



Vol.1 Issue 2, May 2006

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Perdana Leadership Foundation

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Malaysia.

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Foreword

This is the second issue of our publication. Our deepest appreciation for those of you who had provided us useful inputs to improve this publication. Your inputs will certainly be taken up for us to enhance the contents of this publication.

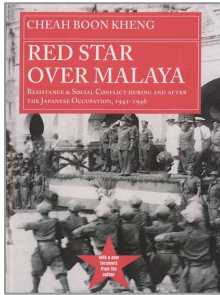
There are about 20 titles of books, 5 journal titles, 20 digitised titles, and 10 rare books highlighted in this month's publication. Books and news on early Malayan history and the nation's struggle for independence are highlighted in this month's issue. Some of the titles worth mentioning here includes: *The Making of the Malayan Constitution; From Malayan Union to Singapore Seperation, Darurat 1948-1960; The Communist Struggle in Malaya; Malaya: A Political and Economic Appraisal; and Singapore: The Politics of Survival 1965-1967.*

Another interesting feature in this issue is that we have included full text news articles from the Straits Times dated 1957: *Singapore UMNO drops two demands - Tengku mediates in Merdeka row: Accord nearer*, Straits Times, 24 February 1957 and *UMNO Directive To Malays*, Straits Times, 7 February 1957.

AZAHAR MOHD. NOOR
Chief Librarian
Perdana Leadership Foundation

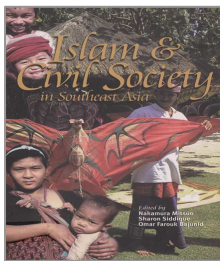
“Visit <http://www.perdana.org.my> to know more about the Library.”

Selected New Books



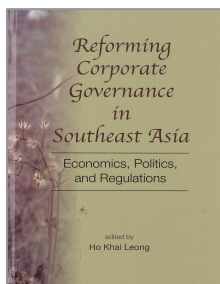
1. Title : **Red Star over Malaya**
Author : Cheah Boon Kheng
Publisher : Singapore University Press (2003)

Red Star over Malaysia is an account of the inter-racial conflicts between Malays and Chinese during the final stages and the aftermath of the Japanese occupation. As Japanese forces retreated into the big cities, the Chinese guerrillas of the communist-led resistance movement, the Malayan People's Anti-Japanese Army (MPAJA), emerged from the jungle and took control of some 70 percent of the country's small towns and villages. The ensuing conflict involving the Malayan Communist Party, the Malay Population, and the British Military Administration marked a crucial stage in the history of Malaya.



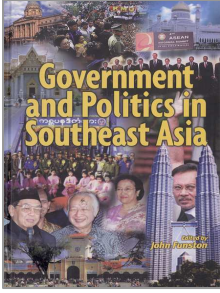
2. Title : **Islam & Civil Society in Southeast Asia**
Author : Nakamuro Mitsuo, Sharon Siddique and Omar Farouk Bajunid
Publisher : ISEAS (2001)

The Islamic world, often regarded as an anathema to civil society, in fact has rich traditions of associational life pursuing “common good”. These religious resources have been reinterpreted for the enhancement of civic virtues and participatory politics in contemporary context, that is, democratization. Such pioneering efforts have been clearly observable in Muslim Southeast Asia.



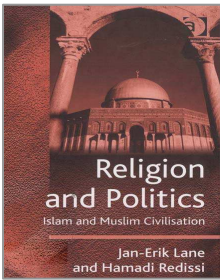
3. Title : **Reforming Corporate Governance in Southeast Asia**
Author : Ho Khai Leong
Publisher : ISEAS (2005)

This multi-disciplinary volume provides a critical examination of corporate governance reform in Southeast Asia especially after the Asian financial crisis in 1997. The weaknesses in the corporate sector, such as poor investment structure, weak legal and accounting systems, faulty financial practices, and questionable political scientists. Policy measures to improve corporate transparency, institutional accountability, and fiscal prudence are also proposed. This volume provides interested readers and policy makers in Southeast Asia with the most current research and policy-makers in Southeast Asia with the most current research and policy options on corporate governance reform, and advocates more committed and effective governance changes in the future.



