KOLEKSI

BIODATA TOKOH

TUNKU ABDUL RAHMAN PUTRA AL-HAJ IBNI ALMARHUM SULTAN ABDUL HAMID HALIM SHAH, 1903 - 1990

1966

JILID 2

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TARIKH

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(SKRIP RADIO)

UNIT DOKUMENTASI DAN ARKIB

PERPUSTAKAAN PENYELIDIKAN
KEMENTERIAN PENERANGAN MALAYSIA

RADIO MALAYSIA
KUALA LUMPUR
10 FEB 1966

TITLE: MALAYSIA'S PRIME MINISTER - THE MAN.

SCRIPT: SONNY.

ANN: Radio Malaysia (Kuala Lumpur) presents an introduction to a new series - MALAYSIA'S PRIME MINISTER - THE MAN.

Here is.....to introduce the series.

NARR: Good evening. I think that there are very few Malayans who will never forget midnight of August 31st 1957. No matter where he or she lived I am pretty certain that few Malayans went to bed before midnight. In the Federal capital of Kuala Lumpur, thousands of Malayans were out in the streets from quite early on in the evening making their way to the Kuala Lumpur Padang. Many who were in cars found that they could not go forward and abandoning their cars or motor-cycles or what have you, they trudged along. Batu Road, Ipoh Road, Bungsar Road - name any road and traffic along that road was heading one way - to the padang.

For days before the 31st August people had been coming from all over Malaya - in cars, buses, by train, in planes - all headed for Kuala Lumpur. From overseas people had been flying in or coming in by ship.

In towns and villages all over Malaya wherever there was a Radio set, there was a crowd of people sitting, standing or hunkering around the sets, ears glued to it. Even children were there.

NARR: Overseas wherever there were a group of Malayans you could see them, some trying frantically to tune in to Kuala Lumpur, others assembling together in places like Malaya House in London or holding little celebrations.

All these people were waiting to hear one man read a proclamation - this proclamation.

TAPE: PROCLAMATION OF MERDEKA. FADE UNDER AND OUT.

NARR: Tengku Abdul Rahman Putra ibni al-marhum Sultan Abdul Hamid Halim Shah was the man all had waited to hear. First Prime Minister of newly independent Malaya. The man who brought freedom to the country.

Six years later - on September 16 in the evening the same scene was repeated. They were waiting for the same man, this time he read another proclamation.

TAPE: PROCLAMATION OF MALAYSIA. FADE UNDER.

NARR: In the space of six years a lot had been done. From eleven states independent in 1957 there were now fourteen states. All this had been accomplished by one man - Tengku Abdul Rahman Putra Al haj.

TAPE: PROCLAMATION OF MALAYSIA UP AND OUT.

VOICE: WHO is he? What kind of a man is he.

NARR: We hope to find out the answer in the next few weeks.

NARR: We here in Radio Malaysia have come in contact with the Tengku often - in his official capacity. We have seen him opening conferences, recorded his messages to the nation, reported on his activities as a politician and statesman. Our sports commentators have seen him witnessing soccer matches - we have seen all this and we too would like to know what kind of a man the Tengku is. Compiling this programme series will give us the opportunity.

TAPE: EXCERPT FROM TENGKU'S SPEECH AT A MERDEKA SOCCER TOURNAMENT. FADE UNDER.

NARR: Soccer, we all know is one of Tengku's favourite sports. Is he interested in other games? What do footballers think of Tengku Abdul Rahman Putra, the President of the Football Association of Malaysia? What games does he play? Is he a good or a bad sport? These are some of the questions we hope to answer in our series.

TAPE: EXCERPT FROM TENGKU'S SPEECH AT MERDEKA. UP THEN X-FADE.

EXCERPT FROM MAHSURI. ESTBLISH THEN FADE UNDER.

NARR: Tengku Abdul Rahman has written a play. Why did he write it? Is he interested in other forms of entertainment? Does he play any musical instruments? Has he produced any play or show or entertainment of any sort. These too we hope to answer.

TAPE: EXCERPT FROM MAHSURI UP THEN CROSS-FADE TO

GRAM: SOUND OF CHILDREN. UP THEN UNDER.

NARR: Tengku Abdul Rahman is a father. He has also adopted children. What do children find in him? What is he like as a father? What games does he play with his children? These too shall be answered.

GRAM: SOUND OF CHILDREN. UP THEN CROSS-FADE TO.

TAPE: CLEAN SOUND PRAYERS. ESTABLISH THEN FADE UNDER.

NARR: What does Tengku Abdul Rahman think of religion - his and others. Is he a strict Muslim? How learned is he in his religion? The answers to these questions, too, we hope to find out.

TAPE: CLEAN SOUND PRAYERS. UP AND OUT.

NARR: What is Tengku Abdul Rahman like as a friend? What was he like as a boy, a student, a Government servant? Why was he chosen President of the UMNO and the Alliance? What do the people think of him? These too we have to find out. It will not be easy. There will be a lot of hard work involved.

We hope that those of you who know the Tengku or have met him or have a story to tell of him will write to us in Radio Malaysia. Write to:-

HEAD,
TALKS AND FEATURES SERVICE,
RADIO MALAYSIA,
KUALA LUMPUR. (REPEAT).

We shall pay for any true story we use. We want to be able to say at the end of this series:

VOICE: Tengku Abdul Rahman Putra al-haj ibni al-marhum Sultan Abdul Hamid Halim Shah - THIS IS THE MAN YOU ARE. THIS IS YOUR LIFE.

AMN: You have been listening to.....
introduce our new programme series MALAYSIA'S
PRIME MINISTER - THE MAN. The programme was
written by Sonny Menon and produced by.....
.....

* * * * * * *

/MH.

TITLE: MALAYSIA'S PRIME MINISTER - THE MAN

SCRIPT: YAP SWEE CHOON

ANN: THE PRIME MINISTER OF MALAYSIA - THE MAN. Tonight we hear recollections of Tengku Abdul Rahman's education in England and the early days of his Government career.

NARR: In 1920 at the age of sixteen, Tengku Abdul Rahman sailed for England to begin his studies abroad. After passing his matriculation he gained a place in Cambridge University and graduated with a Bachelor of Arts degree in 1925. Jubilant over his success he returned home to Kedah. But his stay in Kedah was to be short. Four months later the Tengku returned to England to read law in London. While studying in London Tengku Abdul Rahman met many other Malay students who were later to assume positions of eminence! :

The late Tuanku Abdul Rahman who became the first Yang di-Pertuan Agong; Raja Musa bin Raja Bot of Selangor who later became the first Malay judge in Malaya. Syed Sheikh Barakbah of Kedah who is now the Chief Justice of Malaya; Mahmud Hashim, now a judge in Kelantan; also Nik Ahmad Kamil of Kelantan who was formerly Malaya's Ambassador to America and High Commissioner to the United Kingdom.

Dato Nik Kamil revives memories of these days spent with Tengku as a student in England...

TAPE: DATO: Well I met Tengku for the first time in England, not in Malaya. I was then a very young law student in London just arrived about a year and Tengku, I believe, had just come down from Cambridge after qualifying there and he was also doing law in London. My impression of him then was,

- he was a young man, dashing, full of good cheer and spirits, happy-go-lucky and fond of parties, sports; he used to play lots of tennis and he was a good cook then and I believe he still is a good cook now.

He was a mixer and in 1927 he was the President of the Malay Students' Society of Great Britain. I joined the socioty for the first time in 1927 and Tengku was the President then.

YAP: Could you tell us more about this Malay Students' Society? The aims, functions?

