kerajaan

yang mereka pilih dengan kehendak mereka sendiri, adalah sebuah Kerajaan yang tidak akan melupakan mereka atau mencuaikan kehendak-kehendak dan harapan-harapan mereka. Sebenarnya, Buku Merah itu telah dirangka untuk menjaminkan, bahawa bagaimana jauhnya duduk sesebuah kampung itu, harapan dan keperluan rakyat itu sentiasa ada di dalam perhatian Kerajaan

Sesudah dijalankan Peringkat Pertama Rancangan Pembangunan Luar Bandar ini dalam masa setahun lebih, saya merasa berpuas hati dengan kejayaan-kejayaan yang telah tercapai dan saya telah melihat sendiri, dalam lawatan saya ke seluruh tempat di negeri kita, banyak sekali rancangan-rancangan yang telah siap, seperti pembinaan jalan-jalan raya, jambatan-jambatan, bekalan air, sekolah-sekolah, kelinik-kelinik dan berbagai-bagai lagi rancangan-rancangan yang sepertinya, yang telah dibuat semata-mata untuk memberi faedah dan kemudahan-kemudahan kepada penduduk-penduduk di luar bandar.

Saya juga merasa puas hati bahawa telah ada kemajuan-kemajuan yang besar bagi menyatukan tenaga-tenaga dan usaha Kerajaan, dan telah ada juga keterangan yang menunjukkan bahawa satu semangat atau jiwa baru dalam perkhidmatan telah timbul, dan satu perasaan tanggungjawab yang besar terhadap tugas mereka telah ditunjukkan oleh pegawai-pegawai yang berkenaan.

Sesudah dilancarkan Peringkat Pertama ini, maka telah tibalah masanya sekarang untuk melancarkan pula Peringkat yang Kedua, dan meminta semua penduduk-penduduk luar bandar supaya bertindak untuk meninggikan taraf hidup mereka dan melahirkan sebuah negara Tanah Melayu yang benar-benar maju. Kita mestilah mengerahkan seluruh jiwa dan tenaga orang-orang di luar bandar untuk kepentingan mereka dan kebaikan negara kita ini.

Sebelum kedatangan penjajah ke negeri ini dulu, kehidupan di kampung-kampung adalah sentiasa berada dalam satu suasana masyarakat yang aman tenteram. Penduduk-penduduk di kampung mencari keperluan-keperluannya dengan menggunakan tenaga dan kepandaianya sendiri. Tetapi, keadaan hidup ini telah terkecewa di bawah pemerintahan penjajah. Kerana itu, kita mestilah hidup semula jiwa merdeka dan hasrat kita untuk mencari keperluan-keperluan kita hari-hari dengan menggunakan tenaga dan kepandaian kita sendiri.

Rancangan Pembangunan Luar Bandar kita akan mendatangkan perubahan dalam cara hidup, dan akan meninggikan taraf hidup rakyat kita. Tetapi dalam rangka pertukaran, mestilah juga ada penerusan. Cara kehidupan yang lama, jiwa dan tenaga mestilah dihidupkan semula dan diperbaharui. Tanah Melayu ialah sebuah negara yang muda, tetapi mestilah maju dan terus maju, tetapi jika di dalam perubahan yang kita akan hadapi, kita akan mengekal hak-hak pusaka kita, negara kita akan maju dan berdiri di atas asas yang kukuh.

Kerana itu, Peringkat Kedua Rancangan Kebangsaan ini memberi pengertian: Menghidupkan semangat lama rakyat untuk perjuangan bagi mencapai kemajuan.

Seperti yang saya katakan terdahulu dari ini, bahawa tingkat kemajuan yang dicapai oleh sesebuah negara adalah sebenarnya membayangkan kemajuan yang telah dicapai oleh tiap-tiap rakyat dalam tugas-tugasnya pada tiap-tiap hari untuk meninggi dan memperbaiki taraf hidupnya. Kerana itu, kalau Tanah Melayu menjadi sebuah negara yang aman dan makmur, tiap-tiap seorang dari warganegaranya mestilah menjalankan tugas masing-masing. Kita mestilah ada mempunyai keberanian dan kekuatan seperti itu, untuk menjalankan tugas kita kepada negara kita, juga kepada diri kita sendiri. Kekuatan dan keberanian itu hendaklah datangnya daripada bangsa kita sendiri bukannya dari saluran-saluran dari luar negeri.

Dengan sebab itu, saya merayu kepada semua rakyat negeri ini istimewa kepada mereka yang tinggal di luar bandar, dan di kampung-kampung, marilah kita hidupkan semula semangat dan jiwa bangsa kita itu dan marilah kita tumpukan semua tenaga untuk memperbaiki taraf hidup kita dan menjadikan negara ini, sebenar-benarnya sebuah negara yang aman dan makmur untuk kita dan anak cucu kita kelak. Matlamat negara kita adalah terletak di dalam tangan kita.

SPEECH BY THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER
AT THE OPENING OF THE FEDERATION OF
MALAYA GOVERNMENT SERVICES WELFARE
AND RECREATIONAL COUNCIL, AT KUALA
LUMPUR ON 8TH SEPTEMBER, 1961

Mr President, Your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I am very honoured indeed to have this opportunity this afternoon in opening the 5th Annual Athletic Meet, of the Federation of Malaya Government Services Welfare and Recreational Council which was, as you all know, previously known as "The Government of Malaya Services Sports Council". Since the achievement of our Merdeka we have progressed in many fields of activities, including sports. And there is no doubt that we all are happy with the progress that we have so far achieved.

Only recently our national championship was successfully held in Malacca, and to this Meet, as you all know, came many fine athletes from our neighbouring countries. As far as this Council is concerned let us hope that by our next annual meet we shall have in addition to the athletes from the Federation and Singapore many fine sportsmen from the Borneo territories. With their participation in such annual meet in the future, I am sure it is going to be a very happy occasion to all of us.

The importance of sports needs no further emphasis. Sport is one of the best means of fostering good-will, understanding and friendliness, not only among our own athletes but also between athletes of our country and those of other friendly countries. Through the medium of sports, patience, courage and resourcefulness can be instilled into our public servants and all these qualities are naturally the few good assets amongst many others, to make our public servants efficient and alert in their day to day responsibility and administration. With the launching of the second phase of our Rural Development Programme, I am sure the services of our public servants are required more and more than ever before. With the fine qualities that sport can instill I am sure that our national projects can be carried out successfully.

Fostering sports with other countries and particularly among ourselves has been a subject close to the heart of the Government. As you all know, our Honourable Prime Minister is a sport-loving premier himself. I am also happy to say that by next year at the latest, we shall have a Sports Section in the Prime Minister's Department which will deal primarily with all sports activities in our country. I am sure that this section will give every possible assistance to this Council and also all sports councils in the country.

Now, directing our attention to the activities of the Federation of Malaya Government Services Welfare and Recreational Council itself, I am pleased to note that the Council has expanded its activities and will continue to expand them more and more.

I am also pleased to note that in addition to soccer, hockey, badminton and athletics will be included in the inter-territorial competitions. The Council has also made provision for the inclusion of more activities for the women employees in the Government services. Further provision has also been made for more opportunities for the families of the public servants to recreate themselves in their free time. All these are no doubt good signs of progress.

I would like to congratulate the officials of the Council for their excellent work in organising this big sports meet, and I hope that this council will gain strength from strength in time to come. I wish you all good luck and I trust that all participants this afternoon and the following day will enjoy yourselves and participate in the true spirit of sportsmanship.

I now have great pleasure in declaring open the Fifth Federation of Malaya Government Services Athletic Championships.

MESSAGE BY THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER
AND MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT ON
THE OCCASION OF THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY
OF MALAYAN BANKING LIMITED, KUALA
LUMPUR ON 12TH SEPTEMBER, 1961

On the occasion of the first anniversary of your banking, I have pleasure in extending to you my congratulations on your achievements during the past twelve months and best wishes for the future.

The establishment of your bank marked an important event in this country. At the time when all our resources are directed towards the economic development of the country, such local commercial bank can play a successful part in meeting many of our banking needs.

As Minister of Rural Development, I note with particular pleasure the opening by the bank of branches in rural areas, thus bringing direct banking facilities to the rakyat in these areas.

I wish the bank continued success.

**SPEECH BY THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AT
THE OPENING OF "IDEAL HOME" EXHIBITION
AT PETALING JAYA ON 14TH SEPTEMBER, 1961**

Mr President, Promoters, Hon'ble Ministers, Ladies and Gentlemen:

The completion of these three "Ideal Homes" within the \$18,000 price range brings to realization the dream of modern homes for persons with modest incomes. Credit should go to the sponsors of the competition to discover suitable designs, to architects whose ideas have materialised into these fine buildings, and to the contractors for the fine construction job they have executed.