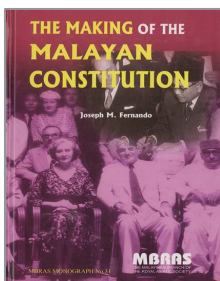
4. Title : **Government and politics in Southeast Asia**
Author : John Funston
Publisher : Zed Books Ltd (2001)

With each ASEAN country examined in terms of its history, society, geography, economy and governmental institutions, this volume is a valuable handbook for people with government and business interests in Southeast Asia, as well as for the student. But it is more than a compendium of essential data. In the discussion of the range of approaches to governance and legitimacy in the region, in the emphasis on the nation state, and in the analysis of current political issues in each country, including the varying impact of the Asian Economic Crisis, this collection presents insider perspectives on ASEAN countries.



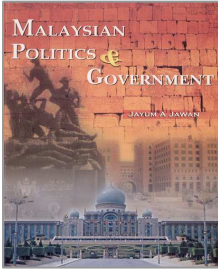
5. Title : **Religion and Politics**
Author : Jan-Erik Lane and Hamadi Redissi Bajunid
Publisher : Ashgate (2004)

In this book, two scholars of political Islam combine their impressive analytical skills to reinterpret the relationship of Islam to modernity. Through a careful synthesis of history and sociological theory with Max Weber at its core, Lane and Redissi place Islam within a fully modernist construct while reaffirming the faith's cultural essence, humanistic character and progressive orientation. A brilliant and compelling retort to those who see only radicalism, terrorism and violence in political Islam.



6. Title : **The Making of the Malayan Constitution**
Author : Joseph M. Fernando
Publisher : The Malaysian Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society (2002)

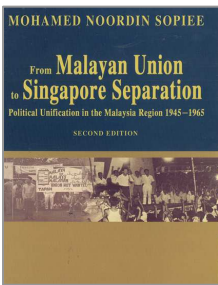
In *The Making of the Malayan Constitution*, the author describes the events in the 1950's which led to the creation of the Alliance, and moves towards Merdeka. He relates somewhat ad-hoc way in which the Reid Commission was formed, and gives full details of their deliberation, together with the negotiations between the different parties in the Alliance. These led to the Malayan constitution as adopted at Merdeka in 1957.



7. Title : **Malaysian Politics & Government**
Author : Jayum A. Jawan
Publisher : Karisma Publication Sdn. Bhd (2004)

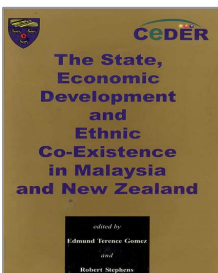
This book is divided in four major sections. The first section on pre Malaysian History covers early history of the Malaysian states, especially centering on the various Sultanates among the Malay States of the Peninsular, and the Brunei Sultanate over Sabah and Sarawak.

The second section on the Organization of Government discusses the basic theoretical framework upon which the post-independent government is based on. The third section on Elements of Government and their Functions discusses the organs and functions of main government bodies, as well as the division of power between the federal or central and state government. The fourth section on Operations and Goals of Government addresses the post-independent process of nation-building.



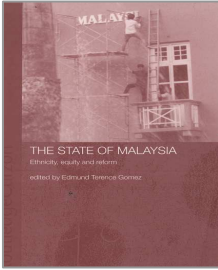
8. Title : **From Malayan Union to Singapore Separation**
Author : Mohamed Noordin Sopiie
Publisher : University of Malaya Press (2005)

From Cabinet Papers, memoranda and documents, the author probes the reason why Whitehall decided to impose the disastrous Malayan Union on Malaya. He explains the British surrender to Malay demands, the rise of UMNO and Malay political vigour, the subsequence of non-Malay agitation, and the formation of the Federation on Malaya.



