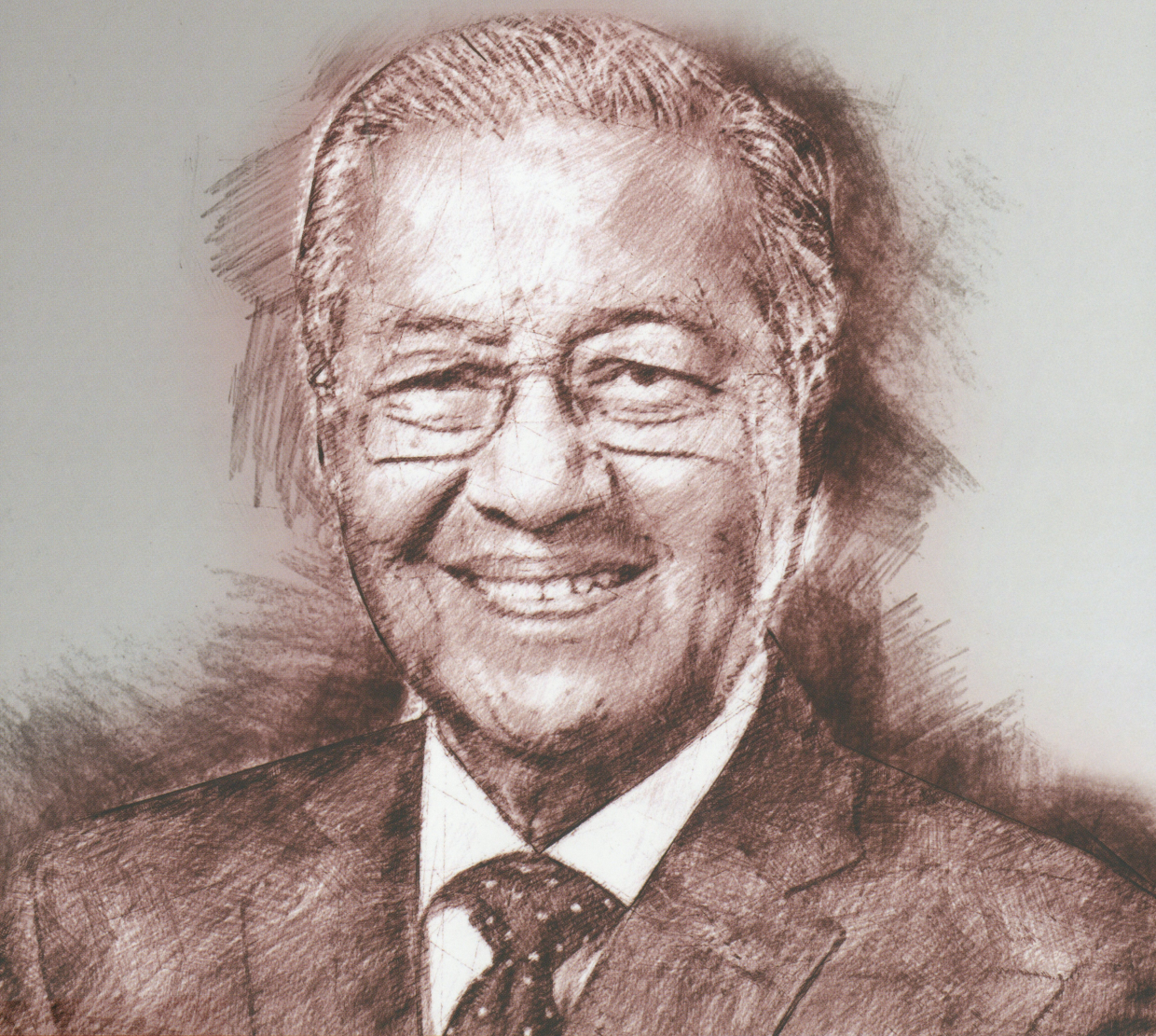


KOLEKSI UCAPAN
**TUN DR MAHATHIR
MOHAMAD**

1981-2003



ANTARABANGSA



KEMENTERIAN KOMUNIKASI
DAN MULTIMEDIA MALAYSIA



JABATAN
PENERANGAN
MALAYSIA



PERDANA
LEADERSHIP
FOUNDATION
YAYASAN
KEPERMIMPINAN
PERDANA



KOLEKSI UCAPAN TUN DR MAHATHIR MOHAMAD

1981-2003

ANTARABANGSA



PUSTAKA PERDANA



1013865

MAHATHIR

SIDANG REDAKSI

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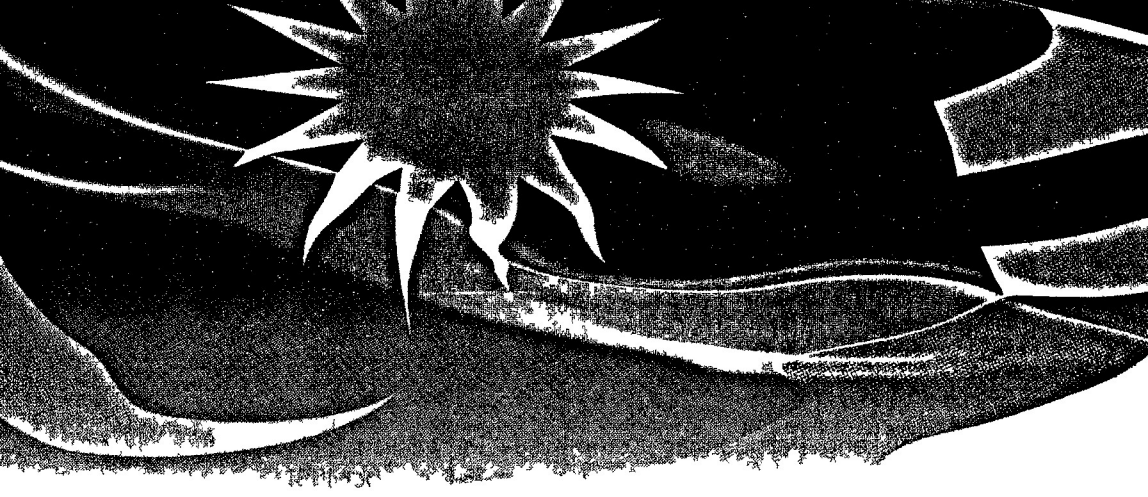
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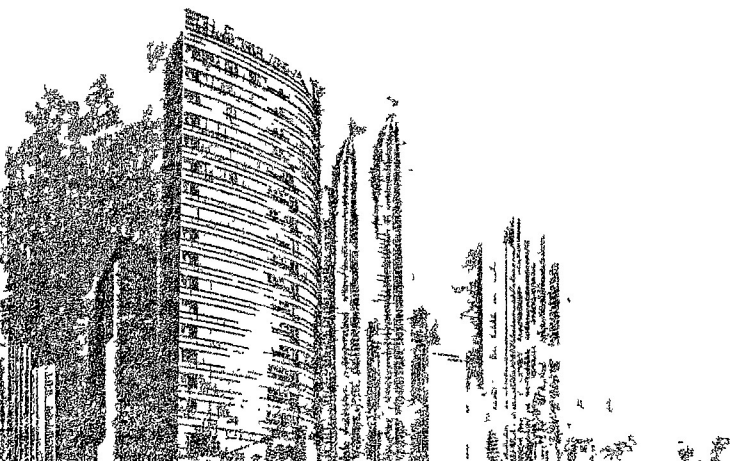
RUKUN NEGARA

Bahawasanya negara kita, Malaysia mendokong cita-cita hendak:

- Mencapai perpaduan yang lebih erat dalam kalangan seluruh masyarakatnya;
- Memelihara satu cara hidup demokratik;
- Mencipta satu masyarakat adil di mana kemakmuran negara akan dapat dinikmati bersama secara adil dan saksama;
- Menjamin satu cara liberal terhadap tradisi-tradisi kebudayaannya yang kaya dan berbagai corak; dan
- Membina satu masyarakat progresif yang akan menggunakan sains dan teknologi moden.