These "Ideal Homes" are in keeping with the architectural progress of our country. In recent years the trend of creating housing estates for sale outright or by instalments has become a popular feature throughout the country. The factors that led to the popularising of housing estates, I believe, are the increase in the population, the shortage of houses, the return of more local architects trained abroad, the desire of the people to own and live in modern houses, the better incomes earned by middle class workers, and the search by land owners and investors for new avenues for investment.

This development is evidence of the march of progress and prosperity in Malaya after Merdeka. When the people own and live in fine modern homes they are a happy and prosperous people, who in turn are good citizens. These house owners set the standard for better home for the whole country.

Petalang Jaya was originally intended to be an area for resettling squatters living within Kuala Lumpur Municipality. That was about ten years ago. The squatters were unwilling to move to Petaling Jaya, which today has grown into a large and imposing suburb and an industrial area that the original planners did not envisage. As I stand here today before these new houses and survey the transformation of what once rubber estates and disused mining land into a fine new town, I sense the new spirit of Malaya.

In tune with this new spirit the promoters of the "Ideal Homes" competition will provide scholarships to poor but deserving students with a flair for architecture from the funds raised. The winners of the awards will receive their training at the Technical College. The Federation of Malaya Society of Architects has taken on the responsibility of selecting the right candidates, and I congratulate the Society for the great and practical interest they take in the selection of promising young Malaysians to be trained as architects.

The firms who are promoting the competition are also responsible for introducing new types of building materials into this country to make it possible to build \$18,000 "Ideal Homes". The contractors are responsible for providing the skilled labour for the construction of these houses. This competition, I note, is permeated with the spirit of co-operation from various bodies and individuals. I wish to emphasise that co-operation in all spheres of activities is essential to accelerate the progress of Malaya. Whether in rural development or in urban development, co-operation is the key to progress and prosperity. Furthermore, the rural people can draw inspiration from the people in urban areas in self-help, initiative and in concerned efforts.

I sincerely hope our young architects will find time and interest in designing "Ideal Homes" for people in the rural areas—homes that are strong, comfortable, and within the pockets of the rural people, homes that will conform to the rural environments.

A good home is just as important to the city workers as it is to the rural worker. It is good for the morale of the tenant and his family. It makes him feel proud as a citizen whether he lives in the Federal Capital or in the ulu. To the promoters of this competition, to the architects, and to the contractors I commend this idea. Perhaps in the near future designs for such a home will be forthcoming from the drawing board of an architect.

Ladies and gentlemen, it is a great pleasure for me to declare the second phase of the "Ideal Home Exhibition" open.

SPEECH BY THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER
FOR ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE FLAG
DAY DRIVE, OVER RADIO MALAYA ON 25TH
SEPTEMBER, 1961

Good evening.

I want to speak to you tonight about the work of the St. John Ambulance Association and the St. John Ambulance Brigade. I am doing so because tomorrow and throughout the next ten days the Association is holding a nation-wide Flag Drive to raise funds from the public to enable us to carry on our humanitarian work.

I suppose that everyone in the Federation of Malaya must know the black and white uniforms of the St. John Ambulance Brigade. They are a familiar sight wherever crowds of Malaysians are gathered together. In fact, they are so familiar that we have long ago come to take their presence for granted at any major event.

Personnel of the Brigade and the Association are all volunteers and the work they do for the good of the community is carried out entirely in their own spare time. These men and women, youths and girls give up a great deal of their leisure to undergo long and intensive training, and they do this willingly and cheerfully in the spirit of the motto of St. John, "For the Service of Mankind". They are always on hand to give first aid in case of accidents or sudden illness, and they have established a well-earned reputation for efficiency and smartness.

To-day the St. John Ambulance Association and its Brigade Workers are established in every State, with the exception of Trengganu and Perlis. But recently volunteers in Trengganu have begun to take an active interest. It is our hope to establish units in both these States. Altogether there are 2,000 members of the Association and over 6,000 members of the Brigade throughout the Federation of Malaya, and their volunteer work for the public never ceases.

Let me give you an illustration or two of the wide activities of St. John. In Penang this year over a period of under seventy days members of the Brigade were on active duty on on less than

fifty-five occasions. These included horse races, football matches, sports meetings, a big walk, a relay race, large picnic and the Wesak Day procession, as well as a nine-hour duty coverage on the departure of a pilgrim ship to Mecca. This example is typical of the work of St. John in any State in which its members operate.

One of the biggest events of the year for the St. John Association is the Thaipusam festival at Batu Caves near Kuala Lumpur where the total crowd may be as high as 120,000. Seventy-nine members of the Brigade camped on the site for three days and nights, operating their own admission room and first-aid theatre. Most of the cases they attended were people who had fainted or broken a bone in an arm, and there was one incident of a girl having an ear half torn off by a robber who grabbed at her ear-ring. Altogether the Brigade dealt with 138 cases on the spot, and found it necessary to send nine of these off to the General Hospital.

The general public may only get a glimpse of the activities of the Brigade at such crowded events, but Malaysians have come to expect the presence of the St. John members and to depend on their help with every confidence.

But I wonder how many of us realise the great amount of work involved in organising and training our members, or how many realise how both the membership and work of the St. John are expanding. The St. John Association awards certificates in first aid, home nursing, the clean handling of food and other subjects. In 1958 the number of new certificates and awards was 1,348; in 1959 this figures rose to 1,911, and last year to 2,527.

It costs a lot of money to maintain the operations of the St. John throughout the Federation, and it has only been possible to do so through the generosity of the public. Last year the running costs amounted to sixty-five thousand dollars. Not only is the work of St. John voluntary but the money must also be obtained by voluntary methods. St. John Association needs this money for medicines, equipment, training classes, transport, uniforms and administrative expenses.

So, naturally we turn to the Malayan public. In fact, we only make an overall general appeal to the public once a year, and the appeal for this year begins tomorrow. Our Flag Day drive will

last until October 7; so during the next ten days you will see our flag sellers visiting offices, shops, houses and schools, as well as selling flags and car stickers on the streets.

As National President of the St. John Ambulance Association I would like to appeal to you to give us your generous support by donating whatever you can conveniently afford. No amount is too small, and I may say by the same token, no amount is too great. It is my hope that business houses, associations, guilds and clubs and all other group organisations will urge their members to give something and so help to make our Flag Day drive a resounding success.

Apart from buying flags or car stickers, donations are always welcome. These can be sent either to the Honorary Secretary, St. John Ambulance Headquarters, 41 Shelley Road, Kuala Lumpur, or to me at my office, or to the Headquarters in the various States. I might mention that such donations are exempt from Income Tax assessment.

I realise, of course, that many calls are already made on your pockets, but I feel that every Malayan has a particularly soft spot for the work of St. John Ambulance. Helping our movement is really helping yourselves and your families. The more money we can raise the more good work we can do.

St. John Ambulance Association is anxious to expand in many ways and we are taking on new jobs all the time. For instance, as our particular contribution to the rural development plans, we have already begun to teach first aid and home nursing classes in some of the new land settlements. It is our ambition to see that at least one person, and preferably more, in every kampung, factory, large office or school has a good knowledge of first aid. We want to be able to extend wider knowledge of first aid, hygiene and home nursing everywhere, so that at all times and in all circumstances it may be possible to prevent loss of life or limb, or to relieve suffering until medical aid can be obtained.

In fact, I expect that the time will come when the public may well demand a knowledge of first aid from all drivers of commercial vehicles or operators of machines, and that they should be in

every factory or large commercial organisation a good first aid unit. These goals cannot be achieved without money, and our work can only continue and grow through generous assistance from the public.

Therefore, I appeal to all Malayans to keep an eye out for our flag sellers in the next days and to do whatever you can to give your support for this great service of St. John Ambulance Association. These volunteers are a credit to the nation, and its humanitarian work they do is a cause well worthy of your support.

Thank you!

UCAPAN TIMBALAN PERDANA MENTERI DAN
MENTERI PEMBANGUNAN LUAR BANDAR
PADA PEMBUKAAN PETI TALIPON SUNGAI
TIANG, KEDAH PADA 28HB SEPTEMBER, 1961

Datuk,

Saya ucapkan setinggi-tinggi tahniah kepada Datuk dan juga Pejabat Talikom kerana telah berjaya membina satu peti talipon di rancangan tanah baharu Kerajaan di Sungai Tiang. Peti talipon ini adalah satu kemudahan yang Kerajaan Perikatan bercadang hendak memberi ke kampung-kampung yang mustahak. Saya harap dengan adanya peti talipon di Sungai Tiang ini penduduk-penduduk Sungai Tiang dapatlah mempunyai satu kemudahan yang mustahak yang boleh menyenangkan mereka itu berutus dengan tempat-tempat lain jika ada perkara-perkara yang mustahak.