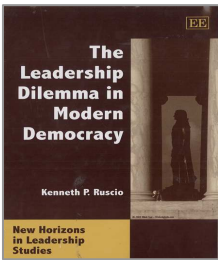
9. Title : **The State, Economic Development and Ethnic Co-Existence in Malaysia and New Zealand.**
Author : Edmund Terence Gomez and Robert Stephens.
Publisher : CEDER, University of Malaya Press (2003)

This volume looks at the political, economic and social changes in two multi-ethnic societies, Malaysia and New Zealand. It examines the impact of public policies to ensure ethnic co-existence and equitable economic development, The issues discussed here include policies to promote nation building, develop the economy and the corporate sector, specifically domestic capital, improve federal-state relations, eradicate poverty and achieve greater parity in income distribution, advance technology development and promote labour markets for the common good.



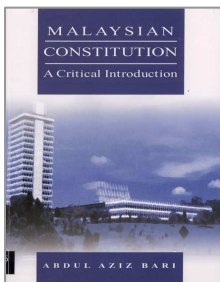
10. Title : **The State of Malaysia**
Author : Edmund Terence Gomez.
Publisher : Routledge Curzon (2004)

This book provides an overview of the current state of Malaysia, looking at political and economic developments at governance, and discussing issues such as Islamisation and identity transformations within Malaysian Society, it reviews policies like privatization and provides an examination of business enterprise, exploring how control of 'corporate Malaysia' is interlinked with political developments. This study's primary focus is an analysis of why the reform movement failed to secure substantial support in the late 1990s even though many Malaysians then appeared ready to hold the government accountable for its poor record of a democratic and transparent form of governance. This volume also assesses the likelihood of change as a result of the retirement of Prime Minister Tun Dr. Mahathir Mohamad.



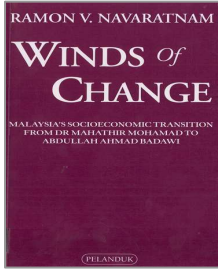
11. Title : **The Leadership Dilemma in Modern Democracy**
Author : Kenneth P. Ruscio.
Publisher : Edward Elgar (2004)

Explains what is meant by effective political leadership in a system and culture of government where the power and discretion of leaders are severely limited. A compelling and provocative study, this volume will be of interest to scholars of leadership studies, political scientist, democratic theorists, and all those interested in concepts of democracy and the challenges faced by leaders.



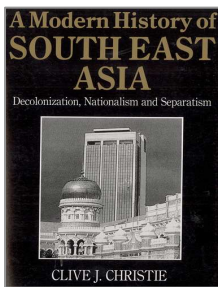
12. Title : **Malaysian Constitution: A Critical Introduction**
Author : Abdul Aziz Bari
Publisher : Ashgate Publishing Limited (2004)

This book offers a general overview of the constitutional principles and problems in Malaysia. It is an attempt to look at both the law and practice; not just the theory but also the working of the constitution. The book's main objective is to present to the readers a general overview of the constitution. It avoids getting too detailed on the legal provisions and case law, providing readers with indispensable insights in order to have critical outlook of the constitution. As such this book will appeal to both the lay readers and those in the legal profession.



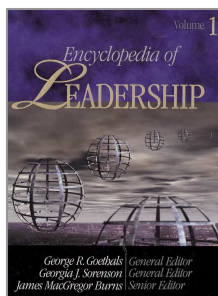
13. Title : **Winds of Change**
Author : Ramon V. Navaratnam
Publisher : Pelanduk Publications (2004)

Winds of Change analyses the Malaysian economy amidst the smooth transfer of power from Tun Dr. Mahathir Mohamad to Dato' Seri Abdullah Ahmad Badawi toward the end of 2003. With Abdullah at the helm, Malaysia's future is in good hands. The wave of globalisation, the liberalisation of markets and a maturing society in terms of political and social sophistication provide both opportunities and challenges for the nation



