

of Malaysia, of harmony and goodwill among our people of various races, of peace and progress. The PAP stands for division, for partition and for disunity—therefore, in short, Malaysia Alliance Party (MAP) means Malaysia Abundance Progress. PAP means Partition and Perish—dalam Bahasa Kebangsaan PAP means Pechah akan Punah.

THE WAY TO BUILD A STRONG ECONOMY

— WHAT THE BERLIN WALL SYMBOLISES

The need to encourage initiative and enterprise of Malaysians was emphasised by Tun Abdul Razak in the course of this speech in Parliament on 24th December, 1964. In moving the Malaysia Development Estimates, 1965, he appealed to "every able-bodied man, throughout the country, to do a little more, to work a little harder because it is not money alone which will make us a great nation

"That this House resolves that a sum not exceeding \$801,156,724 be expended out of the Development Fund in the year 1965 and that to meet the purposes of the Heads and Sub-heads set out in the second column of the statement laid on the Table as Command Paper No. 37 of 1964 there be appropriated the sums specified against such Heads and Sub-heads in the tenth and eleventh columns in respect of Heads 100-153 and the eight and ninth columns in respect of Heads 155-210"

These estimates totalling an amount of \$801 million are in no way symptomatic of a crushed, dejected and defeated nation; they are the very opposite of the dream of Soekarno, to cripple us with his "Confrontasi".

I feel very proud. Mr Speaker. Sir. and I feel also that this pride should be shared by each and every Member of this House irrespective of what Party he belongs to that we, as a united, democratic and free people have been able to press on. in the

year 1964. towards greater development, and towards greater progress, in spite of the designs and difficulties put in our path of progress by Soekarno and his colleagues.

We have shown to the world, by our words, our thinking, and our actions that democracy can. and will work, for the benefit of our people; and that development success can be achieved by a democratic process far greater than can be achieved by the dejected and down-trodden subjects of a demented dictator.

Actual expenditure of Development for 1964 will be in the region of S550 million and there will be a slight shortfall in spending, partly due to some projects which we cut back or rather postponed, because of the need for additional financial resources for Defence and Internal Security reasons.

However, apart from this, our record in 1964. the fourth year of our present National Development Plan, is a record of achievement which must infuriate Soekarno when he realises that not only has he failed to cripple us economically, not only has he failed to delay our Development, but in actual fact, by his deeds and actions, he has given us extra stimulus, extra determination and even greater unity in building our nation towards a more prosperous future.

Next year. 1965. is the last year of our present Five-Year Plan and work is already in full swing on the preparation of the First Malaysia Five-Year Plan which will start in 1966. and into which will be co-ordinated the development plans for Singapore. Sarawak and Sabah.

I do not wish to give you a long catalogue of the specific results that we have achieved so far. but. to mention only a few indicators. I am glad to report that in the field of agriculture, no less than 102 irrigation schemes have been completed, resulting in 68.000 acres of padi land being opened up for double-cropping.