DATO: Well, I haven't got the book of rules before me now but I believe one of the purposes of the Malay Students' Society was, to begin with, to get together all the Malay student societies into one body or association so that we could take care of our interests; because way back in 1926-27 there were very precious few Malays in the United Kingdom. If I remember correctly we were no more than about thirty of us and we felt that we should organise ourselves into an association, as I said, to take care of our interests and to organise meetings, the sports, the dinners and so on so that we would be keeping in touch with each other.

YAP: How did the Tengku get along with British, Dato?

DATO: Well I believe as far as his connection with the individual Britishers were quite good but he was, I think, not too fond of the British policies then. Little bits of "anti" if I may say so. Not so much against the Britishers individually but maybe against British policies.

YAP: Dato, when Tengku was a student in England did he show any signs that one day he would become the Prime Minister of Malaysia?

DATO: Well, he didn't create that impression to me then because he was a young prince of an old princely ruling family at Kedah. He was happy-go-lucky and never appeared very serious at any time. So I can honestly say at that time it never occurred to me that he would emerge as a national leader of Malaysia as he is now.

NARR: Perhaps his happy-go-lucky attitude to life at that time explains why the Tengku never passed his law exams for many years. In fact he has since admitted that he didn't like Law and that he was more keen to join the Kedah Civil Servico. So he returned to Malaya and in the year 1931 became a cadet in the Kedah Civil Service.

Kedah had declared openly that the creation of a model Malay state would be its goal. To achieve this, the administration was to be by Kedah-born Malay officers only. Therefore Tengku had come back at the right time.

Dato Wan Ibrahim bin Wan Soloh, a friend of the Tengku who was working in Kedah at that time remembers the Tengku as he was in those days.

TAPE: DATO: I first come to know the Tengku since his return to Kedah from his study in England in the early 1930's. He was then a dashing young man of thirties, 3 years my senior, very fond of fun and pleasures and sports. He frequented the Setia Kesukaan Club almost every day, in the evening for tennis and then billiard. He liked ronggeng but not Western dances. He was patron of many sports' bodies. In habit, I think, he was a bit lavish and extravagant as far as money was concerned. Nobody should blame him for this because he was brought up in that way. He didn't mind borrowing money in order to help other people.

SONNY: Sir, you were a colleague with the Tengku in Government service. Now what kind of a government servant was he?

DATO: In government service, yes. He was in the Kedah Civil Service. I was then a junior officer in the Co-operative Department and we met very frequently in the clubs in Alor Star and Sungei Patani. Sometime we played golf together; even up to this day I play golf with him. He joked and has a nickname for me. Even though I was not his close friend, he often invited me to his house for dinner

or lunch. He was then an easy-going officer of average intelligence but full of ideas. He was responsible for the building of the present Sungei Patani mosque. He sought my help to get volunteers to cut mangrove trees from the muddy river at Sungei Patani for use as files for the foundation of the mosque. He sometimes went with the volunteers into the jungle to see them work and joined them at lunch. Wherever he was posted to work, he always did something for the benefit of the inhabitants of the district. When he was District Officer, Langkawi, he mobilised the people there to build a temporary wooden jetty which was 100 yards long and it was a well-done job and served its purpose at least for some years at no expense of the government.

SONNY: Did the Tengku strictly stick to government orders and what the general public call "red tape"?

DATO: As a government officer, he must comply with the general orders and government regulations. But sometimes, as you know, not all government orders and circulars are good. Some of them are too strict and harsh especially in the colonial days. Some were not practicable. On small matters, the Tengku ignored them and did what he thought right. And in most cases he was right. The Tengku, as many others, hated "red tape" as you call it. If a decision could be done on the spot, he did it on the spot. I know he liked to tackle problems - big problems. This made him think to solve problems with ease. If he could not solve a problem, he just say "never mind." In Malay: "Biakpi lah, bagi la kak dia. Taapa lah." These were magic words you know, solve many difficult problems with no ill-effects on others. The general public were fond of him and highly think of him and at the same time respect him. Although he is of royal blood but he is unpretentious. He mixes freely with ordinary people, rich or poor, irrespective of nationalities.

NARR: Encho Lee Ewe Boon, another close friend of the Tengku since his childhood days also praises Tengku's work in Kedah.

TAPE: LEE: Surprising he turned out to be a very good officer, particularly as District Officers. And wherever he was as a District Officer, he was very much liked by the people in the districts. For one thing I knew that Tengku will always patiently listen to the people when they come to appeal to him for help and Tengku will never be slow to go out to help those people.

Tengku says there should not be any red tape. When he said the people want that thing very greatly, for instance like a bridge, then he said: "Give it to them. Why wait for this to be checked that to be examined and so on when you know that a thing must be given sooner or later?" He is that type of man. He wants things to be done at once when he knows that the thing must be given immediately or urgently required.

NARR: Tengku Abdul Rahman was still in the Kedah Civil Service in 1942 and during the Japanese Occupation. At this time of trouble he displayed his true colours. He showed that he was a responsible man who could tackle difficult problems and make quick decisions as Tengku Nong Jiwa, his nephew, remembers

TAPE: TENGKU NONG: The best part of his service, if I might put it this way, was when he was District Officer of Kulim during the Japanese time. There he made a lot of friends among all races and created a great impression among the people for there was no pick or choose with him. Every-body was his friend. Every case coming before him he considered and listened with attention and he was a mastermind for patching up trouble by perhaps his supreme personality. Then when the government asked His Highness

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the late Sultan, Sultan Abdul Hamid Shah, that is his father to be removed to Penang he thought that Penang was a more dangerous place than any other part of Malaya. So he stopped the car which carried the Almarhum and brought him back to Kulim where he was due. There they guarded themselves or rather he guarded his own father, and even took shelter under so many durian trees around the residents of the district officer. And one durian tree which is a lovely tree with lovely fruit - delicious fruit - was planted by him and it's still there.

NARR: Encho Lee Ewe Boon also remembers the Japanese Occupation and Tengku's dynamism as a leader.

TAPE: LEE: During the early part of the Japanese occupation, Tengku was very busy helping the people of the districts, like in Kulim and I think also Province Wellesley. He often you know went out to find out what difficulties these people w.. in and .. there was anything he could help. But when he was transferred back to Alor Star, we led a very quiet life. But we were still very often together and often I was at his house, you know his old house at the site of his present house. In almost every evening we were together taking tea at the riverside. And we often talked, Tengku really often mentioned about the future. That shows he is worried of the future but I didn't know then he was thinking of independence. I believe the Tengku had already in mind about the taking over from the British or the eventual independence and that he would take a leading part. But later and I knew that all the time he was thinking of that matter.

NARR: As a student in England and as an officer in Government Service, Tongku Abdul Rahman had met and known people of

many occupations - from the farmer toiling on his land to eminent diplomats and politicans at cocktail parties. This was to prove very useful when he launched into a new career - POLITICS.

ANN: You have been listening to the third programme in the series THE PRIME MINISTER OF MALAYSIA - THE MAN. Next week's programme discusses Tengku Abdul Rahman's entry into politics.

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/CSY.

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TAPE: LEE: During the early part of the Japanese occupation, Tengku was very busy helping the people of the districts, like in Kulim and I think also Province Wellesley. He often you know went out to find out what difficulties these people were in and if there was anything he could help. But when he was transferred back to Alor Star, we led a very quiet life. But we were still very often together and often I was at his house, you know his old house at the site of his present house. In almost every evening we were together taking tea at the riverside. And we often talked, Tengku really often mentioned about the future. That shows he is worried of the future but I didn't know then he was thinking of independence. I believe the Tengku had already in mind about the taking over from the British or the eventual independence and that he would take a leading part. But later and I knew that all the time he was thinking of that matter.

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/CSY.

RADIO MALAYSIA
10 FEB 1966
KUALA LUMPUR.