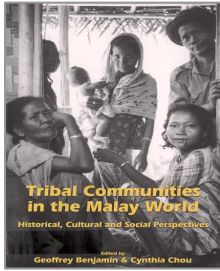
14. Title : **A Modern History of South East Asia**
Author : Clive J. Christie
Publisher : I.B Tauris Publishers (2000)

The intention of this book is to study the general process of decolonization in Southeast Asia, its antecedents and consequences, from the perspective of the separatist movements and other rebellions that were an intrinsic part of that decolonization process. Its point of view is strictly historical, and its basic argument is that the varied separatist movements that emerged in Southeast Asia in the wake of the Second World War sprang from a common historical experience namely, the development of nationalist resistance to the European colonial powers, the definition of the respective national identities of the region, the upheaval of the period of Japanese intervention, and the establishment of independent states.



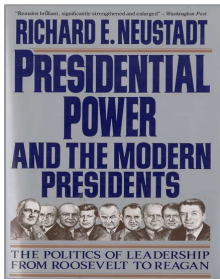
15. Title : **Encyclopedia of Leadership Volume 1**
Author : George R. Goethals, Georgia J. Sorenson and James MacGregor Burns.
Publisher : SAGE Publications (2004)

Leadership is a challenge and an opportunity facing leaders and followers in their professional and personal lives. *The Encyclopedia of Leadership* brings together for the first time most of what is known and what truly matters about leadership as part of the human experience. Nearly 400 entries written by leading scholars and experts from seventeen countries explore leadership theories, leadership practice, and the effects of leadership in the real world



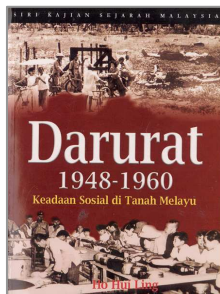
16. Title : **Tribal Communities in the Malay World**
Author : Geoffrey Benjamin & Cynthia Chou
Publisher : ISEAS (2003)

The Malay World (Alam Melayu), spanning the Malay Peninsula, much of Sumatra, and parts of Borneo, has long contained within its variety of populations. Most of the Malays have been organized into the different kingdoms (kerajaan Melayu) from which they have derived their identity. But the territories of those kingdoms have also included tribal peoples-both Malay and non-Malay-who have themselves apart from those kingdoms in varying degrees. In the last three decades, research on these tribal societies has aroused increasing interest.



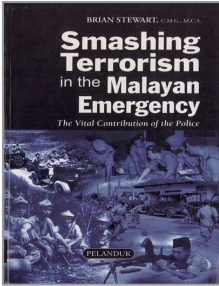
17. Title : **Presidential Power and the Modern President**
Author : Richard E. Neustadt
Publisher : The Free Press (1991)

Presidential weakness was the underlying theme of *Presidential Power*. This remains the author's theme. It runs through eight chapters, and five later ones that are meant to supplement, bring up to date, revise and reconsider, as befits a new edition. The author sees weakness in the sense of a great gap between what is expected of a man (or someday woman) and assured capacity to carry through. Expectations rise and clerky tasks increase, while prospects for sustained support from any quarter worsen as foreign alliances loosen and political parties wane.



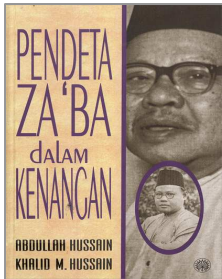
18. Title : **Darurat 1948-1960: Keadaan Sosial di Tanah Melayu**
Author : Ho Hui Ling
Publisher : Universiti Malaysia

This book discusses about social circumstances in Tanah Melayu in Emergency epoch (1948-1960). The life of residents, ethnic relationship, education and infrastructures are the four social aspects that have been focused in this book.