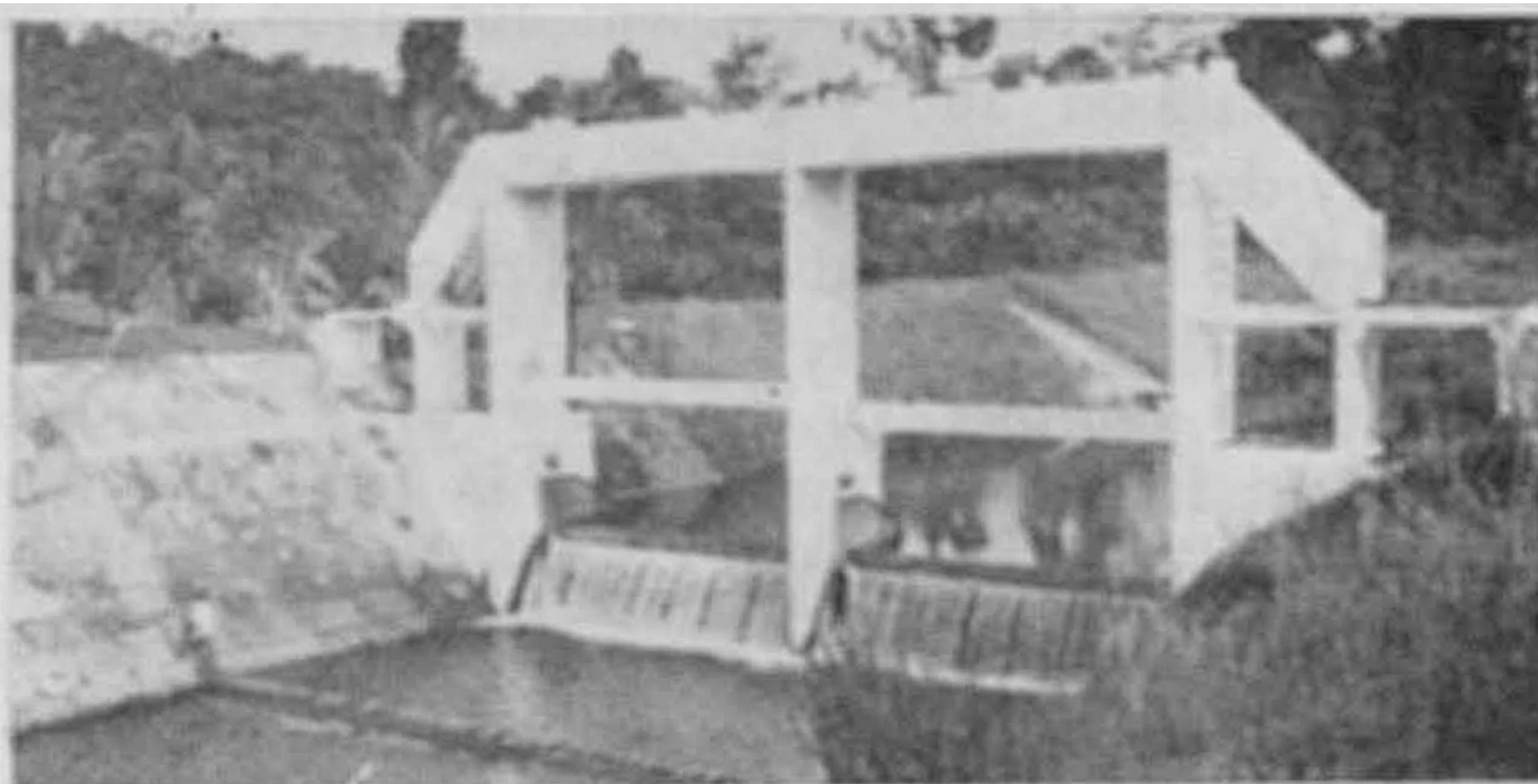
The Federal Land Development Authority has launched 60 land development schemes which will open up an eventual area of more than 250.000 acres.

After mentioning that considerable progress had been made on the planning of a large multiple-complex of land schemes known as the Jengka Triangle area in Pahang. Tun Razak said under the Rubber Replanting Fund "B". "the area replanted has risen to

over 637,000 acres which is a hundred per cent increase over the original area at the beginning of our Plan."

Continuing. Tun Razak said:

In addition to our large long-term projects such as the construction of the Faculty of Medicine and Teaching Hospital, the new General Hospital, our Road Development Programme and other major projects. I can quite honestly say that I do not think anywhere in the whole country there is not a new village, or kampong.



An irrigation headwork in Besut District of Trengganu helps to irrigate an area of 25,000 acres for double cropping.

which has not benefited from the many thousands of minor rural development projects which were thought out and implemented for the benefit of both the rural and urban areas.

With regard to Sarawak and Sabah, action has already been taken to extend legislation so that both the Federal Land Development Authority and the Rural and Industrial Development Authority can very soon start to operate in these two States for the benefit of our rural brothers there

The basis of the prosperity of the rural areas is to ensure that the rural producer is not deprived of a fair return for his labour. I am glad to say that legislation is being drafted now for the setting up of a National Rural Marketing Authority which will be a very active organisation, charged with the important task not only of adjusting and re-organizing the present marketing system but also, with a well-qualified and competent team of economists, market research experts and market investigators it will be able, in parallel, with action on present-day marketing, to carry out planning, and forward thinking to explore new markets and new techniques.

The future progress and prosperity of our country will also depend on our ability to diversify our agricultural production. Plans have been prepared and research is being carried out to ensure that we will not be entirely dependent on the rubber tree, but will on a broader base, develop our agricultural economy

Already the Federal Land Development Authority has started several oil palm schemes and this new area of the Jengka Triangle is particularly suitable for the production of oil palm.

This is a first step towards diversification.

There is a possibility that the large-scale growing of sugar cane may be successful in the northern regions of Malaya.

The present forest policy is being reviewed and changed so that the vast timber resources of our country may be more greatly exploited and turned into a thriving industry with such subsidiary industries as the making of paper, hard-boards and other such forest by-products. -

One of the main difficulties in implementing a programme of agricultural diversification is the present shortage of trained and qualified Agriculture Officers.