TITLE: MALAYSIA'S PRIME MINISTER - THE MAN

SCRIPT: YAP SWEE CHOON

ANN: THE PRIME MINISTER OF MALAYSIA - THE MAN. Tonight we hear recollections of Tengku Abdul Rahman's education in England and the early days of his Government career.

NARR: In 1920 at the age of sixteen, Tengku Abdul Rahman sailed for England to begin his studies abroad. After passing his matriculation he gained a place in Cambridge University and graduated with a Bachelor of Arts degree in 1925. Jubilant over his success he returned home to Kedah. But his stay in Kedah was to be short. Four months later the Tengku returned to England to read law in London. While studying in London Tengku Abdul Rahman met many other Malay students who were later to assume positions of eminence! :

The late Tuanku Abdul Rahman who became the first Yang di-Pertuan Agong; Raja Musa bin Raja Bot of Selangor who later became the first Malay judge in Malaya. Syed Sheikh Barakbah of Kedah who is now the Chief Justice of Malaya; Mahmud Hashim, now a judge in Kelantan; also Nik Ahmad Kamil of Kelantan who was formerly Malaya's Ambassador to America and High Commissioner to the United Kingdom.

Dato Nik Kamil revives memories of these days spent with Tengku as a student in England...

TAPE: DATO: Well I met Tengku for the first time in England, not in Malaya. I was then a very young law student in London just arrived about a year and Tengku, I believe, had just come down from Cambridge after qualifying there and he was also doing law in London. My impression of him then was, - he was a young man, dashing, full of good cheer and spirits, happy-go-lucky and fond of parties, sports; he used to play lots of tennis and he was a good cook then and I believe he still is a good cook now.

He was a mixer and in 1927 he was the President of the Malay Students' Society of Great Britain. I joined the society for the first time in 1927 and Tengku was the President then.

YAP: Could you tell us more about this Malay Students' Society? The aims, functions?

DATO: Well, I haven't got the book of rules before me now but I believe one of the purposes of the Malay Students' Society was, to begin with, to get together all the Malay student societies into one body or association so that we could take care of our interests; because way back in 1926-27 there were very precious few Malays in the United Kingdom. If I remember correctly we were no more than about thirty of us and we felt that we should organise ourselves into an association, as I said, to take care of our interests and to organise meetings, the sports, the dinners and so on so that we would be keeping in touch with each other.

YAP: How did the Tengku get along with British, Dato?

DATO: Well I believe as far as his connection with the individual Britishers were quite good but he was, I think, not too fond of the British policies then. Little bits of "anti" if I may say so. Not so much against the Britishers individually but maybe against British policies.

YAP: Dato, when Tengku was a student in England did he show any signs that one day he would become the Prime Minister of Malaysia?

DATO: Well, he didn't create that impression to me then because he was a young prince of an old princely ruling family at Kedah. He was happy-go-lucky and never appeared very serious at any time. So I can honestly say at that time it never occurred to me that he would emerge as a national leader of Malaysia as he is now.

NARR: Perhaps his happy-go-lucky attitude to life at that time explains why the Tengku never passed his law exams for many years. In fact he has since admitted that he didn't like Law and that he was more keen to join the Kedah Civil Servico. So he returned to Malaya and in the year 1931 became a cadet in the Kedah Civil Service.

Kedah had declared openly that the creation of a model Malay state would be its goal. To achieve this, the administration was to be by Kedah-born Malay officers only. Therefore Tengku had come back at the right time.

Dato Wan Ibrahim bin Wan Soloh, a friend of the Tengku who was working in Kedah at that time remembers the Tengku as he was in those days.

TAPE: DATO: I first come to know the Tengku since his return to Kedah from his study in England in the early 1930's. He was then a dashing young man of thirties, 3 years my senior, very fond of fun and pleasures and sports. He frequented the Setia Kesukaan Club almost every day, in the evening for tennis and then billiard. He liked ronggeng but not Western dances. He was patron of many sports' bodies. In habit, I think, he was a bit lavish and extravagant as far as money was concerned. Nobody should blame him for this because he was brought up in that way. He didn't mind borrowing money in order to help other people.

SONNY: Sir, you were a colleague with the Tengku in Government service. Now what kind of a government servant was he?

DATO: In government service, yes. He was in the Kedah Civil Service. I was then a junior officer in the Co-operative Department and we met very frequently in the clubs in Alor Star and Sungei Patani. Sometime we played golf together; even up to this day I play golf with him. He joked and has a nickname for me. Even though I was not his close friend, he often invited me to his house for dinner

or lunch. He was

intelligence but full of ideas. He was responsible for the building of the present Sungei Patani mosque. He sought my help to get volunteers to cut mangrove trees from the muddy river at Sungei Patani for use as files for the foundation of the mosque. He sometimes went with the volunteers into the jungle to see them work and joined them at lunch. Wherever he was posted to work, he always did something for the benefit of the inhabitants of the district. When he was District Officer, Langkawi, he mobilised the people there to build a temporary wooden jetty which was 100 yards long and it was a well-done job and served its purpose at least for some years at no expense of the government.

SONNY: Did the Tengku strictly stick to government orders and what the general public call "red tape"?

DATO: As a government officer, he must comply with the general orders and government regulations. But sometimes, as you know, not all government orders and circulars are good. Some of them are too strict and harsh especially in the colonial days. Some were not practicable. On small matters, the Tengku ignored them and did what he thought right. And in most cases he was right. The Tengku, as many others, hated "red tape" as you call it. If a decision could be done on the spot, he did it on the spot. I know he liked to tackle problems - big problems. This made him think to solve problems with ease. If he could not solve a problem, he just say "never mind." In Malay: "Biakpi lah, bagi la kak dia. Taapa lah." These were magic words you know, solve many difficult problems with no ill-effects on others. The general public were fond of him and highly think of him and at the same time respect him. Although he is of royal blood but he is unpretentious. He mixes freely with ordinary people, rich or poor, irrespective of nationalities.

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NARR: Enche Lee Ewe Boon, another close friend of the Tengku since his childhood days also praises Tengku's work in Kedah.

TAPE: LEE: Surprising he turned out to be a very good officer, particularly as District Officers. And wherever he was as a District Officer, he was very much liked by the people in the districts. For one thing I knew that Tengku will always patiently listen to the people when they come to appeal to him for help and Tengku will never be slow to go out to help those people.

Tengku says there should not be any red tape. When he said the people want that thing very greatly, for instance like a bridge, then he said: "Give it to them. Why wait for this to be checked that to be examined and so on when you know that a thing must be given sooner or later?" He is that type of man. He wants things to be done at once when he knows that the thing must be given immediately or urgently required.

NARR: Tengku Abdul Rahman was still in the Kedah Civil Service in 1942 and during the Japanese Occupation. At this time of trouble he displayed his true colours. He showed that he was a responsible man who could tackle difficult problems and make quick decisions as Tengku Nong Jiwa, his nephew, remembers

TAPE: TENGKU NONG: The best part of his service, if I might put it this way, was when he was District Officer of Kulim during the Japanese time. There he made a lot of friends among all races and created a great impression among the people for there was no pick or choose with him. Everybody was his friend. Every case coming before him he considered and listened with attention and he was a mastermind for patching up trouble by perhaps his supreme

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SCRIPT: YAP SWEE CHOON

PERPUSTAKAAN RADIO MALAYSIA
10 FEB 1966
KUALA LUMPUR

ANN: THE PRIME MINISTER OF MALAYSIA - THE MAN

Today we take a look at Tengku Abdul Rahman's political career right up to Malaya's attainment of Merdeka on August 31st 1957.

