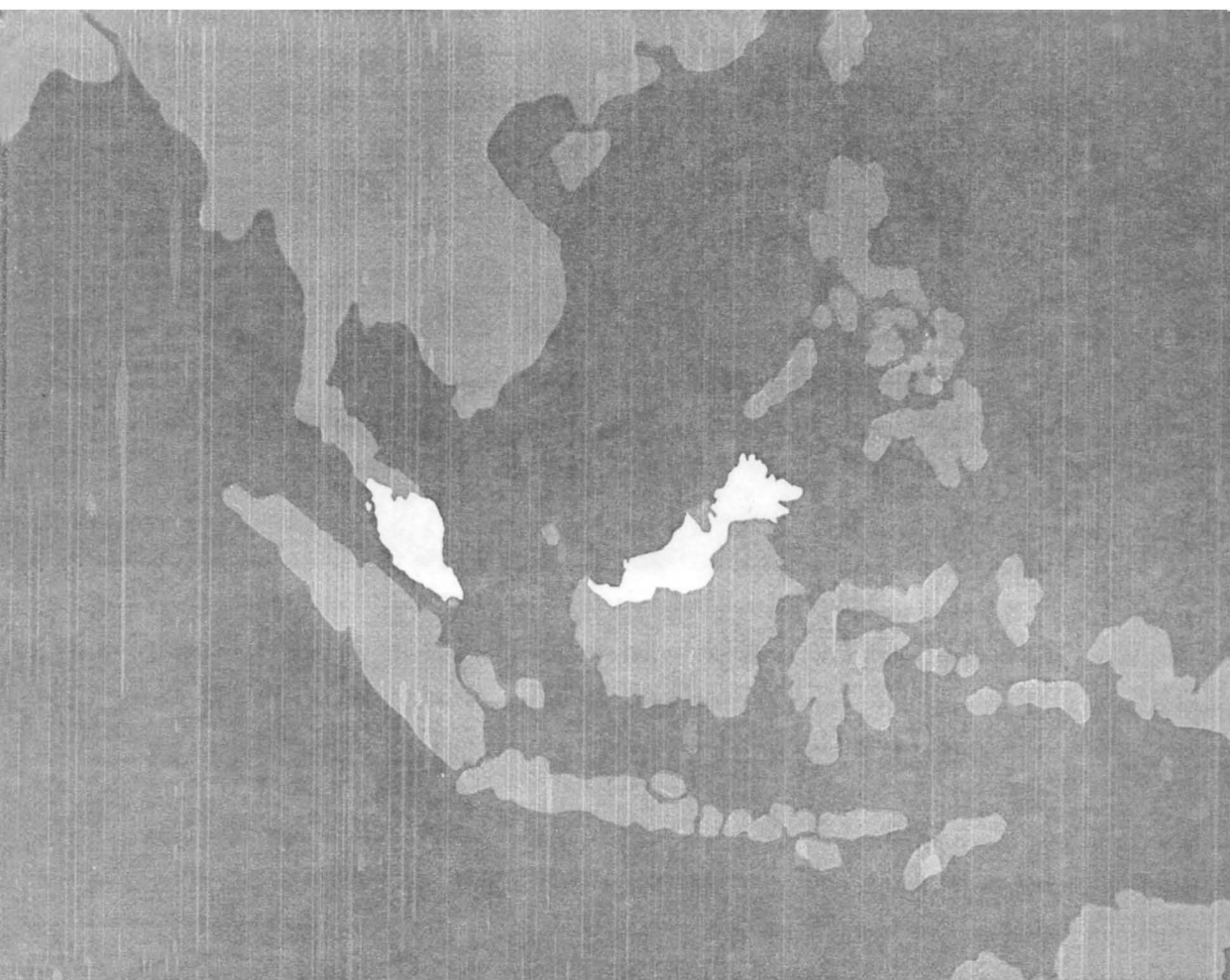


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VISIT OF UNITED STATES VICE PRESIDENT, 7th – 9th, JANUARY

Speech by the Prime Minister of Malaysia, Tunku Abdul Rahman Putra Al-Haj at the dinner given in honour of the United States Vice-President His Excellency Mr. Spiro T. Agnew on 8th January.

Your Excellency Mr. Vice-President, Mrs. Agnew,
Honourable Ministers, Your Excellencies,
Ladies and Gentlemen:

It gives me great pleasure to have this opportunity to express to you, Mr. Vice-President and to your charming wife, a warm welcome to Malaysia. Mr. Vice-President, you are the first high representative of a government to come to visit us this year and I take pleasure in this and hope that this will not be your last visit and that the next visit will be a longer one. Your coming to this country augurs well for the relationship between our two countries in the months and years ahead.

In the course of your travels before reaching this capital of ours you have made a number of statements giving assurances of the will and the capability of the United States to defend this region against potential enemies. Your statement as a man whose words are his bond is indeed most reassuring. This has confirmed the heart-warming assurances already given to me personally by President Nixon when we talked together in Washington last autumn. The people of Malaysia together with all peace-loving peoples of Southeast Asia welcome the sincere expression of goodwill on the part of your Government.

Our requirement is small and we have so far not imposed ourselves unduly on United States generosity. We are able to apply what little we have to the needs of our people and the well-being of this region of Asia, and all that we ask for is that we be left alone to pursue a



U.S. Vice-President Mr. Spiro T. Agnew testing a package of Heveacrumb standardised form of Malaysian rubber (SMR) during his visit on January 8 to the Rubber Research Institute's experimental station which is just outside Kuala Lumpur.

policy of peace and prosperity at home and the promotion of goodwill, understanding and friendship with our neighbours and other countries abroad.

To achieve this aim we have set about strengthening the concept of regional co-operation through the ASEAN organisation. The recent meeting we had in Cameron Highlands, followed by the normalisation of diplomatic relations with the Philippines bore testimony as to our honest intention. We are convinced that ASEAN can play a potential role for the economic stability and social well-being of the peoples of this region.

The United States, as a well-wisher in our modest efforts, should now have no further doubts as to the future possibility and capacity of countries in this region to get together and work together for our common good. It is therefore a matter of great encouragement to us to get the assurances from the President, and now from you, Mr. Vice-President, that we can expect help in the event of unprovoked aggression by enemies from without who have sinister design against us.

The relationship between our two countries has been cordial but since Malaysia's past history has linked us with Britain our interest in matters pertaining to economic, trade and defence has been more closely associated with Britain.

The past decade, Mr. Vice-President, has seen an increase of the United States interest in our country and I hope, Mr. Vice-President, that your presence here at this moment will strengthen further the interest so far shown.

Mr. Vice-President, I am also glad to recall that there exists many similarities between our two countries. Both our countries subscribe to the same democratic ideals, both believe in the system of free enterprise and both uphold the high ideals of human rights and freedom. What is more encouraging to us at this moment is that the United States has become a single nation in spite of the diversity of races that make America their home, and that these citizens have risen above their racial differences to become politically and technologically the most advanced nation in the world.

We have a long way to go to reach your standard but we do not however despair in our effort to achieve it because your own country's history showed the many stormy periods encountered before the goal of unity was finally reached.

To-night, Mr. Vice-President in this field of technology you have

brought with you the symbol of the ultimate achievement in the person of two astronauts. Mr. Stafford and Mr. Cernan were two of three astronauts, who trusting science, severed the umbilical cord of gravity that binds us all to earth, and ventured into orbit around the moon. Humanity can justly be proud of their skill and courage and of the dedicated team of men who through research and knowledge invented the ingeniously man-controlled machines which have penetrated the vault of the heavens, disturbing the settled dust on the surface of the moon.

I also learn with thrill that you are making a present to us of a part of the moon rock taken back by the astronauts during one of the two epic voyages of discovery of Apollo 11 and 12. Mr. Vice-President, the moon rock will be treasured by the Malaysian people as a symbol of what human endeavour together with intelligence, perseverance and courage can achieve. I would like to add that the missions of the Apollo 11 and 12 and also of Apollo 10, besides bringing back the soil specimens from the moon have another even greater significance for us. We were aware of the great risks that these men had to face and the courage that they needed for their journeys into the unknown. We prayed for their safety as all other men the world over must have done, and we rejoiced in their success. Thus these epic events achieved another great but hidden goal, that of uniting humanity in its solicitude and admiration for those of its members who underwent a great test and came through it with crowning glory for their country. In addition, Apollos 10, 11 and 12 will be a permanent incentive to other nations to work for greater technological knowledge and skill and use them for peaceful purposes.

Mr. Vice-President, in talking about the achievements of men, I must not forget to add that these would not be possible without the support, assistance and often actual co-operation of our women. The wives of America's astronauts moved us by their silent courage and encouragement. Mrs. Agnew, the Second Lady of the United States, must often be called upon to share some of the responsibilities towards the nation but this apparently in no way has distracted her attention from the finer arts of womanhood. To-night she graces our company with her great charm.

Mr. Vice-President, on behalf of the Malaysian Government and people, I reiterate our good wishes and warm regards for the good health and happiness of you and your good Lady. I sincerely hope that your stay in Malaysia will remain a pleasant memento in your future years as the second leader of your country.

ADDRESS BY TAN SRI M. GHAZALI BIN SHAFIE AT THE INDO/MALAYSIA TALKS

Opening statement by Tan Sri M. Ghazali bin Shafie, Permanent Secretary to Ministry of Foreign Affairs, at the Indo/Malaysia officials talks at Wisma Putra on February 2.

Mr. Coelho and Members of the Indian Delegation,

Let me first of all extend to you the warmest of welcomes to Kuala Lumpur. I am afraid that that may turn out to be only too literal for your comfort coming as you do from the cool dry winter of Delhi but I hope nevertheless that you will find your stay here pleasant and comfortable and stimulating. Please be assured that whatever assistance we can offer will be at your disposal and I hope you and your colleagues will not hesitate to call on us if there is any way at all we can be of help. I believe arrangements have been made to take you on a brief trip out of Kuala Lumpur on Wednesday. I am sorry that you are not staying here longer so that we may show you something more of Malaysia outside of Kuala Lumpur. As you know, a stay in an administrative capital such as Kuala Lumpur and discussions with passionless administrators such as us are not the best ways of getting to know a country. But I hope nevertheless that in your stay here you will have the opportunity in your discussions in this room and in your contacts outside and during your trip on Wednesday, to capture something of the flavour and tempo of life in Malaysia and of the hopes and problems and prospects of the Malaysian people as they look to the years ahead.

Speaking for myself, I must say how pleased I am to be able to participate in these talks. I had hoped to participate at the first of our officials talks in Delhi in 1968, and I have made many other tentative arrangements to call on my friends and colleagues in India but the fates seem determined to deny me that pleasure and I am afraid they have been remarkably successful. As a member of the Foreign Service, too, I recall with particular pleasure my stay in Delhi which was my first — and last — foreign posting! It is therefore a particular pleasure for me now to participate in these talks, to examine together with you every facet of the co-operative endeavours between our two countries and to exchange thoughts and ideas on various international and regional issues which are of particular interest to our respective Governments.

This is as it should be. We embark on this annual review to translate into more effective forms of co-operation the very warm sentiments and the close bonds which exist between our two countries and people. These sentiments and these bonds have sprung naturally between us. In the recent past, both our two countries have been victims of aggression and on each occasion we have stood unambiguously in support of one another. A few have prudently refrained from condemning the aggressors or have even taken sides with them. But our two Governments know that it is in times of adversity that friendship is truly tested. It is too easy to profess pious platitudes of brotherhood and unity which wither very rapidly at the first sign of an approaching storm. But the bonds of unity between our two peoples have been tested in adversity and have not been found wanting. Political memories may be short but I believe that both our peoples will remember with gratitude the moral support that they received from each other during these periods of national crisis.

Another characteristic which we share is our commitment to build a united multi-racial society by peaceful and democratic means. We here in Malaysia look with admiration at the sustained efforts by India's leaders to encourage different religious, ethnic, linguistic and territorial groups to join in the main-stream of Indian national life. We are only

too aware of the burdens and complexities of this monumental task. Sheer magnitude alone adds an extraordinary dimension to India's problems. Our own efforts here in Malaysia suffered a temporary setback at the hands of street-rioters last May. But our leaders have re-affirmed yet again our commitment to a multi-racial democracy and I know that we shall receive the sympathetic understanding of the Indian people who practise and work the world's largest democracy as we embark once more on our journey.

I do not propose in these welcoming remarks to make any formal statement or to comment on the various agenda items or to pronounce any policy position which would be in any case outside the range of the competence of our meeting. Indeed as a meeting of officials, the very characteristic of our gathering here is complete informality and complete frankness. This is, as it were, a "nuts and bolts" conference among officials who are actually dealing with each subject on a day-to-day basis. I shall therefore expect that we shall have very full discussions without any inhibitions when we consider the various agenda items. There are many practical problems we have to overcome and there are, I am sure, many fresh initiatives we can take and many new fields of co-operation we can explore. We have already made a good start in the last year particularly by way of technical co-operation, joint ventures, in various fields, and the award of places in various institutions of higher learning. It is our business to convert into practical and effective plans in increasing measure the general principles and generous purposes which govern the relations between our two countries. I have no doubts that we shall accomplish our business well.

It was precisely because we have both found our previous meeting to be extraordinarily useful as a forum for the exchange of ideas on a wide variety of topics of mutual interest and as a clearing-house of plans and programmes and proposals that we have now institutionalised these annual exchanges between us. Looking ahead at the years in the seventies, it is my hope that as countries in this area turn their eyes more closely to their neighbours they will adopt this practice of an annual review of their relations with the aim of developing closer ties and mutually beneficial relations with one another. Our own experience has clearly shown the usefulness of such meetings.

For too many years the countries of Asia have sought succour and sustenance from major countries elsewhere. Without being merely inward-looking or parochial, it has long been Malaysia's view which we have enunciated ever since our independence that there is a rich unexplored vein of solidarity and friendship with our neighbours which should receive our early attention. It has therefore been a matter of particular gratification to us that the closing years of the sixties have witnessed as a characteristic feature of Asian diplomacy the development of increasingly close bilateral contacts and assistance among the countries of this area.

This has taken place within the framework of regional co-operation but not only within such a framework. Regional co-operation has its own particular momentum, its own particular pre-conditions, its own particular characteristics. It cannot be forced or artificially induced. It cannot be diverted from its essential stream. But alongside that stream, in no way opposed to it and indeed at various points traversing it or joining it for part of the way, the countries in this area should and can develop the closest relations and co-operation with one another on a bilateral basis. The criss-crossing of these bilateral arrangements would bring about an extra dimension to the diplomacy of this area which would be a source of additional strength to us all. I am glad to note that of late India has played a leading role in this direction with characteristic sophistication and industry.

In this we, Malaysia and India, share a common commitment. Thus these meetings of ours — and I hope I am not sounding over-grandiose — have a significance beyond our own immediate concerns. The forging and development of close relations between the countries in this area will demand more than ritual obeisance to certain unexceptional principles. It will demand detailed attention to practical matters and I can think of no better forum for such discussions than these meetings among officials which take place without fanfare, without the need for communiques and all the other paraphernalia of formal diplomacy. I am hopeful that this pattern will emerge as an essential feature of the relations among the countries of this area in the decade of the seventies which will ensure increasing solidarity and harmony and friendship among our countries and our peoples as we face the exciting, dangerous and challenging years ahead.

VISIT OF THEIR IMPERIAL HIGHNESSES CROWN PRINCE AKIHITO AND PRINCESS MICHIKO OF JAPAN, 19th – 26th FEBRUARY

Address by His Royal Highness the Timbalan Yang Di-Pertuan Agong at the royal banquet in honour of Their Imperial Highnesses Crown Prince Akihito and Princess Michiko of Japan, at the Istana Negara, Kuala Lumpur on February 20.

Your Imperial Highness Prince Akihito,
Your Imperial Highness Princess Michiko,
Yang Teramat Mulia Tunku Perdana Menteri,
Yang Berhormat Menteri2,
Your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen:

It gives us great pleasure to have your Imperial Highnesses with us this evening and to have the opportunity of extending to Your Imperial Highnesses a very warm and cordial welcome to our country. It is indeed a rare privilege to have with us such distinguished and charming guests whose dignity and grace are well-known in our country. Our Government and our people receive Your Imperial Highnesses with open heart and we sincerely hope that in your brief stay in Malaysia Your Imperial Highnesses will have ample opportunity to see our country and to meet our people.

We wish also to express on behalf of Their Majesties the Yang Di-Pertuan Agong and the Raja Permaisuri Agong their cordial greetings and welcome to Your Imperial Highnesses and to express His Majesty's deep regret for His inability to receive Your Imperial High-



His Majesty the Timbalan Yang Di-Pertuan Agong delivering a speech at the royal banquet on February 20 in honour of Their Imperial Highnesses Crown Prince Akihito and Princess Michiko of Japan. Their Imperial Highnesses paid a seven day state visit to Malaysia from February 19 to 26.

nesses personally. His Majesty expresses his confidence that your state visit to Malaysia will be a very successful one and that Your Imperial Highnesses' presence today would mark another milestone of progress in the warm and cordial relations already existing between our two countries.

Your Imperial Highness has aptly stated that relations between countries are after all relations among men and that your mission to Malaysia is to cultivate and to enhance such relationship between the Japanese and the Malaysian people. We, the Government and the people of Malaysia wish to respond whole-heartedly to this sentiment and indeed Your Imperial Highnesses' presence with us this evening symbolises the abiding friendship that has existed since our independence and will continue to exist. The visit of Your Imperial Highnesses signifies an expression of such sentiment of friendship of the Japanese people which we in Malaysia spontaneously reciprocate.

Your Imperial Highnesses also embody all those that we always admire in the Japanese nation and Japanese people. From the ravage of war and atomic destruction, the Japanese people had shown the resilience and capacity to exercise human ingenuity to build once more a nation dedicated to peace and progress so that today Japan has emerged as a leading industrial giant of the world extending her influence, industry and technical know-how throughout the far corners of the globe. Malaysia is no less appreciative of Japan's contribution to Malaysia's own development and industrial progress. My own State, Kedah, has benefited considerably from Japanese technological advancement in the implementation of the Muda Irrigation Project which would turn the area into a rice bowl of the country sufficient to meet Malaysia's domestic consumption.

Only a few days ago we heard another milestone achieved by Japan in space technology in successfully mastering the grip of gravity by floating a satellite into space. This is an achievement of an Asian Nation which we are very proud of and we, the Government and the people of Malaysia wish to express to Your Imperial Highnesses, the Government and the people of Japan our warmest congratulations. We are confident that it would not be long before we would hear of Japanese astronaut flying into space to explore the mystery of the vast and unknown universe.

Your Imperial Highnesses, these are not the only facets of your society which we admire. We observe with appreciation how this material progress and advancement have been achieved without impairing the ancient wisdom, the social and human values and the arts of your ancient land and your dedication to these age-old traditions. The strength of your society has withstood the trials and tribulations of modern times and has indeed shown to the world that ancient wisdom and spiritual guidance are as important today as ever for the saviour of man. May we say here, Your Imperial Highnesses, that Your presence tonight with us is an embodiment of modern Japan leading in the field of material progress and yet deeply conscious of human values nurtured in the course of thousands of years of Japanese wisdom.

Your Imperial Highness, Japan and Malaysia belong to the same part of the world and embedded within the bosom of our two peoples is the consciousness of the wisdom and values of the past. We are at the same time dedicated to the future and to the desire to contribute to the well-being of our region. We are confident that Your Imperial Highnesses' visit will lead to greater endeavours in various fields of co-operation between our two countries for the maintenance of peace and justice in this part of the world. We are convinced that Japan has a significant role to play in this regard.

May I now invite honourable guests to rise and join me in a toast to His Imperial Highness Prince Akihito and Her Imperial Highness, Princess Michiko.

THE FRIENDSHIP TREATY AND THE DELIMITATION OF TERRITORIAL SEAS TREATY

Speech by the Deputy Prime Minister, Tun Abdul Razak bin Dato Hussein, at the signing of the Friendship Treaty and the Delimitation of Territorial Seas Treaty between Indonesia and Malaysia in Kuala Lumpur on March 17.

On this auspicious day, I am extremely happy to be able to sign together these symbolic documents of co-operation between our two nations — which have close fraternal ties and have common origin — namely, the Treaty of Friendship and the Treaty Relating to the Delimitation of the Territorial Seas of Indonesia and Malaysia in the Straits of Malacca. Both these Treaties may be regarded as the pinnacle of our joint co-operative efforts which strengthen the existing relationship between our two countries in various fields.

We are indeed most fortunate that this signing ceremony not only takes place during the historic visit of His Excellency President Soeharto to this country, it is also witnessed by the two top leaders of our respective governments. This in itself bears testimony that our two governments place highest priority and attention to the vital question of maintaining the strong bond of friendship and close co-operation in our mutual interests.

Since Malaya (which is now Malaysia) attained her independence in 1957, we signed a Friendship Treaty with only one country — that is Indonesia. This in itself reflects the desire and high appreciation of the Government and people of Malaysia for the continued fraternal bond and close friendship with the Government and people of Indonesia, and clearly demonstrates that the future destiny of our two

nations are closely knitted with each other.

Today we once again renew this desire — the desire which first germinated in 1959. It is our earnest hope that following this historic visit of His Excellency President Soeharto, our two governments and people will continue to strive for the attainment of the common goal of our future prosperity and well-being.

The Treaty relating to the Delimitation of Territorial Seas which was also signed just now is yet another achievement of friendly co-operation between our two countries, concluded in an atmosphere of cordiality, understanding and friendship. Since time immemorial to our people here in Malaysia the Straits of Malacca is not just a stretch of water in between two land-masses. In point of fact, the Straits of Malacca is a historical entity and the embodiment of the eternal link between our two nations which has never been and never will be severed by sea or history. I have the fullest confidence that this Treaty will become the everlasting symbol of fraternity and friendship with the consequent closer co-operation and stronger ties between our two countries.

As an analogy, both the Treaties which we have just signed can be regarded as the Golden Bridge spanning the Straits of Malacca which separates us inspiring our people with greater incentive and providing them the facilities to live together and strive together for the attainment of common progress, prosperity and stability in this region. With the strengthening of the bond of friendship and co-operation between us as close neighbours, I am confident this will constitute a major contribution towards achieving national stability and the realisation of the common desire of all nations in this region within the context of the ASEAN Declaration agreed to in Bangkok on 8th August, 1967.

In conclusion may I call upon all present to pray with me and hope that the two Treaties signed today will pave the way for a new area of co-operation, mutual respect and understanding between Indonesia and Malaysia for the sake of progress, peace and stability not only for our two countries but also for the whole of Southeast Asia.



Deputy Prime Minister Tun Abdul Razak (right) and the Indonesian Foreign Minister, Dr. Adam Malik (seated opposite), at the signing in Kuala Lumpur on March 17 of the Friendship Treaty and the Delimitation of Territorial Seas Treaty between Indonesia and Malaysia. Witnessing the ceremony are President Soeharto and Prime Minister Tunku Abdul Rahman Putra Al-Haj. (both seated at the head of the table).



MALAYSIA-INDONESIA JOINT COMMUNIQUE

Joint communique issued at the end of the President of the Republic of Indonesia and Madam T. Soeharto's visit to Malaysia from March 16th to March 19th.

At the invitation of His Majesty the Yang Di-Pertuan Agong, Tuanku Ismail Nasiruddin Shah ibni Almarhum Sultan Zainal Abidin, His Excellency The President of the Republic of Indonesia and Madam T. Soeharto paid a State Visit to Malaysia from 16th to 19th March, 1970.

2. Included in the delegation of the President were His Excellency Mr. Adam Malik, the Foreign Minister of Indonesia and Mrs. Malik, Prof. Widjojo Nitisastro, Chairman of the National Planning Board, Gen. Drs. Hoengeng Imam Santosa, Chief of the Indonesian National State Police, Brig.-Gen. Sudharmono S.H., Secretary to the Cabinet and other senior officials.

3. Owing to the indisposition of His Majesty the Yang Di-Pertuan Agong, who is convalescing in Trengganu, Their Royal Highnesses the Timbalan Yang Di-Pertuan Agong, Sultan Abdul Halim Mu'azzam Shah ibni Almarhum Sultan Badli Shah and Sultanah Bahiyah, deputised for Their Majesties the Yang Di-Pertuan Agong and the Raja Permaisuri Agong in welcoming President Soeharto and Madam T. Soeharto at the airport.

4. In the course of his stay President Soeharto laid a wreath at the National Monument and visited a number of places, including the National Operations Room, the Royal Military College in Sungei Besi and the Federal Land Development Scheme at Sungei Dusun near Tanjong

Malim. A separate programme was arranged by the Muslim Women's Welfare Organisation at the Kolej Islam in Petaling Jaya, the Children's Home in Cheras and Girl Guides' Association Headquarters in Pantai Bahru.

5. President Soeharto had very free, frank and friendly discussions with Malaysian leaders relating to the further strengthening of relations and mutual co-operation between their two countries in particular and the international situation in general, with special emphasis on the situation in the region. The talks with the Prime Minister, His Excellency Tunku Abdul Rahman Putra Al-Haj and the Deputy Prime Minister and Director of Operations, His Excellency Tun Abdul Razak bin Dato Hussein, were held in an atmosphere of complete cordiality and mutual understanding, reflecting the close ties between the two countries.

6. President Soeharto and Malaysian leaders reaffirmed their complete adherence to the principles embodied in the Charter of the United Nations and the Ten Principles of the Bandung Conference of 1955, as well as the spirit of closer regional co-operation embodied in the Declaration of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) signed on 8 August, 1967 in Bangkok. They reiterated their view that relations among States must be conducted on the basis of mutual respect for each other's sovereignty and territorial integrity and non-interference in any way whatsoever, in each other's internal affairs. They also reaffirmed their commitment to the peaceful settlement of disputes and condemned the threat or use of force for solving international problems.

7. In their review of the already close relations between their two countries, both President Soeharto and Malaysian leaders noted with great satisfaction the progress made in a number of fields of collaboration and co-operation. Views were exchanged on the further strengthening of relations in the political, economic, cultural and educational fields. They discussed at length the possibilities for more expeditious implementation of existing agreements and arrangements and the fur-

ther co-ordination of efforts in newer fields of increased bilateral co-operation. They exchanged views on closer co-operation between the police forces of both countries and agreed that more frequent consultations among officials and other personalities in this and other fields of activity should be encouraged.

8. The State visit of President Soeharto to Malaysia was climaxed by the signing of two Treaties between the Republic of Indonesia and Malaysia. A Treaty of Friendship was signed, emphasising existing friendly and cordial relations between the two nations. Further collaboration and co-operation in such fields as educational, scientific and consular relations and the question relating to the extradition of fugitive offenders were enumerated in the Treaty, each calling for the conclusion, whenever appropriate, of a separate agreement or arrangement.

9. President Soeharto and Malaysian leaders appreciated the importance of the Treaty relating to the delimitation of the Territorial Seas between the Republic of Indonesia and Malaysia in the Straits of Malacca and regarded the signing of this Treaty as a very important milestone in the friendship between the two countries.

10. President Soeharto and Malaysian leaders exchanged views on the development of regional co-operation in the context of the ASEAN Declaration and the political situation in Southeast Asia. They expressed satisfaction at the outstanding success of the ASEAN Ministerial Meeting held at Cameron Highlands in December 1969 and pledged their fullest support and co-operation to ensure the successful implementation of all ASEAN projects agreed to at the meeting. They noted the increasing interest of non-member countries in joining the Association and agreed that at an opportune time, consideration could be given to enlarging such membership. They also recognised that while regional activities are proceeding apace every effort should also be made to foster and encourage the closest bilateral relations between countries of the region in all possible spheres and at all possible levels. The enmeshing network of bilateral relations would help create an atmosphere of regional understanding, harmony and solidarity.

President Soeharto trying his hand at harvesting the oil palm during his visit on March 18 to a Federal Land Development Authority land settlement scheme which is situated about 50 miles north of Kuala Lumpur.



11. President Soeharto and Malaysian leaders exchanged views on the international situation, particularly on the situation in Vietnam and in the Indo-china area generally. Both sides expressed their grave concern over the worsening situation in the area and affirmed their view of the need for adherence to the principles of self-determination and non-interference which should guide all parties in the solution of these problems. They also agreed to consult closely with one another on these and related questions.

12. President Soeharto and Malaysian leaders exchanged views on the forthcoming Foreign Ministers' Meeting of Islamic States in Jeddah, discussed the situation in West Asia (Middle East) and expressed their sincere hope that the current United Nations efforts and those of the Big Powers in seeking a solution on the West Asian (Middle East) crisis would make progress and achieve success as soon as possible. They expressed their concern over the plight of the Palestinian people and their full agreement that adherence to the U.N. Security Council Resolution of November 1967, was an indispensable basis for the solution of the conflict.

13. President Soeharto and Malaysian leaders reaffirmed the adherence of their states to the principles of the policy of non-alignment and recognised the importance of this policy in the current international scene. They stressed the purposeful role that non-aligned nations could play in the economic and development spheres and recognised the usefulness of holding a Preparatory Non-Aligned Nations Conference in Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania, in April, 1970.

14. President Soeharto and Madam T. Soeharto and the members of their party expressed their sincere appreciation for the warm and hospitable welcome accorded to them by Their Majesties the Yang Di-Pertuan Agong and the Raja Permaisuri Agong, Their Royal Highnesses the Timbalan Yang Di-Pertuan Agong and Sultanah Bahiyah, the Government, Leaders and People of Malaysia, during their visit. They also extended their best wishes to His Majesty the Yang Di-Pertuan Agong for a speedy recovery and good health.