Mr Speaker. Sir. in order that the right type of young person will be attracted to a career in agriculture, it is our intention that in our new secondary school system, facilities will be available to allow students, even at the early age in Form Four, to start their vocational agricultural training and continue right on to either diploma stage or a degree stage.

If they fail to reach the academic heights of a degree or diploma and leave school prematurely they will still, nevertheless, be sufficiently educated in modern agriculture to become good farmers.

Much will have to be done, and this is where the Hon'ble Members of this House can help, to encourage parents and their children to realise that the profession of agriculture is as equally rewarding as other professions, and is as equally honourable as the profession of politics.

The Government regards the subject of improving the economy of the rural people and in particular of giving them a greater share in the business and commercial life of the country as one

of utmost importance. The Government considers that it would be best if this important task is given to an independent authority under general direction and guidance of Government.

The RIDA Dewan Latehan at Petaling Jaya has proved a most successful business training school, equipping young people from the rural areas with a background suitable for them to enter into business. I am glad to say that the results of this Dewan Latehan so far have been most rewarding.

There are many cases of young men in the rural areas who, after completing a course in business training, have been able to step straight into a job in business with a starting salary of \$600 to \$700 a month.

It is, therefore, our intention to increase and multiply the intake of students to the Dewan Latehan so that we can double, treble and even quadruple the number of trained young people from the rural areas and channel them into the commerce and industry of our country.

One of the most successful ventures of RIDA has been the boat-building yard in Kuala Terengganu which has given efficient training to the rural people on the East Coast in boat-building, and only two days ago an excellent ocean-going rescue ship was launched into the sea. a product of this RIDA boat-building yard!

It is our intention, therefore, to develop his Boatyard and eventually allow it to be run as a separate Authority so that it will get more intensive treatment and will allow the staff of RIDA to concentrate on their main activity of rural industries and business training.

Another new venture which I am glad to report to this House is that considerable progress has been made in the planning towards the establishment of a Bank Ra'ayat to fulfil the need for a borrowing institution to which the rural people can go with ease and obtain credit for their own business projects in the rural areas.

The setting up of a Bank Ra'ayat will not clash with the loan activities of RIDA but will allow for an extra form of providing credit to the Rural Sector and will do much to mobilise the savings of the rural people.

I am glad to report to this House that legislation has now been drafted for the setting up of the Federal Industrial Development Authority, as recommended by the Rueff World Bank Mission and the role of this Authority will be to co-ordinate, activate, and stimulate greater progress in our industrial sector.

As my colleague, the Hon'ble Minister for Commerce and Industry will explain at greater length, there is much faith throughout the world in Malaysia as a politically and economically stable nation which is attracting investors from all over the world to come and establish their factories here, not with a view towards a purely domestic market within Malaysia, but also using Malaysia as an industrial *spring-board* for the sale of Malaysian products throughout the whole area of South-east Asia

In a young and developing country like ours it is desirable for us to encourage initiative and enterprise and it is only by the initiative, enterprise and industry of our people can we build a happy and prosperous nation. Our policy must, therefore, be to level up—to plan and help the less fortunate of our people and let those who have the enterprise and capacity do all they can to develop and expand our economy. It is only by this way can we build a strong economy for our country and allow our commerce and industry to thrive so that we can take a rightful place among the free nations of the world.

And it is with these two programmes, going forward hand in hand, which has made Malaysia what it is today—a progressive and *fast forward-moving nation*. As my colleague, the Hon'ble Minister of Commerce and Industry, has already told this House, a perfect example of the difference between over-enforced Socialism compared to progressive free enterprise, can be seen by standing near the wall which divides East and West Berlin.

East Berlin is dead-beat and poverty-stricken; West Berlin and West Germany, with a free, determined and enterprising people have revived their economy beyond even their greatest hopes out of the ruins of War

The ideal policy for the industrial sector of our Development Plan is a continual and detailed examination and execution of how we can industrialise with those industries which will make the *greatest use of our own primary products*.

And, as long as the Alliance Government is in power, we will encourage the setting up of factories by both local and external investors who are prepared to turn our rubber into lyres, our timber into paper, and our tin into metal boxes, our primary produce into finished Malaysian products.