Maka kami, rakyat Malaysia, berikrar akan menumpukan seluruh tenaga dan usaha kami untuk mencapai cita-cita tersebut berdasarkan atas prinsip-prinsip yang berikut:-

**KEPERCAYAAN KEPADA TUHAN
KESETIAAN KEPADA RAJA DAN NEGARA
KELUHURAN PERLEMBAGAAN
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KOLEKSI UCAPAN
TUN DR MAHATHIR
MOHAMAD

ANTARABANGSA

9

THE OFFICIAL OPENING OF THE ASEAN TRAVEL FORUM 1981

GENTING HIGHLANDS, 20 OCTOBER 1981

Yang Berhormat Menteri-Menteri, Tuan Yang Terutama-Tuan Yang Terutama, President dan ahli Jawatankuasa ASEAN Tourism Association (ASEANTA) dan ASEAN Hotels and Restaurants Association, Dif-dif Kehormat, Tuan-tuan dan Puan-puan sekalian.

Saya mengucapkan terima kasih kepada pihak penganjur forum ini kerana menjemput saya ke majlis pada hari ini dan seterusnya untuk merasmikan pembukaannya. Saya juga ingin mengambil kesempatan ini untuk mengucapkan selamat datang kepada para peserta sekalian. Saya berharap tuan-tuan dan puan-puan, khususnya mereka yang pertama kalinya ke Malaysia, bukan sahaja akan menghadiri mesyuarat ini tetapi juga akan mengambil peluang untuk melihat negara ini serta cara hidup penduduk-penduduknya. Saya berharap tuan-tuan dan puan-puan akan berasa senang dan gembira semasa berada di negara ini.

It is indeed a pleasure for me to be here this afternoon to officiate at the opening of the ASEAN TRAVEL FORUM 1981. I am happy to meet so many distinguished members of the tourist industry from both the ASEAN and the other countries and I wish you all a very warm welcome.

Malaysia is happy to host this first ASEAN Travel Forum. It is my hope that this Forum will place the ASEAN region firmly on the world tourism map. The delegates attending the forum will have an opportunity to be acquainted with and to update themselves on the increasing tourist attractions and facilities in this region.

I would like to congratulate the Tourist Development Corporation of Malaysia, (TDC), the ASEAN Tourism Association (ASEANTA), and the ASEAN Hotels and Restaurants Association (AHRA) for their fine co-operation and coordination in organising this Forum.

This is the first time in the history of tourism in this region that a travel forum is held exclusively for the purpose of promoting tourist destinations within the ASEAN countries. We are encouraged by the presence at this Forum of so many tour wholesalers from all parts of the world. I have no doubt that they will find from the deliberations in this Forum that there are many places of tourist interest in the ASEAN region. Some of these places, however, have not received the attention which they deserved.

The coming together of ASEAN countries for the purpose of creating greater business opportunities for those involved in the tourist industry once again demonstrates ASEAN's determination to foster closer co-operation among member countries. We in ASEAN firmly believe in regional co-operation as a means to achieve greater prosperity and stability for our region. It is with this belief that we have nurtured ASEAN.

Since its formation, ASEAN has made tangible progress in various fields of co-operation and has also received wide international recognition for its aims and objectives. Looking at our success thus far, I have no doubt that with determination and commitment, we can indeed achieve our aims. This is reflected in the fact that today we see in ASEAN

not only co-operation among leaders and officials at governmental level but also among professionals in private sector bodies and groups. The ASEAN Travel Forum which is being organised with the co-operation of both the public and private organisations is an example of this co-operation.

The ASEAN region has remained an area of considerable growth and stability. This has enabled ASEAN to concentrate its efforts to bring about greater success in many areas of its activities. It has also enabled ASEAN to cooperate more meaningfully with other countries and regions.

Rapid economic development in the ASEAN countries has increased the level of discretionary income, creating a viable market for tourism within the region. Today, more than ever before, there are people in the ASEAN countries who can afford to travel, at least, within the region. The ASEAN countries are rich in scenic attractions. Our diverse cultural heritage should be of interest to our peoples and others outside the region. We have, therefore, great potential for further expansion in our tourist industry. What is required is an attractive packaging and more aggressive marketing of efficiently-run tours. This Forum provides the opportunity for discussion and exchanges of views on this two important subjects and related topics.

The tourist industry in Malaysia has been growing at an encouraging and steady pace. Today the industry ranks seventh after rubber, petroleum, tin, palm oil, sawn logs and sawn timber. The foreign exchange earnings generated by the tourist industry in Malaysia has almost doubled in the last

10 years from M\$312 million in 1970 to M\$616 million in 1980. In 1980, about 1.5 million tourists visited this country. Based on current trends, the number of tourists visiting Malaysia is estimated to increase to 2.8 million in 1985.