19. Title : **Smashing Terrorism in the Malayan Emergency: the Vital Contribution of the Police**
Author : Brian Stewart
Publisher : Pelanduk Publications (2004)

Depicted the vivid memories of Malayan Police officers who, as young subalterns, played a major part in defeating the terrorist campaign launched by the Malayan Communist Party (MCP). It is a memorial to the Police of all ranks and many races, who risked-and sometimes gave-their lives for freedom.



20. Title : **Pendeta Za'ba dalam Kenangan**
Author : Abdullah Hussain dan Khalid M. Hussain
Publisher : Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka

The appearance of Za'ba is not only prominent in language and literature area, but also in politics and religion. He is a radical person and dare to give new ideas in Malay society. In this book, the authors listed Pendeta Za'ba's works in several of media with details at the side of narrate about his life and his appearance in Malay society.

4. The Economist



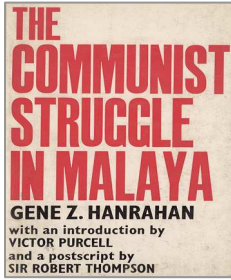
A weekly news and business publication written for top business decision-makers and opinion leaders who need a wide range of information and views on world events. It explores the close ties between domestic and international issues, business, finance, current affairs, science and technology.

5. The Human Rights Briefs



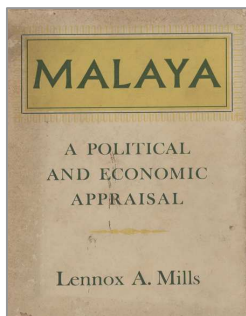
Reports on developments in international human rights and humanitarian law, as well as provides concise legal analysis of current human rights issues.

Selected rare books collection:



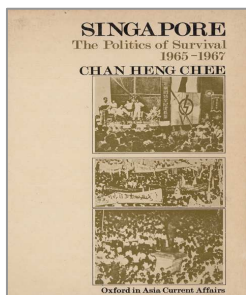
1. Title : **The Communist Struggle in Malaya**
Authors : Gene Z. Hanrahan
Publisher : University Malaya Press, Kuala Lumpur (1971)

The rise of Communist movements in South-east Asia has proved to be one of the important but little-understood political developments of the post-war era. This study is concerned principally with the strategy and tactics of the Communist Revolutionary movement in Malaya. The problem is treated historically: tracing the origins and early development of Malaysian Communism, its activities in World War II, and its revolutionary course in the post-war years. The time span covers roughly nineteen years—from 1924 through 1953.



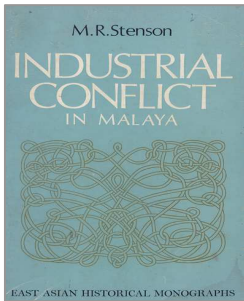
2. Title : **MALAYA: A Political and Economic Appraisal**
Authors : Lennox A. Mills
Publisher : University of Minnesota Press, Minneapolis (1958)

This book covers economic and political developments since 1945. The author summarises the events leading to the rise of self-government and Merdeka day. His treatment of such topics as the New Villages may well be controversial as his analysis of the present and future status of the vital rubber and tin industries. The outlook for this industries, he shows, is far from promising, and this poses a serious problem in view of the increasing demand for the higher standards of living and the continuing high birth rate.



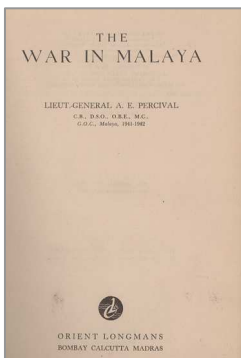
3. Title : **SINGAPORE: The Politics of Survival 1965-1967**
Authors : Chan Heng Chee
Publisher : Oxford University Press, Singapore (1971)

On August 1965 Singapore was separated from Malaysia after two years as a member of Federation and almost overnight the future and role of the island republic was put to question. The term ‘survival’ has been suggested as the dominant theme in Singapore politics because in the context of Singapore then it seemed to be the most apt description. It is also a political theme adopted by the leaders of the People’s Action Party to justify their domestic and international politics and to mobilize the island population to greater efforts. In this study, the nature of the problems confronting Singapore is investigated, and the course of action taken by the People’s Action Party is described and analysed with a view to explaining the major events that have taken place since August 1965.