Dalam Rancangan Pembangunan Luar Bandar, Kerajaan Perikatan, Kerajaan berazam hendak memberi segala kemudahan-kemudahan yang patut kepada penduduk-penduduk di luar bandar. Begitu juga Kerajaan bercadang hendak memberi tanah yang cukup luas bagi pendapatan seseorang itu kepada penduduk-penduduk di luar bandar yang tidak mempunyai tanah bagi mata pencarian mereka itu. Sungai Tiang ini ialah satu rancangan yang seperti itu, dan sekarang ini ada dua puluh sembilan rancangan-rancangan besar semacam Sungai Tiang dan Kerajaan telah bercadang menempatkan lebih kurang 9,200 kelamin di rancangan-rancangan tanah. Saya harap kepada penduduk-penduduk Sungai Tiang yang telah bernasib baik mendapat tanah dan kediaman yang baharu akan menumpukan sepenuh-penuh usaha dan tenaganya bagi menjayakan tanah itu supaya dapat mengeluarkan hasil yang memuaskan. Begitu juga saya berhadap kepada penduduk-penduduk Sungai Tiang supaya menjalankan ikhtiar-ikhtiar bagi membesar dan meluaskan mata pencarian masing-masing supaya tuan-tuan semua dapat mempunyai taraf hidup yang lebih sempurna dan lebih bahagia daripada yang ada sekarang ini. Bagi pihak Kerajaan sedia akan memberi pertolongan yang patut bagi mengadakan kemudahan-kemudahan yang dikehendaki daripada satu masa ke satu masa.

UCAPAN TIMBALAN PERDANA MENTERI
DAN MENTERI PERTAHANAN DALAM SIRI
CERAMAH "MALAYA BARU" ATAS TAJUK
"MEMPERTAHANKAN NEGARA" MELALUI
RADIO MALAYA PADA 2HB OKTOBER, 1961

Sejak sejarah mula tercatat, tiap-tiap sebuah negara mestilah sentiasa waspada dan berjaga-jaga jika ianya hendak mengekalkan cara hidup serta cita-citanya sendiri. Sesebuah negara yang lemah dan tidak menunjukkan keazaman dalam hal ini, akan mendedahkan dirinya kepada serangan secara langsung oleh sesebuah negara lain, atau kepada anasir-anasir jahat dan sebagainya. Jadi, tiap-tiap sebuah negara menyatakan bahawa ianya suka kepada perdamaian, dari itu kita tentu berkata, maka tidak ada sebab mengapa kita harus bersedia mempertahankan diri dari perbuatan menceroth itu. Sebenarnya tiap-tiap negara berkehendakkan perdamaian, akan tetapi setengah-setengah negara berkehendakkan perdamaian dengan syarat-syarat dan cara-caranya. Oleh sebab itu, tiap-tiap negara mestilah gagah perkasa baik dari segi moral mahupun pada hakikatnya, guna mengekalkan keamanan dan juga supaya dapat membuat sumbangannya terhadap keamanan. Gagah perkasa dari segi moral bererti negara yang bahagia dan sentosa dalam mana terdapat kemajuan dan perkembangan di sepanjang masa. Gagah perkasa pada hakikatnya bererti kekuatan tentera serta sentiasa bersedia untuk mempertahankan apa jua yang dianggapkannya benar. Kekuatan pasukan tentera pertahanan sesebuah negara yang mampu untuk mengadakannya, bergantung kepada dua perkara, iaitu ancaman pencerobohan yang harus dipertahankan oleh negara itu dan keduanya kepada tenaga upayanya sendiri.

Di dunia yang berpecah-belah dan yang tenang keadaannya, yang kita diami ini, ada terdapat faham-faham ataupun ideologi-ideologi yang berlumba-lumba dan berlawan-lawan, corak hidup yang berbeza-beza serta ukuran penilaian-penilaian yang berlainan. Kita yang percaya kepada demokrasi menaruh keyakinan kepada kebebasan seseorang manusia memiliki beberapa hak asasi, akan tetapi orang-orang yang berfaham komunis menentang keras kepada kebebasan perseorangan itu. Tujuan faham komunistik ialah untuk menarik semua manusia ke jurang penghidupan komunis.

Maksud ini adalah diusahakan terus menerus, sebilang waktu serta dengan apa cara yang mudah dan perlu, tidak mengirakan apa-apa asalkan sahaja tujuan itu dapat dicapai. Kita yang tinggal di negeri ini telah melihat sendiri tindakan komunis dilakukan, dengan jalan keganasan untuk mencapai maksudnya. Walaupun begitu, bersyukurlah kita ke hadrat Allah S.W. juga kepada usaha-usaha yang dijalankan oleh Pasukan-pasukan Keselamatan serta kepada peranan rakyat kita sendiri, hingga dapat kita menamatkan keganasan komunis itu. Kita juga telah menyaksikan bagaimana pihak komunis telah cuba meresap fahaman-fahamannya ke sekolah-sekolah, ke kesatuan-kesatuan sekerja (Trade Unions), dan lain-lain pertubuhan dengan menggunakan cara-cara yang halus dan pintar. Sesungguhnya, mereka adalah berusaha meresap ke seluruh cara hidup kita. Dari itu kita harus sentiasa berjaga-jaga menentang mereka dan terpaksa mempunyai pasukan-pasukan tentera yang lengkap bagi menjamin keamanan, ketenteraman dan kebahagiaan untuk rakyat negeri kita ini.

Kaedah peperangan dan cara menggunakan senjata semenjak beberapa tahun yang baru lalu ini telah diperbaiki dengan kuatnya. Pada masa yang lalu sesebuah negara itu dapat mengadakan pasukan tentera yang mencukupi dengan menggunakan hasil pendapatan negerinya sendiri. Di zaman ini, perbelanjaan untuk mengadakan pasukan-pasukan pertahanan amatlah tinggi, sebegitu tinggi hingga bolehlah dikatakan tidak mampu untuk berbuat demikian. Hanyalah Amerika Syarikat dan Soviet Union barangkali sahaja di dunia ini, yang boleh mengakui dapat mengadakan pasukan-pasukan tenteranya dengan kekuatan yang sempurna bagi mempertahankan negara masing-masing. Lain-lain negeri, selain daripada membantu Bangsa-bangsa Bersatu, terpaksa bekerjasama di antara satu dengan lain membentuk pakatan-pakatan keselamatan seperti NATO, CENTO dan SEATO. Mengenai Persekutuan Tanah Melayu, negara kita ini bolehlah dikatakan sebuah negara yang kecil yang menghadapi banyak tuntutan-tuntutan ke atas hasil pendapatan kita. Kita terpaksa menumpu segala usaha-usaha kita kepada meninggikan dan memperbaiki lagi taraf hidup rakyat negeri ini dan menyediakan kemudahan-kemudahan dan khidmat-khidmat untuk masyarakat yang perlu bagi sesebuah negara yang merdeka dan bertamaddun. Dari itu, kita hanyalah mampu mengadakan pasukan pertahanan yang kecil sahaja dan mestilah bergantung kepada pertolongan-pertolongan

sahabat-sahabat kita dalam soal pertahanan luar negeri kita, bila-bila masa kita kehendaki. Sebab itulah, elok sahaja kita mencapai kemerdekaan, kita telah memasuki satu pakatan pertahanan saling membantu dengan Kerajaan United Kingdom yang disertai juga oleh Kerajaan-kerajaan Australia, dan New Zealand. Menurut Pakatan Pertahanan ini, Kerajaan United Kingdom mengaku mempertahankan negara kita dari serangan luar. Dari itu, kita telah membenarkan pasukan-pasukan tentera British dan Commonwealth berada di negeri ini kerana kepentingan pertahanan negeri kita dan juga lain-lain wilayah taklok British dalam Kawasan Timur Jauh ini.

Dengan hal yang demikian, maka sudah menjadi dasar pertahanan kita iaitu untuk membantu terhadap satu usaha lingkungan Commonwealth bersama, dalam soal mempertahankan negara-negara kita dan wilayah-wilayah taklok British di Timur Jauh ini, dan juga guna mengadakan keamanan dan keselamatan dalam negara kita, supaya dapat memastikan bahawa kuasa Kerajaan yang adil dapat dijalankan dengan berkesan sama sekali, di mana juga tempat-tempat di Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ini, termasuk juga kawasan-kawasan laut sekeliling Tanah Air kita ini.