NARR: Political consciousness had awakened in Malaya after the Japanese Occupation. About the same time other political developments were taking place in other countries. India and Burma were agitating for independence from the British. In Indonesia the people began a civil war against their masters, the Dutch. These events had a great impact on our political life.

But the well-known MacMichael treaties really caused the political consciousness of the Malays in this country to erupt. Political parties and associations blossomed, finally resulting in the formation of U.M.N.O. - The United Malays National Organisation - on March 1, 1946. The late Dato Onn bin Ja'afar was elected the first president. The first task U.M.N.O. undertook was to reject the MacMichael treaties on the grounds that they were "not executed in accordance with the Constitution, Traditions, Customs, and Usages of the respective Malay States, and are therefore null and void and not binding on Their Highnesses and Their Highnesses' subjects." Malay political history was made.

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NARR: Tengku Abdul Rahman was still in the Kedah Civil Service then. Though he did not take a very active part in politics he was inspired by his peoples' desire to rule the country themselves.

He left for England again before formal discussions opened with the British regarding the problems arising from the MacMichael treaties. This time he was determined to get through his law.

The fact that he was away from Malaya did not affect his keen interest in the affairs of his country. On reaching London he found that the Malay Society was almost obsolete. He revived it. He enlightened the students there about what was happening in Malaya. He gave them an insight into the United Malays National Organisation and also the political developments taking place then. He organised political discussions and discussed 'independence' for his homeland. Many of his contemporaries remember these gatherings which they fondly described as 'a little U.M.N.O.' in the heart of Britain. Here he met the present Deputy Prime Minister Tun Abdul Razak and a close friendship developed.

His determination to complete his law studies produced fruitful results. He passed his final examinations and returned to Kedah early in 1949 to earn his own living as a barrister. He returned to Kedah also as a budding

NARR: Two things happened to him on his return to his hometown of Alor Star. He was offered the chairmanship of the Kedah branch of U.M.N.O. He was also offered a job in the Legal Department by the Kedah Government. He accepted both.

He was not satisfied with his work in the Kedah Legal Department. One day the Attorney-General paid a visit to his little office in Alor Star and asked him to work as a D.P.P. in Kuala Lumpur. Without hesitation he accepted. Hardly one and a half years passed in Kuala Lumpur when he was made President of the Sessions Court. His political career reached its peak when he was in Kuala Lumpur. The political scene at this time was bustling with activity. The Malayan Communist Party was issuing 'open letters' announcing its plans to establish a People's Democratic Republic. In February 1949 the Malayan Chinese Association was formed with one main aim - "one nation in Malaya."

The climax came when Dato Onn resigned in 1951. The U.M.N.O. was at a standstill. None of Onn's colleagues in the U.M.N.O. Executive Council was prepared to accept nomination as President.

Amidst this sad state of affairs emerged some men who said they knew a man with the qualities of a great leader whom they were prepared to support. This man was Tengku Abdul Rahman.

MARR:

NARR: Leadership was suddenly being thrust upon him. When he was offered the post he told his friend "I do not think I am suitable." After much persuasion he accepted and in the words of his nephew, Tengku Nong Jiwa,

TAPE:

C3411: "When somebody who was at the helm broke away from the party of which he is head now, he thought that was his duty to come forward and to guide the destiny of the nation. I know that because I was called to his house on several occasions to help him in drafting letters to the British Government and other sources and I can never forget that fact that he had to spend so much in trying to prove that he loved the people and he loved the country. Quite a lot of his property was also expended on this business."

NARR: Dato Syed Omar Shahabudin, the present Mentri Besar of Kedah, was one of the leading supporters of Tengku Abdul Rahman when he stood for the election as President of U.M.N.O.

TAPE:

C3258: "The late Dato Onn laid down his mantle as President of U.M.N.O. There was some confusion in our camp as to who should take over.

Well I happen to be a member of the Jawatan Kuasa Tertinggi in U.M.N.O. at that time and when we had a meeting we had a very heated discussion. There were the pros and cons for the Tengku but I eventually was able to persuade

TAPE
C3258: I told them that I have known Tengku all these years. Although he was a member of the ruling house his "semangat" is "semangat raayat" and I'm sure he will be with the people all the time and then I think they agreed with me to test Tengku for a while and I think they have made a very good decision because we know what Tengku is doing now."

was
NARR: Tengku Abdul Rahman /elected President of the United Malays National Organisation on Sunday August 26, 1951 by the U.M.N.O. Assembly. Soon he resigned from Government service to concentrate on his political career. In a matter of a few months he brought all the races in Malaya together when he formed the Alliance Party in January 1952.

The rest of the story is well-known to Malayans as well as people all over the world. On August 31, 1957 he won a place for Malaya in the world map as an independent democratic nation. Malaya became independent without any bloodshed - a feat unique in the history of nationalism of Asia.

What is the secret behind all this? Many people attribute it to the sound leadership of Tengku Abdul Rahman. What then are the qualities that make Tengku Abdul Rahman a great leader? We asked this question to many people who know the Tengku well, one of whom is Dato Wan Ibrahim bin Wan Soloh:

TAPE:
C3389: "In my personal opinion, the qualities that have brought him to the leadership of the nation are:-

1. His sincerity of purpose
2. His sense of fair play
3. Sympathy towards others
4. Give and take
5. Not afraid of taking responsibility
6. Accessibility and obliging
7. He listens and tolerates others to a certain limit
8. He seeks other peoples' advice on big problems and last and not the least very sporting.

NARR: Dato Nik Kamil met the Tengku when he was a student in London. When he was asked the same question he replied,

TAPE:
C3193: "He is a good mixer; he wants to know people and I think he understands people. And he got the best interests of the Malays to begin with of course and the Malaysians at heart and after he has seen what has been happening in the world and so on, he I'm sure felt that he could to the best of ability build up a nation of people here in the old Federation of Malaya and of course Malaysia so that we could respected by the world at large.

That is my feeling as to why the Tengku had thought fit to take part in the political life of the country and to build up ourselves into a

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TAPE:
C3193: strong, united and respected nation among the nations of the world."

NARR: Tengku Abdul Rahman is liked by everyone whether they are Malays, Indians, Chinese or Eurasians. It is essential for a leader to be popular among his people especially in Malaya where there are so many races living together. Enche Lee Ewe Boon, a close friend of the Tengku, finally tells us about this trait of Tengku's character.

TAPE:
C3402: "From boyhood Tengku has been very modest. He has always been very patient listening to peoples' complaints and appeal. He never say "NO" if he could help anyone and that is why he is so very much likedby the people of every race. The Chinese very often said "..... (in Chinese) ..... " So you know from the Chinese side the majority like him very much. Tengku has the interest of the people at heart irrespective of the parties they belong to. Tengku's first major task was to free the country from colonialism and to help administer the country in the way that is suited to the people here. Tengku, for one, knew that all the different nationalities must mix well in order to have a peaceful country. And Tengku had seen that during his childhood days because he had all the different races mix with him and we never think of ourselves as Chinese or Malays or Indians and so on."

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/THAM.

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SCRIPT: YAP SWEE CHOON

ANN: THE PRIME MINISTER OF MALAYSIA - THE MAN.
Today we pay a visit to Kuala Kedah, the constituency of our Prime Minister Tengku Abdul Rahman, and talk to the people there.