A number of projects under the Government's Fourth Malaysia Development Plan will result in better facilities for people visiting this country. This includes the expansion of existing airports, construction and improvement of the road system and the development of infrastructure. While we develop the country economically we are also giving emphasis to developing and sustaining our national culture and values. This will be reflected in the environment particularly in the architecture, in the arts, and in the way of life of our people. While these are meant to fulfil the aesthetic needs of our own people they would also be an attraction for tourists to this country.

Although tourism is not new to the ASEAN countries, it is comparatively undeveloped. In this respect, it can be said that our countries can benefit from the experience of other more developed countries.

We have the potential to develop a wide variety of attractions within our region and these can indeed be promoted among our own people as well as among international visitors. Let us put our heads together to evolve ways and means to develop the tourist industry in the ASEAN region.

With these words, I now have much pleasure in declaring open this first ASEAN Travel Forum.

THE OPENING OF THE 5TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE ORGANIZATION OF ASIAN NEWS AGENCIES (OANA)

FEDERAL HOTEL, KUALA LUMPUR 03 NOVEMBER 1981

Saya mengambil peluang ini untuk mengucapkan terima kasih kepada Urus setia Perhimpunan Agung OANA Yang Kelima yang telah menjemput dan memberi penghormatan kepada saya untuk merasmikan Perhimpunan ini. Kepada para peserta sekalian saya dengan segala sukacitanya mengucapkan selamat datang ke Kuala Lumpur dan Malaysia dengan harapan semasa saudara-saudara berada di sini saudara-saudara akan dapat melihat dengan lebih dekat lagi masyarakat dan cara hidup di sini.

Allow me first and foremost to thank the Secretariat for giving me the honour to declare open this assembly. On behalf of BERNAMA, Malaysia's National News Agency, let me express my gratitude to UNESCO and the Executive Board of the Organization of Asian News Agencies for choosing Malaysia as the host country for this meeting.

If I may recall, this is the second large regional gathering of key media and media related personnel to have been held in this country within the past three years. The first was the Intergovernmental Conference on Communication Policies in Asia and Oceania or ASIOCOM held in February, 1979.

I deliberately mentioned ASIOCOM not only because it is related to this meeting but also because it was during that Conference that OANA formally made an offer to provide the organizational framework for a news exchange programme among Asian

countries, a concept first mooted in a UNESCO-sponsored meeting of experts in Colombo in 1976. Although it is now almost five years since the idea was first mooted and close to three years after it was given an official blessing in the form of declarations and recommendations adopted at the ASIOCOM, we are yet to see that concept translated into reality. Nevertheless, bearing in mind the varied policies pursued by the various News Agencies now available in Asia, I could not help but be sympathetic with all of you for the numerous problems you have to overcome before taking substantive action on the matter.

“The role of the mass media in national development as we are quite aware, has been the underlying theme of numerous fora for many years. It is a favourite research topic among social scientists. Various United Nation Agencies too, including the UNESCO, has from time to time directed their attention to this area of study. ”

Being experts in the field in your own right, I am sure you are very familiar with the subject. It is not my intention, therefore, to dwell on it at great length. A particular point that I wish to emphasise here is what I consider as the lack of a sense of social responsibility on the part of some media personnel. This lack of concern or absence of responsibility on the part of some journalists is what brings you here to-day.

We in Malaysia are particularly concerned with the frequent incidents of misreporting, deliberate or otherwise, about our affairs in the foreign press, especially Western Press. We had our first few bitter doses of uncalled-for publicity shortly after the May 13, 1969 racial riots in which foreign readers were regaled with distorted views of the events happening then. Indeed dire predictions were made which imply that the world could write off Malaysia. In the event Malaysia did not only get over her difficulties, but she emerged stronger, more united and more prosperous than ever before.

Nevertheless, the years following that unfortunate incident saw us occasionally falling victim to the wild imaginations and sensation-mindedness of some irresponsible journalists, some of whom had not even visited our country. Lately, as a result of our legitimate attempts to gain control of our own resources, we have been subjected to various reports calculated to frighten away foreign investors from our country. Against this campaign, we are literally speaking, helpless. The newspapers of one western country, particularly if English speaking, is enough to damage us in the eyes of the world.