Pasukan Pertahanan kita terdiri daripada tiga cabang ketenteraan tertentu, iaitu Tentera-tentera Laut, Darat dan Udara. Tiap-tiap satu bahagian ini mempunyai satu kumpulan pegawai dan seldadunya yang tetap dibantu pula oleh pasukan simpanan iaitu seldadu-seldadu tambahan yang berkhidmat dengan panji-panji masing-masing akan tetapi mereka adalah mesti sedia jika dipanggil untuk membantu semasa negara menghadapi keadaan darurat. Selain daripada itu, ketiga-tiga perkhidmatan ini mempunyai pasukan-pasukan sukarela secara sambil-sambilan yang terdiri daripada orang-orang awam yang mengambil bahagian dalam latihan tentera sebagai seldadu-seldadu daerah atau sukarela tambahan yang bersedia untuk dipanggil apabila perlu.

Tentera Darat adalah yang tertua sekali di antara ketiga-tiga jenis tentera-tentera perkhidmatan—Askar Melayu telah dibentuk semenjak tahun 1932. Setelah beberapa tahun lamanya kekuatan Askar Melayu telah ditambah dan sekarang ini mempunyai tujuh battalion atau pasukan kesemuanya. Pada tahun 1952, Askar Persekutuan telah ditubuhkan yang memberi peluang kepada warganegara yang bukan Melayu untuk menyumbangkan bahagian mereka dalam pertahanan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu. Di masa

itu juga, Askar Kereta Perisai Persekutuan telah ditubuhkan untuk membantu pasukan-pasukan seldadu bersenapang itu. Kemudiannya, kedua-dua jenis Askar iaitu Askar Persekutuan dan Askar Kereta Perisai Persekutuan telah disatukan menjadi satu kumpulan dua pasukan dan diberi nama baru iaitu Pasukan Tentera Peninjau Persekutuan.

Anggota-anggota tentera Darat kita telah membuat jasa yang cemerlang semasa darurat dulu, dan telah menunjukkan kecukupannya dalam upacara-upacara beristiadat. Sungguhpun jumlah kekuatan tentera Darat kita adalah kecil, kita boleh menganggap mereka sebagai lambang kebangsaan negara kita. Selain daripada Askar Melayu dan Pasukan Tentera Peninjau Persekutuan, tentera Darat kita mempunyai tentera dan perkhidmatan-perkhidmatan pembantu yang berupa bahagian-bahagian Isyarat, Jurutera, Meriam, dan juga Pasukan Senggara Tentera Bersenjata serta Pasukan Perkhidmatan Umum. Pasukan Senggara Tentera Bersenjata adalah bertanggungjawab terhadap menyelenggarakan perkhidmatan-perkhidmatan pengangkutan. Pasukan Perkhidmatan Umum Tentera Bersenjata pula adalah bertanggungjawab terhadap penyelenggaraan perkhidmatan Umum dan mengadakan bekalan perubatan, pelajaran, gaji dan juga kemudahan-kemudahan rekod untuk Tentera Darat, Tentera Laut dan Tentera Udara.

Tentera Laut kita telah dibentuk dalam tahun 1958 dengan pindah-aleh Angkatan Tentera Laut Diraja British di Singapura kepada Persekutuan. Angkatan ini adalah merupakan satu pasukan kecil akan tetapi ianya sedang diperkembangkan menjadi satu bahagian yang bebas dan mempunyai kelengkapan-kelengkapan sendiri. Selain daripada kapal-kapal penyapu periuk (mine-sweeper), kapal-kapal yang dipunyai oleh Tentera Laut Persekutuan telah lama dan tidaklah sesuai untuk menjalankan peranannya sekarang. Dari itu, langkah-langkah sedang diambil untuk membentuk semula dan membaiki Tentera Laut Diraja Persekutuan supaya dapat ianya memenuhi peranannya dengan cara berkesan sekali. Kapal-kapal yang sudah lama itu akan diganti dengan kapal-kapal moden, laju lagi dapat dengan segeranya menuju kepada matlamat dengan kuatnya, khas dibuat untuk kegunaan menjaga lautan di sekeliling Tanah Melayu ini. Kita juga memerlukan kemudahan-kemudahan pengkalan dan pegawai Tentera Laut yang berlatih. Dengan hal yang demikian, sebilangan besar dari seldadu-seldadu kita sedang diberi latihan selengkap-

nya untuk mempersiapkan mereka menjalankan tugas-tugasnya kelak. Kita juga akan memerlukan melengkapi pengkalan kita dengan alat jentera yang paling moden bersedia untuk dipergunakan dan membantu Angkatan Kapal Laut kita. Akan tetapi, untuk mengejar kemajuan ini kita memerlukan masa yang panjang. Adalah diharapkan agar langkah-langkah besar pertama ini terhadap membina Angkatan Tentera Laut Diraja Persekutuan akan dapat diselesaikan dengan segeranya. Kita akan teruskan langkah-langkah yang perlu supaya Angkatan Tentera Laut Persekutuan akan berkembang mengikut landasan yang kokoh sebagai Angkatan Tentera Laut yang seimbang dan bebas, bersedia dan boleh menjalankan peranannya mempertahankan negara kita dan menjaga kawasan laut negara kita.

Angkatan Tentera Udara Diraja Persekutuan, jika dibandingkan dengan lain-lain angkatan tentera adalah baru juga, dan hanya dibentuk dalam tahun 1958. Walau bagaimana pun, banyak diantara pegawai kanan bangsa Malayan telah pun berkhidmat dengan Angkatan Tentera Udara Diraja British dan Angkatan Askar Udara Diraja (Malaya). Pengkalan Angkatan Tentera Udara Persekutuan ialah terletak di Kuala Lumpur, iaitu bekas pengkalan Angkatan Udara Diraja yang baru-baru ini telah diserahkan kembali kepada kita. Peranan tindakannya yang utama sekarang ialah menjatuhkan bekalan-bekalan dan tugas-tugas perhubungan dan ianya sedang diperluaskan lagi untuk memenuhi keperluan-keperluan ini. Perkembangan Angkatan Tentera Udara Di Raja Persekutuan sedang berjalan: sebelas buah kapal terbang baru dijangka akan tiba dalam tahun 1962. Kemajuan yang pesat ini, memerlukan pengambilan orang-orang baru yang banyak dan rancangan-rancangan latihan bagi pemandu-pemandu kapalterbang serta pegawai-pegawai kanan di darat. Usaha mengambil orang-orang baru bolehlah dikatakan memuaskan, dan pusat-pusat latihan telah dibena di Stesyen Angkatan Tentera Udara untuk melatoh pemandu-pemandu dan juga juru-juru teknik. Tujuan rancangan perkembangan ini ialah hingga tahun 1963, Angkatan Udara Diraja Persekutuan akan dapat membuat sumbangan yang lebih besar lagi terhadap keperluan-keperluan penerbangan tentera yang penting bagi negara kita. Kepada Pasukan-pasukan Bersenjata, usaha melatih askar-askar adalah yang paling penting sekali. Sekarang ini, dengan berkurangnya tindakan-tindakan menentang penganas komunis maka Tentera Darat bolehlah menjalankan latihan semula dan latihan-latihan lain. Angkatan-angkatan

Tentera Laut dan Udara sedang berlatih dan menjalankan latihan semula, serta terus menerus memperbaiki kebolehan mereka menjalankan peranannya dalam soal pertahanan di kebanyakan negara Commonwealth dan ada juga dihantar ke luar negeri beberapa orang pegawai-pegawai dan lain-lain jawatan menghadiri course-course, khasnya di Australia, New Zealand, India, Pakistan dan di United Kingdom. Jumlah Angkatan Tentera Bersenjata kita adalah kecil: ahli-ahli pasukan-pasukan tentera Laut dan Udara kita adalah muda-muda belaka, akan tetapi mereka telah menunjukkan kebolehan dan kecekapan mereka. Dua Battalion Askar Melayu yang asal telah menjalankan kewajibannya dengan beraninya dalam Perang Dunia yang Kedua. Pasukan Tentera Darat kita bertempur di medan peperangan sebelah menyebelah dengan tentera Berikat dalam tindakan-tindakan menentang penganas komunis dan telah menyumbangkan bahagian mereka terhadap usaha menamatkan darurat. Mereka sekarang ini sedang menjalankan Tindakan Di Sempadan Siam dengan Persekutuan, untuk menghapuskan saki-baki penganas-penganas komunis di situ.