THE ISLAMIC FOREIGN MINISTERS' CONFERENCE IN JEDDAH

Speech by Tun Abdul Razak bin Dato Hussein as Head of Malaysian delegation to the Islamic Foreign Ministers' Conference held in Jeddah from 23rd — 25th March.

Mr. Chairman, Your Excellency,

I should like first of all to join other distinguished delegates in expressing my profound gratitude and that of my delegation to His Majesty King Faisal ibni Abdul Aziz for the extremely generous and warm hospitality which has been showered upon us since our arrival. The friendship and kindness which we met everywhere in Jeddah make us feel that we are very much in our own home. Our appreciation also goes to the Organising Committee of this Foreign Ministers' Conference, who have worked so hard towards making this conference a success. The conference hall itself with its beautiful and majestic look has generated a favourable atmosphere for this conference and assured its success. I should like to congratulate you, Mr. Chairman, for being unanimously elected to preside over this important conference.

Mr. Chairman, it is no accident that Jeddah has been chosen as the venue of our meeting today. The Heads of States and Governments of Muslim countries who met at the Rabat Islamic Summit had indeed made a wise decision. This is the land that witnessed the birth of Islam, the eternal religion brought to mankind through the messenger of Allah, our Prophet Mohammad S.A.W., whose whole life was dedicated to human progress and happiness. Through his teachings we can now regard ourselves as one **ummah** and all

Moslems are brothers. It is in this spirit that we meet today. Also we meet here in Jeddah today during this auspicious month of Muharam which brings us to the threshold of the New Year of Hijrah 1390. The time, the place and the gathering of Moslem leaders here should augur well for the future of all of us.

Mr. Chairman, Islam has never yet lost its identity. We here and our brothers who are not here — all of us, have had a share in the complex fabric of Islamic civilization. In spite of our differences in colour, race or political set-up, we are closely bound by our common belief in God and His Prophet, Mohammad S.A.W. Within the framework and tradition of Islam we share a common outlook of life and inspiration. However much we may differ in our methods in achieving progress and prosperity the teachings of our Prophet have given us a sense of destiny. Convinced of the high ideals of Islam that enjoin man to strive for perfection and excellence in this world and hereafter, Malaysia participates in this conference.

The Moslem world of today is beset with problems that defy simple solutions. Some of the problems are remnants of colonialism and others are issues which confront us in our struggle for economic and political viability as free nations. Our Arab brothers are engaged in a vicious war against Israel, who by force of arms had occupied Arab lands and refused to vacate them and to abide by U.N. resolutions. The holy city of Baitul Maqdis is still under Israeli occupation despite hostile world opinion. As many distinguished delegates have stated the increasing number of acts of provocation on the part of Israel have indeed endangered world peace, and to say the least the situation in the Middle East is explosive.

Mr. Chairman, it is in my view useful to refresh our memory by recalling part of the agenda of the Rabat Islamic Summit, namely:-

- (a) The Al-Aqsa Mosque Disaster;
- (b) The Situation in Jerusalem;
- (c) The Withdrawal of Israel from all Occupied Territories;
- (d) Restitution of the Rights of the Palestinian people and full support of Islamic countries for its struggle of national liberation.

These questions pose constant reminders to us all that the need for the pooling of our resources has become increasingly vital and urgent. Malaysia, on her part, will continue to support the just cause of our brothers. Our stand against Israeli aggression is clear and un-

quivocal. Within the limits of our means we have given support to the Palestinian people to regain their land and their rights. Be it in U.N. or at any other occasion Malaysia has and will continue to condemn Israel for having usurped the Arab territories and in particular the holy city of Baitul Maqdis. We abhor the atrocious acts of aggression committed by the Israeli forces causing untold suffering and deprivation of life and property of innocent people. Under such obvious provocation by Israel we would expect the big powers to come to an understanding among themselves in dealing with this problem which not only affect the Arabs but also the Moslems throughout the world. Regretfully this is not yet the case. However, it is gratifying to note that the struggle of the Palestinian people has gained momentum. The tenacious fight for national liberation is becoming more well-known and respected. The unflinching determination of the Palestinian people and of the people and governments of the countries immediately affected has gained the support not only of Moslems all over the world but peace-loving people who believe in justice and fair play. In our country the Al-Fatah Movement has established its office in Kuala Lumpur to enable them to carry out their duties. An 'Aid Palestine Committee' had been formed for some time in Malaysia for the purpose of collecting fund in support of the Palestinian people. We have handed over M\$75,000 to the Palestine Liberation Organisation. Yet more serious work has to be done. It would therefore be our task within these few days to try and chart the course of our common endeavour so as to achieve our objectives.

Mr. Chairman, we all agree that the Palestinian question is of vital importance, and is the main concern of Moslems today. It is a matter which affects the honour and the survival of Moslems and must be resolved with all the power and resources at our command. However, in order to tackle effectively this problem as well as other problems affecting Moslems it is essential that we should have a permanent system of Islamic Conference whereby we can take counsel together and exchange views on matters of common interest. We must establish for ourselves a framework for co-operation — a proper machinery — within which all problems of common concern to the Moslem countries could be discussed with a view of reaching common decision for implementation.

Mr. Chairman, distinguished delegates, we must regard this conference as a continual process of the Moslem people's efforts in their search for progress, betterment of their conditions and for rightful place



Tun Abdul Razak, Deputy Prime Minister, (seated in front), with other members of the Malaysian delegation at the Islamic Foreign Ministers' Conference in Jeddah, March 23 to 25.

among peoples of the world. This conference therefore should not be regarded as an attempt to form a power bloc but rather a force generated by a common will to uphold honour and justice. This conference is designed to strengthen further the ties of brotherhood, friendship and understanding among Moslem countries. It is a complement and a continuation of so many conferences which have hitherto been held in several capitals, such as Cairo, Jeddah, Jakarta, Karachi, Kuala Lumpur and many others.

Mr. Chairman, in our endeavour to improve the position of the Moslems, our long-term strategy may well be divided into parts and phases. One is to enlarge the scope of co-operation among Moslem countries and the other is to strengthen our individual position to be better able to face the challenge and pressure of modern living. This challenge and pressure would include the high expectations of our people for progress and better life. They are both political and economic in content.

It cannot be denied that much is being done through bilateral arrangement, but there are some essential factors that call for concrete ways and means of achieving more effective co-operation among Moslem countries. I refer to the fact that almost all Moslem countries have a low per capita income. Moslem countries are at different stages of economic development as well as those of industrialisation.

Generally speaking, the stages of development in Moslem countries are closely bound to the standard of education of the people. Industrialisation and progress go hand in hand with education. Since many of the Moslem countries are still under-developed it has become a fashion among critics of Islam to point an accusing finger and say that Islam is a hindrance to progress, but what is less appreciated is the fact that it is not the principles of Islam that retard progress, but it is the inability of the Moslems to adjust themselves fast enough to the requirement of a modern world. We therefore feel that there is an urgent need to evolve a new system of Islamic education not only for the sake of strengthening our faith but also to make Islam a vehicle of progress. Let us revive the Islamic spirit of intellectualism that has produced so many Moslem scholars to the world. With an inquiring mind as Moslem scholars some of us could study such question as effects of scientific discoveries on Islam, or the problems of distinguishing principles or tenets of Islam from mere ways of life and how these

two elements could be reconciled in a modern society. Surely the Holy Koran is a living Book and the teaching of the Prophet is also intended for all times. Nevertheless, the teachings of the Koran and Holy Prophet must be wisely and judiciously applied to meet the challenge of technical progress and scientific discoveries for the benefit and advancement of Moslems. The way of life as existed during the time of our Prophet is in many ways different from that of the present world. If the Moslems were to play a positive role in the technological advancement in the modern world and take their rightful place among the progressive nations of the world, they must be ready to make adjustments and live their ways of life under modern conditions, while adhering to the principles or tenets of Islam. These are some of the few problems that require deep study, a good deal of research and a common and united approach by all of us. Research in the teachings of Islam should therefore become an important part of our effort to strengthen ourselves. It would be a significant contribution towards Moslem progress if this conference could decide on some effort in the development of Islamic research and education bearing in mind that although the Koran was originally revealed to man in Arabic, the majority of Moslems today are not conversant in the Arabic language.

Mr. Chairman, while still speaking on the subject of Moslem way of life, please allow me to quote part of a resolution approved by the International Islamic Conference which was attended by government representatives of more than 20 Moslem countries in Kuala Lumpur in April 1969. I quote:-

“..... Religious life should be linked with actual life in solving the existing problems of the Moslem world especially the improvement of Moslem countries in social, economic and cultural fields and the projection of the Islamic elements.”

The conference also called for revising books on Islam and exchanging such publication between the Islamic Ministries concerned for the purpose of consolidating ties among Moslem countries.

The Rabat Declaration has laid down foundation for close collaboration among Moslem countries. While the Declaration under-

lines the need to keep close to the immortal or eternal teachings of Islam, it provides a clear guideline for international relations among nations especially the need to settle disputes by peaceful means. Good relations among nations is something that should not be taken for granted. Neighbourly relations must be nurtured to full maturity. It is indeed important that a suitable machinery must be provided for consultation and co-ordination. This conference of Foreign Ministers is a forum for the exchange of views and ideas and it is hoped that our deliberations during these few days will be translated into concrete proposals.

Our way of thinking is that this conference should determine some projects some forms of action that can be possibly carried out in co-operation among Moslem countries not just mere form of resolution but concrete and practical action which will be seriously undertaken. If we succeed in arriving at some agreement on this matter we would then be fulfilling the spirit and content of the first Islamic Summit Conference. It would thus be necessary that at some stage of this conference consideration must be given to the question of the next Islamic Foreign Ministers' Conference. We should also consider the creation of a co-ordinating body among whose term of reference would be to make the necessary preparation for the subsequent conference as well as to co-ordinate the implementation of the decisions of this present conference.

Mr. Chairman, we all place much hope in this conference. The whole world is watching us and what transpires here will bear testimony to our solidarity. It is important to remember that only in co-operation and unity can the Moslems achieve their objectives. Moslem unity should transcend sectional or individual national interest. I am confident that given goodwill and understanding we shall succeed. In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, I wish once again to reiterate my thanks to His Majesty King Faisal and his Government for the excellent arrangement made to us who are attending this conference.

THE PREPARATORY NON-ALIGNED CONFERENCE IN DAR-ES-SALAAM, 13th - 17th APRIL

Speech by Tan Sri M. Ghazali bin Shafie, special representative of Malaysia to the Preparatory Non-Aligned Conference, and Permanent Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Malaysia.

Mr. Chairman, distinguished delegates,

It is indeed by a happy and fitting choice that this Non-Aligned Preparatory Conference meets here in Dar-es-Salaam. Under the lucid and courageous guidance of Mwalimu President Julius Nyerere, — and his thoughtful address at the opening ceremony was yet another example of this, — Tanzania is the epitome of all that is best in non-alignment. The holding of this Conference here may therefore be regarded as testimony to the honoured place which Tanzania occupies in the non-aligned world. I may add that for all of us the holding of the Conference here in this enchanting city and the hospitality and courtesies accorded to us have also been a source of delight and pleasure.

We stand today on the threshold of a number of significant anniversaries. The United Nations celebrates in 1970 its twenty-fifth anniversary. This year is also the tenth anniversary of the historic Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Territories and Peoples. Another significant occasion this year is the Declaration for the Second Development Decade which the General Assembly will be formulating at its forthcoming session. These are occasions of particular significance to us, the non-aligned countries. Over the years we have emphasised the central role of the United Nations on the International stage as an organisation for the conciliation of differences among states as an agent for peaceful change, we have been in the

vanguard of the struggle against colonialism in all its forms and manifestations and against racism, which is the ugliest hand-maiden of colonialism, and we have strenuously lent our weight in the fight against poverty, illiteracy and disease, which continue to plague so much of mankind.

Besides these chronological anniversaries, important though they are, it is appropriate — indeed it is necessary — that, we, non-aligned countries should meet together to review the current international situation, which has changed so vastly in the years since the Cairo Conference of 1964, to take stock of developments, to define our priorities and to consider what role we can effectively play in the world as we find it today. The present Conference is, of course, by its very title preparatory in nature. It would be appropriate that we should engage in a preliminary review of the international situation which would set the stage, as it were, for a later meeting of our Heads of State or Government and which would identify the problems before us and examine various lines of approach for consideration at that meeting.

The principles and purposes of non-alignment do not require any explanation or elaboration, least of all in this forum. But perhaps it would be timely for us to reassert these principles and purposes for which we stand if only as a reminder to ourselves to remain steadfast to them and to recognise the pitfalls in the way of our commitment to that path.

As has often been said, non-alignment is not simply the rejection of the ancient myths and simplistic dogmas about international society or the abstention from partisanship in the concerns of the major powers. It is much more positive. It seeks the creation of a more safe, just and equal international order. It asserts the primacy of certain rules of international conduct: the peaceful settlement of disputes, the inviolability and territorial integrity of states, the self-determination of peoples, peaceful co-existence, the sovereign equality of states and non-interference in the internal affairs of states by any means whatsoever whether overt or by subversion or by other forms of pressure.

Above all non-aligned countries seek to exercise an independent judgement — independent, I might add, of anyone: big powers or otherwise — and to arrive at a position on every international issue on the basis of the merits of that particular issue within the framework of peace, decolonisation and development. That task is not easy. The pressures which are exercised on states are many and varied — and, it bears repeating, not merely from the major powers. But if we are to be true to ourselves, we must maintain our convictions in the face of whatever pressure from whatever quarter. As a result, it may be that, even within the non-aligned group, there will be occasions — for myself I do not think there will be many — when there will be differences among us. We must surely expect and respect such honest differences.

There is another problem, of which we need to remind ourselves: and that is the temptation to raise the decibel of our condemnation against the evils we oppose even though, alas, they remain as entrenched as ever. We must recognise that often we are shouting against the wind: the walls of colonialism, racism and exploitation will not crumble under the onslaught of our verbal condemnation. To say this is not to suggest that we should abandon our convictions. Rather it is to recognise that we are often weak. We must accept the world as it is, not as we would like it to be, and on that basis, examine our weaknesses, eschew the satisfaction of merely verbal assaults, unite our strengths and concert our actions so that we may make progress in the achievements of the goals of peace, freedom, justice and progress which guide and inspire our actions.

It is obviously true that the international situation today at the beginning of the decade of the seventies is vastly different from that in the early sixties when the First Non-Aligned Conference was held, or even from that in the mid-sixties at the time of the Second Non-Aligned Conference. We are now told by some, with various mixtures of glee for they have never been favourably disposed to the concept of non-alignment, that the increasing *detente* between the two super-powers, Soviet Union and the United States, which contrast dramatically with the posture of confrontation that they assumed in the early sixties, means that non-aligned countries no longer have any role in the world today. But we know that we have not come to meet here for a sentimental celebration of past grandeur or because we are unaware of the changes which have taken place in the world. Of course the posture of confrontation between these two super-powers have abated, for which, it might be added, non-aligned countries can claim not a

little credit. But at the same time the world needs to be reminded that we have seen so many so-called eras of *detente* come and go. Furthermore, *detente* or no *detente*, the fundamental rivalries and antagonisms and competition for spheres of influence remain. These, too, are a feature of the international scene which cannot be discounted.

But there is something more fundamental. It would be wrong to confuse the particular role which non-aligned countries played at a particular time in the early sixties as if it were its sole *raison d'etre*. In an era of confrontation it would certainly be a primary role of non-aligned countries to separate the protagonists and to widen the areas of non-partisanship. Its primary task, in other words, was to prevent war. In an era of *detente* it must be the role of non-aligned countries to see to it that the interests of the super-powers do not converge in such a way as to adversely affect the interests of the small and the medium-powers. It would be the task of non-aligned countries, in other words, to resist any hegemonistic tendencies. It is an undoubted fact of international political life today that these hegemonistic tendencies are on the increase, sometimes even dignified by a theoretical justification in terms of alleged spheres of influence which allow for interference in the internal affairs of states. It is, therefore, too optimistic to suggest that the increasing dialogue between the two super-powers, the Soviet Union and the United States, no longer make it necessary for the non-aligned countries to maintain their vigilance regarding developments on the international stage.

There is also another factor, in terms of another actor on the international stage, namely the Peoples' Republic of China, which is assuming increasing importance. Non-aligned countries have an important role to play so that China may be brought into the mainstream of international affairs and play our role in international society. This is not as easy a task as it may seem but it is a task in which non-aligned countries are uniquely placed to assist. Likewise the conciliation of China with her neighbours, many of whom are non-aligned countries, will be a task which should engage our attention and ingenuity in the coming years.

I would like to refer to another phenomenon of international life which we cannot and should not avoid merely because the terms we have to employ seem to echo the era of the cold war. I refer to the contemporary phenomenon of war by other means — and I do not intend this to mean that ancient and ironic definition of the craft of our profession. I mean the contemporary phenomenon of hostile propaganda, financial and other assistance to dissident elements of

independent states, subversion, incursion and infiltration. We, the non-aligned countries, must state categorically our firm opposition to this. This is not to dilute in any way our commitment to the struggle for freedom of non-independent territories and peoples, and of the people of South Africa and Palestine, who are denied their right of self-determination.

These are some of the contemporary phenomena of international life to which we should direct our attention. But above all, fundamental to everything that we may attempt to do, is the growing bipolarity between the prosperous "have-nations" and the poor "have-not nations" and the strength that we obviously lack to carry out our aspirations. The hardening of the attitudes of the "have-nations" is a fact of international life with which we must reckon. Conversely our weakness in the international society is a fact we must recognise and seek to overcome.

Let us look at the international situation from another angle in terms of the issues which non-aligned countries have espoused over the years.

There is, first of all, the issue of war and peace. As we look around us, we still see the fires from two extended wars — there is no other word for it — which have plagued the countries concerned, Palestine and Vietnam, for two generations and more. For our part, looking at these tragic and bloody conflicts, we in Malaysia must affirm our consistent policy of support for the self-determination of peoples.

With specific reference to Palestine, we would also reaffirm our adherence to the principle of the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force and our rejection of the attempt to use the fruits of such aggression as a counter on the negotiating table. We, therefore, endorse the full restoration of all the rights of the people of Palestine to their homeland and to their inalienable right of self-determination. We insist on the withdrawal of Israeli forces to positions occupied by them before the June 1967 war. We regard the Security Council Resolution of 22nd November, 1967 as an honourable basis for a settlement and we would urge that all possible steps be taken to ensure its speedy implementation.

Turning to the situation in Vietnam, we should like first of all to draw attention to the most recent developments in the area which clearly point to a lesson: recent events in Laos, where there has been some serious fighting, and in Cambodia point inescapably to the fact that the situation in Vietnam or indeed in any part of the Indo-china

peninsula cannot be looked at in isolation. The Paris peace talks remain regrettably in a stale-mate while the situation on the ground not only in Vietnam but throughout the Indo-china peninsula contains all the seeds of a further long-drawn bitter and destructive conflict. There is no light yet at the end of the long tunnel of the Vietnam conflict; indeed the situation has developed to encompass new and more ominous dangers. For us in Southeast Asia, this is a matter of the gravest concern. Just as the situation in the separate areas of the Indo-china peninsula cannot be considered in isolation, so also the situation in Southeast Asia must be considered as a whole. Consistent with the principles of the self-determination of peoples, and of non-interference in any way whatever in the internal affairs of states, it is Malaysia's hope that non-aligned countries will be able to endorse the neutralisation not only of the Indo-china area but of the entire region of Southeast Asia, guaranteed by the three major powers, the Peoples' Republic of China, the Soviet Union and the United States, against any form of external interference, threat or pressure.

I should like next to review the situation on the question of colonialism and racism, the struggle against which non-aligned countries have long spearheaded. It is clear that in the last few years in Southern Africa — in South Africa, Namibia, Southern Rhodesia, Angola, Mozambique and Guinea (Bissau), we are coming up against the resistance of stubborn and bigoted men who are insistent on keeping their privileged position. What is more regrettable is that they have been tacitly encouraged in their intransigence by the attitude of certain major powers, who seem to believe that a policy of non-action is adequate in the face of an extraordinarily explosive situation. They have often asked, as if helpless, what are the policies they might reasonably be expected to follow. We have in our turn pointed to the clear provisions of the Charter and in particular Chapter VII of the Charter. There has also been the extraordinarily lucid and temperate Lusaka Manifesto which spells out clearly the attitude and the concern of the countries immediately affected. We must, therefore, in turn ask what response we may now expect from countries which are in the position to bring about change beyond a policy of wishful thinking. In the meantime, Malaysia for her part will continue to express our solidarity to the oppressed peoples of Southern Africa and to contribute in whatever way we can to the mobilisation of the resources of Africa in particular in her struggle against colonialism and racism.

I referred earlier in my statement to the 25th Anniversary of the

United Nations which is being celebrated this year. This subject is being dealt with under a separate Agenda item and I do not therefore wish to comment on it at any length here except to draw attention to the need to consider the place which the organisation currently occupies in the international scheme of things. Is the United Nations today fulfilling the role envisaged for it as a forum for the conciliation of differences and conflicts among nations and as an agent and a catalyst for peaceful change to bring about greater justice and development throughout the world? Or is it being increasingly bypassed by the major powers who are establishing their own network of relations on matters which are of consequence to them? This is a development which portends the most serious dangers initially perhaps to the smaller powers but ultimately to the entire international community. There has been, of course, a lot of talk that we should be solution-oriented rather than resolution-minded as if we draw any particular satisfaction from the adoption of resolutions which are not implemented. Pragmatic realism, so-called, is undoubtedly the fashionable order of the day. But the question remains. Who are the irresponsible ones; those, labouring under the weight of long years of neglect and exploitation, who seek to use the organs of the United Nations to bring about greater justice and more progress or those, comfortably ensconced in their prosperity, who do not take the United Nations seriously?

Which takes us to a subject which is of paramount importance if we, the non-aligned countries, and other small developing countries, wish to play a significant role in international affairs: namely, the question of our economic development. Unless we utilise our material and human resources so that our societies begin to move into the technotronic age of the developed countries, not just the industrial age or even the era of post-industrial revolution, then it is likely that our voices will get increasingly fainter in international councils. The dichotomy of the world into the prosperous "have-nations" and the poor "have-not nations" will then be confirmed in complete denial of the vision of the One World which inspired the United Nations Charter twenty-five years ago, with unforeseeable consequences to us all. It will herald the dawn of an era of economic and technological colonialism, which would be more formidable, more pervasive and more difficult to overcome than the colonialism of the past.

The present time is particularly opportune for our governments to review together at the highest level the current situation in the international development process. This is a subject which is clearly exercis-

ing the minds of governments which have before them for their study the findings and recommendations of the Pearson Commission, the Hackson Study and the Peterson Task Force, in addition to other documents from various agencies dealing with the problems of trade and aid of the developing countries. It is Malaysia's hope that we, the non-aligned countries, would be able to consult fully with one another and concert our policies together with other developing countries in the Group of 77, where we may act as a stimulus and contribute to the cohesiveness of the Group, so that the United Nations Declaration for the Second Development Decade will not be an exercise in exhortation-rhetoric but a document of concrete commitments by both developed and developing countries. Acknowledgement of the urgency of the development problem, endorsement of the concept of regional co-operation and commitments on such matters as growth-targets in terms not only of the Gross National Product but of social objectives, the untying of aid to purchase from the donor countries, arrangements in primary commodity trade, general as opposed to selective preferences, aid and capital flows, the criteria of aid in economic and performance terms rather than political terms, the channelling of aid through multi-lateral agencies — these are questions of obvious interest to us.

The accelerating gap between the developed and developing countries is perhaps the single most dramatic fact of international life today. Progress in the developed countries is proceeding in geometric proportions: they have entered the technotronic age while for the most part we the developing countries have scarcely entered the machine age. We would have to mount all our resources — political, economic, administrative and technical — to lift ourselves up the face of the cliff until we reach the mountain-top and establish for ourselves cohesive and truly modernised communities. The primary responsibility of course, rests with our individual countries. But there is a vast scope for co-operation among us bilaterally, sub-regionally, regionally and inter-regionally, which could assist in the process. We should also contribute to working out a global framework within which the developed countries can be expected to play their part. These are matters which should have the highest priority so that the meeting of our Heads of State or Government will arrive at a strategy which we can effectively pursue in international forums to ensure the welfare and progress of developing countries. And it is only when we are truly strong, motivated and modernised communities that we can expect to play a more effective role in the furtherance of the objectives of non-alignment — peace, freedom, justice and human progress.

VISIT OF THE FOREIGN MINISTER OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY, 10th – 12th, May

Speech by the Prime Minister, Tunku Abdul Rahman Putra Al-Haj, at the dinner in honour of His Excellency Mr. Walter Scheel, Foreign Minister of the Federal Republic of Germany on May 11.

It gives me great pleasure to entertain Your Excellency and member of your party this evening. This is your first visit to Malaysia, but unfortunately it is so very short. However, during the short period of your stay here I hope you would be able to see for yourself, and gain a general impression, of what goes on in this country. Since Your Excellency has played such an important and vital role in your country's development policies, I have no doubt that you would be interested in seeing the development progress of a friendly country like Malaysia, which has too received some useful assistance from your country.

This morning, my Deputy, Tun Abdul Razak, has given a full briefing, on our development efforts to Your Excellency at the National Operations Room. I am delighted to learn that you have shown very keen interest in the development activities being carried out in both the rural and urban areas. Our primary aim is to carry out economic and social development which we know will help to promote national unity and consolidate nation-building in the society in which we live. My Government is determined also to narrow the gap between the "haves" and "the have-nots" and achieve racial economic balance and rapid rate of economic growth, and thus provide increased income and employment opportunities for our people.

In the development efforts, we are able to finance our public sector development programmes from two main sources, namely, (a) from

our domestic financial resources; and (b) from loans and aid extended by friendly countries and international agencies, such as the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank. These financial resources are supplemented by technical assistance experts and capital equipment from the United Nations and its specialised agencies as well as the Colombo Plan.

Some of the projects that are going on in Malaysia have been assisted by your country. The major ones were carried out by famous and successful German firms, for instance, the Cameron Highlands hydro-electric scheme, the Butterworth wharves and Port Swettenham extension. We are grateful indeed for the assistance received, and I would like publicly to express our deep appreciation for your country's continued support and assistance that are being extended to Malaysia. Your Excellency, this morning, has conveyed to me the good news that a loan would be given to our Development Bank, the Malaysian Industrial Development Finance (MIDF) to finance industries and that a further soft loan would be given to finance the second stage of the Port Swettenham extension. These are indeed very welcome gestures of assistance.

On the whole, I value with deep pleasure the friendly relations between our two countries. We have been fortunate to be honoured by visits from Germany from time to time of dignitaries such as Ministers, officials, businessmen, bankers, journalists and others who have shown great interest in Malaysia. I hope that more German private capital will find its way into our country as there are many investment opportunities here. We offer very good incentives and facilities which can be of interest to your dynamic and progressive businessmen.

In the political field I am happy to note that the new German Government, under the leadership of Your Chancellor, Mr. Willy Brandt, is not only finding ways and means of ensuring peace in Europe but also helping to achieve international peace and stability. This is a most welcome and gratifying policy for a small country like ours, which is continually seeking for a better world for all to live in. While you may have your own problems — no country in this troubled



world is free from problems — I have no doubt that you can surmount them successfully.

We have watched with great interest the manner in which your country has so rapidly become one of the most leading industrialised nations of the world. Your achievements in building up your country and in the European Economic Community are admirable. With such strong economic and political power, you can play an important role in bringing about unity, peace and understanding in Europe and also influence the affairs of the world. I am sure, Your Excellency, that during your tour of Southeast Asia and Asia, you can gain a first-hand knowledge of what is happening and what is required in this part of the world.

We in Malaysia hope that your visit here will be a pleasant and fruitful one — one that will bring even closer co-operation between our



Mr. Walter Scheel, Foreign Minister of the Federal Republic of Germany (left) and Deputy Prime Minister Tun Abdul Razak signing the Technical Assistance Agreement on behalf of their respective countries.

two countries and strengthen further the existing friendly ties between us. I still recall with fond memories and gratitude, the warm welcome and generous hospitality extended to me on my official visit to your country in 1960. Since then, there have been many successful exchange visits highlighted by that of your former President, Mr. Luebke in 1967 and the return visit of Our Majesty to your great country in early 1969. These official and goodwill visits as well as personal contacts have contributed immensely to the promotion of greater understanding between our two countries. I hope, therefore, your visit here will pave the way for many more such visits in the future. I can assure Your Excellency, deep from heart, that they all will be most welcome to Malaysia.

FOREIGN MINISTERS' CONFERENCE ON CAMBODIA

Statement by Tun Abdul Razak bin Dato Hussein, Deputy Prime Minister, Malaysia, at the Conference of Foreign Ministers on Cambodia, held in Jakarta on May 16 and 17.

Mr. Chairman and distinguished colleagues,

I would like to begin by expressing the high appreciation of my Government to the Government of Indonesia and, if I may say so, to you yourself personally, Mr. Chairman, for the bold and far-sighted initiative which has brought us together here in Djakarta today. We are also grateful to the Foreign Minister of Cambodia and members of the Cambodian delegation for having explained in great detail and so comprehensively the situation in their country. This is indeed a momentous occasion for this is the first time that countries of the region and of its immediate surroundings are meeting together to discuss among ourselves a matter which is of profound concern to us all and which so vitally affects the peace and stability of Southeast Asia.