4. Title : **Industrial Conflict in Malaya**
Authors : M.R Stenson
Publisher : Oxford University Press (1970)

In this study of the period prior to the Malayan 'Emergency' which began in 1948 the author analyses the internal dynamics of conflict within a rapidly changing colonial society, and thereby throws new lights on the origins of the communist revolt as well as upon the growth and nature of unionism. The development during the first half of the twentieth century, of migrant Chinese and Indian employees into a more permanent, politically conscious labour force. A postscript covers the subsequent period up to 1969. It suggests that the present economic and political environment of the independent states of Malaysia and Singapore such as to place the future of even the moderate unionism of the 1950s and 1960s in considerable doubt.



5. Title : **The War In Malaya**
Authors : Lieut-General A. E Percival
Publisher : Orient Longmans (1947)

The fall of Singapore on 15 February 1942 was a great shock both to Great Britain and to her Allies. The shock was all the greater because the public generally had been led to believe that Singapore was impregnable. Accusations against our leaders both military and civil were made in our own country and abroad, and there were wild stories about the conduct of our fighting men and of the civil population. Many of the statements made and many of the opinions expressed were based on false or incomplete information. In this book, the author felt that it would be better to concentrate on producing the true story and that it is due to all those who fought in Malaya and Borneo, and to the non-combatants who played their part and suffered equally with the fighting men.

Selected digitized materials of the month

1. **Indonesian Communist Oppose Malaysia** / by Alex Josey
New Straits Times: 1962

http://library.perdana.org.my/Digital_Content/ROB/Set_mun/Indonesian%20communist%20oppose%20Malaysia%5bAlex%20Josey%5d.pdf

This pamphlet contains a reprint of an article by the well-known journalist, Mr. Alex Josey, in the Straits Times on 24th January 1963. The Strongest opposition to the proposal for the establishment of a Federation of Malaysia has come from certain left wing elements in Malaya and the Borneo territories. A close study of this pamphlet will show the extent of similarity between the position taken by these elements and that of the Indonesian Communist Party.

2. **In Quest of Unity: The Centralization Theme in Malaysian Federal-State Relations, 1957-75**/ Robert O. Tilman
ISEAS: 1976

http://library.perdana.org.my/Digital_Content/NLM/Batch1/NL_PDF_CD004/TheCentralizationThemeInMalaysiaFederal-StateRelations,1957-1975%5bRobertO.Tilman%5d.pdf

This essay, a study of the politics, the politicians, and the laws involved in the federal experience of Malaysia, is concerned largely with the period that begins with the creation of the Federation of Malaya in 1957 and ends in 1975 with the retirement of the most recent advocate of state autonomy in the enlarged Federation of Malaysia. In brief is the constant tug-of-war between the centre and the constituent unit, a characteristic of most federations.

3. **MALAYSIA Prospect and Retrospect**/ Richard Allen
Oxford University Press (1968)

http://library.perdana.org.my/Digital_Content/NLM/Batch1/NL_PDF_CD005/MalaysiaProspectAndRetrospect%5bRichardAllen.pdf

This book is intended for all who may be interested in the recent development of one of the most vigorous new nations of Asia, a multi-racial country which has been faced with crisis of the gravest kind. It is also for those more generally concerned with the subsequence of British imperial action in one corner of that continent.

4. **TUN TAN: Potrait of A Statesman** /J.V Morais (1981)

http://library.perdana.org.my/Digital_Content/NLM/Batch1/NL_PDF_CD009/M923.2595TAN.M-TunTan_APotraitOfASteman%5bJ.V.Morais%5d1981.pdf

This book contains not only the biography of a remarkable man but also the story of the momentous years of Malaya and later of Malaysia. In a way the story of Tun Tan is also the story of the M.C.A and the role played by the Malaysian Chinese during the post-war period.