Angkatan Tentera Udara juga telah mengambil bahagian dalam tindakan menentang penganas dan akan memikul beban sepenuhnya menjatuhkan bekalan dan menjalankan perhubungan dengan pasukan-pasukan di kawasan-kawasan yang tertentu. Angkatan Tentera Laut sekarang ini sedang menjalankan tugas meronda lautan di sepanjang pantai dan di sekeliling Tanah Melayu dan menjaga angkatan kapal penangkap ikan kita. Pendek kata, ketigatiga perkhidmatan-perkhidmatan tentera ini sedang memainkan peranan masing-masing dalam mempertahankan negara. Sebagai sebuah negara yang merdeka, akhirnya kelak bukan sahaja kita bertanggungjawab terhadap pertahanan negara kita sendiri tetapi juga mestilah menyumbangkan bahagian kita yang sewajarnya terhadap mengekalkan keamanan dunia. Kerajaan Persekutuan telah berikrar untuk membantu dan menyokong Piagam Bangsa-bangsa Bersatu dan telah berikrar, untuk memainkan peranannya dalam bidang mengekalkan keamanan dunia. Sebab itu, pada tahun 1960 manakala kekacauan berlaku di Congo, kita dengan serta merta memersetujui untuk mengirinkan satu pasukan khas ke sana bagi membantu kembali keamanan di dalam negara kita. Sekarang, kita mempunyai sebuah ibu pejabat brigade di Congo yang mengandungi satu battalion seldadu berjalan kaki dan sepasukan tentera kereta perisai, berkhidmat di bawah Pemerintahan Bangsa-bangsa Bersatu di Congo. Askar-askar kita di sana

telah menunjukkan kelakuan baik mereka dan mendapat kepujian tinggi dari rakyat Congo serta juga mendapat penghormatan baik negara di dunia ini. Bahagian yang kita ambil terhadap usaha-usaha bersama untuk mengekalkan keamanan dunia adalah tidak seimbang dengan besar bilangan seldadu kita—dengan sekarang ini kita telah menghantar sesuku daripada jumlah kekuatan tentera kita—dan ini ialah satu tanda betapa kuat keyakinan kita terhadap cita-cita dan tujuan Bangsa-bangsa Bersatu serta peranannya dalam bidang menegakkan keamanan dunia.

Setelah kita mengetahui bagaimana askar-askar kita memenuhi tanggungjawab mereka dalam soal mempertahankan negara kita dan menegakkan keadilan dan ketenteraman hingga kita semua dapat bergerak menjalankan kewajipan kita dengan aman dan sempurna, marilah kita mengenangkan mereka itu dan memperingati pengorbanan yang dibuat oleh mereka. Juga marilah kita kenangkan perajurit-perajurit kita yang berkhidmat dalam pasukan bersenjata yang telah mengkorbankan jiwa mereka itu dalam tugas mempertahankan negara kita dan dalam mengekalkan ketenteraman dunia.

Marilah kita bersama-sama berdoa ke hadrat Allah S. W. mudah-mudahan Allah mencucuri rahmat ke atas roh mereka itu.

SPEECH BY THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER
ON THE PARLIAMENT MEMBERS' REMUNE-
RATION (AMENDMENT) BILL AT THE DEWAN
RAKYAT¹ ON 20TH OCTOBER, 1961

Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the Bill intituled "an Act to amend the Parliament Members' Remuneration Act, 1961" be read a second time.

Sir, it is with great pleasure indeed that I move this very short and very simple Bill. As Honourable Members are aware, at present the remuneration of a Member of this House is \$500 a month and this remuneration was fixed following the remuneration of Members of the former Legislative Council, but with the change in the character of this House after the election of 1959—now all Honourable Members are elected to this House it is felt that there is a need to review the rates of allowances. Honourable Members of this House, having been elected by the people, have responsibility to their constituencies and they have not only to be a constant touch with the happenings in their constituencies, but they have also to make visits to other parts of the Country. And in recent months representations have been made to the Prime Minister not only by members of the Government party but by others that the present rate of allowance is inadequate for Members of this House to undertake their responsibilities. The Government has given this matter very careful consideration and has come to the conclusion that there is justification for an increase. Therefore, it is proposed that the rate of allowance for Members of this House should be increased from \$500 to \$750.

I do not anticipate, Sir, that there will be any opposition to this Bill, but if there is any Honourable Member who feels that he does not need this increase of allowance, I am quite prepared, and I think my Honourable colleague, the Minister of Finance, will agree, that payment of this increase to the Honourable Member can be suspended.

Therefore, Sir, I accordingly beg to move that the Bill be read a second time.

¹ Penggal Ketiga Dewan Rakyat yang Pertama.

SPEECH BY THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER
AT THE INTERNATIONAL PRESS INSTITUTE
DINNER AT THE FEDERAL HOTEL, KUALA
LUMPUR ON 23RD OCTOBER, 1961

Mr Chairman, Hon'ble Ministers, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Originally your farewell dinner was scheduled for tomorrow, and I suppose you were a little disappointed because our respected Prime Minister, Tunku Abdul Rahman Putra, could not accept your invitation to attend. You know why now, as he is leaving for the Republic of Vietnam tomorrow.

I don't think it is very often that newsmen or news organisations such as yours get their wires crossed, but this almost happened in relation to this dinner. Your organisers asked me whether I would speak instead of the Tunku. Unfortunately, your day chosen, that is tomorrow, could not suit me at all as it happens to be the United Nations Day, and it is one of my duties to preside on that day at the annual United Nations Association Dinner.

Not to be outdone, and showing quick adaptability expected of the Press, your organisers promptly suggested that the date of the dinner should be changed to be held tonight. This suited me, and I promptly accepted. So as Deputy Prime Minister I am here actually as deputy and honoured to speak in place of the Tunku.

My own experience with the Press has always been friendly and co-operative. In fact, I find it difficult to recall any occasion when I have felt at odds with them. The Press I find is always quick to rise to an occasion, and no one feels more shame-faced than they do if they miss a good story. Because you have managed to nab me tonight I have come to the conclusion that the Royal Canadian Mounted Police must have learned from the Press their proud ability always to get their man.

We in Malaya are very pleased indeed that the International Press Institute has chosen Kuala Lumpur as the venue for this Third Asian Seminar. I understand that you have all had a very busy nine days of professional discussion of ways and means to

improve the production and publication of newspapers, and that you have found these meetings both profitable and provocative. In fact, I believe you have even received hot tips from an expert on how to investigate corruption in Government. This does not worry me, however, as we are very proud of the integrity and efficiency of our Civil Service. I will say this, however, that if any sharp-eyed and keen-eared reporter can provide any evidence of corruption in Government, we will be the first to welcome it.

The fact that you can consider such subjects in your Seminar is to me an outstanding illustration of the functions of the Press in democracy. A free Press is and should be a watchdog of democracy, but because the Press has this special character, it also carries tremendous responsibilities. The public has a right to expect in a democracy that the Press not only should present its facts freely but also fairly. This I know is what good newspapers set out to do, and they are the first to be critical professionally of those who break this standard. Nothing can be more disturbing in a democracy than wild rumours, partial truth, or unfounded allegations. Society recognises this, and consequently the freedom of the Press is freedom within the law, not licensed to do as it pleases irrespective of the law. Few laymen realise that the Press always has to watch out for libel, defamation, obscenity and similar provisions of the law. To put it simply, the law as applied to the citizens also applies to the Press.

In our democracy I would be the first to pay tribute to the general standard of responsibility of the Malayan Press. We in Government find that as a rule when the Press wishes to criticise us they invariably do so in a constructive way. We welcome this, because constructive criticism is always helpful.

I do not propose, however, to dwell any further on the functions of the Press tonight, because, frankly speaking, you know more than I do. Taking for granted the freedom of the Press is an essential element of democracy, I would like to say a few words about democracy itself.

Thanks to the double talk of Communists everywhere, the word democracy has become much abused and misunderstood, even, I am sorry to say, in some countries which profess to be democratic. True democracy is unlike Communism, with its set and rigid dogmas, with double standards of principle and practice, with its

moulded opinions and its sweeping distortions of known facts. The practice of democracy has a freedom and elasticity which varies in different societies, but is always dependent on the will and opinion of the majority.

Men being human, and the world being what it is, I do not think anyone can say that an ideal democracy exists this side of Utopia. Few ideals are capable of complete and perfect realisation in human affairs. In democracies circumstance and compromise are always at work, because good democratic Government, while expressing the wishes of the majority, must always take into fair account any very deep feelings of a minority, if there is to be true peace and order in society.

Let me put it more simply. I think it is wrong for a man who considers his country to be a democratic country to point a finger at another country which believes in democratic and to say that that country is not democratic. The reason is basic, because certain circumstances and conditions differ, because customs and morality differ, because even ways of thought and feeling may differ. I believe that while each democracy should strive towards the ideal, its practice must be related to its own personality and character as a nation.

Let me give you a few examples. Everyone admits that the United Kingdom is a democracy, and by the same token everyone will agree that Australia is a democracy also. Yet in Australia, they have adopted compulsory voting, and the democratic Australians are so agreed on its value to them that the question after years of practice is no longer worth an argument. But I put it to you that if it were suggested in the United Kingdom quite seriously that they should adopt compulsory voting, the Conservatives, the Labourites, the Liberals and everyone else would be up in arms declaring that it was undemocratic.