For those of you who have just arrived in this country you may notice that Malaysia is not by any means the most modern country. Within the capital, Kuala Lumpur,

and in the rural areas, there are people living in dilapidated huts. Nevertheless, I am sure you would have noticed that we do not live on trees. Imagine our mild surprise when a book widely distributed throughout the world among children and adults described and illustrated how Malaysians live on trees in order to escape wild animals. The only people Malaysians would like to escape from are these kind of publishers. I am sure that if the media as a whole is sensitive and cares for the truth, or at least a modicum of that commodity, this kind of thing would not happen.

You too may have come across such rubbish. How do we overcome this problem? The answer to a great extent lies with us. We should not allow others to monopolise information about ourself. We should expand our efforts at informing the world what is the truth about ourself and what is fiction. Asians should not fall into the pattern of sensationalism and unmitigated embellishment of the truth that characterise the western press. We should tell things as they are. In time the world will learn that we are reliable and our credibility will ensure our acceptance.

A trend that is to be applauded is investigative reporting. Unfortunately, only a thin invisible line separates investigative reporting from muck-raking. The world must have secrets which should not be exposed if relationship between nations is to be good. If every single thought about our friends are known to them, they will not remain friends. So, while investigative reporting is good, we should be careful not to allow such reports to degenerate into muck-raking.

As it is now, we in the Third World countries have far too long been suffering not only from the constant ill-treatment by the powerful Western agencies but also from the insufficient space given to us by the

western newspapers as against what our media give them. This imbalanced pattern of news flow, as you often call it, is very much of concern to us in this country. Whatever the reasons for the current state of affairs, it is evident that this problem of information imbalance between the developed and developing countries can no longer be accepted by us in the Third World.

At this juncture I would like to relate my latest experience with those who govern media ethics. Recently an article on freedom of the press by me was published in a local newspaper. Three days ago I received a telegram from the International Press Institute which carried an implied threat to the image of our country. Yet the same telegram pointed out that the U.N. members had accepted human rights to include, "Freedom to impart ideas of all kinds". What I did was to impart my ideas through the media, an exercise of one of the human rights to which I am as entitled as anyone else. It is strange that an institute that is supposed to protect my right should seek to deny it. Yet when deliberate misreporting and agitations are carried out through the press, no comment is heard.

I realise that international organisations like this are very powerful. We have had several brushes with such organisations before and have been badly bruised. But in the name of press freedom itself, I refuse to be cowed by threats to our countries' image.

The Third World has suffered much from quote "the freedom to seek, receive and impart information and ideas of all kinds, regardless of frontiers". While our frontiers have been breached again and again, we have not had the same capacity with regard to the frontiers of the countries which control world media. It is because the exercise of press freedom is so loaded

in favour of the developed countries that we have tried to fight for a new world information and communication order. The UNESCO is very well aware of this. All the principles of the United Nations were written by developed countries before the developing countries were admitted as members. Now that the membership of the United Nations is greatly enlarged, some of the loaded principles should be reviewed. The western controlled international media have subverted the Governments of many developing countries until some are overthrown. The sad thing is that the Governments which took over are often less democratic than the maligned predecessor. Whatever Governments take over, they soon become subjects of international vilification by the western media.

While it is not my intention to interfere with your deliberations, I strongly feel that the time has now come for the Asian news exchange concept to be translated into reality as the first step towards the establishment of a New World Information and Communication Order.

In this connection, I am glad to learn that the proposal will be one of the main subjects for discussion at this assembly. This in itself has made the Kuala Lumpur OANA General Assembly more important than your previous assemblies. I am pleased to hear that this organization had for the past few years been actively pursuing the matter in the hope that a viable news exchange project could be launched as soon as possible. On its own, it had even taken the move to amend its statutes to accommodate the non-Asian news agencies to enable a wider participation in the proposed project. I was also told that numerous follow-up meetings have been held by several expert committees since the ASIOCOM Conference. It appears to me that what is needed now is a greater will to make the project a success.

