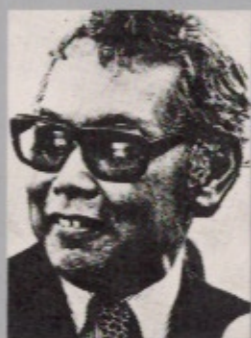
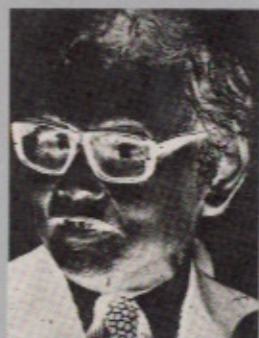


MALAYSIA: **INTERNATIONAL** **RELATIONS**



SELECTED SPEECHES
by M. GHAZALI SHAFIE

CONTENTS

	Page
Extract of Personal Record	1
Commonwealth of S.E. Asia	5
The Future of Malaya	6
Persekutuan Tanah Melayu as a Member of the Commonwealth and of the Family of Nations	9
Malaya's Role in the United Nations	20
Confrontation: A Manifestation of the Indonesian Problem	23
Malaysia in Afro-Asia	42
The Pattern of Indonesian Aggression	50
Some Reflections on Soekarno's Peace Moves	65
Malaysia and the Asian Perspective	72
Power Politics and Problems of Nation-building in South East Asia	83
Vietnam: The Spirit of the 17th Parallel	94
The Vietnam Issue	98
The United Nations: Confrontation vs Co-operation	104
Attitudes on the Vietnam Conflict	111
Towards a Safe and Just International Order—Malaysia's Foreign Policy 113	
The Philippine's Claim to Sabah	118
A Dead End to Discussions on Sabah	130
South East Asia in the Seventies	132
The Manila Claim in Perspective	142
The Principles and Purposes of Non-alignment	153
Malaysia in South East Asia	160

	Page
Malaysia's Foreign Policy	164
Neutralization of South East Asia	171
The Emerging Pattern in South East Asia	178
International Security, Disarmament and Zones of Peace	183
Some Thoughts on Power Relations	191
The Search for Stability	198
The Political Future of the Pacific Basin	208
Malaysia's Role in East Asia	216
ASEAN's Response to Security Issues in South East Asia	221
On the Domino Theory	233
Malaysia in the Context of Afro-Asia and the United Nations	241
Malaysia and the Region	255
Morality and Human Rights in World Politics	267
National Developments in South East Asian Countries: Towards National Resilience	272
Security and South East Asia	285
Towards a Pacific Basin Community — A Malaysian Perception	302
Problems in South East Asia: Hopes and Fears	311
Index	323

EXTRACT OF PERSONAL RECORD

Tan Sri Muhammad Ghazali bin Shafie was born in Kuala Lipis on 22nd March, 1922. He received his early education at the Government English School, Raub, and the Clifford School in Kuala Lipis, Pahang, Malaysia of which he was the head prefect. At the outbreak of the Pacific War he was an undergraduate at the Raffles College in Singapore.

The war years saw Tan Sri Ghazali as an Intelligence Officer in the Allied Forces and an active member of the Resistance Movement in Force 136. In mid-1946 he entered the Government Service as a Junior Malay Officer and in 1948, upon being awarded a scholarship, joined the University College of Wales whence he graduated in 1951 with a LL. B degree with Honours. He is a member of Lincoln's Inn. On returning to Malaya he was appointed to the Malayan Civil Service and designated as Assistant States Secretary, Selangor. In 1952 he was transferred to Negeri Sembilan and served for a time as Acting State Secretary there.

In 1953 Tan Sri Ghazali returned to the United Kingdom to pursue a post-graduate course in International Studies at the London School of Economics for which he obtained a certificate, after which he spent a period attached to the British Foreign Office and later, assigned to the Office of the Commissioner for Malaya in London, followed by a period in New York and Geneva to study the working of the United Nations, then on attachment to the British High Commission in New Delhi for six months.

He returned to Malaya in 1956 and spent the period until early 1957 on attachment in various Government departments before being appointed Commissioner for the Federation of Malaya in India where he established what is now the Malaysian High Commission in New Delhi. In August 1957 he returned to Malaya to become Deputy Secretary of the Ministry of External Affairs. Less than two years later, Tan Sri Ghazali became the Permanent Secretary of External Affairs later known as Secretary-General until September 1970.

Tan Sri Ghazali was a member of the National Operations Council during the period of 21 months from May 1969 when Parliament was suspended. Tan Sri Ghazali was required by the Government to retire from the post of Secretary-General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on 20th September, 1970 and was appointed a Senator on 21st September, 1970. On 23rd September 1970 he was appointed Minister with Special Functions responsible for the formulation of the

New Economic Policy and the Second Malaysia Plan. He was appointed Minister of Information on 2nd February 1971 in addition to his being Minister with Special Functions.

He resigned from the Senate on 24th March 1972 to contest the Parliamentary by-election for the Constituency of Lipis, Pahang. Elections was held on 8th April, 1972 and he was returned with an overwhelming majority, and was reappointed Minister of Information and Minister with Special Functions. On 13th August 1973 he was appointed Minister of Home Affairs while still retaining his portfolio as Minister of Information. In a later Cabinet reshuffle on 22nd December 1973, he was appointed Minister of Home Affairs. During this time he was appointed Chairman of the Penang Alliance Party. He was a member of the UMNO Committee on Political and External Affairs (1960-1975), a member of the UMNO Constitution Committee (1959) and a member of the UMNO Bureau of Politics (1978-1980).

On 24th August 1974 a new general election was held. Tan Sri Ghazali again contested the Lipis Parliamentary constituency and was returned unopposed. On 5th September 1974 he was again appointed Minister of Home Affairs, an appointment which he still holds.

Tan Sri Ghazali was directly and actively involved in the formation of Malaysia. He participated at all stages of the negotiations in London and was a member of the Cobbold Commission which visited Sarawak and Sabah in 1962. He was the leader of the Malaysian team which held talks with the Philippines in Bangkok in June 1968 over the issue of the Philippines claim to Sabah. Since 1973 he is the co-Chairman of the General Border Committee with Thailand and Indonesia. He was appointed together with an official from Japan and one from Indonesia by the Jakarta Conference of Asian Nations to seek solutions for the Cambodian problem for which the team travelled to the United Nations, the United States, the USSR, Canada, France, the United Kingdom and Holland in 1970. He also led the Malaysian delegations to the International Law Conference in Vienna and a number of conferences of non-aligned countries. He attended all Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conferences between 1959 and 1971.

Apart from his service in the Government, Tan Sri Ghazali has lent his services to various commissions and committees, both official and civic. He was a member of the Railways Enquiry Commission, and in 1959 was Chairman of the Board of Jurors in the Asian Film Festival held in Kuala Lumpur and the following year was a member of the same Board in the Tokyo Film Festival. He was Chairman of the National Art Gallery working Committee from December 1959 until its dissolution in February 1963, Chairman of the Governing Council of the MARA Institute of Technology from 1970 to 1976, Chairman of the National Literary Award Panel of Malaysia (1974-1976).

At present he is a member of the Board of Trustees National Art Gallery; Deputy President, Olympic Council of Malaysia; President, Malaysia Amateur Athletic Union; President, Royal Selangor Flying Club, President, Aero League of Malaysia; Patron, St. David Society of Malaysia; Patron, National Shooting