We in Malaysia always strongly support the doctrine that the resolution of regional problems should be the responsibility, first of all, of the countries of that region. After all who could have better knowledge of any problems than those immediately affected? We are therefore happy that this doctrine is being implemented at our meeting today. But at the same time we are disappointed that it is only partially implemented. We regret that a number of countries have not found it possible to accept the invitation to come to this meeting. Some have been merely abusive and have chosen to make unnecessary and unjustifiable accusations against this conference and to

give the predictions that it is doomed to fail. We reject these accusations and these predictions. But surprisingly there have also been others who because of the attitude of third countries have declined the invitation on the grounds that the character of this conference has thereby changed and has become pre-determined in a certain direction. We do not accept this argument. Unless these countries deny that international problems should be resolved by peaceful means through discussions and mutual exchanges of views — and I do not believe they do — surely then it must be their duty to see to it that by their presence here they would influence the character of this conference in the direction which would promote the objectives which they believe it should serve.

Their absence here is a regrettable limitation to this conference. Nevertheless we must clearly state that it does not affect the character of this conference, it does not change the reasons which prompted the calling of this conference, it does not alter the reasons which led us to accept the invitation to come to this conference.

Why indeed was the invitation issued? And why did we accept it? As the Indonesian Government has made absolutely clear, the decision to call this conference was taken because of their profound concern at the aggravation of the situation in Cambodia, because of their anxiety that the conflict in Vietnam should not be allowed to escalate or to spread further and because of their conviction that the restoration of peace and security in Cambodia would contribute towards a peaceful solution of the conflict in Vietnam and Laos and, conversely, that a deterioration in the Cambodian situation would have the gravest consequences not only for peace in Southeast Asia but also for international peace and security. These views were stated in clear terms by His Excellency the President of Indonesia when he declared open the conference this morning. Indeed the speech of His Excellency the President has set the tone of this conference and the broad lines of principle we should follow. It is because we in Malaysia fully share these views which have been expressed by the Indonesian Government that we have readily accepted the invitation extended to us.

The conference therefore has been called — and we have come to this conference — in order to bring about peace in Cambodia and in the rest of the Indo-china peninsula and in order to prevent the escalation of war and the spreading of war to Cambodia. We have not come to this conference because we wish to set forth a point of view about the conflict which is now affecting Cambodia or to justify any position we may individually wish to take or any bilateral assistance we may wish to offer to one side or the other in the conflict. We all have our individual views about the situation in Cambodia and of the war which has so grievously affected the Indo-china peninsula for a quarter of a century. We certainly do not need this conference to support any position or any action which we wish to take with regard to that conflict. We are after all sovereign states and free to do what we wish to do as indeed we have done to the best of our abilities and in the light of our own judgements and convictions. This is not in other words a conference of allies who are seeking to concert their policies on one side or the other of the conflict but a conference among states in or around the area who are profoundly anxious about recent developments and who wish to bring about peace.

Mr. Chairman I have mentioned earlier one regrettable limitation to this conference, namely, the absence of certain countries from our deliberations. One other limitation, which is however unavoidable, is that countries whose interests are affected come not only from within, but also from outside the region. Even if therefore all the invitees to this conference had accepted to come, we could not have succeeded by ourselves to achieve our objectives. We would still then have to regard the conference as a step, and we trust it would be an important and decisive step in the direction of activating the necessary machinery which would ensure the achievement of the objectives we seek.

In view of the present composition of our conference, however, we would have to be doubly careful. We must be patient. We must do everything we can to ensure that our conference proceeds in the direction which would lead to a solution of the conflict. In this connection, we must all be deeply conscious of the significance of this gathering. We cannot afford a failure. We must therefore see to it that the credibility of the conference is preserved, that we do nothing which would exclude it or any of its members from playing any effective role in the future. This conference, therefore, has a significance far beyond the immediate issue of Cambodia, important though that must be. We must not allow this regional forum of ours to lead to even greater

polarisation in our region. That would be too high a price to pay for any temporary advantage or for obtaining any sanction or support for policies we may individually want to follow which in any case, as I have noted earlier, do not require the sanction or support of this conference.

Malaysia's basic attitude therefore is that this conference must be constructive. It must move in the direction of finding a peaceful resolution to the situation in Cambodia. The conference must not seek to justify or condemn any action or take any side which would have the effect of precluding it or any of its members individually from playing an effective role now or in the future in bringing about peace and harmony to Cambodia and to the Indo-china area generally. A similar view was expressed by the President of Indonesia:

"The purpose of the conference is not to find out who is wrong or who is right, neither it is to condemn any one side nor to create an atmosphere of confrontation against any side; such an attitude will only intensify the controversy."

Mr. Chairman, the conference must therefore have in view certain objectives and principles and take steps to attain them accordingly. Among the objectives and principles which are relevant to the purposes of the conference are in my view:-

- (i) the situation in Cambodia must be resolved peacefully;
- (ii) all foreign military or para-military forces must be withdrawn;
- (iii) there must be genuine and guaranteed neutrality of Cambodia;
- (iv) there must be no interference in any way whatsoever in the internal affairs of the states concerned;
- (v) the conflict in Vietnam must not be allowed to spread further;
- (vi) the situation in Cambodia cannot be looked at in isolation from the rest of Indo-china.

These objectives and principles might be attained — those measures have been mentioned by the Prime Minister of New Zealand —

firstly by an earnest appeal to the parties directly involved to observe the pledges which they had given in the Geneva Accords of 1954,

secondly by appealing for the reactivation of the International Control Commission which would ensure that these pledges are promptly and scrupulously observed; terms and conditions of the reactivation of the Commission could be discussed,

thirdly by appealing for a renewed Geneva-type conference to deal with the situation in Indo-china as a whole, whether of the same or

extended scope.

and **fourthly** by appealing if necessary to the United Nations Security Council, to examine the situation and to take appropriate action in the fulfilment of its obligations under the Charter to safeguard international peace and security. Here I would like to suggest that as a positive step to achieve these objectives and principles we should appoint a small mission — say of three — representing countries attending this conference to personally appeal to various persons concerned in order to implement the above-mentioned objectives.

Mr. Chairman, I am aware that various ideas have been put forward by my colleagues around this table as to how any appeals such as these might most effectively be brought to the attention of the various powers concerned who are not represented here. Malaysia has an open mind regarding these proposals and would be prepared to be guided by our discussions here. For the present we would merely wish to make the following comments.

We would in general be opposed to any rigid institutionalization of this conference. We believe the situation in the area is extremely fluid and we do not wish to restrict our freedom of action by a commitment to any rigid machinery which, may, for example, inhibit other invitees to this conference who have so far declined to join us. We would, of course, agree to the idea that you, Mr. Chairman as convenor of the conference should continue to watch developments in Cambodia and review the progress of any measures we agree to take at this conference with a view to consulting one another through our respective missions.

We also would not like the idea of sending any observer mission of the conference to Cambodia (though this does not, of course, prevent any state from sending its own mission for its own purposes). We do not believe that such a mission from the conference would serve any useful purpose, as its findings would lack credibility except to the sending countries and therefore, in our view, their purposes would be better served by sending their own teams unrelated to the conference as such. We are doubtful in any case what such a mission can in fact do until there has been agreement among the parties directly concerned to observe the pledges which they have given at the Geneva Conference of 1954 because it is precisely the carrying out of these pledges that such an observer mission might report on.

We also doubt that much purpose would be served at this stage by calling for a meeting of the Security Council. It could very easily degenerate into a futile exercise in polemics, during which other unre-

lated issues would also be thrown in. However, in my informal discussion with some of our colleagues there is a view held that we should follow the existing international machinery whatever the result may be and would therefore, defer to these views and that we should appeal for the convening of U.N. Security Council so that it may take whatever action may be appropriate and possible.

I would like to reiterate here in particular that Malaysia staunchly believes in the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of States. In our view what has happened in Cambodia regarding the removal from office of Prince Sihanouk is an internal matter, and internal differences must be resolved exclusively in accordance with the wishes of the people themselves. We have come to this conference only because recent events in that country have shown that Cambodia is now in danger of being engulfed in a bitter war and of becoming a theatre of conflict between other powers. The situation is not simply one of external intervention in Cambodia. It is much more complex in that Cambodia is being drawn against its own wishes into a conflict which is not of its making. We believe this conference should do its utmost to prevent such a tragic development. The recent events in Cambodia has reinforced our own conviction that the situation in Cambodia today cannot be discussed in isolation from other developments in the rest of the Indo-china area. This is a dimension which adds complexity to the problem but which must take into account if our discussions are to be realistic and fruitful.

The situation we face is indeed difficult and grave. It is my conviction, however, that if we steadily and firmly bear in mind that we are here for no other purpose than that of seeking ways and means of bringing peace to Cambodia and to the Indo-china area generally, if we do not allow ourselves to be distracted from that purpose, then this conference of ours will have achieved its objective in reversing a most dangerous development in Southeast Asia and setting us along the path to regional peace and security. The journey of a thousand miles, it has been truly said, begins with a single step. It is my hope that the step we take at this conference will be in the direction which will answer the earnest hopes and prayers of the millions of people in the region of Indo-china and all mankind for an end to the conflict which has engulfed that area unnecessarily and so tragically for so long.

Mr. Chairman, these are some thoughts I wish to put forward. As I said we from Malaysia come with an open mind and would be happy to listen to other ideas that our colleagues might have.

JAKARTA CONFERENCE-JOINT COMMUNIQUE

Joint communique issued by the Conference of Foreign Ministers on Cambodia held in Jakarta.

At the invitation of the Government of the Republic of Indonesia, a Conference of Foreign Ministers was held in Jakarta, Indonesia, on May 16 and 17, 1970 to discuss the critical situation arising out of recent events in Cambodia. The participants at the Conference were as follows:-

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| Rt. Hon. William
McMahon | — Minister for External Affairs of
Australia. |
| H.E. Adam Malik | — Foreign Minister of the Republic of
Indonesia. |
| H.E. Kiichi Aichi | — Minister for Foreign Affairs of
Japan. |
| H.E. Kyu Hah Choi | — Minister of Foreign Affairs of the
Republic of Korea. |
| H.E. Phagna Khamphan
Panya | — Delegate of the P.M. for Foreign
Affairs of Laos. |
| The Hon. Tun Haji Abdul
Razak bin Dato Hussein | — Deputy Prime Minister and Minister
of Defence of Malaysia. |
| Rt. Hon. Keith Holyoake,
CH | — Prime Minister and Minister of
Foreign Affairs of New Zealand. |
| H.E. General Carlos
P. Romulo | — Foreign Secretary of the Philippines. |

- H.E. Abdul Rahim Ishak — Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of Singapore.
- H.E. Thanat Khoman — Minister of Foreign Affairs of Thailand.
- H.E. Tran Van Lam — Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Vietnam.

The Conference elected H.E. Mr. Adam Malik as Chairman, The Hon. Tun Abdul Razak and H.E. General Carlos P. Romulo as Vice-Chairmen, and H.E. Mr. Thanat Khoman as Rapporteur. Madame Artati Marzuki Sudirdjo was elected Secretary of the Conference.

The Conference was opened by His Excellency President Soeharto of the Republic of Indonesia. In his address the President noted that the big powers which in terms of the Charter of the United Nations were entrusted to safeguard international peace and security and also the powers with special responsibility under the Geneva Agreement of 1954 had not shown any sign of taking action in that direction in Cambodia. The Conference in Jakarta was therefore convened as a first step in an objective endeavour to arrest the worsening of the situation and to contribute towards restoring a peaceful atmosphere in Cambodia in order to enable the people of Cambodia to solve their own problems without outside interference. The achievement of these objectives would also have a favourable impact on the broader issue of finding a peaceful solution for the whole of Indo-china.

At the invitation of the meeting, the Second Vice Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Cambodia, H.E. Mr. Yen Sambaur described recent developments and the present situation in his country and answered questions arising out of that statement.

The Minister had a free and frank exchange of views on the situation in Cambodia and in the area generally in a spirit of goodwill

and mutual understanding. They recognised that the primary responsibility for dealing with regional problems rested in the first place with the countries of the region and that the restoration and maintenance of peace called for co-operation on the widest possible base between all of the countries involved or concerned. They expressed the hope that as a consensus among the Asian countries grows, for which the ideas adopted at the present meeting might be regarded as a starting point, those countries not represented at the Conference would participate in any future discussions.

Motivated by a common desire to contribute to restoring peace and tranquility in Cambodia in particular and in Southeast Asia in general, the Ministers reaffirmed their commitment of their countries to the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter relevant to the present problem, in particular Article 1 of the Charter which calls for the resolution by peaceful means of any dispute among nations. They also recalled the Declaration of the Bandung Conference of Afro-Asian Nations in April 1955 having in mind in particular the principles with regard to respect for national sovereignty and territorial integrity, and non-intervention in the internal affairs of other states.

The Ministers recognised the desire of the Cambodian people to maintain a position of neutrality and non-alignment in the international affairs and to be left alone to manage their own affairs. In reviewing the Cambodian situation however, the Ministers noted with deep concern the seriously aggravated situation in that country which, if allowed to continue, would further endanger peace and stability in the whole of Southeast Asia. They were unanimous in their view that the future of Cambodia should be determined by the Cambodian people themselves without any external interference and in conformity with the declared policy of Cambodia of strict neutrality and non-alignment as stipulated by that Government in its declaration in 1957 and since repeatedly reaffirmed. In this connection they recalled the pledges of the parties to the Geneva Agreement of 1954 and of others concerned to respect the sovereignty, neutrality, unity and territorial integrity of Cambodia and to refrain from any interference in the internal affairs of that country.

In the light of the above considerations the Ministers earnestly and emphatically urge:

- (i) that all acts of hostilities be stopped forthwith and all foreign

- forces be withdrawn from the territory of Cambodia;
- (ii) that all parties respect the sovereignty, independence, neutrality and territorial integrity of Cambodia and refrain from interfering in the internal affairs of that country in order to enable the Cambodian people to solve their problems by peaceful means of their own choice without any external interference or pressure;
 - (iii) that the co-Chairmen and participants in the 1954 Geneva Conference and the members of the International Control Commission on Cambodia set up by the Conference consult and co-operate together in reactivating the said Commission;
 - (iv) that the participants in the 1954 Geneva Conference and all other interested parties consult together with a view to arriving at a consensus for the early convening of an International Conference to find a just, peaceful and effective resolution of the present situation..

The Ministers decided to place their views and recommendations mentioned above on record with the United Nations. In doing so, they expressed the hope that all members of the United Nations would hereby be apprised of the gravity of the problem and lend their good offices towards a peaceful solution of the Cambodian problem through the convening of an International Conference on the lines suggested by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and others.

The Ministers requested three of their number consisting of the Foreign Ministers of Japan, Malaysia and Indonesia to embark upon urgent consultations among themselves and others as well as the co-Chairmen of the Geneva Conference on ways and means of implementing paragraph 7 (iii) and (iv) and paragraph 8 above and to initiate discussions with the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the President and members of the Security Council with a view to action by the United Nations.

They invited these Ministers to report the result of their efforts to the Governments represented at this Conference. They authorized the Chairman of the Conference to consult with those Governments, and others concerned, as to further possible steps towards a peaceful solution.

The Ministers expressed their grateful appreciation for the cordial hospitality accorded them and their delegations by the Government and people of the Republic of Indonesia during their sojourn in Jakarta and for the excellent arrangements for the meeting.

VISIT OF THE PRIME MINISTER OF CANADA, 20th — 22nd, May

Speech by the Prime Minister of Malaysia, Tunku Abdul Rahman Putra Al-Haj, at the banquet in honour of the Rt. Hon'ble Pierre Elliott Trudeau, Prime Minister of Canada, on May 21.

The Rt. Hon. Mr. Trudeau,
Honourable Ministers,
Your Excellencies,
Distinguished Guests and Gentlemen,

I have great pleasure indeed to welcome you, Mr. Prime Minister, to our country. Your visit is necessarily a short one, but nevertheless it offers us an opportunity to express our warm appreciation of the tremendous encouragement which your country has given us in the form of moral capital and technical assistance. In fact it is true to say that since our independence, Canada has shown so much goodwill and friendship for us, so much so that we have learnt to look upon Canada as a friend indeed, and so your presence in our midst today, the Prime Minister of Canada, is looked upon as a gesture of friendship.

Today we have discussed many matters of common interest to both our countries. You yourself have signed on behalf of the Government of Canada two Agreements, one is the Agreement for Development Loan for Feasibility Studies, and the other the Loan Agreement between our two Governments under which Canada will provide Canadian \$3.3 million at a very low rate of interest and on very easy terms of payment. These two generous offers of loan are not new features in the relationship between our two countries, but continuing one.

Today, you too had the opportunity, in the course of your busy schedule, to visit our Jengka project to see for yourself the type of development that goes on in this country. In this and one or two other projects Canada has played a very important part in providing technical assistance and other aids. In fact, Canada has demonstrated a keen interest in assisting our development programme.

Under your wise and capable leadership your Government has concentrated much attention on the Pacific rim countries and Malaysia is one which has been chosen as one of the areas of concentration. By that I understand to mean that Canada will give us special consideration for any application for priority in aid and external assistance. Under this programme we will be able to receive the services of experts, equipment, scholarship and training.

Under your leadership there has definitely been a shift of interest from Europe and America to the Pacific rim countries. Canada believes that it is her duty to help the countries in the Pacific rim to develop strong and viable economies of their own. Malaysia has benefited a great deal from this shift of Canadian policy, so I take this opportunity of thanking you for it.

Mr. Prime Minister, our countries are linked by strong ties of comradeship and we are members of the same association — the Commonwealth. I know as a result of my visit to your country, how much importance Canada attaches to this association of free nations. We were countries which once upon a time were dependent on Britain, but now we are free and independent, in that we are free to choose the friends with whom we can associate, and we of our own free will choose to be in the Commonwealth.

We share with Canada the view that the Commonwealth can do much to all the member countries and with the formation of the Secretariat to service this association, each and every member country has come very close to one another. The first man to be its Secretary-



General is a Canadian, whose term of service has recently been extended for a further tour of four years by the free choice of the member countries themselves. This is as it should be. Canada is one of the pillars of support for this association of free nations and she has shown not by words but by deed what contribution she can make towards the well-being of the Commonwealth.

I am happy that you have found time in the course of your tour



Canadian Prime Minister Mr. Pierre Elliott Trudeau (left) paid a three-day visit to Malaysia from May 20 to 22. Among those at the Kuala Lumpur International Airport to welcome him was Prime Minister Tunku Abdul Rahman Putra Al-Haj. The two leaders seen sharing a joke at the Airport shortly after Mr. Trudeau's arrival.

to the Far East, Australia and New Zealand to visit us and your schedule has been a very tight one. I was afraid that the programme that our officials have arranged for you might tire you out completely, but I am happy with the assurance that you are a man of boundless energy and courage and no work is too heavy or too much for you. You, Mr. Prime Minister, is also a man of charming personality who can deal effectively with the Press, the public, the students and also the would-be trouble-makers. I remember when you attended the last Commonwealth Conference in London for the first time, you found time to take your leisure in your own way without being influenced by the opinions of busy-bodies and pressmen who were continually hounding you. As a result of that you received more publicity than all the Prime Ministers put together.

A Prime Minister has so very little time which he can call his own and what he wants to do with that little time is entirely his business and no concern of others. I think it is worthwhile repeating what I said at the Banquet for Commonwealth Prime Ministers at the Guildhall in London on 13th January, 1969 — I quote:-

“Unquestionably it is the highest of tributes for any man or woman to be chosen by their people to be Prime Minister; whatever honours and privileges may accrue to a Prime Minister, these are far-outweighed by the onus and cares of office. His term, in fact his whole career, depends always on the wishes of the people and sometimes their whims and fancies.

Being a Prime Minister, therefore, is by no means an easy life, but one of unending responsibility, demanding constant care and unrelenting attention. In fact, he must be something of an acrobat with his ear to the ground, his fingers on the pulse, his eye to the future, and ready in political crisis to walk and balance on the tight rope between victory and defeat. In fact I would go even further and say not only between victory and defeat but between life and death.”

In my younger days I was fond of fast cars, but today I am forced by circumstances beyond my control to be driven around by chauffeurs. And so while you have the youth on your side and the energy, Mr. Prime Minister, drive on and how fast you can go it is entirely up to you, for years creep on mercilessly and before we know where we are, we will have to be driven around.

Mr. Prime Minister, it is indeed a real pleasure to welcome you here and I hope when you come to this part of the world again to attend the Commonwealth Conference, which I believe will be held in Singapore, you might find time to cross over and come back here and stay a little bit longer with us. You will then have the opportunity to see more of the projects taking shape with the aid received from Canada and other friendly countries. The aids are not big because the problem of utilising or absorbing them have forced us to accept only small amounts. Nevertheless it is not the amount that matters so much but the kind sentiment and the friendship which go with them that really count.

Mr. Prime Minister, on behalf of the Government and the people of Malaysia, I reiterate our good wishes and warmest regards for your good health. I sincerely hope that your short stay in our country will be a pleasant one.

VISIT OF HIS MAJESTY KING FAISAL OF SAUDI ARABIA 7th — 10th JUNE

Speech by His Royal Highness the Timbalan Yang Di-Pertuan Agong at the royal banquet in honour of His Majesty King Faisal of Saudi Arabia at Istana Negara, Kuala Lumpur, on June 7.

Your Majesty,
Yang Teramat Mulia Tunku Perdana Menteri,
Yang Berhormat Menteri2,
Your Excellencies, and
Gentlemen,

We are very happy indeed to have the opportunity of welcoming Your Majesty to Malaysia. This is the first time that the King of Saudi Arabia has been gracious enough to visit us, and I must say that our people rejoice in extending to Your Majesty our warmest welcome to our country.

Thousands of our people have, from time immemorial, performed the Haj at Mecca and they have of recent years returned home full of praise for the improvement in the welfare and the attention given to the comfort and well-being of the pilgrims. Our thanks, our praise and our prayer to Allah the Almighty and may Your Majesty long continue to exercise your benevolent authority and control as guardian of the Haramian — Mecca and Medina.

Your Majesty's visit to our country is most significant and timely for your visit to this part of the world almost immediately after the Conference of the Foreign Ministers of Islamic countries in Jeddah shows the great attachment Your Majesty has for the Muslims in

Southeast Asia who number well over 120 million. The success of the Jeddah Conference was proclaimed throughout the world as part of the great personal triumph of Your Majesty, whose wisdom in bringing into fruition the setting up of a Secretariat to promote Muslim unity is an achievement unparalleled in Muslim history.

We share your belief and your confidence that this Secretariat will achieve much in bringing about goodwill, comradeship and a strong feeling of affection among Muslim people throughout the world and this will lead to the strengthening of the cause of Islam and the long-sought-after Islamic solidarity. Your Majesty's dedication to this role will receive the blessing of all the Muslim people and may God shower upon Your Majesty His kind favours.

We on our part will go all out to give support for such a good cause. As Muslim peoples living in a modern world, surrounded by material progress and scientific advancement, it is only right that we should be guided by close consultation with one another. There are some among our people who refuse to accept progress for fear that it might go contrary to the tenets of Islam and there are many among us who place very high value on all this material and scientific progress, irrespective of its consequences. The danger therefore becomes apparent and as we see it, one section of our Muslim people will be left behind, while the other will go ahead and in cases of some, they will get lost in the whirlwind of materialism.

And so by coming together, those with knowledge and experience among us can help to guide and give advice to those who are less knowledgeable. In this way too the cause of Islam and the cause of world peace can better served. Much of our trouble today is attributed to the fact that some of us misinterpret or misunderstand the Holy Koran and the teachings of the Holy Prophet. As a result, the brotherhood of Islam becomes disintegrated and this has brought about disasters on the people of Islam faith.

Your Majesty therefore has seen how necessary it is for us, Muslim people to get together and work together for the good of those of our faith and help thereby to attain for us a higher ideal and a proper place

in this materialistic world. We feel sure the position of the people of Islam will change for the better as a result of the establishment of this Muslim unity through the Secretariat, which Your Majesty had been instrumental in bringing about. Whatever the reverses the Muslim people have suffered at the hands of our enemies today, have all been due to lack of cohesion and this will be overcome in time with the unity Your Majesty has in mind. As members of the same religion we are bound by the same link in history and tradition and the same objectives and aspirations.

Therefore what happens in the Middle East is a matter of serious concern to us, not only to the Government but to the people as well. Our attitudes and our utterances on this particular matter have been reiterated at centres where people of the world have gathered in conference. Our representatives have taken it up in the United Nations and elsewhere and we would like to assure Your Majesty that we would spare no effort in continuing to do so until justice has been done to the Arab people. The establishment of a Muslim Secretariat, wherever it may be, will do much to help the cause of the Arabs in particular and Muslims in general.

Your Majesty, as I said, it is a real pleasure and privilege for me to be given the honour to welcome to our country the Sovereign Head of Saudi Arabia. There is much that we can discuss on matters of mutual interest to both our countries and I have every confidence of the benefit that will be obtained as a result of the discussion you will have with our Prime Minister and his colleagues. Your Majesty's visit to Malaysia will emphasise in a really much greater degree the mutual interest and ideal of our two countries and the friendship which we have for one another.

We wish to express to Your Majesty the greetings of His Majesty the Yang Di-Pertuan Agong, who has asked me to convey to Your Majesty the deep regret for his inability to personally receive Your Majesty. He hopes that Your Majesty will enjoy your visit here and that when you return you will have an indelible impression of the warmth of our affection for Your Majesty and your people which His Majesty the Yang Di-Pertuan Agong shares.

May I, on behalf of myself and the people of Malaysia, express to your Majesty once again our kind sentiment and may you enjoy good health and live long to continue serving your people, your country and the cause of Muslim people throughout the world.



His Majesty King Faisal of Saudi Arabia being shown round the Islamic College at Petaling Jaya by the Principal, Tan Sri Jalil Hassan (right) after the official opening of the hall named after the King on June 8.

SAUDI ARABIA/MALAYSIA JOINT COMMUNIQUE

Joint communique issued at the end of state visit of His Majesty Al-Malik Faisal bin Abdul Aziz of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to Malaysia, from 7th to 10th June.

For the furtherance of fraternal relationship and spiritual bond between Malaysia and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and in the pursuit of Islamic Solidarity and the strengthening of co-operation between the two countries, His Majesty Al-Malik Faisal bin Abdul Aziz Al-Saud, Sovereign of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia paid a state visit to Malaysia at the invitation of His Majesty the Yang Di-Pertuan Agong, Tuanku Ismail Nasiruddin Shah ibni Almarhum Sultan Zainal Abidin, during the period from 7th to 10th June, 1970 — corresponding to the 2nd to 5th Rabi' Al-Akhir 1390 H.

Included in the delegation of His Majesty were His Royal Highness Prince Nawaf and Dr. Rashad Pheroun, Counsellors to His Majesty and other senior officers of the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

Owing to the indisposition of His Majesty the Yang Di-Pertuan Agong, who is convalescing in His Majesty's own State of Trengganu, His Royal Highness the Timbalan Yang Di-Pertuan Agong, Sultan Abdul Halim Mu'azzam Shah ibni Almarhum Sultan Badli Shah deputised for His Majesty the Yang Di-Pertuan Agong in welcoming His Majesty Al-Malik Faisal bin Abdul Aziz.

His Majesty Al-Malik Faisal was impressed by the warm welcome given to him by the Government and the people of Malaysia as their expression of the deep spiritual ties binding the peoples of the two countries.

In the course of his stay His Majesty Al-Malik Faisal visited a number of places, including the National Operations Room and the Houses of Parliament. His Majesty also officially declared open the Dewan Al-Malik Faisal of the Islamic University College. His Majesty in his speech exhorted all Muslims to intensify their efforts in the service of Islam and humanity and hoped that the College would dedicate itself to the upbringing of the country's youth in accordance with the proper teachings of Islam.

His Majesty Al-Malik Faisal had free, frank and friendly discussions with Malaysian leaders relating to the further strengthening of relations and mutual co-operation between their two countries.

The visit has given His Majesty King Faisal the opportunity to learn of the development programme under implementation by the Government of Malaysia in its efforts to improve the standard of education and well-being of the people.

The two sides have expressed strong determination to strengthen the existing bonds and co-operation between the two countries in the political, economic, cultural and religious fields, and have agreed to consolidate such co-operation and to take positive steps in that direction.

The two sides discussed the situation in the Muslim world and reaffirmed their strong attachment to the teachings of Islam for universal brotherhood, freedom of man from tyranny and slavery and consolidation of world peace. They firmly believe that solidarity of Islamic nations is for their own good and helps to bring about a better life for them.

The two sides reviewed the state of tension prevailing in the Middle East which threatens world peace. The Malaysian leaders undertake to exert all possible efforts to reconstitute the rights of the Arab people of Palestine and to restore the Muslim Holy Places. The two sides reaffirmed their belief that the usurpation of Arab land by Israel is the cause of tension and instability of the region. They firmly be-

lieve that unless the Palestine problem is solved with justice and the rights of the Palestinian people to their homeland is fully restituted, there shall be no peace and stability in the area.

His Majesty Al-Malik Faisal and Malaysian leaders expressed satisfaction with the Islamic Summit Conference held in Rabat and the recent conference of Foreign Ministers of Muslim Nations held in Jeddah from 23rd to 25th March 1970, and had useful discussion on the establishment of its Secretariat in Jeddah and the appointment of its Secretary.

The talks between the two sides included the political situation in Cambodia in particular and in Southeast Asia in general, and the efforts pursued by the Malaysian Government to contribute to the maintenance of security and peace in the region. They expressed their concern at the deteriorating state of affairs in the region caused by outside intervention and, while declaring their support for the right of self-determination for all nations and their belief in the non-interference in the internal affairs of other nations, call on the parties involved in the conflict to respect the sovereignty, integrity and neutrality of Cambodia.