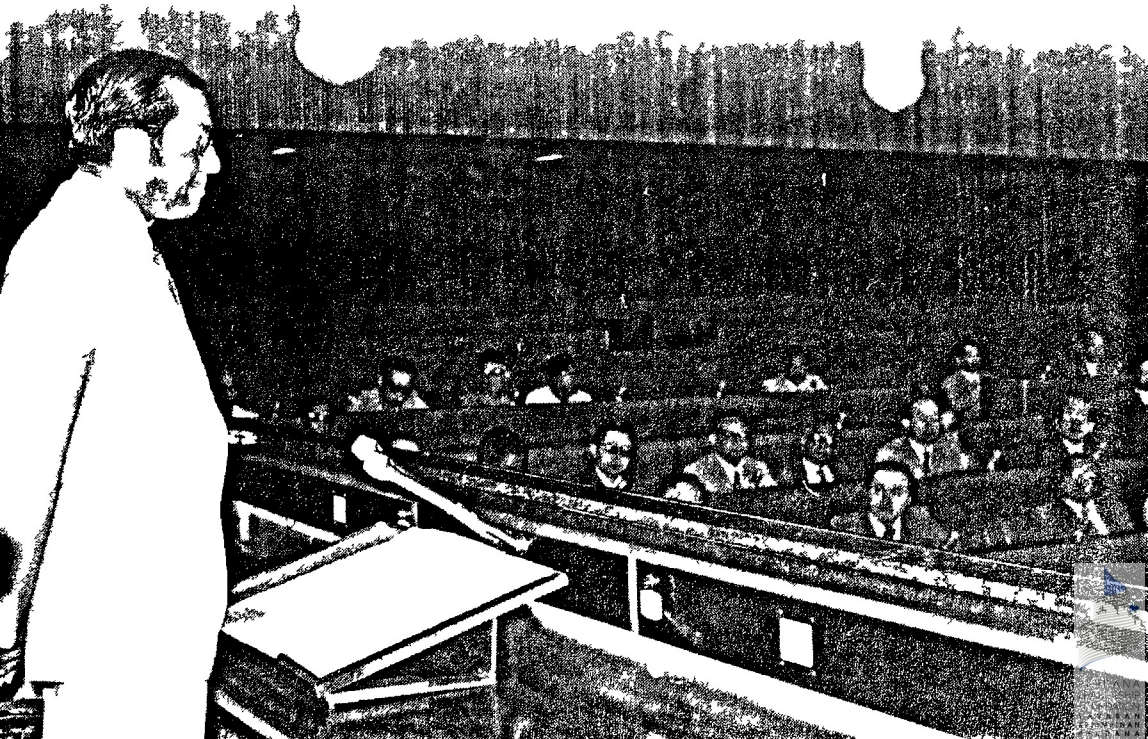
The fact that more than twenty-three news agencies including those from the non-OANA member Pacific countries are attending this assembly is a clear manifestation of your seriousness of intention. In terms of technical requirement, I was given to understand that there is now a greatly felt need for the various telecommunication authorities to reduce their tariff rates to enable a more viable news exchange programme among the non-profit making news agencies of the region. It is my hope that this repeated call be heeded for our own mutual benefit.

Malaysia for our part, have already reduced the rate substantially. Although a substantial reduction of tariff rates would mean a great loss of revenue to us, I for one would not mind it if it is in the long term interest of the region and its peoples. It is with this same spirit that I hope this move by us would be followed by the other countries in the region. We believe that an efficient network of news exchanges across Asia and the Pacific

would not only facilitate the flow of news between and within the developing countries of the region but also from the region to the outside world bearing in mind the various bi-lateral and multi-lateral exchange arrangements already in operation by certain agencies.

It is my hope that the time would not be too long for us to see Asia's image being painted by Asians themselves rather than by outsiders who are neither sensitive to our needs and aspirations nor sympathetic to our cause. A just and equitable distribution of information within the region and outside it would inevitably help promote regional understanding and in the long run enhance further the co-operative efforts among the countries of the region.

With this hope, I hereby declare this fifth General Assembly of the Organization of Asian News Agencies opened.



LATAR BELAKANG PERSIDANGAN KETUA-KETUA PERWAKILAN MALAYSIA DI SEBERANG LAUT

WISMA PUTRA, KUALA LUMPUR, 15 DISEMBER 1981

Seperti yang telah diluluskan oleh YAB Dato' Seri Perdana Menteri, Persidangan Ketua-Ketua Perwakilan Malaysia di seberang laut akan dilangsungkan di Bilik Triti, Wisma Putra mulai dari 15 Disember hingga 23 Disember, 1981.