5. **Strategy For Action: The Selected Speeches of Tun Hj. Abdul Razak bin Dato' Hussein Al-Haj**/ J. Victor Morais
Prime Minister Department Malaysia (1969)

http://library.perdana.org.my/Digital_Content/NLM/Batch1/NL_PDF_CD009/M320.9595ARH-StrategyForAction%5bTunRazak%5d.pdf

Speeches in this volume are made during Tun Abdul Razak tour abroad, speeches in Parliament, speeches at conferences and seminars and speeches in lighter vein at social functions. Most of his speeches reflect the official Malaysian Government policy. They are arranged under different sections and each speech is preceded by short explanatory notes on the background of his talks. This arrangement, it is hoped, will enable the reader to gain information on matters related to Malaysian.

6. **The Malayan Parliamentary Election of 1964**/ K.J Ratnam and R.S Milne
University of Malaya Press (1969)

http://library.perdana.org.my/Digital_Content/NLM/Batch1/NL_PDF_CD009/M324.5951RATTheMalayanParliamentaryElectionOf1964%5bK.J.Ratnam%5d1967.pdf

Since 1964 election there have been some important political changes. Singapore separated from Malaysia in August 1965; a few days later Dato' Donald Stephens who had earlier been Chief Minister of Sabah, resigned from his post as Minister for Sabah Affairs in the Federal Cabinet. In June 1966 the composition of the Sarawak Cabinet was changed, following the removal of the Chief

7. **The Evolution on Malaysian Constitutional/** Abdul Aziz Bari
International Islamic University Malaya (1994)

http://library.perdana.org.my/Digital_Content/Misc/Malaysia/ConstiEvo.pdf

Although the Federal Constitution of Malaysia was drafted in the Whitehall, its contents and subsequently the developments reflect the indigenous character of the country. While such is not entirely surprising and indeed natural, some of the implications may not be good; especially when it comes to democracy and good governance. This paper seeks to highlight the essential recommendations put forward by the Reid Commission, the final draft and various amendments after 1957. It also seeks to examine various constitutional practices and case law all of which seem to have confirmed the thesis put forward here.

8. **The Politics of Democracy in Malaysia/** Rainer Heufers
ASIEN (Oct 2002)

[http://library.perdana.org.my/Digital_Content/Journal/a/The_Politics_of_%20Democracy_in%20Malaysia%5bASIEN%5d%5bOct-2002-Vol85%5d\(39-60\).pdf](http://library.perdana.org.my/Digital_Content/Journal/a/The_Politics_of_%20Democracy_in%20Malaysia%5bASIEN%5d%5bOct-2002-Vol85%5d(39-60).pdf)

This article provides a review of the condition of Malaysian democracy after 20 years of Prime Minister Datuk Seri Dr. Mahathir Mohamad's rule. To this end it looks into issues that were identified as political causes of Asian crisis in the years after 1997. These are in particular weak democratic institutions and media. Considering the Malaysian constitutional background and evolving political trends in recent years of the Mahathir era, the article find these issues basically unresolved. The country thus seems unprepared for future political challenges and crisis scenarios.

9. **Sociocultural Pluralism and Political Change: The Dilemmas of the Bimodal Society in Malaya/**Stephe Hong-Chye
University of Pittsburgh (1971)

http://library.perdana.org.my/Digital_Content/NLM/Batch3/B03_PDF_DVD001/11%20August/M320.9595.CHEsSocioculturalPluralsimAndPoliticalChange_TheDilemmasOfTheBimodalSocietyInMalaya%5bSte.pdf

This paper on the interplay between socio cultural pluralism and political change uses history in many ways as episodes, as process, and as terminal points. Thus, since the authors have chosen 1969 as the terminal year, the readers will

probably find the absence of any discussion of the political developments of late 1969 to early 1971 to be a serious hiatus. However, in terms of the objectives of our paper, the conclusions about the social and political process in Malaya (West Malaysia) are not affected. In spite of an outpouring of “new” institutions and policies, what the author presently observing in Malaysia is maneuvers by the protagonists rather than major discontinuities.