NARR: Kuala Kedah stands just over 40 miles north of the island of Penang. In many ways Kuala Kedah has a colourful history. Remnants of a fort exist today at the mouth of the Kedah River. Through this fort passed people of many races - the Portuguese, the Dutch, the Achinese from Sumatra, the English, the Bugis from the Celebes, and the Siamese - who came to trade or to conquer.
Kuala Kedah, the fort, remained for centuries the principal seaport of North Malaya until Penang came under British influence and assumed that role.
Kedah exported tin, gold, pepper, and elephants through Kuala Kedah. The annals tell of elephants that either died at sea on the way to Sumatra or India or "fell overboard." In and out of Kuala Kedah came Indian cloth which attracted traders from Java, Malacca and elsewhere.
It is in such a place - inhabited by simple people, small in area and yet a great contributor to the history of Kedah - that Tengku Abdul Rahman has chosen to be his constituency.
While at Kuala Kedah we interviewed Tuan Haji Ismail bin Ibrahim.
(PRODUCER: The dialogue of the interview is Malay.
Could you please superimpose as you think

TAHIR: Tuan Haji, how long have you known the Tengku?

HAJI: I've known him since childhood days but I really came to know him well during the Japanese Occupation.

TAHIR: Before we talk about his political career, I would like to know something about the Japanese Occupation. You said you came to know him well during the Japanese Occupation - can you elaborate?

HAJI: During the Japanese Occupation Tengku helped the people of Kuala Kedah a great deal. I've also heard that he helped people in other places. Especially where food was concerned. He can be described as the saviour of the people during the Japanese Occupation.

TAHIR: Can you give examples of this help?

HAJI: When he was an officer in Kedah then there was an Arabic School in Kuala Kedah called "Al-husutul Hasanah". The Tengku was invited to declare the school officially open. It was before Tengku studied in England after the war. It was the first visit by Tengku to Kuala Kedah. After that visit the people came to like him very much and a close relationship developed.

TAHIR: Kuala Kedah was the Tengku's constituency during the General Elections. Why do you think the Tengku chose this place?

HAJI: Until today Kuala Kedah can be said to be UMNO's stronghold not only in Kedah but in the whole of the Malay Peninsula. It's the backbone of UMNO. Because of this strength the Tengku was put as a candidate here.

TAHIR: What do you think is the reaction of the people here when they heard that the Tengku was contesting the elections here?

HAJI: When the people heard that the Tengku was standing for elections here they were overjoyed. The people have always loved Tengku and this was a great honour.

TAHIR: You told me that the Tengku was known by the people here long before the General Elections. Can you tell us more about this friendship?

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NARR: Next we meet Inche Omar bin Ahmad who has lived at Kuala Kedah for a long time.

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TAHIR: Che Omar why did you vote for our Prime Minister Tengku Abdul Rahman?

OMAR: I voted for Tengku Abdul Rahman because of his morals, his sincerity and his trustworthiness - these qualities he showed to the people of Kuala Kedah. Even before he stood for elections he was always here and he was easily approachable. After winning the elections his attitude has remained the same. Though he is now the Prime Minister he has never changed - he is still the same old Tengku - a quality all of us appreciate.

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SCRIPT: YAP SWEE CHOON

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NARR: The name Tengku Abdul Rahman has become a household word among the sports-loving people of Malaysia. Besides his numerous official duties as Prime Minister, the Tengku has devoted much of his time to sports. Whether it is soccer, badminton, athletics, golf or in fact any game Tengku Abdul Rahman has more than a superficial interest in it. This is because he was born with a love for sport. For sports he would do anything. At the laying of the foundation stone of the Merdeka Stadium, he recalled that when he proposed the construction of a sports stadium at a meeting of the Federal Legislative Council held on 18th March 1953, his proposal was greeted with laughter of derision from all over the house. But this did not affect his interest in sports.

When he became the Chief Minister of the country he made sure that a Sports Stadium would be built. And the Merdeka Stadium became a reality. Rightly enough he was invited to declare open the new stadium. At the opening ceremony of the Merdeka Stadium on Friday August 30th 1957 he said:

TAPE SX 0392

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feeling of great happiness and exhilaration - a feeling which I'm sure you all share with me. With the opening of this stadium, the dream of the Federation's sports-loving public has come true. In this stadium we can have soccer, hockey and all sports at all hours of the day and night. Besides sporting events, it is also hoped events of national importance will be held here from time to time.

I have great hope that the Stadium will be the meeting place for sportsmen throughout the world. Here they will meet our own men and demonstrate their prowess in the games they specialise and through the link which will be forged in the true spirit of Olympia, friendship and comradeship will be formed. Through sports, we hope to promote peace, happiness and goodwill in this world. The Duke of Wellington said that the Battle of Waterloo was won on the playing fields of Eton. Let us now hope that the comradeship and unity of the Malayan people and the goodwill of all the nations, near and far, can be won in the sports stadium of the Federation of Malaya in Kuala Lumpur."

NARR: The Merdeka Stadium is only one of the many contributions by our Prime Minister Tengku Abdul Rahman in the field of sports. Another major contribution is the Stadium Negara which was formally declared open by His Majesty the Yang-di Pertuan Agong on Thursday April 19th 1962. Tengku Abdul Rahman was one of the invited guests at the opening ceremony.

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TAPE:
A 860

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For me, this Stadium answers the pressing problem of providing a national centre for indoor sports, as a complementary centre to the outdoor sports in the Merdeka Stadium. It is my hope that the Stadium Negara will become the venue of many sporting, cultural and commercial activities, both national and international, for many many years."

NARR: Among the many games played in this country, soccer is the Tengku's first love. Even as a schoolboy Tengku was interested in football and today he proudly says that he was keen enough to make the grade in the Penang Free School Junior Soccer Eleven during his schooldays. Today soccer is Malaya's national game, and the Tengku is the man who brought it to prominence.
In the field of sports Tengku Abdul Rahman has made many good friends, one of whom is the President of the Football Association of Selangor Inche Harun Idris.

TAPE:
CUT ONE:
C 3145

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I think it was to Klang) he became the First President of the Football Association of Selangor - first Malay President that is and subsequently I myself got into football. I became the Vice-President of FAS and later the President and today I'm still the President. In the meantime the Tengku himself became the President of the Football Association of Malaya and I joined on to the Council of the FAM and we became very closely connected in soccer.

SC: Among all games can you tell us why the Tengku particularly liked soccer?

HARUN: Well I believe and I think it is true that he himself was a fairly good player - not very outstanding but a very good player in his schooldays in Penang and probably this might have a lot to do with it. He was away in England for a very long time and as you know football in UK is top game - everyone goes to see football matches on Wednesdays and Saturdays. So he probably spent a lot of his time seeing football and as a result he liked and did stay in UK for about 20 or 25 years.

SC: About the Tengku being elected the first Malay President of the Football Association - can you tell us more about this?

HARUN: Well I think if I'm not mistaken it was the late Mr. S.C.E. Singam who was then Secretary of F.A.S. who spotted the very keen interest of the Tengku and pulled him into the FAS and I believe he did

HARUN: very well.

SC: Why do you think Tengku liked sports?

HARJN: Well this liking sports is something which is inherent in somebody you know. It's born in him and if I may say so when he was President I used to notice him going about in town very simply dressed particularly in sports shirts. So I at once made out a man - a man who behaves like him and moves about like him is a man who is keen and who likes sports. And that is why there is a great sense of fair play about in whatever he does because in sports you have to give and take. That is why I think Tengku liked sports; firstly it is inherent in him - in his own self and he likes it very much.

SC: Besides knowing him in the field of football do you know him perhaps in golf? Have you ever played golf with him?

HARUN: I haven't played against him but I've seen him on the course. Well he has a fairly good swing shall I say and I believe he has been a very good. 24 for quite sometime.

SC: What other games does the Tengku play?

HARUN: Well in his younger days I know very little about him except what I read in the papers and what friends tell me but I do believe in England he tried all sorts of things but the game that really catches him is soccer and he's known not

MARUN: only as the No. 1. Soccer Man in Malaya but I think in the whole of Asia.