But the first pre-requisite for progressive industrial development is the firm base of political stability and I believe, Mr Speaker, Sir, that this House, and this Parliament Building, is a symbol of our stability as a free and democratic nation in which the rest of the world can, quite rightly, put its trust

During the debate on the ordinary budget a number of Hon'ble Members of the Opposition spoke about the desirability of creating a national consciousness, a Malaysian outlook among leaders of this country. This suggestion is not new nor is it original but it is something deep rooted in all our hearts. No one will deny that the basis of our progress and development, the basis of the happiness of our people and the peace in our country must be harmony, goodwill and unity among our people. This in turn depends on the leadership in our country and on the outlook and the trend and tenor of the speeches—whether they are working sincerely for the true interests of our people and our country, Malaysia.

I would even go further in saying that the future of our nation the direction in which our nation will progress will be determined by the trend and tenor of the many millions of, as yet unspoken and undelivered, speeches of leaders of our people, inside and outside this country.

It is true, Sir, that with the establishment of Malaysia all of us who are citizens of this country have a right to claim ourselves as Malaysians from the very day Malaysia was established. But citizenship carries with it duties and responsibilities and it is not enough for us to claim our legal rights as citizens but we must at the same time show that we are worthy of such rights by serving our country, by working for its true interests and by showing undivided loyalty

The first duty of all of us must be to try to serve our new nation, to defend its honour and integrity in this hour of national crisis rather than to talk of our rights as citizens. No one would question the right of every citizen of this country. After all it is a democratic nation and our country and all that it stands

for belongs to all citizens of all races which form the population of our country. Therefore. Sir. I appeal to all Members of this House and to all leaders of our country to put our nation and our country first and foremost in our thoughts, and in our actions, at all times.

We the Alliance Government have always believed in democracy and have endeavoured to practice democracy in form and in spirit. We have been a liberal Government, indeed on many occasions we have been criticised for perhaps being too liberal. Democracy means freedom of the individual, freedom of expression and freedom of thought. There is no question at all of having a closed or an open society. We have a democratic system of Government and a democratic way of life. But we practise real democracy and in the democracy that we practise there is all the freedom that I have mentioned and it is necessary⁷ for us. all of us. to play the game according to the rules.

We have the Constitution and we should adhere to the Constitution according to the letters and spirit. Democracy cannot work satisfactorily if we do not follow the spirit and adhere to certain unwritten rules and conventions and if our democracy is to grow in strength it is necessary for all of us. in our speeches and our actions to practise democracy and not merely pay lip-service to democracy. It has often happened. Sir. that the people who shout the loudest about democracy, in support of democracy, are those who want to make use of democracy to destroy democracy.

Our present Envelopment Plan is running out and will be finished at the end of next year. 1965 and as I said, the Government is very satisfied with the progress of the implementation of this Plan so far

Our achievements during the past four years of our Development Plan and our intention to proceed with our First Malaysia Plan are clear indications that, despite confrontation, despite external threat to our independence and integrity we are determined to move forward with unity and with positive action to prove to the world, that we can and will succeed in giving our people a better and higher standard of living and a rightful place among free and independent nations of the world.

But we will not succeed in Development merely by confining ourselves to debate, merely by voting funds for Government projects, or merely by giving our credit.

There is a saying among sailors on the sea that "A convoy of ships travel at a speed of the slowest ship in the convoy".

And we, as a nation, are somewhat similar. We will travel at a pace, the pace of the slowest of our own people.

Although Hon'ble Members come here and sit in this House as representatives of the people who elected them, it is my feeling, and my belief that, in this representation, there should be a two-way traffic, not merely or continually asking, asking, asking Government to do everything; but the time has come also, at a time of national crisis, that we ask every able-bodied man throughout the country, to do a little more, to work a little harder because it is not money alone which will make us a great nation; but only by the industry and hard work of our own people can we hope for progress.

I beg to move

OUR PROGRESS: WHAT 5.000 VISITORS SAID

— FROM NATIONAL TO INTERNATIONAL IDENTITY

The rapid strides the nation had made since the inception of the National Development Plan on 7th February, 1961, were described by Tun Abdul Razak when he spoke in Parliament on 1964 Development Estimates. "I am proud to say that our nation has gained tremendously in stature." he added.

MR SPEAKER. Sir, I beg to move that the motion standing in my name be referred to a committee of the whole House. As both this House and the country know, it is not the principle of the Alliance Government to look backward but rather to look forward. However, today, I would like to break with this principle and with this tradition and ask you to look backward over the last three years. I remember vividly the 7th of February, 1961, in our former Parliament building, when I rose to introduce our present National Development Plan. To me it seems as if it were only yesterday.

In the last three years, which have passed quickly, so much has been done and, perhaps, time has, in fact, passed with such speed that these years have been filled, day by day, with tremendous action and activity towards the betterment of our people and our nation.