In England also, as in this country, and most of the Commonwealth—all of it I think—judges are chosen, not elected. Yet in the United States it is quite a common practice for judges to be elected by public vote. The British would not like this practice at all, yet the Americans see nothing wrong with it. And I don't suppose anyone is going to argue that the United States is not a democratic country. In fact, there would be some Americans who would be extremely angry at such a suggestion.

That is why I say that while the ideals and principles of democracy are common to all democracies, the practice and the procedures differ. Unfortunately, there are many critics, in the Press and elsewhere, who do not realise this important distinction, and as a result some remarkably ill-considered and ill-suited opinions are scattered freely around the world by rapid modern communications. For me I always think it is important to have an image in one's mind of, shall we say, life in India, before jumping into conclusions about some new story or article reporting a new and acute issue of topical interest in India. Is it any wonder that the democratic Indians should get excited about some foreign news report which is critical of their democracy as they see it, as they live it, as they believe in it?

I think the same observation can be made of any country of any democracy. We in Malaya, no less than elsewhere, have our own ways of looking at things, we have our own sense of the meaning and practice of democracy and we hope that we will always be given credit for knowing what is best suited to ourselves. We have a written Constitution which sets out and guarantees our fundamental liberties, and it is a Constitution framed to meet the needs of a multi-racial society, which we are welding together as one nation.

For instance, the Constitution states that there shall be no discrimination against citizens on the grounds only of religion, race, descent, or place of birth. The Constitution also provides that every citizen has the right to freedom of speech and expression, but Parliament may by law impose such restrictions as it deems necessary or expedient in the interests of security, friendly relations with other countries, or morality, for instance. All citizens have the right to assemble peaceably and without arms, but Parliament may by law impose such restrictions as it deems necessary or expedient in the interests of security or public order. All citizens have the right to form associations, but again Parliament may by law impose such restrictions as it deems necessary or expedient in the interests of security, public order or moral.

I cite these few provisions from our Constitution to make my point that our democracy reflects, and must always be interpreted as reflecting, the Malayan way of life.

Let me step aside from the legal aspects and give you another illustration from the human angle that we in Malaya are firm believers of democracy and that we intend to make democracy as we know and interpret it as the one and only system of Government that can produce results and provide our people with a new and better way of life. As you may be aware, in my capacity as Minister of Rural Development I am responsible in the execution and achievement of the growth of our vast Five-Year Plan. Rural Development is a radical national effort on the part of our Government to redress inherited imbalances in our society, imbalances between the rural and the urban people. Because the majority of our people live in the rural areas, it is essential for the good of the national economy and for the peace and happiness of our country that they should have the best possible opportunities of development and amenities of living. Now, how are we doing this? Firstly, we make the people plan, put up proposals for development in the areas through their respective elected representatives, and that plan was embodied in the "Red Book" which each District has completed. With the completion of the planning at District level of the various Districts, plans were embodied in the National Plan which is now known as our Second Five-Year Development Plan. We have now implemented this Plan for nearly a year and our first task is for the Government to endeavour to provide the rural people with such amenities as roads, water supplies, community halls, education and health services and such other amenities as are required for the better and happy rural life. This is called the first phase of our Rural Development Plan. Now, having completed this first phase and having implemented it for a year, we have decided to launch the second phase of our Rural Development Plan and this we did on the 4th September this year and in this second phase we geared the people into this national task of rural development, because we believe that the responsibility of improving the standard of living of the rural people must be on the rural people themselves. It is necessary that the people should be alive to the national task—they should have the initiative, the enterprise and the enthusiasm to better their standard of living. In this national task the Government and the people must work in partnership and it is only by this joined co-operative efforts between Government and the people can thus be done. I am glad and proud to say that the response of the people to this call to action by the Government has been most

gratifying. Now Ladies and Gentlemen, this is what I mean by an example of democracy as we interpret and practice in this country.

It would seem to me, therefore, that one of the great services the Press can render internationally for the good of democracy is to emphasise greater understanding of how democracy works in different countries. Good news from the newspaper point of view, should not only be reports of crises—although these make the headlines—but also reports of good developments.

I know you have been busy with your Seminar, and you are closing your sessions soon, but I think it would be a great pity if you should leave the Federation of Malaya without having had an opportunity to see our National Operations Room which will give you a very quick and vivid picture of the working of our democracy in the advancement of our national development. I hope it may be possible for you to make this visit.

Mr Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen, I trust that I have given you a few interesting thoughts on aspects of democracy, and I hope that when you return to your own countries you will do so, not only with satisfaction of having attended a very fruitful seminar, but with happy recollections of our democracy in Malaya. Finally, in this connection, I would like to say how pleased we are that the International Press Institute with its world-wide ramifications has decided to establish its Asian Headquarters in our Capital, and that we look forward to friendly and close association with your organisation and your ideals.

SPEECH BY THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER
AS CHAIRMAN OF THE FEDERATION UNITED
NATIONS ASSOCIATION AT UNITED NATIONS
DAY DINNER, KUALA LUMPUR ON 24TH
OCTOBER, 1961

Mr Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Today is one of the great anniversaries of the morden world—the United Nations Day—a day when men of goodwill everywhere meet to renew their faith in the principles and purposes of the Charter they are pledged to uphold.

Sixteen years ago, today, when the United Nations Organisation was formally established it had a membership of fifty one nations. Today that membership has grown to 101. There are very few nations in the world which are not members yet, and there is not a single area of the world which is unaffected by what the United Nations thinks and does.

We in Malaya became a member of the United Nations just over four years ago, in 1957, and in that same year I spoke for the first time at the United Nations Day Dinner. I have done so each year since, and I have come to regard this date in my diary as one which I should never miss, not only as a national duty but a personal one.

On these occasion in the past I have spoken confidently and topically on the current role and performance of the United Nations, with of course particular reference to the Federation of Malaya. The United Nations had become a set theme for speech making, and there was an inherent danger of its becoming routine, because, whatever its critics might say, the United Nations continued on the whole to be a success story. It was very natural and very easy, therefore, for any speaker to draw inspiration from the anniversary of the United Nations Day.

On this anniversary, however, I am speaking in a different atmosphere and different circumstances. I will be failing in my duty as Chairman of the United Nations Association if I do not say that this is no time for panegyrics and praise, but a time of solemn and sober crisis for the United Nations.

Just over five weeks ago the greatly respected Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr Dag Hammarskjöld, plunged mysteriously to death in the African night. Shock of that aircraft crash in the jungle echoed round the world. Seldom before in the story of mankind has the death of one man caused such a universal poignancy and regret. For the common man everywhere his sudden passing was a personal loss. The full story of how or why that tragic accident occurred may never be solved, but this we do know, that the impact of that fatal crash has stirred the hearts and minds of men profoundly with worry and concern for the future of the United Nations.

Many men more able than I have spoken movingly about the death of Mr Hammarskjöld. Finest tribute I can pay to his memory is to say that in his dedication to duty, in his international role of maintaining peace in the world, he was the greatest civil servant of our time. He worked not for any nation or nations but for all mankind.

He was a man of action rather than words. He was not much given to making public speeches; his metier was the Committee room or the Conference table. But when he did speak out publicly he did so frankly and fairly, without fear or favour, subject to no man's mastery and no nation's will.

I recall three years ago when he visited Malaya, and I had the opportunity to meet him personally, he was extremely well informed about our country, and he thanked our Prime Minister most sincerely for the exemplary way in which Malaya held her membership of the United Nations. He took a great interest indeed in everything he saw here. I remember particularly his reaction in the Operations Room when our manner of conducting the Emergency was explained to him. He was frankly astonished and said so. His words were, "In all my life I have never heard of a war run by Committees and yet it works."

Now Mr Hammarskjöld is no more but his spirit of duty and service lives on after him. The whole world misses him deeply, and the United Nations itself is now in the throes of a tremendous time of test. The cold war, the unending struggle between the giant powers, permeates and penetrates the corridors and council rooms of the United Nations building. It is not too much to say that the whole shape and future of the United Nations will be decided by the course of events in New York, the cross-currents

of diplomacy among all the capitals of the world. What the outcome will be, no man can say as yet, but all men can hope and pray that God will guide the minds of men of power and influence along the ways of righteousness of wisdom and tolerance in the interest of the peace and happiness of men and nations everywhere.

In this period of crisis and conflict of power, it must seem to some that small nations can only stand on the sideline and wait results. This is an attitude I decry. The small nations may wield no might in terms of military power, but in terms of moral right and public opinion they are bound in duty to speak out, and to keep on speaking out, so that the United Nations will continue to be the instrument of peace and betterment it was designed to be. In my view all the small nations must stand together to preserve the role and purpose of the United Nations, its manner and its authority, in the tradition of supra-national duty and service established by Mr Hammerskjöld. If we close our ranks, and refuse to be deflected from this purpose, then there is no doubt at all that the United Nations will survive the threats to its effectiveness, the efforts to destroy its influence, which are now being made.