NARR: Next we met Inche Kwok Kin Keng, the Hon. Secretary of the Football Association of Malaya.

TAPE
CUT TWO:
C 3321

SC: How Long have you known the Tengku?

KKK: Well I think it is way back in 1950 when Tengku was a delegate for the Malayan Malays. The funny thing about the Tengku is this: When we elected him as President of FAM, that was 13 years ago, he was then the DPP. We never thought that one day he would become the Prime Minister. Well he has been our President for the last 13 years. It's only whether he wants to accept responsiblility or not. Otherwise he's automatically selected every year and he's a very great man. He wins you with his sincerity. He's so sincere that we just don't feel like letting him down. We just can't let him down.

SC: What has he done so far as President of the FAM ?

KKK: Oh without him I'm afraid we won't be able to achieve what we have achieved and without him I'm definitely. Sure we won't be getting the Stadium Merdeka as well as Stadium Negara.

SC: Why does he like football particularly?

KKK: Well he used to tell us that he played football in his young days. Well we produced in the first issue of the FAM News a picture of the Tengku playing for the Penang Free School. And we have

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KKK:

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KKK: another picture which we have here which we are going to produce in the next number of the FAM News showing Tengku as a footballer when he was in Saint Catherine's.

SC: Can you remember any incidents in which you can show the Tengku was really interested in sports? Any incidents?

KKK: Well these are numerous. All I wish to say is next to the state affairs football comes next to him. Back in 1959 he told us that to improve our standard of football we have to start from youngsters. So as a result of that he presented the gold trophy called the Abdul Rahman Trophy which costs us about $12,000 and he was the one who started the First Asian Youth Tournament in 1959 and that was the year we lost to South Korea. We should have won that match and since then we have been trying hard every year but we couldn't reach our goal yet.

NARR: Finally let us hear a tribute to the Tengku by Tun Abdul Razak, the Deputy Prime Minister and a close friend of the Tengku. At the opening ceremony of Stadium Negara he said:

TAPE: A 860

"Far more than anyone in this country the Tengku has done the most in the field of sports. It is his encouragement and his inspiration that sparked off the idea of an indoor stadium and turn it into a complete reality. He therefore deserves the gratitude not only of the sports-loving Malayans

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SCRIPT: YAP SWEE CHOON

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Today we pay a visit to Kuala Kedah, the constituency of our Prime Minister Tengku Abdul Rahman, and talk to the people there.

NARR: Kuala Kedah stands just over 40 miles north of the island of Penang. In many ways Kuala Kedah has a colourful history. Remnants of a fort exist today at the mouth of the Kedah River. Through this fort passed people of many races - the Portuguese, the Dutch, the Achinese from Sumatra, the English, the Bugis from the Celebes, and the Siamese - who came to trade or to conquer.

Kuala Kedah, the fort, remained for centuries the principal seaport of North Malaya until Penang came under British influence and assumed that role.
Kedah exported tin, gold, pepper, and elephants through Kuala Kedah. The annals tell of elephants that either died at sea on the way to Sumatra or India or "fell overboard." In and out of Kuala Kedah came Indian cloth which attracted traders from Java, Malacca and elsewhere.

It is in such a place - inhabited by simple people, small in area and yet a great contributor to the history of Kedah - that Tengku Abdul Rahman has chosen to be his constituency.

While at Kuala Kedah we interviewed Tuan Haji Ismail bin Ibrahim.

(PRODUCER: The dialogue of the interview is Malay.
Could you please superimpose as you think

TAHIR: Tuan Haji, how long have you known the Tengku?

HAJI: I've known him since childhood days but I really came to know him well during the Japanese Occupation.

TAHIR: Before we talk about his political career, I would like to know something about the Japanese Occupation. You said you came to know him well during the Japanese Occupation - can you elaborate?

HAJI: During the Japanese Occupation Tengku helped the people of Kuala Kedah a great deal. I've also heard that he helped people in other places. Especially where food was concerned. He can be described as the saviour of the people during the Japanese Occupation.

TAHIR: Can you give examples of this help?

HAJI: When he was an officer in Kedah then there was an Arabic School in Kuala Kedah called "Al-husutul Hasana". The Tengku was invited to declare the school officially open. It was before Tengku studied in England after the war. It was the first visit by Tengku to Kuala Kedah. After that visit the people came to like him very much and a close relationship developed.

TAHIR: Kuala Kedah was the Tengku's constituency during the General Elections. Why do you think the Tengku chose this place?

HAJI: Until today Kuala Kedah can be said to be UMNO's stronghold not only in Kedah but in the whole of the Malay Peninsula. It's the backbone of UMNO. Because of this strength the Tengku was put as a candidate here

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SX 0351

feeling of great happiness and exhilaration - a feeling which I'm sure you all share with me. With the opening of this stadium, the dream of the Federation's sports-loving public has come true. In this stadium we can have soccer, hockey and all sports at all hours of the day and night. Besides sporting events, it is also hoped events of national importance will be held here from time to time.

I have great hope that the Stadium will be the meeting place for sportsmen throughout the world. Here they will meet our own men and demonstrate their prowess in the games they specialise and through the link which will be forged in the true spirit of Olympia, friendship and comradeship will be formed. Through sports, we hope to promote peace, happiness and goodwill in this world. The Duke of Wellington said that the Battle of Waterloo was won on the playing fields of Eton. Let us now hope that the comradeship and unity of the Malayan people and the goodwill of all the nations, near and far, can be won in the sports stadium of the Federation of Malaya in Kuala Lumpur."

NARR: The Merdeka Stadium is only one of the many contributions by our Prime Minister Tengku Abdul Rahman in the field of sports. Another major contribution is the Stadium Negara which was formally declared open by His Majesty the Yang-di Pertuan Agong on Thursday April 19th 1962. Tengku Abdul Rahman was one of the invited guests at the opening ceremony.

...../3

TAPE:
A 860

"Ever since the Merdeka Stadium was built there has been a need for a Stadium of this kind. The Merdeka Stadium is devoted to open air sports and activities. The Stadium Negara is designed to meet the needs of indoor sports and cultural events catering for a large crowd.

For me, this Stadium answers the pressing problem of providing a national centre for indoor sports, as a complementary centre to the outdoor sports in the Merdeka Stadium. It is my hope that the Stadium Negara will become the venue of many sporting, cultural and commercial activities, both national and international, for many many years."

NARR: Among the many games played in this country, soccer is the Tengku's first love. Even as a schoolboy Tengku was interested in football and today he proudly says that he was keen enough to make the grade in the Penang Free School Junior Soccer Eleven during his schooldays. Today soccer is Malaya's national game, and the Tengku is the man who brought it to prominence.

In the field of sports Tengku Abdul Rahman has made many good friends, one of whom is the President of the Football Association of Selangor Inche Harun Idris.

TAPE:
CUT ONE:
C 3145

HARUN: Since I knew him as President Sessions Court and D.P.P. we used to chit-chat during our free time and it appeared to me that he was a man who was very keen on all sorts of sports and subsequently when I was away from K.L. (I was then transferred,

TAPE:
CUT ONE:
C 3145

HARUN: I think it was to Klang) he became the First President of the Football Association of Selangor - first Malay President that is and subsequently I myself got into football. I became the Vice-President of FAS and later the President and today I'm still the President. In the meantime the Tengku himself became the President of the Football Association of Malaya and I joined on to the Council of the FAM and we became very closely connected in soccer.

SC: Among all games can you tell us why the Tengku particularly liked soccer?

HARUN: Well I believe and I think it is true that he himself was a fairly good player - not very outstanding but a very good player in his schooldays in Penang and probably this might have a lot to do with it. He was away in England for a very long time and as you know football in UK is top game - everyone goes to see football matches on Wednesdays and Saturdays. So he probably spent a lot of his time seeing football and as a result he liked and did stay in UK for about 20 or 25 years.