His Majesty Al-Malik Faisal and members of His Majesty's entourage expressed their sincere appreciation for the warm and hospitable welcome accorded to them by His Majesty the Yang Di-Pertuan Agong, His Royal Highness the Timbalan Yang Di-Pertuan Agong, the Government leaders and the people of Malaysia during the state visit. They also extend their best wishes to His Majesty the Yang Di-Pertuan Agong for a speedy recovery and good health.

FIFTH ASPAC MEETING IN WELLINGTON, 17th — 19th JUNE

Speech by Enche Mohd. Khir Johari, Minister for Commerce and Industry and leader of the Malaysian delegation at the Fifth Ministerial Meeting of Asian and Pacific Council (ASPAC) at Wellington, New Zealand.

Mr. Chairman, distinguished delegates,
Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen,

It is an honour for me once again to attend this Ministerial Meeting of ASPAC as representative of my country. I wish also to associate myself with the distinguished delegation who have spoken before me in congratulating you, Sir, on being unanimously elected Chairman of this meeting and also to my good friend, His Excellency General Romulo, the distinguished Foreign Secretary of the Philippines as Vice-Chairman. I have no doubt that under your leadership and guidance this meeting of ours will achieve the objectives for which we are all gathered here in this most picturesque city of Wellington. We are grateful indeed that our deliberations should take place in New Zealand, a country renowned for its generosity, friendliness and scenic beauty. On behalf of the Malaysian Government and members of my delegation I take this opportunity to express our sincere gratitude and appreciation to the Government and people of New Zealand for the warm welcome and kindness extended to all of us.

Before I proceed further with my statement, I would like to place on record my sincere felicitations to you, Sir, for the honour Her Majesty the Queen has graciously bestowed upon you. We are indeed happy that your contribution towards your own country and the world has been so well recognised by Her Majesty.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, this assembly of distinguished delegates from the Asian and Pacific region marks yet another significant step forward in our common desire and quest for better understanding among the international community and solidarity within the membership of the organisation through regional co-operation and consultation on all matters of mutual interest and concern. This is the fifth occasion since the inception of ASPAC on which Ministers of the Council are meeting together and it is natural that we should review the progress achieved so far, to exchange views on important developments that have taken place within the region and to explore further venues of co-operation in the economic and social fields.

There is no doubt that in the past four years of its existence, ASPAC has made substantive headway towards the attainment of its declared objectives. These achievements are all the more creditable when it is appreciated firstly, that our organisation has no permanent Secretariat and secondly, that we are made up of members with different if not diverse political, economic and social environments which are constantly subject to rapid changes as they come up against pressures and destructive elements, both alien and indigenous. Under such circumstances it is inevitable that each member country has to be guided by its own approach to various problems relating to peace, stability and economic progress of the region, but without sacrificing the basic principles of co-operation governing the activities of the organisation.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the changing power pattern in the Asian Pacific region ushers in a new dimension to our common task of maintaining peace, stability and progress in the region. It is noted that developments in the period since we last met have led to further aggravation in the troubled areas in the region, which heightens the gravity of tension which pervades in certain parts of the region and, in particular, the Indo-china peninsula. We shall have the opportunity of commenting further on this aspect of the problem at a later stage of our deliberations.

It is also significant that the stage has been reached when we have to be more self-reliant. The pronouncements on greater local responsibility on local problems are indeed a manifestation of the ability of the countries in the region to be self-reliant. However, the diversity in size and strength of the countries is so enormous that co-operation on a bilateral or multi-lateral basis, or through a web of inter-locking

bilateral arrangements will for some time to come continue to be essential. If the cause of peace and stability and economic and social advancement is to be assured, the need for close concerted endeavours is all the more necessary. There can be no gainsaying how true that simple dictum is, namely: unity is strength.

Co-operate we must, but what is even more noteworthy is that in spite of our adversity as you so very well emphasised in your speech we have been to work together in the spirit of true partnership. At the same time we continue to uphold the belief in the fundamental principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of any state. The conference on Cambodia convened in Djakarta last month in which I had the pleasure to participate and which was attended by practically all members of this Council, confirms what I have just said. And we meet here again today as a continuing process of our consciousness for close and frank consultations to resolve our regional problems.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, what is equally encouraging is that outside the meetings of the Council and in the Standing Committee meeting, the spirit of informal consultation and exchange of views between the members has always been maintained. In this connection may I express my appreciation to the New Zealand Government and its representatives for all the arrangements that had been made for the informal consultations among members of the organisation at the various international conferences during the past 12 months. These consultations have proved to be of immense value and may I venture to suggest that they should constitute a permanent activity of ASPAC.

I am particularly glad to note that during the course of the many meetings of the Standing Committee of ASPAC in New Zealand over the last twelve months, there were also discussion on some of the economic and social questions which affected the region. In trade, it would be noted that the eastern sea-board of Asia is one of the world's greatest trading routes. Countries in South and Southeast Asia sell as much as 23 per cent of their exports to one another — the highest percentage of any developing region. The ASPAC countries offer a market of some 260 million people, all inter-connected by major sea, air and telecommunications routes. These countries are in various stages of economic development. It is my Government's view that through mutual co-operation, ASPAC countries can really make this ASPAC region a thriving place, throbbing with industrial and

agricultural activities and promoting the fullest development and spread of all that is best in civilisation. Towards the achievement of this laudable objective certain adjustments of trade policies will have to be undertaken and I hope that this matter will be pursued further during the next twelve months.

For the past year of its activities, we owe much to the excellent work undertaken by the New Zealand Secretariat and under the able personal guidance and chairmanship of you, Sir, the Standing Committee meetings discharged its functions effectively, thus adding a greater wealth of experience to the organisation. The Philippines which will host the meetings of the Standing Committee during the next twelve months, will have to discharge its responsibility in the same efficient way so that through ASPAC we could apply ourselves towards working in a concerted manner for the very ideals that have brought us together in this co-operative effort.

**PRESENTATION
OF CREDENTIALS**

PRESENTATION OF CREDENTIALS IN MALAYSIA, JANUARY — JUNE

February 18

- His Excellency Major General Sangkadis Diskul, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Thailand presented Letters of Credence to His Majesty the Yang Di-Pertuan Agong at Istana Negara, Kuala Lumpur.
- His Excellency Mr. Viktor Repic, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia presented Letters of Credence to His Majesty the Yang Di-Pertuan Agong at Istana Negara, Kuala Lumpur. (Resident in Jakarta).

February 19

- His Excellency Mr. Don Carlos Fernandez de Henestrosa, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Spain presented Letters of Credence to His Majesty the Yang Di-Pertuan Agong at Istana Negara, Kuala Lumpur. (Resident in Bangkok).

DIARY OF EVENTS, JANUARY — JUNE

JANUARY

- January 5** The Malaysian Government announced the appointment of Tan Sri Wong Pow Nee as Malaysia's Ambassador to the Republic of Italy.
- January 5 — 12** Malaysia played host to twelve Asian countries attending the Fifth International Seminar on Development held at Dewan Tunku Abdul Rahman in Kuala Lumpur.
- January 6** Mr. Edward Heath, the British Conservative opposition party leader, on a nine-hour stop-over in Malaysia, had discussions with the Prime Minister and Deputy Prime Minister.
- January 7 — 9** The U.S. Vice-President, His Excellency Mr. Spiro T. Agnew arrived in Kuala Lumpur on an official visit to Malaysia.
- January 19 — 23** The Fifth Conference of the Southeast Asian Minister of Education Council (SEAMEC) held in Kuala Lumpur, was attended by more than 90 representatives from 19 countries. The conference met to discuss new projects to be set up and the progress of projects already undertaken.
- January 27** The Malaysian Government announced the appointment of Inche Hashim bin Sultan as Malaysia's Ambassador to the Philippines.

January 31 The Malaysian Government announced the appointment of Enche Ahmad Zainal Abidin bin Mohd. Yusof as Malaysia's Ambassador to Afghanistan. However, he will be resident in Teheran.

F E B R U A R Y

February 2 — 5 The 2nd Meeting of the Indo/Malaysia Officials Talks was held in Kuala Lumpur to discuss on subjects of common interest to both countries.

February 10 The Malaysian Government announced the appointment of Enche Ahmad Zainal Abidin bin Mohd. Yusof as Malaysia's Ambassador to Turkey. He is also concurrently accredited to Afghanistan.

February 19 — 26 Their Imperial Highnesses Crown Prince Akihito and Princess Michiko of Japan arrived in Kuala Lumpur for a 7-day state visit to Malaysia.

M A R C H

March 5 The Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty came into force with ceremonies in Washington, London and Moscow. Malaysia deposited ratifications in London, thus committing itself to the aims of the agreement.

March 8 The Malaysian Government announced the appointment of Enche Zakaria bin Haji Mohd. Ali as Malaysia's High Commissioner to Canada and concurrently Malaysia's Per-

- manent Representative to the United Nations in New York.
- March 10 — 13** A 10-man Bulgarian Government trade delegation, led by the Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade, Mr. Ognian Tihomirov, visited Kuala Lumpur.
- March 11** An Air Services Agreement was signed between Malaysia and Bulgaria at Wisma Putra, Kuala Lumpur.
- March 15 — 16** Twelve top-ranking officials from various Commonwealth countries, who attended the Commonwealth Secretariat Seminar in Singapore paid a 2-day visit to Malaysia.
- March 16 — 19** His Excellency President Soeharto of the Republic of Indonesia and Madam Soeharto arrived in Kuala Lumpur for a 4-day state visit to Malaysia.
- March 16 — 21** The 6-day 2nd ASPAC Seminar of Educators was held in Taipeh. Malaysia's Minister of Commerce & Industry, Enche Mohd. Khir Johari represented his country.
- March 17** The Friendship Treaty and Delimitation of Territorial Seas Treaty between Indonesia and Malaysia was signed in Kuala Lumpur.
- March 23 — 25** The Deputy Prime Minister and Director of Operations, Tun Abdul Razak bin Dato Hussein led the Malaysian delegation to the 3-day Conference of Foreign Ministers of Islamic Countries at Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.
- March 30 — April 1** The first meeting of Indonesia-Malaysia

Joint Committee on shipping was held in Kuala Lumpur.

A P R I L

April 7 — 14

The 26th annual Conference of the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE) was held in Bangkok. Enche Mohamed Khir Johari, Minister of Commerce and Industry, was head of the Malaysian delegation.

April 13 — 17

The Non-Aligned Preparatory Conference met in Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania. Tan Sri M. Ghazali bin Shafie, Permanent Secretary for Foreign Affairs led the Malaysian delegation.

April 14

Malaysia's High Commissioner to Ceylon, Yang Teramat Mulia Tengku Indra Petra, presented his Letter of Commission to the President of the Islamic Republic of Maldives in Male, the Republic's capital.

M A Y

May 3 — 6

The Deputy Prime Minister Tun Abdul Razak bin Dato Hussein arrived at Teheran, for a 4-day visit to Iran at the invitation of Iranian Foreign Minister Mr. Ardashir Zahedi.

May 6

The Prime Minister, Tunku Abdul Rahman Putra Al-Haj, welcomed the proposal by

the United Nations Secretary-General U Thant to hold an international conference to end the Indo-china war.

The 23rd World Health Assembly was held in Geneva. Tan Sri Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir, Minister of Health represented Malaysia.

May 10 — 12

The Vice-Chancellor and Foreign Minister of the Federal Republic of Germany, Mr. Walter Scheel arrived in Kuala Lumpur for a 3-day official visit to Malaysia.

May 11

A Technical Assistance Agreement between the Government of Malaysia and the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany was signed in Kuala Lumpur.

May 11 — 17

An 8-member team from the National Defence College of Korea arrived in Kuala Lumpur for a 6-day visit to Malaysia. The team was led by Brigadier General Kim Myong Soo.

May 16 — 17

The Asia and Pacific Nations 2-day conference on Cambodia was held in Jakarta, Indonesia. The Deputy Prime Minister, Tun Abdul Razak bin Dato Hussein led the Malaysian delegation to the conference.

May 20

Malaysia signed two loan agreements amounting to M\$64.5 million with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD). Both the loans are to

finance land settlement and forestry projects in the Jengka Triangle in Pahang.

May 20 — 22

Mr. Pierre Elliott Trudeau, Prime Minister of Canada arrived in Kuala Lumpur for a 3-day official visit to Malaysia.

May 21

Canada and Malaysia signed the Agreement for Development loan for Feasibility Studies and a Loan Agreement in Kuala Lumpur.

May 22 — 26

The Fifth Ministerial Conference for Economic Development of Southeast Asia was held in Jogjakarta, Indonesia.

May 30

The Air Services Agreement between Malaysia and the Republic of Vietnam was initialled in Kuala Lumpur. The leader of a six-man Vietnamese civil aviation team was led by Mr. Hoang-Ngoc Than, Secretary-General of the Ministry of Transport, Vietnam.

J U N E

June 3

Tan Sri V. Manickavasagam, Malaysian Minister of Labour attended the 54th International Labour Organisation Conference in Geneva.

June 5

The New Zealand opposition Labour Party leader, Mr. Norman Kirk arrived in Kuala Lumpur for a 3-day visit. He had talks with four Ministers — including the Prime Minister.

The Thai Prime Minister, Tun Thanom Kittikachorn had discussions with the Prime Minister Tunku Abdul Rahman Putra Al-Haj, on the possibility of offering surrender terms to communist terrorists at the border. The proposal was agreed to in principle.

The three-nation task force appointed by the 11-nation Jakarta Conference on Cambodia held its first meeting in Kuala Lumpur. Indonesia's representative was Dr. Anwar Sani, of the Indonesian Ministry of Foreign Affairs while Mr. Shinsaku Hogen Japan's Deputy Foreign Minister represented his country. Malaysia was represented by the Permanent Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Tan Sri M. Ghazali bin Shafie.

June 7 — 10

His Majesty King Faisal of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia paid a 4-day state visit to Malaysia.

June 9

It was officially announced that Malaysia's Prime Minister Tunku Abdul Rahman Putra Al-Haj has been appointed the secretary-general of the Islamic Secretariat.

June 10 — 12

The First Meeting of the ASEAN Permanent Committee on Finance was held in Kuala Lumpur.

June 12

The three-man mission from the Jakarta Conference on Cambodia had a 50-minute meeting with the U.N. Secretary-General U Thant, in New York.

June 13

The Australian Minister of Defence, Mr. Malcolm Fraser, arrived in Kuala Lumpur to hold discussions with Tun Abdul Razak, Malaysia Deputy Minister and Minister of Defence, on problems arising from the continued use of the airbase in Butterworth by the Australians.

The five-nation "Bersatu Padu" military exercise began in Dungun, Trengganu. The five nations participating were Britain, Australia, New Zealand, Malaysia and Singapore.

June 14

The Malaysian Government announced the appointment of Enche Toh Chor Keat as Malaysia's Ambassador to the Republic of Korea.

June 17

The three-nation Asian task force led by the Indonesian Foreign Minister Mr. Adam Malik, met the Soviet Foreign Minister Mr. Andrei Gromyko in Moscow to find ways of achieving a peaceful settlement in Cambodia.

June 17 — 19

The Fifth Ministerial Meeting of Asian and Pacific Council (ASPAC) opened at Wellington, New Zealand. The Minister for Commerce and Industry, Enche Mohd. Khir Johari, led the Malaysian delegation.

June 18 — 29

Dato Hamzah bin Dato Abu Samah, Minister of Information and Broadcasting, visited Indonesia to attend the celebrations of the 423rd Anniversary of Jakarta City. He

had discussions with his Indonesian counterpart on matters pertaining to mass communications between Indonesia and Malaysia. Dato Hamzah also attended the Sixth Asian Film Festival.

- June 19** The Asian task force met the Indian Foreign Secretary, Mr. T.N. Kaul in New Delhi.
- June 22** The 3-man task force had an hour's meeting with the French Foreign Minister, Mr. Maurice Schumann in Paris.
- June 23** In Warsaw, the 3-nation task force had a two-hour meeting with the Polish Foreign Minister, Stefan Jedrychowski.
- June 24** Mr. Knud Thomsen, Danish Minister of Commerce arrived in Kuala Lumpur for a 3-day official visit to Malaysia.
- June 25** Seven Australian Members of Parliament led by their Minister for Customs and Excise, Mr. Donald Chipp arrived in Malaysia for a familiarisation tour of Malaysia. The group witnessed the five-nation "Bersatu Padu" exercise in Dungun, visited the airbase in Butterworth and spent 4 days in Kuala Lumpur. (On July 2, they were scheduled to inspect the Australia-Malaysia road project in East Malaysia).
- June 27** The 3-man mission appointed by the Jakarta Conference on Cambodia, had a 45-minute meeting with the British Foreign

and Commonwealth Secretary, Sir. Alec Douglas-Home in London.

June 28

The 3-nation task force appointed by the Jakarta Conference on Cambodia, met American Secretary of State, Mr. William Rogers in Washington.

Two Indonesian Members of Parliament, Mr. Ali Pratons and Mr. Soe Gaid arrived in Kuala Lumpur on their way to Kuching to see how the State and Parliamentary elections were conducted in Sarawak.

June 28 — 30

The Prime Minister of Malaysia, Tunku Abdul Rahman Putra Al-Haj, paid a 3-day official visit to Sweden at the invitation of the Government of Sweden.

June 29

The 3-nation Asian task force had a second meeting with United Nations Secretary-General, U Thant in New York.

June 30

In Ottawa, the Canadian Minister for External Affairs, Mr. Mitchell Sharp, met the 3-nation task force appointed by the 11-nation Jakarta Conference.

Mr. B. Sen, Secretary of the Asia-Africa Legal Consultative Committee, arrived in Kuala Lumpur for a 2-day visit to Malaysia.

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TUNKU'S VISIT TO JAPAN, JULY 24-30

*Speech by Tunku Abdul Rahman Putra Al-Haj, Prime Minister of Malaysia,
at the dinner given by Prime Minister of Japan on July 30.*

Your Excellency Tun Sato, Your Excellencies,
Distinguished Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen:

FIRST of all I wish to thank Your Excellency for the very kind words and compliments which you have showered upon me. I consider them as a great honour not only to me personally but also to my country and to my people.

It is indeed a great privilege for me to be in Japan during this auspicious period of the Japan World Exposition 1970 and to share with Your Excellency in the excitement and joy that it provides my visit to Osaka to attend the Expo, for which a day is set aside as Malaysia Day as a mark of respect for Malaysia and this is truly a manifestation of the close and friendly relations between Malaysia and Japan. The relationship between our two countries has continued to grow in strength and I am grateful for the assistance and co-operation which Your Excellency's Government has extended to my Government in the field of Malaysia's economic development.

Your Government's friendly attitude towards Malaysia no doubt developed as a result of our association after the Second World War, in particular after our independence. The first Prime Minister of Japan to visit our country was Your Excellency's brother, Mr. Kishi, soon after independence, and the result of the visit provided greater incentive to trade more with our country. And then again Your Excellency's own visit with your charming wife.



During his official visit to Japan on July 24—30, Tunku Abdul Rahman, then Prime Minister is shown talking to a member of the Japanese Peace Corp.

In that visit you were able to take stock of our plan to develop our country, both for the humble citizens and for the enterprising businessmen. As a result of this we obtained a lot of help from Japan. We have increased our efforts and Malaysia has advanced so far ahead and has created confidence among the business people of the world. Japan is not slow to appreciate the value of greater trade relations with our country and her businessmen poured in money into our country with an eye on expansion of their trade. Now Japan business has overtaken all others and have established themselves as the leading partners with our Government in industrial and business enterprises.

I also look forward to the steady developments of Malaysia Mercantile Marine with the assistance and co-operation of Japanese shipbuilders and shipping companies being fellow members of the Far Eastern Freight Conference.

Tomorrow, my wife will have the honour of launching the first of 11 ships which the Japanese shipyards are building for the Malaysian International Shipping Corporation. Besides these ships, two goodwill ships, which are the gifts of the Japanese Government, will be launched soon to add to our fleet of ocean-going cargo boats. These two goodwill ships, I understand, will be ready for launching some time in July 1971, and although I wish very much to have the opportunity to come and see the launching, I am afraid I shall be away in the Middle East at that time. As Your Excellency is aware I have been appointed Secretary-General of the Islamic Secretariat for the promotion of Muslim unity. At the moment I am doing the work, concurrently with my present job, but as the organisation gained momentum I will have to devote my full time to this new appointment. It is appreciated now how very important it is for Muslim countries to work in close co-operation with one another for the well-being of the Muslim people and peace of the world. Perhaps, in the capacity of Secretary-General of Muslim unity you might see more of me here, as my work will take me on journeys of goodwill and friendship throughout the four corners of the world.

I would like to thank Your Excellency and the Japanese Government for the generous and warm hospitality which has been accorded me and my wife during this visit, and may I say how grateful and happy we are for all that has been done to make our stay in Japan a most enjoyable and memorable one.

Your Excellencies, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen, may I now ask you to rise and drink with me a toast to the continued good health of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan and to the lasting friendship between the Governments and peoples of Japan and Malaysia.

INDONESIA/MALAYSIA JOINT COMMISSION ON TRADE AND ECONOMIC RELATIONS.

Speech by the Minister of Commerce and Industry, Enche Mohamed Khir Johari, at the opening ceremony of the Third Session of the Joint-Commission on Trade and Economic Relations in Jakarta on August 20.

IT is indeed a great honour and pleasure for me to address the opening of the Third Session of this Indonesia/Malaysia Joint-Commission on Trade and Economic Relations. It was only very recently that I had the pleasure of welcoming Pak Sumitro to Kuala Lumpur. I am indeed happy to be able to meet you again so soon. During our meetings in Kuala Lumpur, a series of discussions over a wide range of subjects had taken place as a result of which we are now better aware of the needs, problems and difficulties facing our countries. It is therefore very apt and opportune that this third session of the Joint-Commission should be convened just after we have had these preliminary talks in Kuala Lumpur.

The third session of the Joint-Commission, to me, should be regarded as a special meeting in the context of the basic arrangements on trade and economic relations as this is the first time ever that the respective Trade Ministers of both countries are present at the opening ceremony. I think it is appropriate for me to congratulate Indonesia for initiating the resumption and normalisation of trade between the two countries in 1967, and also for originating the basic arrangements and its functionary body, the Joint-Commission, as an instrument for the development of closer trade and economic relations between our two countries. I cannot think of any time in the history of the two countries where each has shown so much genuine interest and appreciation of each other's problems and needs, and as a result, both parties have acted in all seriousness in finding practical solutions to these problems. Though for many reasons

the pace for improvement had to be slower than we would ourselves have very much wished, we ought not be dismayed as long as we are ever conscious of the fact that we are always sincere in the one main objective—to bring about greater prosperity and happiness for our people.

As trading partners, our two countries have since the time of our forefathers been conducting trade to support the livelihood of our peoples. We cannot deny the fact that whatever happens, as clearly demonstrated in the recent past, this trade, the life-belt of a great number of our peoples, cannot be completely stopped. However, we realise that in keeping with present day requirements the conduct of trade has now to be placed on a proper footing based on modern international practice. It is now our common task, therefore, to strengthen and develop further this two-way trade, even though in the process, a great variety of problems have to be encountered. In spite of the present setbacks, I am very pleased that the two countries have now come a step closer to our common aims in agreeing to the procedure for the conduct of border trade. An agreement on the agreed procedure will be signed by both countries before the close of this Session. This Border Trade Agreement is concrete evidence of the progress achieved in our desire to facilitate trade between our two countries. This Agreement is undoubtedly a clear manifestation of the results of our joint efforts.

Malaysia cannot ignore the tremendous potential that co-operation in trade and economic fields between our two countries can offer. We cannot forget the 120 million Indonesians and the part that they could play in the promotion of the economic wealth of the Indonesian nation. In Malaysia, tremendous interest is being shown both by the Government and the private sector in the boundless mutual benefit that could be derived from trading with Indonesia. The Malaysian Government, for instance, is creating several free trade areas or free trade zones especially for the conduct of trade with Indonesia. State authorities have also joined hands with both local and Indonesian private concerns for the formation of trading organisations for this purpose.

In the arena of international trade it is vital that there should be co-ordinated team-work between the two countries. Being new emerging nations struggling to better the socio-economic livelihood of our peoples, and having similar if not identical problems, co-operation in the international sphere is a “must”. I am glad to say that so far co-operation in the field of expansion of markets of our common primary export commodities and in the securing of stable and equitable prices for these products

has been good. I feel that such co-operation should be further strengthened. We cannot forever remain at the mercy of other parties who manipulate prices of our primary commodities to suit their whims and fancies.

It is however understood that any approach towards this end should be taken in a pragmatic manner as we ourselves are conscious of the technical problems confronted by both countries. I realise also that economic and technical co-operation is not something that can be achieved overnight, but I am confident, as has already been proved since the First Session of the Joint-Commission, that the path for co-operation has been paved. It now remains for us to pursue this objective with sustained vigour and determination.

I appreciate that delegates of both countries in the Joint-Commission have a very difficult task before them in this Third Session and other Sessions to come. May I extend my congratulation and appreciation to the Joint-Chairman of both our delegations on whose hard work the realisation of our common objective very much depends. May I also wish both delegations success in their noble task.

I end this statement with an expression of grateful thanks to the Government of the Republic of Indonesia for the kind hospitality extended to us.

THIRD SUMMIT CONFERENCE OF NON-ALIGNED COUNTRIES IN LUSAKA, SEPTEMBER 8-10

Speech by the Deputy Prime Minister, Tun Abdul Razak bin Dato Hussein, leader of the Malaysian delegation at the Third Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries in Lusaka, Zambia on September 9.

IT is most fitting that the Heads of States or Governments of the Non-Aligned Countries should meet for this Third Summit Conference in this beautiful city of Lusaka, the capital of Zambia. Lusaka symbolises the struggle of Africa for progress and justice. Here also, in this city, was born the extraordinarily lucid and temperate Lusaka Manifesto which stands as an inspiration to all men of good-will everywhere in the struggle to achieve the brotherhood of man and as a constant reproach to the racist regimes in Southern Africa and to all those states which abet them in their present policies.

It seems all the more fitting to me that on this occasion we have the person of President Kaunda to preside over this Conference. As we deliberate on the role of non-alignment to reduce the dangers of war, to widen the area of peace, to remove the final vestiges of colonialism and racism, and to fulfil man's hope for a better, fuller life. President Kaunda's abiding faith in humanism shall be a continual reminder to us all that our efforts shall be designed to benefit, not any narrow regional or sectional interest, but mankind as a whole. The qualities of realism and imagination, of courage and conviction, which characterise President Kaunda and his leadership of Zambia will, I am sure, inspire and guide us to a successful conclusion of our deliberations.

Permit me also at this state, Mr. President, to express to you, to the Government and the people of Zambia, our warmest appreciation for the excellence of the hospitality accorded to us. Each and every member of

my delegation is moved by the generous sacrifices on the part of your Government and your people to complete such large-scale preparations for this Summit Conference so well and so speedily. Their sacrifices will not only serve to inspire us to make the Third Summit a success, but will remain vivid in our future recollections of this gathering here.

Mr. President, it is nine years since the First Summit Conference met in Belgrade to crystallize and to articulate the principles of non-alignment and to serve formal notice, as it were, of the emergence of a positive grouping of states in the cause of peace, freedom and progress. It is six years since the Second Summit met in Cairo to reaffirm and elaborate on the principles enunciated by the First Summit Conference and to declare a programme for peace and international co-operation. What vast changes we have witnessed on the international stage since that First Summit Conference! The very fact that the Non-Aligned Group has nearly trebled its membership since 1961 is sufficient testimony to this. And yet at the same, what fundamental problems remain to be resolved!

In the last decade we have witnessed the achievement of some of the objectives which the Non-Aligned Group had striven to bring about. Colonialism, imperialism and racism have receded from the scene as more countries have attained their independence. The Cold War, which held within it the seeds of a conflagration to extinguish the human race, has greatly abated as it is succeeded by a growing detente between the two Super-Powers—the United States and the Soviet Union. We may feel justly proud that we, as a Group have contributed not a little for this to come to pass. But at the same time, meeting here in Lusaka as we do now, we are dramatically reminded that the forces of reaction and racism remain even more deeply entrenched than ever in Southern Africa. The so-called detente between the two Super-Powers may be no less precarious than previous eras of detente which we have witnessed. Certainly the search for spheres of influence, the rivalries and antagonisms are not entirely eliminated. Above all, the struggle to liberate man from poverty, illiteracy and disease, to which he has been heir since time immemorial, must continue to be waged in circumstances of ever increasing grimness.

Let me pause a moment here and reflect on the growing detente between the two Super-Powers which at least might be regarded as a hopeful development in world affairs. It cannot have escaped the notice of all of us that this development has unfortunately been exploited by certain quarters, who have always found non-alignment to be inimical to their interest, as evidence that non-alignment no longer has any useful

or valid role to play. It is opportune that the Third Summit should refute in no uncertain terms this superficial and facile allegation. Surely it is evident that in the last decade, in the intense period of the Cold War, the primary role of non-alignment was to separate the protagonists—a role it successfully performed. Today, with the detente between the two Power Blocs, it is an important responsibility of the Non-Aligned Group to ensure that the interest of the Big Powers do not converge at the expense of the medium and small powers. The hegemonistic tendencies on the part of the major powers which appear under various guises and with various justifications must be resisted. Furthermore, the world today is no longer bi-polar. It is at least tri-polar with the emergence of China onto the international stage. The fact of China and her legitimate role in the world cannot be simply washed away by those who are opposed to her. At the same time, it is a fact which also cannot be washed away that the relations between China and a number of countries, including a number of non-aligned countries, remain unsatisfactory. I submit that here the non-aligned countries have an extremely important role to play and have a unique duty to discharge if we are to remain loyal to the principles of co-existence and to our basic tenets of non-alignment in our efforts to bring about a harmonisation of international relations on the basis of respect for the independence and integrity of states.