That is why I say that this anniversary of the United Nations Day is a solemn and sober time for all men everywhere. Ladies and gentlemen, I propose now to break the custom as the principal speaker, and to ask you to rise and to drink with me in all sincerity, in all faith and confidence, to "the success and security of the United Nations."

SPEECH BY THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER
AT THE OPENING OF THE SIXTH JAYCEES
NATIONAL CONVENTION AT THE BRITISH
COUNCIL HALL, KUALA LUMPUR ON 4TH
NOVEMBER, 1961

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

I am very pleased indeed to be here this morning at your request to open the National Conference for the Junior Chamber of Malaya, but I regret that owing to the pressure of events I cannot stay for very long as I have to leave here shortly to attend another meeting.

Nevertheless, as Minister of Rural Development I would have been loathe to let this occasion go by without a chance to speak to you on this all-important subject, this task of national betterment which is of such profound significance and importance to everyone in this country. Although the emphasis on rural development is very naturally directed to the people of the rural areas, the rakyat who work and live on and by and for the land, the rakyat from whom almost all our productivity springs, at the same time rural development is of equal importance to those who live in the cities and towns, the commercial and industrial areas.

The Junior Chamber of Malaya, being by its very nature an association of young men who are active in business, commerce, or Government service, has its branches centred on various towns. This year the theme for the work and efforts of the Junior Chamber is simply and nobly stated as "Service to the Rural Community".

Now what does this mean in effect? This means that the Jaycees who live and work in towns must find ways and means to project their efforts into the rural areas if they are to carry out their set purpose for the current year.

Now as a voluntary organisation (and being typical of a number of other such bodies) there is no question at all that you desire to do something constructive and worthwhile so that you will

play your part actively in this great national effort. Your problem is really to find a direction in which you can express this goodwill, purposes or goals which can be not only beneficial to the rakyat but also rewarding for yourselves, projects which can be of lasting benefit, and not simply projects to overcome temporary problems.

Now may I suggest to you that each Jaycee's branch in its own State should make a point of going to see the District Officer and learn about the operations taking place in rural development in their immediate Districts. By doing this you will get, sooner or later, a good idea of where your efforts, whether in money or material, or in active personal efforts, can be of most use. When you have made this survey in your own State, then I suggest you should decide on at least half a dozen goals for the forthcoming year.

I do not want you to overlook the important fact that in this current phase of rural development the emphasis is on the spirit of Gotong Royong. Therefore, I think you should look for practical ideas which will enable your members personally to take part in their spare time. Although it takes a lot of time and effort to raise money, it is comparatively easier to do than to give active direct personal help. Raise money for a particular project, by all means, but your active help will be direct evidence of the earnestness of your purpose. And the people whom you will be immediately helping, knowing your presence and seeing your work, will have a strong feeling that you and they are all in this together, that this is a job which must be done, that you and they want to see less talk and more deeds. Everyone will appreciate your efforts, and you yourselves will go home each time with a feeling of having done something really worthwhile.

The spirit of self-reliance is essential if rural development is to progress with the speed and results we want. One of the lessons we have learnt from colonial days is that it is no longer any use for people to wait to be told what to do, to be spoon-fed by Government, to sit back and hope for somebody to perform wonders. If we let this happen again, (although I am very glad to say that in independent Malaya it is rapidly disappearing) then I do not think we are entitled to call ourselves free men. Freedom implies responsibility, responsibility implies effort and action and self-reliance, and the achievement which springs from personal effort has a value which cannot be priced. Apart from this, efforts

to do things to help ourselves and others breed in themselves a determination and confidence, create a strong bank of moral resource, a bank on which we Malaysians can draw whenever the need should arise.

There is a Malay proverb which says, "Hendak cari rotan, jangan takutkan onaknya" which in English means, "If you want to look for rotan do not be afraid of its thorns". This is a poetic way of saying "If you want to do something good do not be afraid of the trouble you will have to face". Difficulties always exist in every human enterprise, but it is no use wringing one's hands and deploring the difficulties. A self-reliant man admits difficulties and then decides on ways and means to overcome the obstacles. So do not be deterred by difficulties, or the magnitude of what you may decide to undertake.

I do not think there could be any better message that I can give to the Junior Chamber of Malaya in this National Conference than to ask you to combine the goodwill and efforts you have shown in the past with a more direct and practical application to the rural areas. I welcome any efforts you will make in this direction, and I urge you seek advice from the District Officers, decide on your projects, plan your campaigns, resolve to keep each phase of your plans up-to-date, and by doing so you will, I am sure, infect many others with the same enthusiasm, the same sense of effort, the same sense of achievement.

I would like your National Convention to set a target date within the next couple of months for each branch to report on the projects it intends to finance and undertake. I do not suggest that you should shelve for the time being those institutions or organisations in which you have shown an interest in the past (most of which are in the towns) but rather that you should make your rural efforts additional tasks with first emphasis and greater priority.

I will be very happy indeed to receive a report from your National Committee on your intentions for the year, 1962, and I can assure you that there is not one development officer in the country who will not welcome the additional support and effort which an organisation such as yours can give to the great task of national advancement of rural life and work.



Tun Abdul Razak sedang menanam pokok di hadapan perhentian bas RIDA untuk ke Lembah Belut di masa lawatan beliau ke Bentong, Pahang pada 3hb November, 1961. (Gambar Jabatan Penerangan Malaysia).

SPEECH BY THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER
ON HIS ELECTION AS CHAIRMAN AT THE
THIRTEENTH MEETING OF THE CONSULTA-
TIVE COMMITTEE OF THE COLOMBO PLAN
AT DEWAN TUNKU ABDUL RAHMAN, KUALA
LUMPUR ON 13TH NOVEMBER, 1961

I thank you most sincerely for the honour you have accorded my country, my delegation and myself for having nominated me to preside over your deliberations in this all important conference. I would like to assure you that I would do my utmost to discharge the duties of my office.

Distinguished delegates, we are assembled here to exchange ideas and experiences over the way in which we can pool our resources for the economic development of this region of South and South East Asia. This is indeed a great and inspiring task for there are many millions of people in this area who need assistance and guidance so that they would be able to enjoy the amenities of life in a civilised society. It is therefore gratifying to see that as in past years, all countries represented at this conference have given full and tangible appreciation of the importance of this task by the high level of representation of the various delegations.

The progress of economic and social development in this region during the last decade has been great indeed. The growth of productivity both in agriculture and industry has increased considerably and efforts have also been intensified in the building of a strong economic base which will facilitate future growth. Great strides have been made in combating illiteracy and disease. These great achievements are in no small measure due to the substantial assistance which has been made under the Colombo Plan.

There is however little doubt that much more needs to be done if we are to achieve the objective of a better and higher standard of living of our people. The "fall-out" from the population explosion is even more serious and more widespread than it was ten years ago. It appears that the total population of the area has increased by some 100 million over the last ten years. There

still is a great scarcity of capital for development. Our level of technological development needs to be raised considerably and the conditions in the rural areas which must be the backbone of the economics of our respective countries leaves much to be desired.

It is therefore clear that if we are to make any decision at this Conference—the tenth Anniversary of the Colombo Plan—that decision must be to resolve to redouble our individual and united efforts and mobilize our resources for the building of a better and a happier life for all our people.

We, in the new and developing countries, have charted the right course of action which we should follow. Generally speaking, this include increase of productivity and diversification in the field of agriculture, industrial development, both in the field of large and small industries, increase of services in health and education and the provision of other amenities, particularly in the rural areas.

We in this Region have rightly laid emphasis in our development plans on rural development. In the Federation of Malaya, for example, the Government has decided to devote in the next five years over 50% of its capital expenditure for the development of rural areas. We here are determined to mobilize our resources and efforts to correct the economic imbalance between the urban and the rural people those amenities necessary for a better and happier life. We have geared the whole Government machinery to this great national task.

This great task of rural upliftment presents a challenge to us in Asia. It is a complex task because in this sector of the economy more than any others we have to take into account the interaction of economic factors with sociological, historical and cultural factors. We have continuously to persuade the rural people themselves to play their full part in this task to accept and adopt new lines and techniques of production, to adapt and modify their way of life for a better and happier way of life.