SC: About the Tengku being elected the first Malay President of the Football Association - can you tell us more about this?

HARUN: Well I think if I'm not mistaken it was the late Mr. S.C.E. Singam who was then Secretary of F.A.S. who spotted the very keen interest of the Tengku and pulled him into the FAS and I believe he did

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HARUN: very well.

SC: Why do you think Tengku liked sports?

HARUN: Well this liking sports is something which is inherent in somebody you know. It's born in him and if I may say so when he was President I used to notice him going about in town very simply dressed particularly in sports shirts. So I at once made out a man - a man who behaves like him and moves about like him is a man who is keen and who likes sports. And that is why there is a great sense of fair play about in whatever he does because in sports you have to give and take. That is why I think Tengku liked sports; firstly it is inherent in him - in his own self and he likes it very much.

SC: Besides knowing him in the field of football do you know him perhaps in golf? Have you ever played golf with him?

HARUN: I haven't played against him but I've seen him on the course. Well he has a fairly good swing shall I say and I believe he has been a very good. 24 for quite sometime.

SC: What other games does the Tengku play?

HARUN: Well in his younger days I know very little about him except what I read in the papers and what friends tell me but I do believe in England he tried all sorts of things but the game that really catches him is soccer and he's known not

MARUN: only as the No. 1. Soccer Man in Malaya but I think in the whole of Asia.

NARR: Next we met Inche Kwok Kin Keng, the Hon. Secretary of the Football Association of Malaya.

TAPE
CUT TWO:
C 3321

SC: How long have you known the Tengku?

KKK: Well I think it is way back in 1950 when Tengku was a delegate for the Malayan Malays. The funny thing about the Tengku is this: When we elected him as President of FAM, that was 13 years ago,- he was then the DPP. We never thought that one day he would become the Prime Minister.
Well he has been our President for the last 13 years. It's only whether he wants to accept responsiblility or not. Otherwise he's automatically selected every year and he's a very great man. He wins you with his sincerity. He's so sincere that we just don't feel like letting him down. We just can't let him down.

SC: What has he done so far as President of the FAM ?

KKK: Oh without him I'm afraid we won't be able to achieve what we have achieved and without him I'm definitely, Sure we won't be getting the Stadium Merdeka as well as Stadium Negara.

SC: Why does he like football particularly?

KKK: Well he used to tell us that he played football in his young days. Well we produced in the first issue of the FAM News a picture of the Tengku playing for the Penang Free School. And we have

AMK: another picture which we have here which we are going to produce in the next number of the FAM News showing Tengku as a footballer when he was in Saint Catherine's.

SC: Can you remember any incidents in which you can show the Tengku was really interested in sports? Any incidents?

KKK: Well these are numerous. All I wish to say is next to the state affairs football comes next to him. Back in 1959 he told us that to improve our standard of football we have to start from youngsters. So as a result of that he presented the gold trophy called the Abdul Rahman Trophy which costs us about $12,000 and he was the one who started the First Asian Youth Tournament in 1959 and that was the year we lost to South Korea. We should have won that match and since then we have been trying hard every year but we couldn't reach our goal yet.

/FL.

HARR: Finally let us hear a tribute to the Tengku by Tun Abdul Razak, the Deputy Prime Minister and a close friend of the Tengku. At the opening ceremony of Stadium Negara he said:

TAPE: A 860

"Far more than anyone in this country the Tengku has done the most in the field of sports. It is his encouragement and his inspiration that sparked off the idea of an indoor stadium and turn it into a complete reality. He therefore deserves the gratitude not only of the sports-loving Malayans

PERPUSTAKAAN RTHOK
RADIO MALAYSIA
10 FEB 1966
KUALA LUMPUR

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/FL.

SCRIPT: YAP SWEE CHOON.

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By his first wife Tengku had two children - Tengku Khatijah and Tengku Nerang. His first wife died shortly after the son's birth. Tengku Abdul Rahman has been married to his present wife Puan Sharifah Rodziah, daughter of a well-known family of Alor Star, for the past 24 years. A most attractive and charming woman, she has been a great influence in his life. They have had no children but they have adopted two orphans - a Chinese girl named Meriam now aged 9½ and a Chinese boy named Suleiman now aged 8 years.

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TAPE: M: Can you tell me how many children have you?

K: I've got 3 girls - they are 8½, one is 5½ and the baby is 10 months.

(Cont). M: Are they all born in Kuala Lumpur or what?

K: One born in Alor Star, two born in K.L.

M: I understand that you were in England for some time.

K: I was in England since 1958, came back in 1963 January.

M: Now whilst you were there, Tengku often visited England and all that - did he come and visit you and did he ask anything about your children?

K: Yes, he came here several times whenever he visited in England. We went to see him at the airport, and then we all went together to his hotel. He met the child - I brought only one daughter with me.

M: Oh yes, which one did you bring - the name?

K: I brought the eldest - Sharifah Intan - when she was 3 years old and came back when she was seven.

M: I see. Now the other two children.

K: One I left with the Tengku when she was 2 months old and then I was expecting in England 7 months. I came back to K.L. to have the baby born here.

M: I see. Now regarding the 2 month old baby you left when you went to England - I believe that is Sharifah Hanizah. Now did you leave her out of your own free will or did Tengku ask you to leave her behind?

K: Yes, Tengku asked me to leave her behind because it was very difficult to bring baby to England because of the weather - it's too cold.

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(Cont). M: I was made to understand from Sharifah Intan that - I know that the Tengku loves everyone, of the children and grandchildren and all that - is there any special, you know she might be a favourite or something like that. Is it something like that?

K: Yes, Tengku loves my second daughter very much because he used to play with her when she was a baby but Intan was with me all the time when I was in Alor Star. We came here only in 1957 to stay with the Tengku. So the second one is his favourite. And the younger one - you know he used to play with her whenever he comes back from office.

M: Of course we know the Yang Amat Mulia Tengku is a very busy man. How does he spare his time for the children and for the grandchildren?

K: When he comes back for tea he just you know when we were at the dining table he used to talk to the children during lunchtime or teatime.

M: What about when he is in the house on certain problems and all that? Is he quite happy when the children are making noise and that sort of that thing?

K: No the children won't be near him when he's busy. You know they avoid him you know - want him to do some work. When he's free then he plays with the children.

M: Tengku Khatijah what is your impression on Tengku's general attitude towards children?

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(Cont). K: Oh he's very fond of children and I like him very much. As a father he's very nice and the children loves him so much.

M: And all the time were you with him since you were born?

K: I was with him when I was small and during the Japanese time I was with my auntie in Alor Star for few years and then I came back to Alor Star and I joined him there. I can't remember the year.

M: Now during his early years as a politician in Johore Bahru and all that were you with him?

K: I was with him from 1952 to 1954 and I went to Alor Star and I opened a shop - hairdressing I learnt hairdressing in 1953 in Singapore and when I finished I went back to Alor Star to open a shop.

M: Now during his early years - I mean you stayed with him in Johore Bahru for some time - now how was he with the children, particularly with you for example? I mean he was very busy, went about here and there. Did you find that you were neglected or something like that?

K: Yes, you see we don't see him very often, only during meal-time.

M: Now how is he with other peoples' children? I mean you said just now in general Tengku loves children; he loves all of them. Now how does he behave with other peoples' children when you see them around?

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M: What about Tengku during birthdays and that sort of thing? Does he join the birthdays of your children for example?

K: Yes he loves joining the children at the tea-party. He takes some pictures and play with them.

M: And is he very popular with the children from what you see?