Looking around us at the world today, we may say that the peace that has prevailed in these difficult years is a far cry from the peace that we all dream of and strive to achieve. The bitter war in Vietnam and the tension and conflict in West Asia have always demanded our closest attention. Either of these conflicts could have brought the Super-Powers into direct confrontation. These two areas of bitter conflict have the subject of the closest attention at the previous two Summit Conferences, and will no doubt continue to demand all our efforts to find a solution.

On the question of the conflict in West Asia, referring specifically to Palestine, Malaysia's stand is still clear. We reaffirm our unequivocal support of the right of self-determination of peoples. Consistent with this stand we therefore endorse the full restoration of all the rights of the people of Palestine to their homeland and to exercise their right of self-determination. Realising that the people of Palestine and of the Arab world have suffered unendurable tribulations for more than twenty years, and anxious lest any statement at this stage of the negotiation conducted by Mr. Gunnar Jarring might jeopardise the chances of a settlement, I feel that the greatest contribution we could give at the present time is to counsel patience and forbearance on the part of all the parties concerned.

In doing so, Malaysia believes at the same time that justice and fairness and basic human and political rights must not be sacrificed for the sake of a short-term solution which cannot bring about lasting peace.

On the war in Vietnam, and considering also the fighting that have flared up recently in Laos and in Cambodia, it must be acknowledged that the situation in Vietnam or of any part of Indo-China cannot be considered in isolation. For us in Southeast Asia the problem is fraught with the dangers of wider and even more bitter and terrible conflicts. Malaysia has tried alongside our neighbour Indonesia and Japan to seek a way to bring about an abatement in the conflict leading to a long-term solution. As the problem requires concerted action by as many nations as possible, the Third Summit could give greater impetus to the efforts initiated by the countries of the region. It is indeed necessary that the problems and sufferings of the people of Vietnam be brought to bear on our deliberation. Nowhere are the principles of self-determination and non-interference more in need of urgent application than in the Indo-China region where for more than twenty years the people have been tortured by the nightmares of war. It is my hope that in reaffirming the right of self-determination and non-interference in the Indo-China area, the Non-Aligned Group would at the same time take a positive stand in endorsing the neutralisation of the area and possibly of the entire region of Southeast Asia, guaranteed by the three major powers, the People's Republic of China, the Soviet Union and the United States. I mention the need to extend the area of peace and neutralisation to include all of Southeast Asia because it is obviously easier and wiser to strengthen the fabric of peace before it is ruptured rather than attempt to eliminate disorder and conflict once they have penetrated into the region.

I turn next to the burning question of colonialism and apartheid. While we may agree that the area of freedom and decolonisation has spread, the remaining forces of imperialism and colonialism seem all the more determined to defend their entrenched interest and their privileged position in the areas that remain under their control. The racist regime of South Africa which is hardly separable from the present colonial regimes in Southern Africa has become even more intransigent. The Pretoria authorities have not only found it unnecessary to give up its immoral and inhuman policy but has forged further links with the Portuguese Government in its colonial wars in Angola and Mozambique and has encouraged the Smith regime in Southern Rhodesia in flouting the principle of equality and the dignity of man. Today, the South African regime is so well en-

trenched in the seat of power that it has time and money to experiment on more subtle ways of sugar-coating the bitter pill of apartheid so as to dupe world opinion and at times even to blackmail and threaten her friends.

What therefore is the lesson for all of us? We have seen how the resolutions of the United Nations have little practical effects in breaking down the walls of colonialism and apartheid in Southern Africa. The racist and colonialist regimes in Southern Africa go on with impunity, indeed with even greater arrogance. Their friends—their trading partners and their military suppliers—continue to comfort and strengthen them on grounds of economic and strategic interests. We say and we reaffirm that the future of Southern Africa belongs to the people of Southern Africa. No bogey, of instability or of Communism, will deny that fact. Today we ask again the friends of South Africa: where do you think your policies will lead? We have appealed to the world in the name of humanity, of morality, of justice, indeed in terms of the long-term interests of all concerned. We know that resolutions have been adopted but we know also that by and large they have been flouted with impunity. What, I repeat, is therefore the lesson for all of us?

The answer, it seems to me, is clear. The time has come for us to accept the limitation of words, to recognise that we lack strength on the international stage. It is time we talk less and do more. It is time for us to conserve our energy, to strengthen ourselves, and to direct our activities in concert towards achieving our common objectives.

It is not easy or pleasant for us to admit that most of us here are poor and weak nations and that the gap between us and the rich industrialised nations have not yet decreased—indeed, as is well-known, that it is growing even wider. But the facts are there for all to see. Failure to recognise or to admit them would only be at our own peril. It would be worse if we try to avoid these facts by rhetoric or slogan and believe thereby that our problems are somehow resolved. The world will be changed not by our words but by our deeds. Therefore, if this Summit is to be remembered as a milestone in our history, it will have to serve as a catalyst for co-operation in economic development and social progress. Malaysia, in this respect, is ready to join with other non-aligned countries in working out the framework for economic co-operation among us bilaterally as well as multilaterally within the context of regional or inter-regional co-operation, and for concerting our policies together with other developing countries in the Group of 77 to bring about an acceptable international

development strategy for the economic development of the developing countries. In this connection, the non-aligned countries could provide greater stimulus and bring greater cohesiveness to the Group of 77 in order to attain our objectives. Indeed there are endless possibilities and great potentials for co-operation towards the economic betterment of the Non-Aligned Group and of those developing countries which are not members of our Group. There is the urgent need today, as the United Nations is about to launch the Second Development Decade that we should arrive at a concerted stand regarding an international development programme. Outstanding questions include the untying of aid to purchase from the donor countries, arrangements in primary commodity trade, general preferences, aid and capital flows, the criteria of aid and the recognition of social objectives in our development plans. I wish in particular to draw attention to this last point. Growth in terms of per capita income or gross national product is not enough. Our social objectives of overcoming class and social privileges and of at least providing the acceptable minimum health, nutrition, education and other facilities must be a paramount consideration.

I referred a moment ago to the harsh and stark reality that we lack strength on the international stage. We are weak. We certainly must strengthen ourselves. We can also co-operate together to overcome our weakness. It is in that spirit of realism and at the same time of hope that Malaysia approaches the celebrations in connection with the 25th Anniversary of the United Nations. Let me state at once here that I do not accept the view sedulously put about by the propagandists or apologists of the major powers that we, the smaller and medium powers, have behaved irresponsibly at the United Nations. What echoes of our colonial struggle that word "irresponsible" recalls! Who indeed are the irresponsible ones: those who seek to use the United Nations to attain precisely the objectives for which it was created namely as a centre for the harmonisation of international relations and as an agent for peaceful change in the political, economic and social fields or those who choose to ignore the organisation because it no longer serves their interests? I believe that the commitment of non-aligned countries to the United Nations remains as steady as ever. But that commitment carries weight only to the limits of our struggle and unity. I return therefore to my earlier point: that we must be under no illusion that rhetoric and resolutions will overcome our problems but as we strengthen ourselves and as we co-operate together we shall surely see the United Nations play its rightful role on the international stage.

Having reviewed, even if sketchily, the tasks that lie before us, I would like to affirm my hope and conviction that this Third Summit Conference will be a catalyst towards the development of strong, committed and cohesive communities in the Non-Aligned World so that we will be able to play a more effective role towards the establishment of greater peace, freedom, justice, and human progress, to which we have long been dedicated.

TUNKU VISITS THAILAND, SEPTEMBER 12-15

Speech by Tunku Abdul Rahman Putra Al-Haj, Prime Minister of Malaysia at a dinner given in his honour by the Thai Prime Minister, Thanom Kittikachorn on September 13.

YOUR Excellency, I would like to thank you very much for the kind words you have said about me. I consider it a great honour that Your Excellency on behalf of the Thai Government has accorded me and my wife the privilege of being your guests in this beautiful country. I have been to Thailand many times before; in fact, I attended school as a boy here and the rich cultural and historical heritage of the country continue to fascinate and impress me deeply. Perhaps because my mother to whom I owe so much for what I am today came from this country.

This visit has a special significance for me because it is my last official visit overseas as Prime Minister of Malaysia. Next week soon after my return to Malaysia I shall be relinquishing my post as Prime Minister and my Deputy Y.A.B. Tun Abdul Razak shall take my place. It is indeed more than satisfying to me that I am able to make my last official visit outside Malaysia to Thailand—one of our closest neighbours and with whom we have been on the best term of friendship since Malaya and then Malaysia was born. It is a friendship which is real and warm and one which must endure for all time—if our country is to survive in peace, happiness and security.

We appreciate very much the co-operation that the Thai Government has rendered us in these years particularly in our efforts to eradicate the communist terrorist menace in the Malaysia/Thailand Border areas. I need not elaborate here the many other areas of co-operation which Malaysia and Thailand have successfully embarked upon both bilaterally and multi-laterally in the regional context. Your Excellency, I am confident

that you and your colleagues will continue to give your valuable co-operation to the Government in Malaysia under the leadership of Y.A.B. Tun Abdul Razak whom you and members of your Government know so well.

He has been my friend for all these years and he has been in the Cabinet with me all the fifteen years when I was Chief Minister and then Prime Minister. I feel I know him well enough to say he shares my views that progress and prosperity can be achieved only through peace and stability. This is tantamount to saying that we obtain it in close co-operation with our neighbours. The new Government in Malaysia will continue to promote the closest of understanding and rapport between Malaysia and other countries in the region particularly Thailand.

In ASEAN we already have the framework for regional co-operation. I urge on the members to put in their efforts to make it work for peace and understanding within the region would be very much within our grasp once we decide faithfully to work together. Once we begin to consciously and committedly appreciate these things then I feel that we should be well on our way to attaining all that we aspire for.

For my part I hope to be able to continue rendering my humble services to the cause of international goodwill and understanding. As Your Excellency is aware, I will be taking up responsibilities as Secretary-General of the Muslim Secretariat whose office is located for the time being in Malaysia.

Speaking about international goodwill and understanding I say without hesitation that Thailand and Malaysia have an exemplary record of neighbourly existence and example which could be followed by others.

My wife and I thank you once again, Your Excellency for having invited us to Thailand and for the elaborate programme you have laid out for us. Yesterday we had the opportunity of touring your enchanting city of Chiangmai and we look forward to the rest of the programme for this visit. I thank you especially, Your Excellency, for the honour you have done me by hosting this delightful dinner tonight and I am particularly honoured to be given the privilege of paying my respects to His Majesty the King and Her Majesty the Queen whom I remember so well when their Majesties paid us a visit some years ago and endeared themselves to the people and have glorified the image of Thailand in our country.

You yourself, Prime Minister and your good lady had also created a wonderful impression in my country when you visited us officially a few

years back. The simplicity and friendliness of both you and your charming wife have left an endearing impression in the minds of all our people and I hope the Executive Head of State of Thailand will continue to make such visits from time to time. I can assure you that you will always be welcomed.

It goes without saying that your Cabinet Ministers and high officials who have visited us from time to time have helped to project a wonderful image in the minds of my people. I pray that this image will continue to bind us closely together for all time.

VISIT OF TUN ABDUL RAZAK TO YUGOSLAVIA, SEPTEMBER 13—16

Speech by the Deputy Prime Minister, Tun Abdul Razak bin Dato Hussein at a dinner held in his honour in Yugoslavia on September 15.

Your Excellency,

I wish to thank Your Excellency for the warm and generous welcome extended to me and my delegation and for the kind words expressed by you.

Having recently led the Malaysian delegation to the Non-Aligned Summit at Lusaka, this visit to your country is most opportune and timely especially since your country is one of the main pillars of the non-aligned world.

The Conference in Lusaka has shown that there are areas in which we share similar views and this I believe will be the foundation on which our future relationship will grow.

Malaysia is a comparatively young country but with a firm belief in the principles of non-alignment and peaceful co-existence as the basis on which international world peace and security can be achieved. We have worked closely and in co-operation with other nations striving to bring about a peaceful world order. We view with great satisfaction the co-operation and goodwill which has been extended to us by your country in the past. Malaysia fully appreciates the role you have played in supporting our admission into the non-aligned group of nations. This is testimony of your faith in the principles to which our country adheres.

I am confident that the deliberations in Lusaka will prove to be turning point in the future role of non-alignment.

As Your Excellency would know, diplomatic relations between our two countries have only been formalised since 1967. But during this short period, much co-operation has been achieved in both the political and economic fields. It is my hope that my visit to your country would mark the beginning of more extensive co-operation in these related fields.

Both our countries are dedicated to work for the advancement of the economic well-being of our peoples and in this I am sure that there is a great deal that Malaysia can learn from the industrialisation programmes of Yugoslavia.

We have also viewed with great interest the successful attempts at bringing about national unity and harmony among the various national groups in your country. We in Malaysia have also focussed great attention on this very important problem and we are confident that a multi-racial society like ours could be a source of strength. I am proud to say that the Malaysian nation today is truly a united one. Nevertheless, there is I believe a great deal to be learned from your experience at forging unity among the various nationality groups.

During my stay here, I have had useful and constructive discussions with your colleagues and I am confident that this would be the beginning of a continuing and abiding friendship between our leaders and peoples.

Once again I wish to thank Your Excellency for the hospitality extended to us and I hope that the friendship and co-operation between our two countries would be further developed in the coming years.



Tun Abdul Razak with President Tito during their meeting in Belgrade on September, 14.

YUGOSLAVIA/MALAYSIA JOINT STATEMENT

The joint statement was issued at the end of the official visit of the Deputy Prime Minister Tun Abdul Razak to Yugoslavia, September 13—16

AT the invitation of the Federal Executive Council of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the Director of the National Operations Council and Deputy Prime Minister of the Government of the Federation of Malaysia, Tun Abdul Razak, paid an official visit to Yugoslavia from 13th to 16th September, 1970.

The Deputy Prime Minister, Tun Abdul Razak was received by the President of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Josef Broz Tito. The Deputy Prime Minister was also received by the President of the Federal Executive Council, Mr. Mitja Ribicic.

During his stay in Yugoslavia, the Deputy Prime Minister in addition to Belgrade, also visited the city of Zagreb, where he met Mr. Dragutin Haramija, President of the Executive Council of the Socialist Republic of Croatia, and made a tour of the Zagreb Fair.

In the course of the official talks, which were held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, the Deputy Prime Minister and the Vice-President of the Federal Executive Council, Mr. Miso Pavicevic, exchanged views on some of the topical international problems and those of the bi-lateral co-operation.

During the talks, mutual satisfaction was expressed over the successful outcome of the Third Conference of the Non-aligned Countries in Lusaka. Both delegations recognised the international significance of the Conference, and agreed that there is need for the decisions of the Conference to be put into effect. They also expressed their readiness

to co-operate in the promotion of the principles and objectives of non-aligned movement within the framework of the United Nations Organisation and other international bodies.

Particular attention was paid during the talks to bi-lateral relations. It was agreed that there is wide scope for further strengthening of these relations for mutual benefit, especially in the fields of the economic, scientific, technical and cultural co-operation. To this end, both sides agreed to exchange, in the course of this year, economic and trade delegations.

The Deputy Prime Minister expressed his sincere gratitude to the President of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Federal Executive Council for their kindness and warm hospitality extended to the Malaysian delegation.

The Deputy Prime Minister, on behalf of the Government of Malaysia, extended an invitation to the President of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Josef Broz Tito, and the President of the Federal Executive Council, Mitja Ribicic, to visit Malaysia at a date to be mutually agreed. They expressed their appreciation for the invitation.

SIGNING OF THE TECHNICAL AND ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AGREEMENT WITH ROMANIA.

*Speech by the Deputy Prime Minister and Director of Operations,
Tun Abdul Razak bin Dato Hussein at the signing of the Technical and
Economic Co-operation Agreement with Romania in Bucharest on
September 17 during his visit to Romania, September 16-18.*

FIRST of all, I would like to express my deep appreciation and thanks to Your Excellency, the Government and people of the Socialist Republic of Romania for the very warm welcome and hospitality extended to me and members of my delegation. It is indeed a very pleasant privilege to have the opportunity of paying my first and return visit to your beautiful country.

I have been looking forward to this occasion to renew and strengthen the ties of our two countries ever since Your Excellency visited Malaysia in March 1969, as I have read and heard so much about the progress and achievements of your country under the leadership of your Government.

During this visit, though regrettably short, I have been able to gather very valuable knowledge and impressions of your dynamic country and the determination of the Romanian Government and people to achieve rapid economic and social development. Your successful efforts in transforming what was mainly an agricultural economy into a modern industrial country are indeed highly commendable.

As Your Excellency is aware, Malaysia is still very much a developing country and largely dependent on agriculture and the export of a few commodities like rubber, palm oil, tin and timber. We have also made very good progress in our efforts at modernisation. But we are determined to do more and give our people a decent standard of living, increased

income and greater employment opportunities through agricultural diversification and high rate of industrialisation. My Government will play a more positive and dynamic role in the process of development. Government participation in industrial enterprises and other projects, including joint ventures will be implemented as an important strategy in the Second Malaysia Plan 1971—75.

Your Excellency, to achieve these goals, our country has to expand and find new markets for our products. We need new friends and trading partners, and I would reassure them of our desire and continuing interest to work for mutual benefit.

Our policy, like yours, is to develop good relations with all friendly countries irrespective of their political and social systems. We firmly believe that international relations should be based on respecting the independence and national sovereignty of countries and on the principle that there should be non-interference in the internal affairs of others. We are always willing to learn from our friends, share and exchange our experience in development planning and implementation. It is in keeping with the policy and spirit of friendship and goodwill that we come to Bucharest to renew and further strengthen the ties between our two countries.

Your Excellency, the signing of the Agreement on Economic and Technical Co-operation today, marks an important phase in our political, trade and economic relations. I share your view and hope that substantial and concrete results will follow. The Joint Commission that we have agreed to set up under Article V of the Agreement will, I believe, ensure that action will be followed up and progress made in implementing economic and technical projects between our two countries. Some joint venture projects, I understand, have already been discussed between the interested parties. Their early materialisation will certainly serve to demonstrate to Malaysian nationals and companies, the advantages in utilizing Romanian goods and services that they had no opportunity of knowing before.

Your Excellency, I am very happy indeed to be associated with the signing of this Agreement and I wish to assure you of our maximum co-operation in making it a success.

ECONOMIC AND TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION AGREEMENT

between
**THE GOVERNMENT
OF MALAYSIA**
and
**THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC
OF ROMANIA**

THE GOVERNMENT OF MALAYSIA AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF ROMANIA,

DESIRING to promote closer economic and technical co-operation between the two countries,

HAVE AGREED AS FOLLOWS:-

ARTICLE I

1. The Contracting Parties will endeavour to facilitate, in accordance with their legislations and administrative practices, economic and technical co-operation between Romanian State companies and Malaysian nationals, companies and private and governmental organisations and in particular on a joint venture basis.

2. The economic and technical co-operation referred to in Clause 1 shall cover any of the projects listed in the Schedule to this Agreement. This Schedule may be amended or supplemented by mutual consent of the Contracting Parties.

ARTICLE II

3. For the purpose of carrying out the co-operation in the fields specified in the Schedule, Romanian State companies and Malaysian nationals, companies and private and governmental organisations may, with the approval of their respective governments, conclude contracts relating to the establishment of the projects including the undertaking of feasibility studies, research and designs, delivery and installation of plants, machinery and equipment and the provision of technical assistance.

ARTICLE III

4. The terms of payments and credit including prices and deliveries in respect of goods and services supplied shall be established by direct negotiations between Romanian State companies and Malaysian nationals, companies and private and governmental organisations.

ARTICLE IV

5. All payments between the two countries under this Agreement shall be effected in freely convertible currency in accordance with the foreign exchange controls in force in each country.

ARTICLE V

6. The Contracting Parties agree to establish a Joint Commission which will meet at the request of either Contracting Party for the purposes of:-

- (a) discussing any matter pertaining to the implementation of the present Agreement;
- (b) considering ways and means of promoting economic and technical co-operation between their countries.

7. The composition and procedure of the Joint Commission shall be mutually agreed upon by the Contracting Parties.

ARTICLE VI

8. The provisions of the present Agreement shall not limit the rights of either Contracting Party to adopt or execute measures relating to the protection of its security.

ARTICLE VII

9. The present Agreement shall come into force on the date of its signature and shall remain valid for a period of five years.

10. Upon the expiry of the period of five years referred to in Clause 9 the Agreement shall automatically remain in force for further periods of one year each, unless either Contracting Party notifies in writing the other of its intention to terminate the Agreement at least 90 days prior to the expiry of each period.

11. The provisions of the present Agreement shall continue to govern all contracts concluded but not fully executed, payments due, and guarantees given prior or up to the date when the notice of termination of this Agreement becomes effective.

12. IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned, being duly authorised thereto by their respective Government, have signed the present Agreement.

13. DONE at Bucharest, Romania this September 1970, in two originals, each in the Bahasa Malaysia, Romanian and English Language, all three texts being equally authentic.

By Authority
of the Government of Malaysia.

By Authority
of the Government of the
Socialist Republic of Romania.

(TUN ABDUL RAZAK BIN DATO HUSSEIN)
Deputy Prime Minister
&
Director of Operations.

(ILIE VERDET)
First Vice President.

SCHEDULE

The fields of economic and technical co-operation referred to in Article I and II are as follows:-

- A) Exploration and Exploitation of Mineral Resources**
1. The carrying out of geological studies and the prospection, exploration and exploitation of petroleum resources.
 2. The carrying out of oil drilling including the supply of drilling rigs.
 3. The setting up of refineries and/or the complete installation for the processing of crude oil.
 4. The carrying out of geological surveys for the investigation and evaluation of ferrous or non-ferrous ores (tin, lead, copper, gold, etc.).
 5. The exploitation of new ore deposits; development of modern mining methods for existing ore deposits, including the setting up of installations for the concentration and beneficiation of the ore.
 6. The installation of plants for non-ferrous metallurgy.
- B) Exploitation of Forest Resources**
7. The exploitation of forest resources including mechanization of transport and building of roads.
 8. The setting up of integrated-timber complexes (sawmills, plywood, veneer, particle board, furniture, doors, window frames etc.).
- C) Manufacturing and Assembling Industries**
9. Assembly and manufacture of tractors, trucks, machined tools, and electric transformers.
 10. Manufacture of nitrogenous and phosphatic fertilizers, cellulose, pulp and paper, polyester fibres and carbon black.
 11. Manufacture of pharmaceuticals.
 12. Manufacture of building materials.
- D) Research**
13. Agricultural and Veterinary Research, including farm management and storage of cereals.

WORLD BANK AND INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND MEETING IN COPENHAGEN SEPTEMBER 21 – 25

Speech by Tun Tan Siew Sin at the 1970 Annual Meeting of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Monetary Fund in Copenhagen, Denmark on September 22.

I join my fellow Governors in expressing our sincere appreciation and thanks to the Government of Denmark for the generous hospitality and many courtesies extended to us during our all too brief stay in this beautiful and friendly city of Copenhagen, a stay which is made even briefer by the fact that our working programme is so crowded that we have little time left to savour the delights of a country which is famous for the many and varied attractions which it has to offer. All over the world there are many who would dearly love to visit this country and those who have been here already wish to come again. There can be no better tribute to this country.

The Bank and Fund have been operating for about a quarter of a century but we still have a long way to go to reduce the economic gap between the developed and the developing countries. I readily admit that many efforts have been made in this direction. We have the Pearson Report which injects a note of optimism by being courageous enough to point out the defects of the existing order of things and which seeks to persuade the developed countries to think afresh. In particular, it urges the removal of all forms of trade restrictions on imports from the developing countries, especially those of primary products, whether processed or unprocessed. In brief, it has rightly pointed out that the economic development of the poor countries requires a new set of relationships between them and the rich countries, relationships which must be founded on mutual understanding and self-respect. Let us hope that the recommendations of this Report will be speedily implemented.

Another major recommendation of the Pearson Report is that aid should be effective. Aid given by the developed countries should not be subject to so many restrictions. If I may say so, much of the so-called aid being given now can hardly be called aid, because it is tied to the exports of the donor country. Malaysia has experienced great difficulty in utilising such so-called aid which is really nothing more than export promotion on the part of the developed country. This is fair enough, because even developed countries have a right to sell as much of their goods as possible, but let us at least be honest about it and not call it aid. All that this exercise does is to force the recipient of such credits to buy from the donor country at inflated prices. In the last analysis, this form of aid could benefit the donor more than the recipient, particularly when the latter has managed its finances and economy well and is not short of foreign exchange. Malaysia is one of those countries which is in this happy position.

The World Bank at least has gone one step further by providing loans to cover the local costs of approved projects. This is particularly useful to countries whose mainstay is agriculture and projects in this field have a very low foreign exchange content and, therefore, are not suitable for financing through tied aid or project loans. I dare say that many developing countries are in a similar position though all of them, like us, are trying to industrialise as rapidly as possible. For many years to come, however, our mainstay will still be agriculture and we, therefore, hope that the major developed countries will adopt this practice of providing loans in local currencies as well.

We then have this proposal from the International Monetary Fund to extend buffer stock financing facilities to member countries. We, however, feel that the arrangement governing the use of these facilities can be improved upon. To be eligible, a member country must establish a balance of payments need. Another obstacle is that a member country which draws on the facility when it still has an "automatic gold tranche drawing right" in the IMF would lose this automatic right to the extent of the drawing. We feel that these rigid rules make this facility less effective than it might otherwise be.

This brings me to the present monetary system. There is no doubt that the present instability is due to the inability of the major developing countries, particularly the reserve currency countries, to keep inflation in check in their own countries. They either have inflation which threatens

to get out of hand, or a recession of which also threatens to get out of hand. One of them almost managed to combine inflation with a recession, and until recently, the economists have assured us that this is a physical impossibility as it is practically a contradiction in terms. Yet this country nearly managed to have the worst of both worlds. The developed countries just seem unable to combine a reasonable rate of economic growth with financial and economic stability. In short, they seem unable to have growth without inflation.

It is clear that all countries can do with a bigger dose of discipline, i.e. self-discipline, and I hope we can summon enough courage to take the measures which are obviously necessary. In my view, the principal remedy lies in our willingness to adhere to a reasonable relationship between productivity and wages. Increases in productivity should be greater than wage increases and not the other way round. We ignore this elementary economic fact at our peril. Unless this fundamental axiom is fully appreciated and acted upon, no amount of financial jugglery and ingenious or clever devices can halt the downward path of greater instability in the international monetary field.

I now come to the most important problem of all, and that is the trading relationship between the developed and the developing world. Broadly speaking, we in the developing world buy manufactured goods from the developed world and pay for them with the proceeds of sale of our primary commodities. As is well known, the prices of manufactured goods, compared with prewar prices, have risen much faster than the prices of primary commodities in the postwar period. Broadly speaking, therefore, we have to pay more and more for what we buy from the developed world which continues to pay us less and less for what we sell to them. On this basis, no developing country can be economically viable for reasons which are painfully obvious. Even if we adopt the most prudent and sensible policies and execute them with maximum efficiency, we would still be in the red because no amount of prudence, good sense and efficiency can overcome such overwhelming odds. Terms of trade which are so overwhelmingly loaded against the developing world will continue to impoverish them whatever the beautiful things said in this August assembly and outside it. We in the developing world do not want charity or even aid from the developed world. All we want is fair terms of trade, a square deal. I do not think we are asking for too much or seeking something which is unreasonable.

The alternative is a mad rush on the part of all developing countries to industrialise as much as possible and as rapidly as possible. In course of time a position could develop where there would be a surfeit of manufactured goods and a shortage of primary commodities, but perhaps this is inevitable. Thus a bigger problem would arise, but I suppose it is felt that that would be a bridge we could cross when we reach it.

Progress towards a fair deal is so slow that one can be forgiven if one wonders whether conventional methods will bring about the desired results. It was precisely because of this that about three years ago the Malaysian Government tried to persuade the Bank and Fund to agree to establish their own buffer stocks of primary commodities, starting with rubber which, at that time, had reached its lowest price level in 20 years. For a start, we suggested that these two bodies should buy up the US Government's rubber stockpile which continued to be released even though the prices fetched were anything but remunerative, considering the fact that the same rubber had been bought at much higher prices. The U.S. Government, however, for political reasons, declined to stop releases from its stockpile though such a course of action would have been economically sound. We, therefore, suggested to the Bank and Fund that they might buy up this stockpile instead in order to prevent it from further depressing a market which was already sufficiently depressed. They were horrified at the thought of such a revolutionary proposal, even though the purchase price might be attractive enough from the buyer's point of view, but I suggested that we must adopt far more radical measures than we are prepared to adopt at the moment if we are really serious about giving a fair deal to the developing countries.

Unless this is forthcoming, it is clear that the developing world must re-appraise its basic financial and economic policies. The countries in this category must attain industrial self-sufficiency at whatever cost. Whatever the sacrifices needed, we must reduce our imports of manufactured goods from the highly industrialised countries and we must do this as quickly as possible. We must form trading blocs which would be in a position to compete on more equal terms with the developed world.