In this region of South and South East Asia, we are all tackling these problems of rural development according to the circumstances and needs in our own particular countries. However, in view of the complexity of the task involving as it does a neat blending of economic considerations on the one hand and sociological and cultural considerations on the other, I believe we

could all greatly profit from the accumulated wisdom and experience of each other. Perhaps, it might be desirable to have a regional project under the Colombo Plan in the form of an intensive study in which experts from the developed and the developing countries would join together in an examination of the nature of the problems involved and the methods which might be employed in rural development. They should lay special emphasis on technique for dealing with the sociological and cultural considerations which are so difficult to overcome. Such a project would not only be of assistance to developing countries, it would also enable developed countries to view with better perspective and assess with more precision the requirements for assistance in the field of economic development.

In this way, the bond between all of us in the Colombo Plan could be strengthened and be put to even more constructive and effective use. On the basis of mutual co-operation we can be justifiably confident that we can overcome the various problems and difficulties connected with the development of our respective countries.

It is right and proper that on the occasion of the tenth Anniversary of the Colombo Plan, all of us associated with this organisation should pay our tribute to its founders. By their wisdom, farsightedness, and statesmanship we have been brought together in this endeavour for co-operative economic development. We have gained immeasurably from this association in the past and if we continue to work together in a sincere spirit of real understanding and co-operation, we can look forward to the future with confidence at the strength and success of our association and at the bright gleam of the destiny of our people in this region of South and South East Asia.

SPEECH BY THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER
AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE AT THE FEDERATION OF MALAYA AIR TRAINING CORPS
END-OF CAMP PARADE AT THE ROYAL
MALAYAN AIR FORCE STATION, KUALA
LUMPUR ON 13TH DECEMBER, 1961

I would first like to congratulate you on your smart turn out and bearing on parade. I am glad to see that you have retained the same high standards that have been set in past years.

When I addressed you at the end of your annual camp last year, I explained it was the intention that FMATC should be absorbed into the Combined Cadet Force during 1961. However, because of the need to concentrate our efforts on other and more urgent matters, it has not yet been possible to complete the necessary legislation to enable this transfer to take place. We are now planning to take the necessary action to enable the transfer to take place during 1962, and I hope that it will be about the middle of the year. Meanwhile, we have to continue with the present organisation.

It is therefore likely that I am addressing you, as the FMATC, for the last time. As I explained last year, the training in discipline and community responsibility provided by the FMATC will enable you all the better to take your place as good citizens in the future. In this way, the FMATC has played, and continues to play, an important part in our development as a nation.

The FMATC is of course an entirely voluntary organisation, and I would like to take this opportunity to thank you all, officers and cadets alike, for your loyalty and devotion to duty and for so readily sparing your time. These are the factors which have made the FMATC such a great success. Good luck to you all.

**SPEECH BY THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER
AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE AT THE WINGS
PARADE AT THE ROYAL MALAYAN AIR
FORCE STATION, KUALA LUMPUR ON 14TH
DECEMBER, 1961**

Commander, Officers and men of the RMAF,

I have just presented with great pleasure Wings to three officers who are the first to be trained completely by the Royal Malaysian Air Force in Malaya. Therefore, today is another landmark in the development of the Royal Malaysian Air Force.

Although you are still a very young service, being barely three and half years old, you can all look back with pride on what has been achieved in that short time.

It is sometimes difficult for those involved in the day to day work of an organisation to appreciate the progress that is being made. I would like to remind you of some of the things that have been done.

We started in June 1958 with one aircraft and our total strength was twelve officers and airmen. Within two years, in April 1960, we took over full responsibility for the supply of the Police forts. Six months later, in October 1960, we took over this station and became a fully independent force. During 1961 we will have trained seventy-seven young men as tradesmen in our own Technical Training School here. And we have set up our own Flying Training School to train our pilots. Early in 1963 we shall assume full responsibility for air supply of all force engaged on Border Security Operations. This record of rapid development is one of which you should all be proud.

We are now in the middle of a large expansion programme, and this means that many of you will be taking on greatly increased responsibilities during the next few years. I hope, therefore, you will continue to apply yourselves diligently to your various duties so that you will be ready to meet these increased responsibilities. Only in this way will you be able to maintain the record of high efficiency of our RMAF.

To the three officers to whom I have today presented wings I would like to remind them that they have completed only the first step in their training. You have to shoulder more and greater responsibilities in the future. Therefore you must continue to apply yourselves to your duties as diligently as you did during your days in the Training School.

I wish you all good luck in the service to our country and our people.

SPEECH BY THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AT
THE OPENING OF THE FOURTH NATIONAL
ART EXHIBITION AT THE NATIONAL ART
GALLERY, KUALA LUMPUR ON 21st DECEM-
BER, 1961

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

As you are aware, my presence here on this rostrum is under false pretences, and I must therefore apologise that I am here when you had expected the Prime Minister. The Prime Minister in fact has had to leave for Bangkok earlier than he had anticipated. He has asked me to speak in his place and to convey to you his regrets for his absence.

I was extremely happy to accept his request as it gives me an opportunity to pay tribute to the artists of Malaya and to their achievements these past years, particularly since Merdeka. Artists as such, who exhibit their works regularly, have not perhaps had a long history in Malaya, but their record is certainly an honourable and a distinguished one.

In particular I am most gratified that Malayan artists have not been divorced from the main stream of the consciousness of this country. They have not attempted to set up a private club of their own, communicating in a private language available only to the initiated, exclusive, withdrawn and intolerant of the philistines down below. Certainly the longhaired, the associal or the pretentious are not be numbered among them. They have instead belonged in a very real sense to the community, depicting our sorrows and fears, our doubts, hesitations and problems, our joys and our achievements.

Let me not, however, give any impression that they are parochial. They are, after all, Malayan artists, that is Malaysians who are artists. The dichotomy, in any case, is an unreal one. They are artists in their own right, concerned as all artists are, with the problems of their media, technical problems of perception and construction, concerned with extending their perspectives of the

world and of the human condition. But the source of their inspiration is rooted in the soil and sun and air of this country. Some of them indeed have spent many years training abroad. But neither the fog nor the bright lights of the various art capitals have diminished their original inspiration. For this I congratulate them.

As you see I hold the artists of Malaya in high esteem for their relevance to the conditions of this country and for their achievements as practitioners of their craft. They have contributed immeasurably to life in Malaya today and to the creation of a society where, not only, not merely, the entertainer but the artist is valued.

I salute them in declaring open the Fourth National Art Exhibition.

NEW YEAR MESSAGE FROM THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER ON 29TH DECEMBER, 1961

I wish everyone a Happy New Year. The New Year will mark the revival of the old Semangat or spirit of self-reliance among our people. It is this spirit or Semangat Merdeka that will ensure the steady progress of our young country in the years to come.

For nearly a hundred years this spirit was submerged under foreign domination. After independence the Alliance Government made it its first task to dig through the overburden of foreign influences and bring to earth this old Semangat which should now be known as "Semangat Merdeka".

That was the first phase of the Rural Development Programme in which the Government geared all its departments to work together as a team; produced a definite development plan for each State and District; streamlined the system of land administration and gave the Rural and Industrial Development Authority new roles and responsibilities.

In this Rural Development Programme the Government has provided and will continue to provide roads, bridges, water supplies, electricity, schools, health centres and other amenities in the rural areas so that the kampung folk can enjoy those amenities that are essential for a civilised society. While the Government has discharged and is discharging its responsibilities by providing these amenities, it is the responsibility of the rural people themselves to increase their individual earnings and improve their standard of living.

In independent Malaya the frontier is the jungle and undeveloped areas and here lies the potential wealth of our country. In order to win the battle in this frontier, the pioneer spirit or Semangat Merdeka is needed. Those intrepid people, who are settled in the newly cleared jungle land, are the pioneers blazing the trail of the national productive effort and laying the foundations for the new towns and villages of the future. It must be remembered that a hundred years ago the big towns and cities of the west coast were virgin jungle. Through the pioneering efforts of our forefathers these towns and centres of productivity came into being.

Through the Government Rural Development Programme this process is being repeated in the hinterland and the east coast of Malaya. Those actively participating in this programme are not simply Government servants carrying out orders, and landless people in search of a better life. They are, in fact, the makers of history for future generations. They are the people imbued with the "Semangat Merdeka" that propels them forward to fashion out the jungle, new towns, villages and productive centres for their children and children's children.

No longer should our people take the challenge of the jungle passively. The jungle must be regarded as guarding the reserves of our natural wealth, and the time has come for us to bring this wealth into use to serve our national economy. A nation, to be strong and progressive, must look inwards for its own strength. A nation is the sum total of all its individual citizens, and only if every citizen of our country is self-reliant and able to fashion out his own future can we build a self-reliant nation, and thus earn the respect of the world.

I hope in the New Year all Malayans will be so imbued with this pioneer spirit or Semangat Merdeka and the vision of jungles giving way to new towns, villages, farms and factories that they will work with greater determination to bring about a more prosperous, happy and contented Malaya.

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