K: Yes the children loves him. Whenever he gives a party there will be lots of children around him. He will give balloons to the children, cut the cake and offer them money. So the children are very interested in him.

M: And what sort of things he talks to them, you know?

K: He calls the children to join him, to make use of the party, play with them. You know he jokes with the children and make them laugh.

M: Alright now you're a girl - I mean to a daughter how is he to Tengku Nerang?

K: We both love him very much you know but Tengku Nerang doesn't stay with him. So once in a while he comes to K.L. and visit him but Tengku Nerang's children he treated the same like my own children.

M: Well what is your impression Tengku Khatijah being the daughter of a very great man in our country Tengku Abdul Rahman? How do you feel about that?

K: I'm very proud of my father but I'm always the

(Cont). I: He talks about do you like to see your sister and which country do you like to go and sometimes he talks which do you like Malaya or England and I said I like both of them.

M: Very clever girl you Sharifah Intan and does he talk about your schoolwork?

I: Yes, last time I got first in Standard 2B and then I went to Singapore to fetch my daddy from England and then my daddy bought so many things for me.

M: Now did you tell about your being first in class to your grandfather?

I: Yes and my grandfather said I must get first again when I'm in Standard 3.

M: Did he give you presents for that?

I: No, he just said only.

M: Probably he forgets. Do you think that your grandfather is a very busy man?

I: Yes, he sometimes works in office. He has no time to play.

M: Talking about playing and all that I understand your grandfather every morning, very early in the morning, goes to play - what game is that?

I: The game is golf. He goes to the Selangor Golf Club. And sometimes I go there and I always swing with my sister and Meriam and her brother.

M: What is his name?

I: His name is Suleiman. He is rather naughty. My grandmother and grandfather and all the people in the house at the Residency always scolds him.

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M: I'm sure Sharifah Intan you love your grandfather very much. Why do you love him?

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I: Fruits like apples and rambutans and bananas and durians.

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TAPE:

/LM.

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SCRIPT: YAP SWEE CHOON

PRODUCER: MANAFF ABDULLAH

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TAPE: C3411
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TAPE: C3193
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TAPE: C3193

could be respected by the world at large. That is my feeling as to why the Tengku had thought fit to take part in the political life of the country and to build up ourselves into a strong united and respected nation among the nations of the world.

NARR: Enche Lee Ewe Boon, a close friend of the Prime Minister remarks:

TAPE: C3402

"He makes himself easily accessible to people and he is always sympathetic to people and that is the thing that draws friends to you. And I certainly would like my children to copy that from Tengku. He never changed his attitude towards his friends, not only to his friends, to anyone he knows - big or small. You can see even poor people on the streets wishing Tengku. You also see Tengku approaching that man you see to ask: "How you do; how are you and so on." You see that is the sort of people you see, people should not misunderstand. Tengku never thinks that he is a great man. He thinks he is always he is just any of one of us and as ordinary people, simple and straightforward and sincere.

NARR: Let us now hear the views of Enche C.V. Samy J.P. of Alor Star and Enche K. Aiyathurai of the GeneralHospital also of Alor Star.

TAPE:
C3193

TAPE:
C3402

TAPE:
C3394

I met him about 30 years back. It was soon after a football match in the S.K.C.E. Club. That was the time when one of my friends, Chani's friend introduced me to Tengku. Until that, though I have seen him earlier, I never acquainted with him so closely. It was a first acquaintance with Tengku. I was surprised to see that he is so simplicity and kindness and friendliness; how he moved with the people. Really it was a surprise for me. That was a time I thought the Tengku is going to be a national leader in the future; that was a time when my mind struck the thought in my heart. Now I am very glad my dream is becoming true. Now that the Tengku becomes a national leader, he has become the Father of Malaysia. After that I have met him so many ordinary occasions. The Tengku was appointed to so many places such as District Officer, government servant, this and that. Then the Tengku went to England, come back, that's all the whole Malaya knows. When the Tengku took the leadership in UMNO, then he tried to get an independence for Malaya. It was all the time Tengku's familiarities are well known to everybody. Duty is ability, leadership and patience and treating everybody equal. He was able to unite the three main communities of Malaya, that is Malays, Chinese and Indians. Through that only, without any blood shed, the Tengku was able to get up to independence. That is why he succeeded into getting Malaysia also.

TAPE:
C1329A

TAPE:
C3392

"He is good to all nationalities. He treats everybody alike, and he doesn't has any prejudice about other nationalities. He treats everybody alike you see, so he is a nice man and he is a loving man and he is a good man to do everything here. That's all I can say.

NARR: In the eyes of Dato Wan Ibrahim bin Soloh:

TAPE:
C3389

"The general public were very fond him and highly think of him and at the same time respect him. Although he is of Royal blood, but he is unpretemtious. He mixes freely with ordinary people, rich or poor, irrespective of nationalities. In my personal opinion, the qualities that have brought him to the leadership of the nation are:-

1. His sincerity of purpose.
2. His sense of fair play.
3. Sympathy towards others.
4. Give and take.
5. Not afraid of taking responsibility.
6. Accessibility and obliging.
7. He listens and tolerate others to a certain limit.
8. He seeks other people's advice on big problems and last and not the least very sporting.

NARR: Finally we hear the opinion of the Mentri Besar of Kedah Dato Syed Omar Shahabuddin regarding our Prime Minister:

TALBE:
0139Z

"He is good to all nationalities. He treats everybody alike, and he doesn't has any prejudice about other nationalities. He treats everybody alike you see, so he is a nice man and he is a loving man and he is a good man to do everything here. That's all I can say.

NARR:

TALBE:
0139G

TAPE:
C3258

He's always told politics is dirty but according to him if you want to be leader you've got to be sincere. His sincerity I think has carried him through all these years. Actually he's not a very cleverman but he's a man of wisdom. He's got this way of taking people in through talking to them. His sincerity, his manner he delivers his talk to you - all this will draw you to him. He's that type who will get on with anybody whether you're Indian, Chinese or a Malay for that matter an Englishman. He has friends - he has many friends - thousands all over the country. He's really a commcn man although he's a prince. He doesn't choose his friends. I've seen him oh he's gone through lots of things. He's done the good as well as the bad. He's gambled he's tried the opium, he's tried the ganja, well he's tried the bottle, he's tried many other things. He's married more than 1 wife - all these things come in good stead to him as a P.M. He can mix very well with the common people. He's very warm-hearted, very big hearted - if anybody comes to him and asks for financial help even if he has no money at all he will pawn the things he has so that he won't frustrate the man who's come to ask for help. He's that type, always trying to help. He knows a man doesn't come to him for help unless he really needs it. He always goes, he helps the underdog all the time.

TAPE:
03259

NARR: Tengku Abdul Rahman has as Prime Minister done a lot for the country as well as the people. Perhaps his greatest achievemant is to win for the country Merdeka - freedom from colonial rule. Merdeka was only the beginning. In his own words "Malaya today as a nation realises that she cannot stand alone and in isolation. Outside of international politics the national one must be broad based. Sooner or later she should have an understanding with Britain and the peoples of the territories of Singapore, Borneo, Brunei and Sarawak."

And so Malaysia came into being on the 16th September 1963. The trials and tribulations Tengku Abdul Rahman had to go through to bring about the creation of Malaysia is known everywhere. It is in such trying situations that he displayed his patience and tolerance. What then is Tengku Abdul Rahman like as a man? The verdict is yours.

ANN: You've been listening to the last programme in the series THE PRIME MINISTER OF MALAYSIA - THE MAN.

/THAM.

GRAFI

PERKHIDMATAN PEMELIHARAAN DAN REPROGRAFI
UNIT JILID DAN PAMERAN

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