I would also like to raise a point which, though small, has rather a disturbing significance for the developing countries, particularly those in Southeast Asia. As my fellow Governors are aware, recent events have raised the possibility of an additional seat being created on the Boards of Governors of both the Bank and the Fund. In so far as the Bank is con-

cerned, there will be this extra seat though this addition might only be temporary. The Fund has, however, firmly set its face against the creation of this additional seat, thanks to the views of the developed countries which maintain that one more seat will make the executive machine too cumbersome. We in the developing world fail to understand this kind of logic. We fail to understand why 21 seats compared to 20 should make all that difference to the working efficiency of this institution. The main reason why the developing countries want this additional seat is that it would facilitate regroupings on regional lines, because as a result of the fact that many of us came in at different times, we had sometimes no choice but to join groups of countries situated in regions half-way across the world and such countries had problems rather different from our own.

We are entering a new decade. The problems remain, but problems can be turned into opportunities if we have the courage to grasp them firmly. What we need is a fresh approach and a willingness to change with the times, a readiness to see that past methods might not work, and a faith to perceive that in spite of the population explosion, much can still be done to make life on earth a little more pleasant for many who, at the moment, have too little, and have even less to hope for unless something is done, and done quickly.

INAUGURATION OF THE ASSOCIATION OF NATURAL RUBBER PRODUCING COUN- TRIES, OCT. 14-16

Speech by the Prime Minister, Tun Abdul Razak bin Dato Hussein at the inauguration of the Association of Natural Rubber Producing Countries (ANRPC) at the Dewan Tunku Abdul Rahman, Kuala Lumpur on October 14.

I am happy and privileged to be here this morning to welcome you all, distinguished delegates, to our capital city, Kuala Lumpur.

You have come here to formally inaugurate the formation of the Association of Natural Rubber Producing Countries. We in Malaysia regard it as a great honour that you should have decided our capital city, Kuala Lumpur, as the seat of your Association and the venue of this historic and important occasion.

Three years ago (to be exact, 3 years and 12 days) I had the honour to declare open, on this same rostrum, the conference of natural rubber producing countries. It was as a result of that conference that the seeds of the Association of Natural Rubber Producing Countries were sown. I was pleased to see that after that conference, efforts were made to realise to form the Association. That conference in 1967 was followed by meetings at official level in London in 1968 and 1969 and subsequently by exchanges of correspondence at diplomatic level.

All these have culminated in the ratification of the constitution of the Association symbolising the unity of purpose of natural rubber producing countries and a desire on their part to bring about concerted action in order to achieve a more lasting stability in the price of natural rubber.

Ladies and Gentlemen: I would like, on behalf of the Government and people of Malaysia, to take this opportunity to express our sincere appre-

ciation to the Governments of fellow members of the Association for the support and co-operation which they have sincerely given without which it would not have been possible to bring this Association into life in so short a time.

Although today the Association has six founder member countries which together produce more than 85% of the world's natural rubber, it is my sincere hope that the other natural rubber producing countries will join the Association soon and thereby strengthen further this Organisation.

Perhaps there is no need for me to emphasise how urgent and vital it is for us natural rubber producing countries to work together and to co-operate closely to achieve our common objective of bringing about greater stability to natural rubber industry. For most of us, our own prosperity is so tied up to natural rubber and we depend greatly on the export earnings of rubber for the sustenance of our economic development.

Although we in Malaysia have in recent years made earnest efforts to broaden the base of our economy by agricultural diversification and industrialisation, rubber still remains the mainstay of our economy and will continue to be so for many more years to come. For this reason, the stability of the price of natural rubber and its sustenance at a reasonable level is of utmost concern to us just as it is to all of you.

For many years, at various meetings of the International Rubber Study Group, UNCTAD and other international forums, natural rubber producing countries have been urged to improve and modernise the method and technique of production of natural rubber. We in Malaysia have for many years been making serious and earnest efforts in this direction. We have replaced low-yielding trees with high-yielding varieties. We are now reaping the benefits of our efforts in higher productivity and lower cost per pound of natural rubber. Having made all these efforts and having reaped the benefit, it is a matter of regret to note that there was a suggestion in some quarters that the supply of natural rubber should be controlled as there is a possibility of excess of production in the future when the real situation is that the natural rubber consumption is still well ahead of natural rubber supply. In my view, this suggestion means that the natural rubber industry with its millions of dependent smallholders is being asked to sacrifice modernisation so that the synthetic rubber industry could have a bigger share of the market.

The natural rubber with its achievements of production research, innovation of processing, new presentation and product improvement, the natural rubber is in a resurgent phase and is poised to compete with synthetic rubber. The competitive position of natural rubber is much stronger today than ever before. The last few years have seen tremendous strides being made in research and development. With full use being made of the development of science and technology, natural rubber is even stronger to compete in cost and technique of production with synthetic rubber. We in this country have in our own way made satisfactory progress in this field and I am happy to note that a post conference tour is being arranged for participants to see some of the recent developments in the science and technology of natural rubber in Malaysia. I do hope that you will make use of this opportunity, as a result of all our efforts in this direction, to see since we share a common interest and a common objective.

Ladies and Gentlemen: With the establishment of this Association of Natural Rubber Producing Countries, we shall be able to work, through our united efforts, to enable the natural rubber industry to gain an even greater share of the ever growing world demand for elastomers. We shall also be able to work together towards bringing about a more healthy and a more stable price structure for natural rubber.

We are aware that on account of the tremendous pressure exerted by the expansion of the synthetic rubber industry, natural rubber has to meet serious competition from synthetic rubber. Fierce competition and sometimes unhealthy trading practices and the prevailing world-wide surplus production capacity of synthetic rubber and the market pressure from stockpile release have contributed to a large measure to the fluctuation of the price level of the natural rubber in recent years. Although the present price level of natural rubber has once again dropped to that of 1967 level, there is, in my view, no reason for despondency.

In 1967, the Malaysian Government took an unprecedented step to intervene in the market in order to sustain the price level of natural rubber. The Malaysian Government is watching the present price situation closely and with much concern and will not hesitate to take whatever measures appropriate in order to help restore confidence and to inject vigour into the market when the situation so demands.

Ladies and Gentlemen: What is required is closer co-operation among world natural rubber producers to bring about united and concerted action to restore the price of natural rubber to its proper level. We should

aim at a price level for natural rubber which is rationally equated with that for comparable synthetic rubber and not distorted or depressed by market sentiments and unfair practices.

Today, we have taken an important step in our efforts to realise this objective. The establishment of this Association is an important milestone in the history of the natural rubber. In the past, natural rubber producers have not been able to work together and co-ordinate their actions effectively. This was not due to the faults of natural rubber producing countries but rather to the external economic forces and to the dependence of primary producers on commodity trading centres which are controlled by buyers overseas.

It must be our policy now to have direct trading between producers and consumers and we can no longer afford to let the middlemen ride as a passenger. Natural rubber producers should, therefore, have their own marketing centres. I feel that joint marketing centre should benefit all rubber producing countries as well as consuming countries as the economics obtained in production, marketing, shipping and communication would benefit both producers and consumers instead of being absorbed by the middlemen.

I am happy to note that among the decisions arrived at the conference in 1967 was to establish a joint working party to prepare a working paper on "Joint Marketing Measures". Malaysia has been given the honour of preparing the paper. I hope that discussion on this subject, which will take place immediately after this inauguration ceremony, will result in immediate and concrete action.

Ladies and Gentlemen: As a country greatly dependent on the production of natural rubber and in order to enable natural rubber to compete effectively with synthetic rubber, Malaysia has developed a sophisticated natural rubber marketing system backed by efficient trading, transport and communication services. I am happy to say that the Malaysian Rubber Exchange is being used in greater frequency by overseas buyers of natural rubber. A substantive volume of business is placed each month by consumers for natural rubber and I would like to say here that Malaysia is willing and only too happy to share our experience with other natural rubber producing countries for mutual benefit and for safeguarding the future of the natural rubber industry. It is also important that we, as producers of a strategic world commodity, should have a greater degree of co-ordination and co-operation in trading with consumer countries.



The Prime Minister, Tun Abdul Razak delivering his address at the inauguration of the Association of Natural Rubber Producing Countries at Dewan Tunku Abdul Rahman, Kuala Lumpur, on October 14.

Natural rubber producers should pool their marketing resources together. Perhaps we should consider establishing an emporium or some form of a supermarket where the buyers of natural rubber all over the world could be encouraged to come and shop for their specific needs.

Ladies and Gentlemen: We in Malaysia attach the greatest significance to the Association of Natural Rubber Producing Countries and your presence here today is a clear evidence of the fact that you too share our sense of purpose and urgency. I sincerely hope that your deliberations in the next three days in Kuala Lumpur will bring forth further concerted plans of action in order to achieve the objectives of the Association.

I wish your deliberations all the success and I hope and pray that this Association will grow in strength in the years to come.

I now have great pleasure in inaugurating this Association.

TUN ISMAIL'S ADDRESS AT U.N. GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Speech by Tun Dr. Ismail bin Dato Abdul Rahman, Deputy Prime Minister, at the commemorative session of the 25th anniversary of the United Nations General Assembly in New York on October, 15.

Mr. President,

IT gives me great pleasure to extend my sincere and warm felicitations to you as President of the General Assembly. We are indeed privileged to have a person of your renowned scholarship and diplomatic skills to preside over the Assembly at this historic and important session. Your election to the Presidency of the Assembly is an eloquent tribute to you personally for your outstanding personal qualities. It is furthermore a fitting reflection of the high esteem in which your country, Norway, is held for its singular dedication and contribution to the cause of the United Nations.

I should like also to take this opportunity of conveying to your distinguished predecessor, Miss Angie Brooks of Liberia, my delegation's admiration and thanks for her leadership in steering the 24th session with grace and distinction.

At this commemorative session I wish to pay a special tribute to our Secretary-General, U Thant. Throughout the difficult years of his office he has come to symbolise all that is best in the United Nations and he has consistently pursued the cause of peace with rare skill, indefatigable courage and great foresight. All of us will recall with gratitude his decision to accept a second term of office much against his own wishes and inclinations. On behalf of the Government of Malaysia, I wish to thank U Thant for his selfless devotion and service to the cause of the United Nations and world peace.

Mr. President, twenty-five years ago, out of the brutal and destructive savagery of the Second World War, the United Nations was born bringing fresh hope for lasting peace and a better life for mankind. At San Francisco the founder members of the organisation inscribed in the Charter the determination of the peoples of the world to safeguard the peace, to protect human rights, to establish justice and the rule of law, and to promote economic growth and social progress in a world free from domination and exploitation. The Charter brought forth to the community of nations a new framework of purposes and principles to guide nations in their relation with one another and in their common striving towards a peaceful, progressive and just international order.

Looking back at the last quarter century, it is evident that in the pursuit of the ideals enshrined in the Charter, our achievements have been limited. But at the same time these should not be minimised.

In the field of peace-keeping, the United Nations can look with considerable satisfaction at the success of its peace-keeping operations in Kashmir, in West Asia, in the Congo and in Cyprus.

In the field of decolonization, the successful emancipation of more than 1,000 million peoples from colonial bondage would have been much more protracted and difficult without the United Nations.

In the field of disarmament, the United Nations can claim some success including, in recent years, its role in bringing about the signing of a number of important agreements on arms limitation.

Much more tangible though less dramatic has been the achievement of the United Nations in the field of social and economic development. Through its network of specialised agencies and special programmes, it has launched a global development strategy which is an unprecedented international co-operative effort to raise living standards in less developed countries.

The above recitation is, of course, only indicative of the achievements of the United Nations. But although the Organisation can claim to have realised some of its ideals enunciated 25 years ago, these achievements fall far short of the hopes and expectation of the peoples of the world. Wars are still being fought. Human rights continue to be violated. Millions of people are still living in colonial bondage. Millions others are still

suffering from the oppression of apartheid. Two-thirds of mankind still live in poverty, disease and illiteracy.

But the ills and frustration of the world today should not be allowed to drive us into pessimism and despair about the efficacy of the United Nations. There is, of course, no shortage of cynics. Indeed, in the last few years, my Government is conscious of a growing sense of cynicism and weariness threatening to permeate the very fabric of the Organisation itself. As the appeals and reminders from the small and developing countries grow in strength for better trade terms, for more meaningful economic aid, for more positive support to eliminate colonialism and racism—these very appeals and reminders have been derided as a sign of irresponsibility or immaturity. Much verbal play is made of the fact that a resolution at the United Nations does not necessarily represent a solution of the problems discussed.

Mr. President, no one knows better than we, the poor and the waek countries of the world, that raising the decibel of our condemnation and our appeal will not in itself solve any of our problems. But let us pause awhile and ask whether in fact the world has grown indifferent because our voices have become to strident, or whether we have had to speak more loudly and insistently in the hope of reaching a world which has become increasingly callous. Who indeed are the irresponsible ones—those who are consciously making efforts, through this Organisation, to bring about greater peace, progress and justice, or those, safe in their prosperity, who no longer wish to take the United Nations seriously? Let us not simply appeal for an end to bitterness and recrimination. We must do more. Malaysia indeed appeals for a rational, level-headed and practical dialogue. At the same time we appeal for an understanding of the frustrations and miseries of poverty, of apartheid and of colonial domination. It is simply not good enough to ask us to avoid certain inconvenient issues or to be more patient and thereby be, what is termed as, more practical and more pragmatic.

There may indeed be defects in the methods of work and organisation of the United Nations. It is therefore important that this matter be thoroughly studied with a view to improving the machinery of the Organisation so as to bring about the optimum utilization of our resources and our energies. It is in that spirit that my delegation, together with others, have sponsored a resolution on the rationalising of the procedures and organisation of the General Assembly. But all these should not blind us to

the deep-seated frustrations and miseries of so much of mankind and the plain fact that some of the shortcomings or failures attributed to the United Nations are actually caused by the unwillingness of member states to observe fully the Charter.

I turn next to the international political situation which today at the beginning of the decade of the seventies is vastly different from that of the early sixties. There is a thaw in the cold war as it is succeeded by a growing *detente* between the two super powers, the United States and the Soviet Union. We welcome this encouraging trend and we hope this trend will continue in the coming years without in any way adversely affecting the interests of the smaller and medium powers. The fact still remains, however, that the fundamental rivalries and antagonisms and competition for spheres of influence are still very much in evidence and causing tension and division.

It is also a fact that the world today is no longer bi-polar. It is, if not multi-polar, at least tri-polar. Specifically, I am referring, of course, to the People's Republic of China, whose absence from this Organisation reflects a serious shortcoming of the United Nations. Furthermore, the denial to a big power of its proper role cannot be conducive to the establishment of a stable and harmonious world order.

This is hardly the time or place to examine the long chain of cause and effect, which has led to the absence of the People's Republic of China from the United Nations. I should only wish to state here the view of my Government that, taking into account the rights of the people of Taiwan to self-determination, a right which surely member states of this Organisation cannot deny to any people, China should be properly and fully represented in this Organisation. The exclusion of China from this Organisation and from the mainstream of international activities is unrealistic and short-sighted and benefits no one.

Turning to the situation in Southeast Asia, my Government is gravely concerned over the continuation of the war in Indo-China which constitutes an immediate and serious threat to the peace, progress and stability of the region. We are painfully distressed, furthermore, to see our neighbours in Indo-China, and particularly in Vietnam, endure the affliction of war for so long with no apparent sign of peace being restored. Recent developments in the area, which brought increased fighting in Laos and the widening of the war into Cambodia, have aggravated what was already a grave situation. Despite the apparent slowing-down of the current fight-

ing, these developments underscore the urgency of efforts to bring about a peaceful settlement to the conflict. For, unless arrested in time, the war in Indo-China could widen still further and escalate to more dangerous levels, and produce a situation which, in military as well as in diplomatic terms, will make a peaceful settlement infinitely more difficult than it is already.

In an urgent quest for peace, Malaysia together with several Foreign Ministers met in Jakarta in May of this year. Regrettably, the attendance at the conference was not as representative as we had hoped. The objective of the conference, though it was occasioned specifically by the dangerous developments in Cambodia at that time, was to seek peaceful ways and means to restore peace to Cambodia and to Indo-China generally and to enable the people of the states concerned to maintain their national sovereignty, neutrality and territorial integrity. Though the initiative of the Jakarta Conference and of the follow-up 3-man mission, of which Malaysia was a member, has not been fruitful for the time being, Malaysia will continue to explore every possibility of contributing constructively towards a resolution of the conflict. In this connection, we have noted the various statements in recent weeks of the parties at the Paris Peace Talks. I wish to refer specifically to the statement of President Nixon of 8 October. In our view, it is a sincere and forward looking statement and, without going into any of the details of the proposal contained therein, it represents an earnest and significant effort which, we continue to hope, will receive the careful and constructive response from the parties to whom it has been addressed.

In the final analysis, the path to a peaceful settlement of the conflict lies in the application of the principles of non-interference, self-determination and neutralization of the Indo-China area. The agonizing price that the people of Vietnam has paid in the last two decades surely points in that direction. At the same time, it is also the view of my Government that the lessons of Vietnam have clearly shown the need for the neutralization of the region as a whole.

I therefore wish to reiterate from this rostrum my Government's call for the neutralization not only of the Indo-China area but also of the entire region of Southeast Asia, guaranteed by the three super powers, the People's Republic of China, the Soviet Union and the United States. Such a guaranteed neutrality will eliminate the seeds of potential conflict and will ensure durable and lasting peace. Of course, my Government is

aware that we are still a long way away from attaining that desirable objective which we believe should be high in the priorities of the regional agenda. There is need for each of the countries of the region to set its own house in order. There is also need to promote the closest contacts and co-operation on a bilateral as well as multi-lateral basis among the countries of the region and thereby develop a greater sense of regional consciousness and solidarity. There is finally the need to demonstrate that our activities and policies do not adversely affect the basic legitimate interests of the major powers. It is only then that the countries of the region would be in a position to seek an undertaking from the three super-powers to guarantee their independence, integrity and neutrality. This is surely in the interests of all concerned—a neutral Southeast Asia free from big power entanglements, from external threats and from external subversion.

Another problem which requires urgent solution is the explosive situation in West Asia. For over two decades the displaced and dispossessed people of Palestine who were evicted from their homeland following the creation of Israel are still languishing under the agonising ordeal of untold misery and injustice. I should like to reaffirm here the conviction of my Government that for lasting peace to be achieved in the Middle East, there must be full and just restoration of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people. This remains the crux of the West Asian problem, the just solution of which is a prerequisite to lasting peace in the area.

The continued Israeli occupation of Arab lands constitutes a grave violation of the principles of the Charter and poses a grave and immediate threat to peace. The implementation of Security Council Resolution 242 of November 1967 is becoming increasingly urgent in the face of the mounting tension and deteriorating situation in the area. Recent developments with the re-activation of the mission of Ambassador Gunnar Jarring offer some hope. My Government welcomes the present initiative of the Jarring Mission to work out a peaceful settlement within the framework of the Security Council resolution. However, we are gravely concerned at the current lack of progress in this initiative and we hope that the impasse may be speedily overcome.

This is also the year of the commemoration of the tenth anniversary of the adoption by the General Assembly of the Declaration on Colonialism. Despite the tremendous progress in the field of decolonisation, we still find that the hard-core colonialists are ever more deeply entrenched in Southern Africa. Indeed, the forces of racism and oppression in South

Africa, in Namibia, in Southern Rhodesia and in Angola and Mozambique have become even more stubborn and arrogant with the passage of time, encouraged and strengthened by the attitudes and activities of their trading partners and military suppliers.

We appeal therefore to those countries who are in a position to bring about a change in Southern Africa to re-examine their present policies and to ask themselves what objectives they expect to achieve by following such policies. If, as we hope and believe, the objective is the liquidation of colonialism and racism in Southern Africa, then we must ask whether over the years this objective has indeed been served by their policies. The answer is surely clear. On the other hand, the appropriate courses of action to follow have been chartered with precision and clarity in the consideration of the subject in this Organization over many long years. We continue to hope on grounds of morality, of humanity and sheer long-term interests, that these appeals and resolutions of the General Assembly and Security Council will be heeded. Malaysia for our part would like to reaffirm here our steadfast support for the people of Southern Africa in their fight against colonialism and racism and our readiness to contribute in whatever way we can to their struggle. Of course, the freedom fighters of Southern Africa need no lectures from us that it is first and finally their own struggle for which they will need to steel and strengthen themselves. But we offer whatever assistance and encouragement we can. In this connection I would like to express here my Government's condemnation of any violation of the Security Council embargo on the sale of arms to South Africa.

I turn finally to what is perhaps the single most fundamental issue facing developing countries such as mine: namely, our development and our efforts to lift ourselves into today's age of science, technology and electronics. Of course, the primary responsibility rests with each individual country. But just as the United Nations is committed to safeguarding international peace, to securing respect for human rights and to seeking the liberation of colonial peoples, so also we are committed to achieving economic justice and economic well-being for all the peoples of the world. There can be no lasting peace as long as two-thirds of mankind live in poverty, illiteracy and ignorance; we are irretrievably inter-dependent. This is the vision of the one world which inspired the founders of the United Nations 25 years ago and which should continue to guide us today. My Government is committed to do our utmost for ourselves but we are also committed at the same time to co-operate with other nations, friends

and neighbours alike, to achieve our mutual interests in prosperity and progress.

It is therefore with hope and expectation but at the same time with concern that Malaysia looks to the fulfilment of the objectives and aims of the Second Development Decade that would be launched at this session. Clearly, the expectations created from the First Development Decade were far from fulfilled, largely through the failure of the developed countries to live up to their responsibilities, as even a cursory glance at the Pearson Report will show.

The summoning of the political will to an increased effort is essential if the Second Development Decade is to avoid the regrettable course of the first. The self-interest of every nation requires expanded and more vigorous action than in the past. Statements of general principles and generous purposes are not enough. There must be specific and concrete commitments by both developed and developing countries. These include the untying of aid to purchases from donor countries arrangements in primary commodity trade, general as opposed to selective preferences, aid and capital flows, the criteria of aid in performance and not in political terms, the use of multi-lateral agencies for the channelling of aid, the transfer of technology, and the recognition that growth targets should be seen not merely in terms of the gross national product but of the social objectives of overcoming social and class privileges. Likewise there is need to consider organisational changes in the United Nations development system and in particular in the United Nations Development Programme to attain the objectives of the Second Development Decade. The capacity study, otherwise known as the Jackson Study, has stimulated thinking in this direction which we hope will bear fruit in the course of this session.

The problem facing us today is the necessity to bridge the gap between promise and performance, and between the hopes and pledges of the Organisation's founding fathers, and the disappointments and frustrations at the end of 25 years of its existence. Meanwhile new horizons lie before us. There include population, environmental sanitation and the new frontiers of the sea-bed and outer space.

Mr. President, as members may be aware, last month saw in Malaysia the smooth transition from the previous government to a new government under the premiership of Tun Abdul Razak. In our domestic policies, we shall be guided by our Rukunegara, our national ideology, to achieving a greater unity of all our peoples, to maintaining a democratic way of

life, to creating a just society in which the wealth of the nation will be equitably shared, to ensuring a liberal approach to our rich and diverse cultures and traditions, and to building a progressive society oriented to modern science and technology. In our external relations we extend our hand of friendship to all countries who wish to be friendly with us on the basis of respect for each other's independence and integrity. We shall be loyal to our friends, as we have been in the past, and we welcome the friendly co-operation and assistance of all countries. We shall follow our independent foreign policy basing our judgement of every issue on its particular merits within the framework of peace, decolonization and development. From this rostrum and on this significant occasion, I wish in particular to pledge our continued faith in the United Nations and in the principles and purposes of the Charter. In the pursuit of these ideals and aims, the Government and people of Malaysia pledge here our full and unequivocal support. Ours is a small voice in the councils of the world. But we shall speak always without bitterness or rancour on the side of truth, justice and the human values.

UNITED NATIONS DAY — OCTOBER 24.

Speech by the Minister with Special Functions, Tan Sri M. Ghazali bin Shafie, broadcast over Radio and Television Malaysia on, October 23, 1970, the eve of the 25th anniversary of the United Nations.

GOOD evening. Tomorrow the world celebrates United Nations Day. On this important and auspicious occasion, the commemoration of the 25th anniversary of the World Body, I would like to invite you all to join with me in recalling to mind the ideals and aspirations embodied in the Charter of the United Nations.

It was 25 years ago today that the Charter was signed. In it was enshrined the desire of the people of the world for peace and progress after having seen and gone through the madness of world wars. You may recall that the Charter which states and I quote;

“We the people of the United Nations determined:

to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, which twice in our lifetime has brought untold sorrow to mankind;

and to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small;

and to establish conditions under which justice and respect for the obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law can be maintained;

and to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom;

and for these ends;

to practise tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbours;

and to unite our strength to maintain international peace and security;

and to ensure, by the acceptance of principles and the institution of methods, that armed force shall not be used, save in the common interest;

and to employ international machinery for the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all people.”

The Charter you know also clearly defines the purposes and principles which should govern relationships among nations. Article I of the Charter states that the purposes of the United Nations are to maintain the national peace and security, to develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples and to take other appropriate measures to strengthen universal peace. The United Nations is also designed to achieve co-operation among nations in solving international programmes of economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character and in promoting and in encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedom for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion.

As a member of the United Nations, we Malaysia are committed to these ideals and aspirations which are shared by all peace-loving peoples of the world. Let us, therefore, on this day, rededicate ourselves to these ideals and aspirations which the United Nations has been pursuing throughout the 25 years of its existence.

This renewed dedication, to my mind, is essential because we know that the world today still remains a troubled world. There are still many unresolved problems, for example, the continuing war in Vietnam, in Cambodia, the Arab-Israel conflict, the hijacking of aircraft, and lately the kidnapping and even killing of diplomatic personnel. The Secretary-General is faced with a superhuman task of trying to get countries to solve their individual problems.

Of course there have been some successes. For instance, the Communist invasion of South Korea in 1950 was stopped by a joint United Nations' effort. The Congo crisis in 1960 was checked in time before it could get any worse. In this particular instance, the Secretary-General at that time, Dag Hammarskjold, invoked Article 99 of the Charter and

used his own initiative to prevent any of the Big Powers from intervening to save the situation according to its own rules. It was thus here that the term "preventive diplomacy" was coined. This was essentially a diplomatic manoeuvre to prevent the Great Powers from interfering in what was already a delicate situation. Until the six-day war between Israel and the U.A.R. it was the U.N. Commission which maintained the truce between the warring parties.

Now the United Nations has found a significant place in Malaysia's foreign policy. A steadfast adherence to the ideals and purposes of the United Nations Charter and of the Organisation itself is certainly an important principle. Indeed, the cardinal principle or one of the cardinal principles in our foreign relations. As practical evidence of our commitment to this World Body, we have supported militarily, financially and diplomatically the United Nations Congo Operation; we also supported financially and otherwise such activities as the United Nations Force in Cyprus, the U.N. Anti-Apartheid Fund, the United Nations Development Programme, the Relief and Rehabilitation of Palestine Refugees and so on, and of course, the inclusion of the State of Sabah in Malaysia was done with the U.N. blessing, a truly unprecedented situation.

It is perhaps not surprising generally that the political work of the U.N. is always in the limelight in contrast to its economic, social and humanitarian work which is largely unobtrusive and obscure to the public eye. This is so because the U.N.'s political work is always so much more dramatic and thus catches the attention of the press and other mass media. However, the U.N.'s economic and social work is not to be belittled, let alone its humanitarian work.

In as far as Malaysia is concerned, we have benefited from the U.N.'s economic and social work. In Malaysia at the moment there are some 87 international advisers from 23 countries serving this country. U.N. projects have included the expansion of the Faculty of Engineering of the University of Malaya, the setting up of a Food Technology Research and Development Centre, and the establishment of a Fishermen's Training Centre. We have also obtained substantial assistance from the various U.N. agencies such as the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank which is assisting us—among other things—in the Jengka Triangle Project and the Muda Irrigation Scheme.

Now on the humanitarian side, we have always given our full support to the World Body in its endeavours to wipe out racial discrimination and

suppression of subject peoples. On March 21 this year, we sent a message to the Secretary-General on the occasion of the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination condemning South Africa for its apartheid policy. The Malaysian Government has always upheld the principle of social justice and humanitarianism. In line with this, we have been very forthcoming in making our voice heard on such issues as race and colour, for being a multi-racial society, we fully appreciate the rich assets of goodwill and justice that is to be found in such a society, but absolutely abhor a society that is founded on those odious principles of racial superiority and apartheid. It is for this reason, that we have always condemned racial discrimination in all its forms and we still continue to condemn those regimes in Southern Africa which insists on upholding this intolerable principle of apartheid. Even now we are on the Anti-Apartheid Committee of the United Nations and we are regular contributors to the United Nations Educational and Training programmes for the coloured people of South Africa. Such is our conviction that the system of government pursued by the South African Government is an unjust and intolerable system.

Looking back to the last 25 years, we find that there is not one year in which the U.N. has not made a significant contribution towards the promotion of peace and security in the world, in the field of international relations, in economics and diplomacy. Problems like disarmament, air and sea pollution, peaceful uses of the seabed and ocean floor are persistently being pursued and tackled by the United Nations Organisation.

Political problems are also handled with the utmost vigour while humanitarian questions are constantly being reviewed. Economic and technical aid is being channelled through the Organisation's various agencies all for the end-purpose of making this world a better place to live in. Now what other international Organisation has done so much for this world we live in?

It is true that although the Organisation can claim to have realised some of its ideals enunciated 25 years ago, these achievements fall short of the hopes and expectations of the peoples of the world. People are still fighting one another while other millions still live under the yoke of colonial oppression. But these anomalies in the present day world should not drive us into pessimism and despair over the future of the U.N.