Sejak tahun-tahun enam puluhan persidangan seumpama ini telah diadakan dari semasa ke semasa bila keadaan memerlukan untuk menerang dan membincangkan perkara-perkara penting yang timbul di suatu masa tersebut. Namun demikian persidangan-persidangan di masa-masa yang lepas hanya melibatkan sebahagian dari Ketua-Ketua Perwakilan kita sahaja. Persidangan yang akan diadakan ini merupakan yang pertama kali yang melibatkan kesemua Ketua Perwakilan.

Persidangan Ketua-Ketua Perwakilan yang pertama telah diadakan dalam bulan Mac 1964 di Kuala Lumpur, dihadiri oleh Ketua-Ketua Perwakilan kita di Asia dan Pacifik dan Wakil Tetap di Pertubuhan Bangsa-Bangsa Bersatu.

Persidangan 'tergepar' itu bertujuan untuk membincangkan perkara-perkara yang berkaitan dengan 'konfrontasi' antara Malaysia dengan Indonesia, dalam proses untuk mencapai satu dasar dan strategi negara dalam menghadapi ancaman 'konfrontasi'.

Persidangan Ketua-Ketua Perwakilan yang kedua telah diadakan dalam bulan Julai 1967 di London yang telah dibuka dan dipengerusikan oleh YTM Perdana

Menteri. Persidangan ini hanya tertumpu kepada Ketua-Ketua Perwakilan kita di Eropah dan isu-isu penting yang dibincangkan ialah berkenaan dengan bantuan ekonomi dari negara-negara Eropah untuk pembangunan negara, peranan EEC dan N.A.T.O.

Persidangan-persidangan ini telah mengambil kesempatan beradanya YTM Perdana Menteri yang juga merangkap Menteri Luar Negeri di London untuk menghadiri Persidangan Menteri-Menteri Komanwel dan membincangkan tentang soal-soal pertahanan dengan Kerajaan British.

“Persidangan yang ketiga telah juga diadakan di London dalam bulan Julai 1968 yang juga telah dibuka dan dipengerusikan oleh YTM Perdana Menteri. Persidangan ini yang melibatkan Ketua-Ketua Perwakilan di Benua Eropah sahaja telah menumpukan perhatian atas perkara-perkara Perhubungan Malaysia dengan Persatuan Ekonomi Eropah dan implikasi kemasukan British dalam EEC ke atas Malaysia dan bantuan Pembangunan (*Development Aid*) kepada Malaysia. ”



Persidangan yang keempat telah diadakan di Kuala Lumpur dalam bulan Julai 1969 yang melibatkan Ketua-Ketua Perwakilan kita di Wilayah Asia dan Pacific. Persidangan yang telah dibuka oleh YAB Perdana Menteri/Menteri Luar Negeri, telah menumpukan perhatian atas perkara-perkara penting yang telah timbul pada masa itu seperti soal-soal keselamatan serantau dengan penekanan atas dasar keselamatan dan pertahanan Malaysia, perbincangan juga menumpukan perhatian atas soal tuntutan Filipina atas Sabah, soal-soal tentang kerjasama serantau terutama dalam lapangan ekonomi.

Persidangan yang kelima telah diadakan dalam bulan April 1971 bertempat di Perwakilan kita di London dan persidangan ini telah dihadiri oleh Ketua-Ketua Perwakilan kita dari Benua Eropah dan Amerika Utara. Persidangan ini telah menumpukan perhatian kepada isu perhubungan bilateral di antara Malaysia dengan negara-negara di Benua Eropah dan Amerika. Ketua-Ketua Perwakilan telah membincangkan pendirian dan perubahan-perubahan dasar negara-negara tersebut terhadap Malaysia dan seterusnya Ketua-Ketua Perwakilan tersebut telah diberi taklimat mengenai soal-soal keselamatan dan pertahanan serantau dan dasar ekonomi negara.

Persidangan yang keenam telah diadakan pada bulan Mei 1973 di Kuala Lumpur yang telah dihadiri oleh Ketua-Ketua Perwakilan kita di Wilayah Asia Tenggara. Persidangan ini telah menumpukan perhatian kepada pergolakan politik dan ekonomi di wilayah ini dan juga antarabangsa, untuk mengkaji semula perhubungan Malaysia dengan negara-negara di rantau ini, dan untuk memberi peluang kepada Ketua-Ketua Perwakilan mendapat maklumat lengkap tentang pembangunan negara.