There are some people who would say that the United Nations is only a propaganda forum and therefore worthless. I don't share that view

in this matter. It may be true that the United Nations is being used as a propaganda forum, but it is a forum where people talk and for so long as people can talk and can have dialogue, so long can we keep the people off the battle fields. To say that we must all be like-minded in this world forum is to ignore the fact that the United Nations of today is not the United Nations of 1945 when all the members had only one purpose in mind and that was to defeat a common enemy. To some of those founder members those enemies today are the best of friends within the Organisation. And amongst the founder members they find differences of opinion. But one thing is clear that without the United Nations and the forum it provides, which I consider as serving as the safety valve, who knows we might already have gone through another war and not be here to tell the story of it. Hence Malaysia feels that every country, big or small no matter what shades of opinion it holds, so long as it qualifies to be a nation should be a member of the United Nations. Hence we in Malaysia are in favour of China being admitted into the United Nations so that every one would have a positive contribution towards the maintenance of peace and world order.

PRIME MINISTER'S VISIT TO THAILAND, DECEMBER 14-16

Speech by the Prime Minister, Tun Abdul Razak, at the return dinner in honour of the Prime Minister of Thailand, Tun Thanom Kittikachorn, on Tuesday 15th December.

MY-wife and I would like to thank you, Tun Thanom and Toh Puan, for having so kindly accepted our invitation and honouring us with your presence tonight.

I am also very pleased to have the pleasure of reciprocating, in a small way, your kindness and your hospitality to us and to have been given the opportunity of meeting you and your colleagues once again during the past two days, to discuss our common problems and to exchange views and various matters of mutual interest.

I would like to say that we have benefited greatly from these frank discussions and exchange of views. We have gained an invaluable insight into your government's thinking and approach on bilateral matters of common concern as well as current development in this region of Southeast Asia and the world at large. I wish to thank you heartily for this opportunity and to say that we return to Kuala Lumpur with full conviction that the destiny of our two peoples is truly interlinked and that there is now greater need than ever for joint co-operative endeavours between us as well as among countries of Southeast Asia as a whole.

I wish to note here, Mr. Prime Minister, that our two countries are indeed the pioneers in generating regional co-operation because we both realised since many years ago that the future of this turbulent region in which we live, depends largely on our desire and ability to live harmoniously together, to harness our resources constructively and to maintain and preserve our independence and integrity. The need for national and

regional self-reliance is even more urgent and obvious, in view of current developments in this region and the gradual lessening of the cold war tension in the world at large. I am of the opinion that unless we in Southeast Asia are conscious and sensitive to these developments and trends, we might be overtaken by the changing tide of events to the detriment of our respective national and regional interests.

The trend of affairs in Europe indicates an increasing manifestation of mutual confidence between countries which may culminate in the long-desired security and stability in the area. This is an encouraging development which may bring about an end to conflicts and turmoil in other parts of the globe.

Consistent with this development, we observe that major powers are developing new strategy and setting new priorities in their own interest. Britain is reducing her commitment in Southeast Asia in favour of Europe while the United States, in pursuit of the Nixon doctrine, is gradually reducing her commitment in Vietnam and elsewhere in order to meet changing pressures and urgent priorities at home.

We have to take into cognition the emergence of the People's Republic of China as a nuclear power. We believe that China should be made conscious of her share of responsibility in maintaining world peace and security; and, therefore, there must be rapport and dialogue between the People's Republic of China and other major powers of the world.

All these developments and particularly the recent voting pattern at the United Nations on the question of representation of China, indicate to us the urgent need for countries in this region to work towards solidarity and self-reliance in order to preserve our integrity and stability and ensure our very survival as free and sovereign nations. As developing countries, we must necessarily rely on our combined strength and resources lest our interests be sacrificed on the altar of big power politics.

It is for this reason we, Malaysia, have appealed for a genuine and guaranteed neutrality of this region by the big powers so that we would be left alone to develop our abundant resources and to exploit the ingenuity of our peoples to create here a region of peace and build a truly stable community of Southeast Asian nations, united in our endeavour to achieve our common objectives and common ideals.

It is true that the road ahead may be full of pitfalls but nothing is impossible if all of us in Southeast Asia are of one mind and dedicated towards achieving the desired objective.



As regards matters of bilateral concern, I would be failing in my duty, Mr. Prime Minister, if I do not express here the full satisfaction of my Government and people with the happy collaboration and close co-operation existing between our two countries. Our joint endeavours in all conceivable fields are widening every day. Our joint effort along our common border to eliminate the common menace is proceeding smoothly — thanks to the dedication and determination of the officers and men of our respective armed forces and police. They are now intensifying their combined and co-ordinated operation. Indeed, few countries can really boast of such successful joint efforts.

Bilateral co-operation in fisheries is also under way and officials of our two Governments are meeting regularly to exchange views to resolve whatever problems existing in this field. All these augur well for the existing close relations between Malaysia and Thailand and will no doubt contribute further towards strengthening the bond of friendship between us.

Mr. Prime Minister: I wish to say once again that our visit to your country has been most beneficial and may I thank you once again for having honoured me and my wife tonight and for making our stay in your beautiful city a memorable one. We take leave of you tomorrow, firm in our conviction that the friendship and very close relationship between our two nations will strive towards achieving the common aspirations of peace, stability and progress for the whole region of Southeast Asia.

May I now ask you, ladies and gentlemen, to join me in a toast to the good health of His Excellency the Prime Minister and Toh Puan Kittikachorn.

*The Thai Prime Minister Tun Thanom Kittikachorn
welcoming Tun Abdul Razak, who was on his first
foreign visit since becoming Prime Minister.*

MALAYSIA/THAILAND JOINT COMMUNIQUE

Joint communique issued at the end of the official visit of the Prime Minister and Toh Puan Raha to Thailand, December 14—16.

AT the invitation of Their Excellencies the Prime Minister of Thailand and Thanpuying Chongkol Kittikachorn, their Excellencies the Prime Minister of Malaysia and Toh Puan Raha paid an official visit to Thailand from December 14 to 16, 1970, together with the senior officials of the Government of Malaysia.

During their stay in Thailand, the Prime Minister of Malaysia and Toh Puan Raha were received in audience by Their Majesties the King and Queen of Thailand. The Malaysian Prime Minister expressed his deep appreciation to His Majesty the King of Thailand for conferring upon him the award of the Knight Grand Cordon of the Most Exalted Order of the White Elephant and regarded it as an honour given to the government and people of Malaysia.

Prime Minister Tun Haji Abdul Razak bin Dato Hussein and Prime Minister Field Marshal Thanom Kittikachorn had a frank and friendly exchange of views on matters of common interest, particularly on the situation in Southeast Asia. They were gratified that the close and cordial relations between Malaysia and Thailand would be further strengthened by the present visit.

His Excellency Tun Abdul Razak expressed his sincere appreciation for the warm welcome extended to him and his official party by the government and people of Thailand reflecting the traditional friendship between the peoples of the two countries.

The two Prime Ministers reaffirmed their earnest desire for peace and progress for their respective peoples under the rule of law and in accor-

dance with principles of justice. To this end, they pledged their continued support for the lofty ideals enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations as well as their active co-operation with other like-minded nations to achieve the United Nations' aim and objectives.

The Prime Minister of Malaysia noted with appreciation the useful role of Thailand in helping to bring about peaceful relationship among the nations of this area as well as favourable conditions for regional co-operation. The Prime Minister of Thailand expressed his gratification at Malaysia's active participation in and significant contribution to constructive regional efforts.

The two leaders reiterated their firm support for further co-operation endeavours and reviewed the activities of regional organisations, particularly the Association of Southeast Asian Nations and the Asian and Pacific Council. They also expressed their readiness to extend the benefits of meaningful and mutually beneficial co-operation to all those who are disposed to join in their earnest endeavours to achieve orderly advancement and progress for their respective nations as well as for peace, stability, harmony and prosperity for the entire region.

The two leaders also exchanged views, in connection with the political situation in the region in general, on the proposal of the Malaysian Government for the neutralisation of Southeast Asia in an effort to contribute to the establishment and maintenance of peace, stability and security in the region.

The two Prime Ministers expressed their deep concern over the situation in Vietnam and Indo-China area in general. They stressed their common resolve to uphold the right of peoples to choose their own destiny free from outside interference and coercion and to live in peace and freedom with justice and dignity.

The two leaders reaffirmed the determination of their respective governments and peoples to pursue their efforts to enhance the co-operation between their two countries along the common border, as well as in other areas, in a spirit of good neighbourliness and mutual understanding. They noted the effectiveness of present arrangements between their two governments in dealing with the subversive activities in border areas, and agreed to intensify their joint efforts to eradicate the communist terrorist menace existing in those areas.

The two Prime Ministers took note of the fact that a number of bila-

teral agreements are due to be finalised between the two countries, concerning such areas of co-operation as fisheries, international road transportation and anti-smuggling. The discussion also included other aspects of bilateral co-operation, particularly the promotion of trade and tourism between their two countries. They also agreed that early steps be taken on the question of demarcation of the boundary in certain areas between Malaysia and Thailand.

The Malaysian Prime Minister extended an invitation of the Government of Malaysia to the Prime Minister of Thailand and Thanpyuying Chongkol Kittikachorn to pay a visit to Malaysia at a mutually agreed date, and the Thai Prime Minister accepted the invitation with pleasure.

PRIME MINISTER'S VISIT TO INDONESIA DECEMBER 17-19

English translation of the speech by the Prime Minister, Tun Abdul Razak bin Dato Hussein, in reply to the speech by President Soeharto at a banquet in Jakarta on December 17, 1970.

I should like to thank you, Mr. President, for all the kind words you have just said about me. I would like also to thank you for the kind invitation of the Indonesian Government and the warm welcome accorded to my wife and I since we arrived in Jakarta this morning.

It is a great pleasure to us and we thank God for His kindness in enabling us to visit this very close neighbouring country once more. The purpose of my visit here is to renew the existing friendship and brotherhood so that the bonds of friendship between our two countries and peoples are further promoted and strengthened. As the closest of neighbours geographically, and in respect of the desires and aims of our peoples, I regard this visit as one to my own home, to further promote the cordial relationship between us and to exchange views for mutual benefit.

I would also like to take this opportunity to convey the greetings and best wishes of the people of Malaysia to you, Mr. President, and Madam Tien Soeharto because your visit and Madam Tien's to Malaysia sometime ago was a memorable one to them. Your visit to our country has not only further strengthened the ties of friendship and of brotherhood from time immemorial, but also underlined the importance of making more of such personal and close contacts between leaders of our two countries. My present visit to Indonesia is to fulfil the desire to weld more firmly the relationship between our two countries.

I would also like to express my heartfelt gratitude and thanks for the award of Bintang Republik Indonesia, the highest degree accorded to

me. This is an invaluable honour to the Government and the people of Malaysia. This award is a symbol to us in the implementation of the desire of the peoples of both countries for mutual prosperity and peace.

The scope of relationship between Malaysia and Indonesia in every field is progressively widening. In the renewed frame of the Friendship Treaty, co-operation in all fields is progressing satisfactorily. Our mutual endeavours at the Kalimantan-Sarawak borders and the close spirit of bilateral help displayed between our Armed Forces have borne fruit in the elimination of our common enemies. What is remarkable and appreciated is that this co-operation has been going on forcefully and successfully without our entering into formal agreements. I would like to record my appreciation and thanks to the Indonesian Armed Forces for their many sacrifices for peace and security, particularly along the border areas, for their willingness to train the Malaysian Armed Forces at certain levels; and on their general contribution which has further strengthened the friendship between our two countries.

Co-operation in other fields has also been carried smoothly. In our efforts in the fields of commerce, economy and technique, certain procedures have been laid down and the various spheres of co-operation are being studied and widened from time to time.

In the field of education and training, we have implemented several projects of co-operation. I consider that the education and training fields are high in importance for sowing the seeds of lasting brotherhood between the peoples of our countries. We in Malaysia owe a debt of gratitude for help in this field, particularly considering that this calls for a great sacrifice on the part of Indonesia which faces similar problems.

As Your Excellency is aware, the Southeast Asian region is facing a number of challenges. It is a region which for a number of decades has been the centre of political conflict of the big powers. Though many countries have become independent, almost all are now facing subversive threats by foreign elements.

In the face of the changing situation of the world, I believe it is now time for Southeast Asian nations to decide on a joint strategy of our own to guarantee the future of our nations and peoples.

We in Malaysia believe that peace and security of Southeast Asia depends on several factors. Firstly, we can achieve the desired prosperity



Tun Abdul Razak with President Soeharto during his first official visit to Indonesia, December 17—19.

and progress if Communist China shows a more constructive attitude towards this region. As a big nation in Asia and a nuclear power, Communist China must be urged to adopt a line of peace and security, accept the principle of co-existence and respect the sovereignty of other nations. For this, Malaysia feels Communist China must be given her rightful place in the UN as soon as possible.

Secondly, the big powers must reach an agreement, among themselves to settle their own conflicts as a result of the 'cold war' started since the end of World War II.

Thirdly, our common interests can be finally guaranteed if we can co-operate to solve the problems of our region, as a group of progressive and modern nations. This is the only way to stop the foreign elements and thwart their vicious attempts.

For this reason Malaysia fully supports regional co-operation done within the framework of ASEAN.

I am happy to note that Indonesia shares the same view as Malaysia in this matter and I am confident that our two countries will advance jointly towards the achievement of our common ideals.

I wish to take this opportunity to express the sadness, on behalf of the Government and people of Malaysia, on the death of the Social Minister, Dr. A.M. Tambunan and I appeal to Paduka Yang Mulia to convey our condolences to the bereaved family.

Once again, I thank Your Excellency, Ibu Tien and the Government of Indonesia for the warm welcome accorded to me and my party.

MALAYSIA/INDONESIA JOINT COMMUNIQUE

English translation of the Joint Communique issued at the end of the official visit of the Prime Minister, Tun Abdul Razak bin Hussein, to Indonesia, December 17—19.

AT the invitation of His Excellency the President of Indonesia, General Soeharto, the Prime Minister of Malaysia, the Hon'ble Tun Haji Abdul Razak bin Dato Hussein, and his wife, Toh Puan Raha, made an official visit to Indónesia from December 17 to 19, 1970.

The Prime Minister was accompanied by the Deputy Secretary-General and the Chief of Protocol, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and other senior officials.

During his stay in Indonesia, the Prime Minister of Malaysia paid a courtesy call on the President of the Republic of Indonesia, visited Makam Pahlawan Kalibata, the National Defence Academy and met high officials of the Indonesian Government.

The President of the Republic of Indonesia and the Prime Minister of Malaysia had a frank and friendly exchange of views on several issues of mutual interest benefiting the two countries and other international matters. Discussions were held in a cordial atmosphere towards further strengthening mutual understanding and close relationship between the two countries.

In the matter of bilateral relations between Indonesia and Malaysia, the two Heads of Governments noted with satisfaction the progress achieved in various fields of co-operation. In the effort to further strengthen co-operation, they agreed to hold consultations more frequently between top officials of the two Governments.

In the framework of implementing the Friendship Treaty and other Agreements between Indonesia and Malaysia, the two Heads of Governments expressed their happiness on the strengthening of trade relations between the two countries and the existence of similar ties on the problems of marketing raw materials from their respective countries.

The Prime Minister of Malaysia expressed his gratitude for Indonesia's assistance in providing doctors and teachers for Malaysia, and the opportunity given by Indonesia for Malaysian officials and students to attend courses and training at various educational institutions.

The Prime Minister of Malaysia expressed appreciation on the co-operation extended by Indonesia in the effort to restore peace in the border areas between the two countries.

Being aware of the importance of the Straits of Malacca for the two countries, the two Heads of Governments noted with satisfaction their similar approach to the problems facing them.

The two Heads of Governments expressed their happiness on the progress and co-operation achieved within the framework of ASEAN and re-emphasised their determination, together with other members, to work towards the implementation of the spirit and meaning of the ASEAN Declaration signed in Bangkok on August 8, 1967. They noted that more attention should be paid to the matter of non-member countries joining the ASEAN, and agreed that when the time comes consideration should be given to increase its membership.

The Prime Minister of Malaysia explained the Malaysian proposals regarding neutralisation of the Southeast Asian region and also negotiation on the Five-Power Defence arrangement.

The President of the Republic of Indonesia showed his appreciation of the issue of the neutralisation of the Southeast Asian region. He also re-emphasised the Indonesian stand that to guarantee peace and stability in the region of Southeast Asia, the countries in the region must possess adequate national defence strength to the extent of being able to face threats from any quarters.

The two Heads of Governments re-emphasised that basically, progress, peace and security in the region were the responsibility of the Southeast Asian countries themselves. The closest co-operation and friendship among the countries in the region, on the basis of equality

mutual respect and non-interference in their internal affairs were great contributions towards the realisation of this ideal. It was their hope that the big powers will understand and appreciate this position.

The two Heads of Governments agreed to hold mutual consultations on matters concerning peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

They expressed their grave concern over the general situation in Indo-China which has not yet been settled in consistence with the aspirations of the people of the region. They agreed to continue their efforts to see that the situation in the area would not become worse as it could jeopardise peace and stability in the entire region of Southeast Asia.

Within the framework of the Jakarta Conference on Cambodia, Indonesia and Malaysia will continue their efforts for the implementation of the Joint Communique of May 17, 1970.

The Prime Minister of Malaysia expressed his appreciation and gratitude for the warm welcome extended to him, his wife and members of his party by the President of the Republic of Indonesia and Ibu Tien Soeharto, the Government and the people of Indonesia during their visit to Indonesia.

SECOND ISLAMIC CONFERENCE AT KARACHI, DECEMBER 26-28

Speech by Tan Sri Sardon bin Haji Jubir, Minister of Health and leader of the Malaysian delegation to the Second Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers at Karachi.

Mr. Chairman,
Mr. Secretary-General,
And Distinguished Delegates.

FIRST of all I wish to join other distinguished colleagues in giving, on behalf of my delegation, a special tribute to His Excellency President General Agha Mohammad Yahya Khan for his inspiring address to us yesterday morning. His words of wisdom will be a constant inspiration and will no doubt urge us further towards achieving the objective of this conference. I also wish to congratulate you, Mr. Chairman, in your election to the High Office of this important conference. We are confident that with your experience and forbearance, the deliberations of our conference would be steered to a successful conclusion. It is a singular privilege for me also to express our congratulations to the Secretary-General in the confirmation of his appointment. Mr. Chairman, the confirmation of the Tunku as the Secretary-General to the Secretariat is welcomed by all Malaysians as a great honour to the country as a whole and as a mark of confidence among the Muslim world in our policies and our leaders.

Mr. Chairman, we are assembled in Karachi this time despite the tragedy that has so suddenly struck East Pakistan. Despite this tragedy it is a praiseworthy achievement indeed that the Pakistan Government is still able to organise this conference as scheduled. We therefore wish to take this opportunity to express our heartfelt sympathy and condolence to the people of Pakistan in their tragic loss and sorrow and also to give

our highest tribute to the officers and men of the Government of Pakistan and particularly to you, Mr. Chairman, for making this conference possible.

It is also befitting for us at this time to remember the bereavement of our brothers in the United Arab Republic. Our people in Malaysia share the sorrow and the feeling of shock at the loss of the late President Gamal Abdul Nasser for he was not only the national hero of the people of the United Arab Republic but the champion of Muslim solidarity. May the blessings of Allah be showered upon him.

Mr. Chairman, we are to discuss together matters of common concern and to review events that had taken place during the last one year. My delegation feels that the future of our solidarity depends on the momentum we would be able to maintain and manifest in this conference by giving substance and meaning to our co-operation and by devising concrete and positive programme of common endeavours so as to strengthen every facet and fabric of this solidarity.

Mr. Chairman, in Jeddah we have called upon major powers to secure the withdrawal of Israel forces from those occupied Arab territories. It is regretted that these calls have not produced any effect at all. The Malaysian delegation therefore considers important for this second conference to examine this lack of response very closely with a view to ensuring that all our resolutions would create the necessary impact among these powers and our voices in this August Conference of Muslim countries, would not go unheeded.

Mr. Chairman, distinguished delegates, at this juncture, I wish to formally state that the Malaysian Government will continue to uphold the just cause of our brothers in the Middle East. We will continue to work with our brothers at the United Nations and other world forum to condemn Israel for having usurped the Arab territories and for continuing to maintain these illegal acts by military means, causing untold sufferings and loss of lives and property to innocent people. We will continue to regard these acts of Israel as obvious provocations and will call on major powers to ensure the implementation of the Security Council resolution calling for the withdrawal of the Israeli forces from those occupied Arab territories and to uphold the right of the people of Palestine for the liberation of their homeland. It is our hope that this 2nd Conference will carry a step further towards achieving our common and just aspiration for peace and security in this troubled part of the world.

Mr. Chairman, as regards item 10 of the agenda on the grave aggression against the Republic of Guinea, I wish to assure our Guinean brothers that Malaysia will not hesitate to uphold Guinean independence and integrity and condemn acts of aggression and interference by any outside powers such as Portugal. Malaysia has no relations with Portugal and shall act in concert with our other brothers on this question at the UN or other international forum.

Apart from our common concern on the development in the Middle East, you may recall Mr. Chairman, that the Jeddah Conference called on participating governments to consult together with a view to promoting close co-operation and mutual assistance in the economic, technical, scientific, cultural and spiritual fields inspired by the immortal teachings of Islam in the interest of Muslims and all humanity. Consistent with this resolution, my delegation considers, that it is important for this conference to devote its attention to specific programmes of a practical nature in order to strengthen the foundation of organisation and the fabric of our co-operation and solidarity. There is an urgent need for close and intense co-operation among us in all these fields so that we would be able to embark on a course of action which would make our solidarity more meaningful and not dependent solely on our ties of religion.

For this reason, my delegation supports the proposal for the establishment of an International Islamic Bank which would make available to us a new network of international financing in order to meet our respective national development programmes. In supporting this proposal, I would agree with the suggestion that a committee be formed by this conference to study the proposal.

There are other constructive projects which we can consider. I believe, Mr. Chairman that one of the ways to strengthen our unity is, to organise exchange of visits among youths of our respective nations. The future lies in our young men and women. Our continued solidarity lies in their ability to play in important part in reflecting such solidarity among Muslims. I hope this conference could consider authorising the Secretariat to activate a programme of this kind in order to create better understanding of our mutual aspirations and ideals. It is also feasible for regular forums to be organised and it would be through such forums held on a rotational basis, that we would be able to project our thinking on matters of mutual interest and of international significance.

Mr. Chairman, all of us are aware that our problems and our objectives are very often projected overseas in a manner consistent with the vested interest of certain powers; and it is for this reason that we, in the Muslim countries are always at the mercy of unfair press manipulation or distorted propaganda projections. Present coverage of some western news agencies on current events in many Muslim countries particularly relating to development in the Middle East, had failed to produce a true and responsible picture of the situation. More often than not, their reports are exaggerated and sometimes even fabricated.

There is also an added reason why close co-operation among us in the field of news agency is of paramount importance. As brothers of one Ummah, we ought to ensure that we ourselves do not fail in our responsibility towards keeping each other informed of progress and development in our respective countries.

It is for this reason that Malaysia support the proposal regarding the establishment of an International Muslim News Agency as contained in document Sic-D-2. We are convinced that we would be able to promote greater understanding and knowledge of Muslim countries all over the world.

Mr. Chairman and distinguished delegates, I wish to draw the attention of distinguished delegates to the paper concerning the organisation of the Secretariat. During the Jeddah Conference, in March 1970 my country was given the singular honour of choosing the first Secretary-General to serve for a period of two years. In June, 1970, our beloved Prime Minister, the Tunku agreed to assume this post, and the Secretariat was thus established in September, 1970 in Kuala Lumpur. It was obviously not possible then for the Secretariat to move to Jeddah. Apart from a number of other considerations, technical details as regards organisation and financing of this body would have to be first resolved. To-date, however, the Malaysian Government has already allocated a sum of \$40,000 American for the activities of the Secretariat. A part of this sum has already been expended. The Tunku, has decided not to accept any remuneration in the form of salary when the Secretariat moves to Jeddah and this indeed should be commended as an eminent contribution to the cause of our solidarity and for the cause of Islam.

Mr. Chairman and distinguished delegates, you will recall that one of the functions of the Secretariat is to follow up the implementations of the decisions of the conferences. For the Secretariat to perform this effectively and smoothly, there needs a body to assist the Secretary-General.

I wish to suggest that the conference would ensure the establishment of the Secretariat in a proper framework so that it could function in the way we all would like it to function.

Mr. Chairman, with these words, my delegation sincerely hopes that we would be able to return home from this conference with the conviction that we have gone one step ahead in the way of achieving our common objectives, our common aspirations and our common ideals.

SECOND ISLAMIC CONFERENCE — JOINT COMMUNIQUE

Joint Communique of the Second Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, Karachi

IN conformity with the resolution of the Jeddah Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers adopted on 25th March, 1970 the Second Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers met in Karachi from December 26 to 28 , 1970. The following countries participated in the Conference:

Afghanistan, Algeria, Chad, Guinea, Indonesia, Iran, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Republic, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Republic, and Yemen Arab Republic.

2. The Secretary-General of the League of Arab States and a representative of the Palestine Liberation Organisation attended the Conference as observers.
3. The Conference elected His Excellency Abdul Mutalib Malik, head of the Pakistan delegation, as Chairman and His Excellency Omar Arteh, Foreign Minister of Somalia, as Rapporteur.
4. The Conference expressed its profound sorrow for the demise of President Gamal Abdul Nasser, eminent leader of the Muslim world, and paid tribute to his role in world peace and justice.

5. The Conference also expressed its profound grief for the cyclonic disaster which had recently struck Pakistan and extended their deepest sympathy to the victims.

6. The delegates thanked the Government and people of Pakistan for the warm welcome and hospitality accorded to them and for the excellent arrangements made for the Conference.

7. The Chairman informed the Conference that in pursuance of the decisions of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Jeddah the Government of Malaysia had nominated as Secretary-General Y.T.M. Tunku Abdul Rahman Putra Al-Haj, former Prime Minister of Malaysia. The Conference confirmed the appointment of Y.T.M. Tunku Abdul Rahman as Secretary-General. The Chairman recalled that the various positions which the delegations expressed in Jeddah regarding the establishment of the Secretariat were still maintained.

8. In his inaugural welcome address to the Conference, His Excellency General Mohammad Yahya Khan, President of Pakistan particularly emphasised that Islam is a religion of peace but peace could endure only if it was founded on honour and justice. This objective of peace with honour, could be achieved through a meaningful association among the Muslim peoples based on mutual co-operation and solidarity.

He voiced the hope that, inspired by the common heritage of Islam, the Conference would identify steps toward the achievement of the common interest of the Muslim peoples.

9. In his address Tunku Abdul Rahman expressed appreciation for the confidence placed in him by the Conference and the hope that his office would provide an organ for co-ordinating the various activities for co-operation among Muslim countries.

The Conference then adopted the following agenda:-

1. Latest developments in the Middle East and moral and material support by participating States to the people of Palestine in their fight for liberation.
2. Examination of the serious situation resulting from the indescribable act of aggression committed by Portugal against the Republic of Guinea.
3. Organisation and financing of the Secretariat's activities.
4. Economic, Cultural and Social co-operation among participating States:

- (a) International Muslim Bank for Trade and Development.
- (b) International Muslim News Agency.
- (c) Creation and reinforcement of Islamic Cultural Centres across the world.
- 5. Observance of Al-Aqsa Day on the 21st of August, 1971.
- 6. Date and venue of the Third Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

MIDDLE EAST

10. The Conference

Reaffirmed the resolutions of the Rabat Islamic Summit Conference and the Jeddah Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers which had drawn the attention to the dangerous situation in the Middle East and the fact that Israeli occupation of the territories of three Islamic Countries constitutes a violation of the United Nations Charter, a defiance of the United Nations Resolutions and a serious and permanent threat to peace.

Considered it intolerable that Israel should continue its occupation of the territories of three Islamic countries and persist in a policy of force.

Reiterated the inadmissibility of the annexation by force of territories and demanded the immediate withdrawal of Israeli forces from all occupied Arab territories.

Declared the respect for the inalienable rights of the people of Palestine is indispensable for the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

Demanded the restoration of the legitimate rights of the people of Palestine to its usurped homeland and reaffirmed its support of their struggle of national liberation.

Reaffirmed the determination of the participating States to:

- (a) intensify their political, moral and material support to the Palestine people in its rightful struggle for Liberation;
- (b) facilitate the establishment of representation of the Palestine Liberation Movement in the Islamic countries;
- (c) Denounce the Zionist movement as a racial, aggressive and expansionist movement conflicting with all the noble human ideals and constituting a permanent threat to world peace.

Demanded the implementation of resolutions which the United Nations had adopted on these questions.

11. The Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers viewed with satisfaction the Cairo and Aman Agreements calling for fraternity and co-operation between the Government of Jordan and the Palestinian Liberation Organisation and for a complete joint co-ordination of their efforts against the Zionist enemy.

12. The Conference, therefore, appealed to the Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan to the Palestinian Liberation Organisation and to other concerned parties to adhere to these agreements in letter and spirit for the realization of complete Jordanian-Palestinian national unity.

13. The Conference noted the support given by Christians to the defence of the sanctity of Holy Places, and to the legitimate rights of the people of Palestine. It welcomed co-operation between Muslims and Christians in order to safeguard and strengthen human spiritual values, and appreciated the outstanding role of Lebanon in promoting such co-operation internally as well as internationally.

Al-Aqsa Day

14. The Conference recalled the declarations of the Rabat Summit and Jeddah Conference following the desecration of Al-Aqsa Mosque, which took place under the miitary occupation of the Holy City by Israel and reaffirmed their decision to commemorate the 21st of August 1971 as Al-Aqsa Day.

GUINEA

15. The Islamic Conference having heard with attention all declarations about the serious situation created by the indescribable act of aggression by Portugal against the Republic of Guinea.

- Expressed its entire sympathy with the people of Guinea in their rightful struggle for the safeguard of their liberty and sovereignty.
- Condemned Portugal very strongly for its aggression against Guinea and endorses the UN Security Council Resolution 290 of December 5, 1970.
- Expressed to the people of Guinea its Government and its leader, President Ahmed Sekou Toure the solidarity of the Muslim countries and lends them their support against colonialism and imperialism and their important contribution in the general struggle of liberation in Africa.

- Invites the Member States of the Islamic Conference to extend all possible material assistance to the Republic of Guinea.

**International Muslim Bank for
Trade and Development**

16. The Conference having examined the proposal submitted by Pakistan and the proposal made by the U.A.R. relating to undertake a study of the idea of establishing either an Islamic Bank or an Islamic Federation of Banks, recommended the following:

1. The U.A.R. should be charged with the responsibility of making a comprehensive study of this project in the light of its own proposal, and in the light of the discussions that took place in the Conference. The U.A.R. shall submit the result of the study to the Secretary-General in 6 months time from now.
2. The Secretary-General shall forward this study to Member States with a view to obtaining their written comments on the paper before submitting it to the next Conference for discussion and decision.
3. Any Member State of the Conference may participate in the study, provided it sends to the Secretary-General the names of specialists and experts nominated to participate in the work of this Commission. These names will be communicated within a month by the Secretary-General to the U.A.R. so as to enable it to make its study as early as possible.
4. These studies, suggestions and recommendations shall not commit Member States before the decision of the Conference.

News Agency

17. The Conference,
Aware of the urgent need to raise the voice of Islam,
Agreed in principle to the establishment of an Islamic International News Agency,

Requested the Member States to submit their proposals in this connection to the Secretariat,

Asked the Secretary-General to convene a meeting of Member States representatives and experts charged with the study of the practical arrangements for the establishment of such an Agency to submit their report to the Conference in its ordinary third session.

18. This meeting will be held in Teheran on the kind invitation from the Imperial Government of Iran.

Islamic Cultural Centres

19. Recalling that the Rabat Summit Conference had also decided to promote Islamic culture and civilisation in the world, the Conference welcomed the proposals relating to the creation and reinforcement of Islamic Cultural Centres.

20. The Conference asked the Secretary-General to convene a meeting of representatives and experts of Member States to study the practical arrangements for the establishment of cultural centres and to submit their report to the Conference in its third ordinary session.

21. The meeting of representatives and experts will be held in Rabat on the kind invitation of the Government of Morocco.

Study of Draft Charter

22. **Having examined** the matter of formulation of its basic principles and objectives;

Recognizing the need of detailed and formal statement of these principles for adoption as guidelines for its deliberations; the Conference requests the Secretary-General to take the following measures:

1. **to circulate** within a month of this Conference a draft memorandum setting forth these objectives and the rules of procedure for the Conference, inviting the comments of the participating states, and ascertaining their respective wishes to take part in a meeting to study the document.
2. **to make** arrangements for holding the aforesaid meeting at Jeddah, within four months of circulation of the Memorandum and
3. **to submit** the recommendations of their meeting at the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers for their consideration.

Organisation and Financing of Secretarial Activities

23. The Conference adopted a text concerning the Organisation of its Secretariat and defining the financial means and the modalities of its activities.

Third Conference of Foreign Ministers

24. The Conference decided that its next meeting will be held in Kabul in the beginning of September, 1971.

PRESENTATION OF CREDENTIALS IN MALAYSIA, JULY-DECEMBER

- August 11 His Excellency Shri Gyanendra Bahadur Karki, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Nepal presented Letters of Credence to His Majesty the Yang Di-Pertuan Agong at the Istana Badariah, Kuala Trengganu.
- October 22 His Excellency Mr. Shigeru Hirota, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Japan presented Letters of Credence to His Majesty the Yang Di-Pertuan Agong at the Istana Negara, Kuala Lumpur.
- December 21 His Excellency Mr. Istvan Molnar, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Hungarian People's Republic presented Letters of Credence to His Majesty the Yang Di-Pertuan Agong at the Istana Negara, Kuala Lumpur. (Resident in Jakarta).
- December 22 His Excellency Mr. Olaf Tellefson Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Norway presented Letters of Credence to His Majesty The Yang Di-Pertuan Agong at the Istana Negara, Kuala Lumpur.

DIARY OF EVENTS, JULY—DECEMBER

JULY

- July 4 Malaysia and Japan initialled the Memorandum of Understanding on the second Hydrographic Survey of the Straits of Malacca and Singapore. The initialling of the Memorandum took place after the completion of detailed discussions that had been going on for many months. The first survey was carried out from January to March, 1969. The aim of the survey is to ensure safe navigation in the Straits of Malacca and Singapore.
- July 6—11 Indonesian Minister of Information, Air Vice-Marshal Budiardjo paid a 6-day official visit to Malaysia to continue discussions with the Malaysian government on the possibilities of closer co-operation on mass media and information between the two countries.
- July 7 The Indian Trade and Industrial Exhibition was held in Kuala Lumpur for 2 weeks.
- The Prime Minister, Tunku Abdul Rahman Putra Al-Haj, met the British Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary, Sir Alec Douglas-Home in London to discuss Southeast Asia defence and the question of British arms sales to South Africa.
- July 9 The initialling of air services agreement between Malaysia and Pakistan was held at the Ministry of Transport, Kuala Lumpur.
- July 13—15 The Zambian Minister of Trades, Mr. Humphrey Mulemsa, accompanied by five officials, arrived in Kuala Lumpur for a 3-day official visit to Malaysia.

- July 14—17 The Indonesian Minister of Trade, Dr. Sumitro Djohadikusumo, accompanied by two officials, Dr. Sofjan Yusuf, Assistant to the Minister and Mr. Adidjaja also of the Department of Trade arrived in Kuala Lumpur for a 4-day official visit to Malaysia.
- July 16 Forty-four economic students from France arrived in Kuala Lumpur to make a special study of economic and trade potential of Malaysia. The Far East tour was sponsored by the Paris Chamber of Commerce and the French Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Finance.
- July 18 Signing of the agreement on the survey of the Straits of Malacca between Malaysia and Japan was held in Kuala Lumpur.
- July 21 Malaysia joined the other Afro-Asian Commonwealth nations in protesting to the British Government against the proposed sale of arms and equipment to South Africa.
- July 24 The Malaysian Minister of Health, Tan Sri Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir, handed over 100,000 c.c. of cholera vaccine to the Indonesian Ambassador in Malaysia, Maj. Gen. Tan Sri H.A. Thalib for use in West Java.
- The Malaysian Prime Minister Tunku Abdul Rahman Al-Haj, arrived in Tokyo from London for a one-week official visit. During his stay he presided at the Malaysia Day celebration at Expo 70 at Osaka on July 28.
- Signing of agreement for a regional master planning study of Pahang Tenggara land project between the Pahang/Federal governments and a consortium of Canadian consultants. This project is partly financed by a M\$7.3 million loan from the Canadian Government.
- July 25 The Malaysian Prime Minister Tunku Abdul Rahman Al-Haj, in his capacity as Secretary-General of

the Islamic Secretariat announced the donation of M\$30,000 to the Yemen Arab Republic in answer to an appeal by the Yemeni Prime Minister, Mr. Mobsein Alaini.

- July 26 Australian Labour Party leader, E.G. Whitlam arrived in Kuala Lumpur for a one-day visit. He had discussions with the Minister of Home Affairs, Tun Dr. Ismail and the Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Tan Sri Ghazali M. Shafie.
- July 26—29 The General-Officer-Commanding East Malaysia, Maj. Gen. Dato Syed Mohamed Alsagoff left for a 4-day visit to Kalimantan and Jakarta.
- July 27 Fourteen journalists from Indonesia, South Vietnam and Malaysia attended a one-week business and development reporting seminar at the Southeast Asia Press Centre in Kuala Lumpur. The aim of the seminar was to improve and extend the news coverage of development projects in Malaysia and the whole of Southeast Asia.
- Educationists from seven member countries of Southeast Asia Ministers of Education Organisation (SEAMEO) attended a 2-week course on Nuffield Science organised by the Malaysian Ministry of Education.
- July 28 Members of the 16-nation Standing Committee met in Lusaka to discuss the preparation of the non-aligned summit to be held on September. The Committee comprised of ambassadors and senior foreign ministry officials of the 16 nations including Malaysia.
- July 28—29 British Defence Secretary, Lord Carrington arrived in Kuala Lumpur for a 2-day visit for talks with Tun Abdul Razak, the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Defence, on five-power defence arrangement in the region. Lord Carrington was currently on a tour to Singapore, Australia and New Zealand.
- July 28—30 The second meeting of the Asean Permanent Committee on Communications, Air Traffic Services

and Meteorology was convened in Kuala Lumpur to review, intensify and to further explore ways and means of implementing the projects recommended by the Third Asean Ministerial Meeting at Cameron Highlands in December, 1969.

July 31. Puan Sharifah Rodziah launched the 14500 ton "Bunga Raya" for the Malaysian National Shipping Company in Sumitomo shipyard near Yokosuka in Japan.

AUGUST

August 2—6 The Pakistani Minister of Health, Labour, Family Planning and Welfare Services, Dr. A.M. Malik leading a 10-man team arrived in Kuala Lumpur for a 5-day goodwill visit to Malaysia.

August 3—15 Fifth session of Regional Association of the World Meteorological organisation was held in Kuala Lumpur to co-ordinate regional activity in such matters as the application of meteorology to aviation, shipping and other human activities. The organization has a membership of 131 international countries all over the world.

August 3—5 A group of journalists, three Indonesians, and one Vietnamese were in Kuala Lumpur on a 3-day study tour.

August 4 Mr. Abu Ghassan, leader of the 3-member delegation of the Al-Fatah guerilla organization arrived in Kuala Lumpur to thank the government and the people of Malaysia for their support to the Palestinian refugees and also to explain the Palestinian issue to the Malaysian leaders.

August 4—6 The fifth Council Meeting of the Commonwealth Medical Association which was declared open by Tun Abdul Razak, then acting Prime Minister was held in Kuala Lumpur. A total of sixty-four delegates, observers and Commonwealth Medical Association

officers from 19 countries including Malaysia attended the meeting.

- August 5—6 A 2-day conference between Malaysia and Thai Railway officials was held in Kuala Lumpur. The conference was aimed at further improving the existing rail services between the two countries.
- August 6 Eight top Korean journalists who were members of an 11-man Press delegation on an observation tour in Southeast Asia, called on the Malaysian Minister of Information and Culture, Dato Hamzah bin Dato Abu Samah for his views about the unification of Korea and the effects of the American policy to withdraw troops from this region.
- August 7 Economic co-operation agreement was signed in Taipeh between the Taiwanese Minister for Economic Affairs, Mr. Y.S. Sun and the visiting Malaysian Minister of Industry and Commerce, Enche Mohamed Khir Johari to strengthen the trade ties between the two countries. Enche Mohamed Khir Johari was on a 3-day visit to Taiwan.
- August 9—13 A group of about 80 graduates from the University of Serividjaja in Palembang, Sumatra, arrived in Kuala Lumpur for a 5-day goodwill study tour of Malaysia. Included in the group was a 20-member cultural troupe with a programme of folk dances and music local to West Sumatra.
- August 10 Malaysia expressed concern at the American plan to dump containers of nerve gas in the Atlantic Ocean. The late Mr. R. Ramani, adviser to the Malaysian delegation told the U.N. Committee that the plan was among the perils of pollution threatening the sea-bed.
- August 13 Signing of a multi-million dollar agreement between Malaysia and French Company for seven missile patrol craft.

- August 14—16 Fifth Malaysia/Singapore Congress of Medicine was held in Kuala Lumpur. More than 200 delegates from Malaysia and Singapore including those from Britain, America, New Zealand, India, Indonesia, Korea, Ceylon and Australia attended the Congress.
- August 16—21 Malaysian Minister of Labour, Tan Sri V. Manickavasagam went on a 6-day goodwill and familiarisation tour to Moscow.
- August 17—18 The 20-member Indian Defence College team led by Maj. -Gen. Mohinder Singh arrived in Kuala Lumpur for a 2-day study tour of Malaysia.
- August 18 Malaysian ambassador to Japan Enche Hussein Mohamed Osman signed a contract with the Export-Import Bank of Japan extending credit worth M\$8.1 million to Malaysia for expansion of its broadcasting station and radio network.
- Dr. Rolf Thieme, German Assistant Undersecretary of State in the Ministry of Economic Affairs, led a 4-man delegation, arrived in Kuala Lumpur to identify investment opportunities in Malaysia and also to strengthen the existing economic and trade relations with a view to increasing the two-way trade.
- August 19—20 Indonesian Foreign Minister Tun Adam Malik arrived in Kuala Lumpur for a 2-day stay. He had discussions with the Malaysian Prime Minister, Tunku Abdul Rahman and Deputy Prime Minister Tun Abdul Razak on the Afro-Asian Summit Conference of non-aligned nations scheduled to be held in September in Lusaka and Islamic Secretariat. He was enroute to Moscow.
- August 19—25 Malaysian Minister of Commerce and Industry, Enche Mohamed Khir Johari led a 36-member delegation to Jakarta for talks with the Indonesian Trade Minister, Dr. Sumitro Djojohadikusumo on ways to promote more trade outlets and greater economic co-operation between the two countries.

- August 20 Malaysian Minister of Commerce and Industry, Enche Mohamed Khir Johari opened the Third Session of the Joint-Commission on Trade and Economic Relations in Jakarta.
- Malaysian Prime Minister Tunku Abdul Rahman said that it was not right for Communist China to impose terms and conditions for entry into the United Nations. It was up to her to gain entry and then protest against the presence of Taiwan.
- A 3-man South Vietnamese trade mission led by Mr. Nguyen Van Khai arrived in Kuala Lumpur to study the possibilities of promoting closer trade ties between the two countries.
- August 24 Malaysian Minister of Commerce and Industry, Enche Mohamed Khir Johari and the Indonesian Trade Minister, Dr. Sumitro Djojohadikusumo signed the border trade agreement in Jakarta. The agreement called for the establishment of a joint consultative committee to co-ordinate export price levels of common commodities including rubber, pepper, coconuts and palm oil.
- Deputy Prime Minister and Director of Operations, Tun Abdul Razak declared open the "International Conference of Universities" at Dewan Tunku Chancellor, University of Malaya in Kuala Lumpur.
- August 24—25 The Sixth Conference of Asian and Pacific Accountants was held in Kuala Lumpur. More than 300 accountants from 17 countries attended the meeting.
- August 27 Malaysian Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives, Tan Sri Haji Mohd. Ghazali bin Haji Jawi, in his capacity as Head of Malaysian Delegation addressed the 10th FAO Regional Conference in Canberra.
- August 28 The Malaysian Government announced the appointment of Tuan Haji Khalid bin Awang Osman as Malaysia's Ambassador to the United Arab Republic. He was formerly Malaysia's Ambassador to the Federal Republic of Germany.

SEPTEMBER

- September 1—3 Members of the Asean Permanent Committee on Civil Air Transportation from Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia and the Philippines had a 3-day meeting in Singapore to improve co-operation between their airlines.
- September 6—7 Tan Sri V. Manickavasagam, Malaysian Labour Minister and acting Foreign Minister, headed the Malaysian delegation at a meeting of Foreign Ministers of the non-aligned nations in Lusaka to draw up the agenda for their heads of state and Prime Ministers to discuss.
- September 7 The British Government rejected a request by Malaysia to sponsor her application for associate membership in the European Common Market.
- September 8—10 The Malaysian Deputy Prime Minister, Tun Abdul Razak led the Malaysian delegation to attend the Third Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Nations in Lusaka, Zambia.
- September 9 An Indian trade mission from Bihar State led by the President of the Bihar Chamber of Commerce, Mr. K.N. Sahaya, included the State Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr. K. Panbay and Mr. K.B. Sinha, Director of Industry, Bihar arrived in Kuala Lumpur to explore the possibilities of embarking on joint ventures and promoting trade between India and Malaysia.
- September 9—18 The Secretary-General of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and Chairman of Federal Industrial Development Authority (FIDA) Raja Tan Sri Mohar and head of the Investments Promotion Division of FIDA, Mr. N. Sadasivam paid a 3-day visit to Britain and spent 10 days in Sweden to promote trade and overseas investment.
- September 10 The Singapore Government apologised to Malaysia in regard to the hair-cutting incident involving the

three Malaysian youths who were ill-treated by the Singapore police while on a visit to the Republic.

- September 12—15 The Malaysian Prime Minister Tunku Abdul Rahman paid a 4-day official visit to Thailand.
- September 13—16 The Malaysian Deputy Prime Minister Tun Abdul Razak arrived in Belgrade for a three-day visit to Yugoslavia after attending the Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Nations in Lusaka. He had talks with Yugoslavia leaders including President Tito and Prime Minister Ion Gheorghe Maurer on closer diplomatic and economic ties between the two countries.
- September 14 The Malaysian Government announced the appointment of General Tan Sri Abdul Hamid bin Bidin as Malaysia's Ambassador to Thailand.
- September 15 Malaysian Minister of Commerce and Industry, Enche Mohamed Khir Johari arrived in Rangoon for an official visit to Burma. He had discussions on trade and industrial affairs with Burmese government officials.
- September 16 A party of 10-British parliamentarians led by a Conservative Member of Parliament, Mr. William Deedes arrived in Kuala Lumpur for a 2-day visit to Malaysia.
- September 16—18 Malaysian Deputy Prime Minister, Tun Abdul Razak arrived in Bucharest from Belgrade for a 3-day official visit to Romania. He had talks with President Ceausescu. During his stay, he signed the Technical and Economic Co-operation Agreement with Rumania on September 17.
- September 17—18 Malaysian Minister with Special Functions, Tun Tan Siew Sin, attended the Commonwealth Finance Ministers' Meeting in Nicosia, Cyprus.
- September 18 The Malaysian Ambassador to the United States Tan Sri Ong Yoke Lin led a 4-member Malaysian

delegation to the 16th Annual Conference of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association in Canberra. The conference lasted three weeks.

- September 21—25 Malaysian Minister with Special Functions, Tun Tan Siew Sin, attended the annual meeting of the World Bank and International Monetary Fund in Copenhagen.
- September 22 Tunku Abdul Rahman Putra Al-Haj retired as the Prime Minister of Malaysia. His Deputy Prime Minister, Tun Abdul Razak bin Dato Hussein succeeded him with Tun Dr. Ismail as the new Deputy Prime Minister of Malaysia.
- September 24 The Malaysian Government agreed to the appointment of Mr. Shigeru Hirota as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary for Japan to Malaysia.
- September 27—29 The Indonesian Minister of Peoples' Welfare, Dr. Haji Idham Chalid arrived in Kuala Lumpur for a 3-day tour of Malaysia.
- September 29 Tun Tan Siew Sin addressed the Confederation of British Industries in London.
- September 30 Malaysia rejected before the U.N. General Assembly again the Philippine claim to sovereignty over Sabah and urged Manila to accept that self-determination had been exercised in the territory.
- The Standing Committee of ASEAN met in Kuala Lumpur to discuss reports on closer ties in shipping, communications, meteorology and civil air transport among the five member nations.
- September 30—
October 1 The Chief of Staff of the Royal Thai Armed Forces, Tun Dawee Chulasapya headed a 27-member Thai delegation to the 11th General border committee meeting with Malaysian government held at the Dewan Tunku Abdul Rahman in Kuala Lumpur. The 28-man Malaysian delegation was led by Tun Dr. Ismail, new Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Home Affairs.

OCTOBER

- October 1 Malaysian Minister of Agriculture and Lands, Tan Sri Haji Ghazali Jawi represented Malaysia at the funeral of the President Gamal Abdul Nasser of Egypt in Cairo.
- October 3—10 The Malaysian Chief of the Naval Staff, Commodore Dato K. Thanabalasingam and six ships of the Royal Malaysian Navy made an 8-day visit to Indonesia.
- October 5—9 A 19-member Malaysian delegation headed by the Director-General of the Export Commodities Division, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Enche Abdullah bin Abdul Kadir attended the 21st General Assembly of the International Rubber Study Group held in Singapore.
- October 6—7 The First Conference of the Afro-Asian Islamic Organization was held in Bandung, Indonesia. Tunku Abdul Rahman Putra Al-Haj as Secretary-General of the Islamic Secretariat addressed the conference.
- October 6—8 The First Meeting of the ASEAN Permanent Committee on Transport and Telecommunications was held in Kuala Lumpur.
- October 12—24 Tun Dr. Ismail, Malaysian Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Home Affairs, attended the 25th Commemorative Session of the United Nations Assembly in New York. He addressed the U.N. General Assembly on October, 15.
- October 12—
November 14 Malaysian Minister of Education Enche Hussein bin Onn led the Malaysian delegation attended the 16th Session of UNESCO General Conference held in Paris.
- October 13—15 The Malaysian solicitor-general, Dato Salleh Abbas headed a 5-man team for Bangkok for talks with the Thai and Indonesian officials on the northern limit of the Continental shelf in the Straits of Malacca.

- October 14 Malaysia received from the Asian Development Bank a M\$12.6 million loan to help finance the Besut agricultural development project. Malaysia's Ambassador to Philippines, Enche Hashim bin Sultan and Malaysian Assistant of Finance, Enche Ali bin Haji Ahmad signed the agreement for the Malaysian Government.
- October 14—16 The new Malaysian Prime Minister Tun Abdul Razak inaugurated the meeting of the Association of Natural Rubber Producing Countries at the Dewan Tunku Abdul Rahman in Kuala Lumpur.
- October 15 The Chief of Staff of the Indonesian Air Force, Air Vice-Marshal Suwoto Sukendar arrived in Kuala Lumpur for a 7-day visit to Malaysia.
- October 20—24 The 8th Meeting of the Agriculture Advisory Council of the Southeast Asian Regional Centre for Graduate Study and Research in Agriculture was held in Kuala Lumpur. The 5-day meeting, organised by Seamec was attended by representatives from Indonesia, Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam and Malaysia.
- October 22—24 Ministerial Conference on Regional Co-operation in Family and Population Planning was held in Kuala Lumpur.
- October 22—25 Pakistani Minister of Information and National Affairs, Nawabzada Sher Ali Khan arrived in Kuala Lumpur for a 3-day official visit to Malaysia. He had talks with the Malaysian officials.
- October 25 Malaysian Minister of Commerce and Industry, Enche Mohamed Khir Johari left for Moscow for a 5-day visit to Russia for trade talks. He had talks with his Russian counterpart Nikolai Patolichev on Soviet-Malaysian trade.
- October 26—28 The Secretary-General of the Ministry of Information and Culture, Enche Abdul Majid bin Mohd. Yusoff led an 11-man Malaysian delegation to the First Meeting of the ASEAN Permanent Committee on Mass Media held in Kuala Lumpur.

October 26—30 Officials of the Indian and Malaysian Governments met in Kuala Lumpur to negotiate an agreement for the avoidance of double taxation between the two countries.

October 30 The Government of Malaysia has agreed to the appointment of Mr. Olaf Tellefsen as the new Norwegian Ambassador to Malaysia.

NOVEMBER

November 1—4 A 13-member Yugoslav economic mission led by Mr. Blagoje Popov arrived in Kuala Lumpur for a 4-day official visit to Malaysia. They had talks with the top Malaysian Government officials including the Prime Minister Tun Abdul Razak.

November 1—7 Mr. Hans Schroeder headed 11-man Danish trade delegation arrived in Kuala Lumpur for a 7-day visit to Malaysia.

November 2 Malaysian Minister of Welfare Services, Tan Sri Fatimah binte Haji Hashim opened the First Asian Plantation Women Workers' Seminar in Petaling Jaya.

November 10—14 A Member of Parliament, Mr. Enrico Quaranta, led a 26-member Italian industrial and trade mission for a 5-day visit to Malaysia.

November 16—17 The second meeting of the Asean Advisory Committee to discuss on areas of co-operation among the member countries especially in the economic field was held in Kuala Lumpur.

November 17—20 The International Quran Reading Competition was held in Kuala Lumpur. A total of twenty-seven participants from twelve countries took part in the competition.

November 17—26 A 10-day seminar organised by the International Telecommunications Union (ITU) in collaboration with the Asian Broadcasting Union was held in

- Kuala Lumpur. A total of twenty-five countries participated in the seminar.
- November 18 The Air Services Agreement between Malaysia and Laos was initialled in Kuala Lumpur.
- November 18—25 A party of 38 leading travel and tourists writers from the various news organizations in England and Europe arrived in Kuala Lumpur for an 8-day tour of Malaysia. The visit was in conjunction with the "East and Beyond" promotional tour organised by the Far East Travel Centre Limited, London.
- November 19 Enche Abdul Taib bin Mahmud, Malaysian Assistant Minister, Prime Minister's Department, opened the ASEAN Tourist Trade Seminar in Kuala Lumpur.
- The Malaysian Government signed a contract in Kuala Lumpur with a Japanese firm for the supply and installation of the microwave telecommunications system covering the whole of Sabah State, East Malaysia. The system will be ready in February next year.
- November 20 The International Asian Trade Union Course held in Penang was declared open by the Malaysian Minister of Labour, Tan Sri V. Manickavasagam.
- November 20—21 The Malaysian Minister of Information and Culture Dato Hamzah bin Haji Abu Samah opened a 2-day Asean Youth Conference at Wisma Putra, Kuala Lumpur.
- November 21 Signing of the Double Taxation Agreement between Malaysia and Sweden in Kuala Lumpur.
- November 22—28 Malaysian Minister of Finance, Tun Tan Siew Sin and Toh Puan Tan arrived in Tokyo on an official business connected with the Malaysian International Shipping Corporation in which the Government has equity participation. Toh Puan Tan launched the ship "Bunga Melor" of this corporation on December 24.

November 24—
December 6 The 21st Colombo Plan Conference was held in Manila. A 4-man Malaysian delegation was headed by Malaysia's Ambassador to the Philippines Enche Hashim bin Sultan.

November 27 The Malaysian Government announced its agreement to the appointment of Mr. R.S. Pelpola as the new High Commissioner for Ceylon to Malaysia.

DECEMBER

December 1 The Malaysian Government announced the appointment of Tengku Ngah Mohamed bin Tengku Sri Akar as Ambassador of Malaysia to Russia. He was formerly Ambassador to Thailand.

December 2—15 The 10th Session of the Conference of Asian Statisticians held at Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka in Kuala Lumpur was declared open by the Malaysian Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Home Affairs, Tun Dr. Ismail. The 2-week Conference was attended by about 100 statisticians and heads of government statistical organizations in the countries of the Ecafe region.

December 3 The Malaysian Government announced the appointment of Tan Sri Jamal bin Abdul Latiff as the Ambassador of Malaysia to France. He was formerly the High Commissioner to Singapore.

December 4 Signing of the Double Taxation Agreement between Malaysia and Denmark at Wisma Putra, Kuala Lumpur.

December 8 Malaysian Ambassador to United Nations, Enche H.M.A. Zakaria urged all U.N. members to accept a draft declaration of legal principles to govern the peaceful use of the seabed.

December 10 Signing of the Air Services Agreement between Malaysia and the Republic of Vietnam.

The Malaysian Government agreed to the appointment of Mr. Eric Otto Gunnarsson Virgin as Ambassador of Sweden to Malaysia.

The Asian Development Bank approved a M\$10.5 million loan to the Government of Malaysia for the Sibu Port expansion project in Sarawak. The loan agreement was signed in Manila.

December 14—16 Prime Minister, Tun Abdul Razak bin Dato Hussein paid a 3-day official visit to Thailand. This was his first overseas official visit as the Prime Minister of Malaysia.

December 16—19 Assistant Minister, Enche Taib Mahmud, led a 6-member Malaysian delegation to the Meeting of the Council of Ministers for Asian Economic Co-operation of ECAFE at Kabul, Afghanistan.

December 17—19 Tun Abdul Razak bin Dato Hussein, Prime Minister of Malaysia paid a 3-day official visit to Indonesia.

December 23 Signing of the Double Taxation Agreement between Malaysia and Norway at Wisma Putra, Kuala Lumpur.

The Malaysian Ambassador to the Philippines, Enche Hashim bin Sultan, handed over a donation from the Malaysian Government amounting to M\$15,000 (U.S.\$5,000) to the Philippines Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Carlos P. Romulo for the victims of the recent typhoon which struck Manila and other parts of Luzon Island.

December 26—28 Tan Sri Sardon bin Haji Jubir, Minister of Health led a 6-man Malaysian delegation to the Second Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held at Karachi.

December 28—31 Malaysian Minister of Education, Enche Hussein Onn opened the 4-day Convention of the International Federation of Free Teachers' Unions, Asian Austra-

lasian Region at the Federal Hotel, Kuala Lumpur.
Fourteen countries participated in the Convention.

December 31

The Malaysian Government announced its agreement to the appointment of Mr. Natcho Papazov as the first Bulgarian Ambassador to Malaysia. He will be resident in Tokyo.

PERPUSTAKAAN
WISMA PUTRA
KEMENTERIAN LUAR NEGERI
MALAYSIA
KUALA LUMPUR

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