Persidangan Ketua-Ketua Perwakilan yang ketujuh telah diadakan di London pada bulan Oktober 1976 yang telah melibatkan Ketua-Ketua Perwakilan di Paris, London, Rome, Bonn, Brussels dan Hague. Dalam persidangan ini perkara-perkara yang telah dibincangkan termasuklah reaksi-reaksi negara-negara Eropah terhadap undang-undang kita yang telah diluluskan seperti "*Petroleum Act*" dan "*Industrial Coordination Act*". Perbincangan juga tertumpu pada sikap negara-negara Eropah ke atas bantuan dan pelaburan ke Malaysia dalam konteks Rancangan Malaysia Ketiga dan pendirian negara-negara Eropah ke atas persidangan kerjasama ekonomi antara bangsa yang telah diadakan di Paris (Paris Conference on International Economic Corporation) terutama sekali perkara-perkara yang menyentuh soal "Finance Development Aid" dan masalah-masalah "commodities." Di samping itu Ketua-Ketua Perwakilan juga telah memberi taklimat balas tentang reaksi-reaksi negara-negara Eropah ke atas laporan-laporan akhbar mengenai keadaan keselamatan dalam Malaysia akibat kejadian 13 Mei 1969.

Persidangan yang kelapan telah diadakan dalam tahun 1977 di Kuala Lumpur di mana kita telah memanggil balik Ketua-ketua Perwakilan dari negara Asia Pasifik dan Timur Tengah. Persidangan ini menumpukan perhatian kepada isu-isu perhubungan bilateral di antara Malaysia dengan negara-negara di mana mereka ditauliahkan dan juga tentang perkara-perkara keselamatan dan dasar luar negeri kita pada keseluruhannya.

Persidangan yang ke sembilan telah diadakan di Paris dalam bulan Disember 1980 bagi Ketua-Ketua Perwakilan kita di negara-negara Eropah dan Amerika. Persidangan di Paris ini telah menumpukan perhatian kepada soal-soal keselamatan dalam negeri dan serantau, soal

Kampuchea, dan perkara-perkara yang berkaitan dengan bantuan-bantuan yang boleh diperolehi dari negara-negara ini dalam konteks Rancangan Malaysia Keempat.

Seperti yang dimaklumkan persidangan-persidangan di masa-masa yang lepas telah melibatkan hanya sebahagian sahaja dari jumlah Ketua-Ketua Perwakilan. Persidangan yang akan datang ini merupakan yang pertama kali ianya melibatkan kesemua Ketua-Ketua Perwakilan. Persidangan ini adalah dirasakan paling tepat pada masanya, memandangkan kepada berbagai perkembangan di dalam dan di luar negeri dan adalah penting perkembangan terbaru ini dapat difahami sepenuhnya supaya pemikiran dan pendirian Kerajaan dapat dicerminkan dengan tepat dan sepenuhnya.

Persidangan yang akan diadakan ini akan tertumpu kepada perkara-perkara seperti berikut:-

Garis panduan dasar luar negeri:

- **Taklimat atas Dasar Ekonomi Baru, Rancangan Malaysia Keempat dan perkembangan perdagangan dan pelaburan;**

- **Politik kuasa-kuasa besar;**
- **Perhubungan Timur-Barat;**
- **Asia Barat dan peranan politik di rantau itu dalam tahun-tahun lapan puluhan dan selepasnya;**
- **Potensi kerjasama dan konflik di rantau Asia Pasifik;**
- **Masalah-masalah yang berkaitan dengan keselamatan negara dan keselamatan serantau;**
- **ASEAN sebagai satu faktor stabilisasi di Asia Tenggara.**

Di samping taklimat-taklimat dan perbincangan tentang perkara-perkara di atas Ketua-Ketua Perwakilan juga akan diberi peluang untuk menyaksikan masalah-masalah yang berkaitan dengan orang-orang pelarian Kampuchea dan juga mendapat taklimat dari Menteri Luar Negeri Thai atas masalah-masalah yang berkaitan dengan Kampuchea dan Vietnam.



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