10. The May 13 Tragedy: A Report/ Dr. Tan Chee Khoon
The National Operation Council (1969)

http://library.perdana.org.my/Digital_Content/NLM/Batch3/B03_PDF_DVD001/11%20August/M364.14309595MAJ%5bTheMay13Tragedy%5d%5d%5bDrTanCheeKhoon%5d%5b1969%5d.pdf

May 13, 1969 will go down in our history as a day of national tragedy. On that day the very foundation of this Nation was shaken by racial disturbances whose violence far surpassed any we had known. It was only the firm and prompt action of the Government, together with the loyal support of the Armed Forces and the Police, which quickly brought the situation under control. This report lays out the facts on the disturbances which broke out on May 13. It outlines the historical background of the mood of people on that day; it relates the day of tragedy and the role played by the Armed forces and the Police in quelling the disturbances and returning the country under the firm control of the Government; and, finally, it points to the direction that the Nation should take.

11. Elections in Malaysia: Facts and Figures/ NSTP Research and Information Services
The New Straits Times Press (Malaysia) Bhd (1994)

http://library.perdana.org.my/Digital_Content/NLM/Batch3/B03_PDF_DVD001/25%20August/M324.9595ELEF%5bElectionsInMalaysiaFactsAndFigures%5d%5bNSTPResearchAndInformationServices%5d%5b1994%5d.pdf

“Elections in Malaysia” is a comprehensive handbook covering election facts and figures in this country. Chapter 1 begins with a background of the political and electoral systems in Malaysia. Chapter 5, 6, 8 and 9 cover election results from 1955-1990, while chapter 7 takes us through by elections since 1990. The authors also devoted chapters on the major political party leaders and political parties. In Chapter 10, the authors went down memory lane with a collection of photographs that captures the spirit of elections in Malaysia through the years. Chapter 11 is a potpourri of election facts and figures presented in an easily digestible manner.

12. **The History of Labuan Island (Victoria Island)**/ Stephen R. Evans, Abdul Rahman Zainal and Rod Wong Khet Ngee (1996)

http://library.perdana.org.my/Digital_Content/NLM/Batch3/B03_PDF_DVD001/15%20sep/M959.521EVAHistoryOfLabuanVictoriaIsland.pdf

The object of this book “History of Labuan Island” (Victoria) is to provide factual information to the people of Sabah, and the future generations of our state, so that they would be knowledgeable in many ways, with the past and present history of the Island of Labuan, which is part of the mainland of the State of Sabah, East Malaysia. Labuan Island was made a Federal Territory on the 16th April, 1984.

13. **Political Input Functions in the Federation of Malaya**/Felix Victor
University of Illinois (1967)

http://library.perdana.org.my/Digital_Content/NLM/Batch3/B03_PDF_DVD001/12%20August/M320.9595GAG%5bPoliticalInputFunctionsInTheFederationOfMalaysia%5d%5bF.Gagliano.Jr%5d%5b1967%5d.pdf

On September 16, 1963, previously distinct political entities were joined to form an independent political system-the Federation of Malaysia. This Newborn Asian polity is the focus of this study. This study scrutinizes politics in Malaysia from a general level; it focuses macroscopically upon five of the political system’s most salient functions: political socialization, political recruitment, interest articulation, interest aggregation, and political communication. Stated in the broadcast terms, the goal of this dissertation is to produce a systematic descriptive and analytic study of the political input functions of the Federation of Malaysia.

14. **The Sultan & the Constitution**/ Muhammad Kamil Awang
Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka (1998)

http://library.perdana.org.my/Digital_Content/NLM/Batch3/B03_PDF_DVD001/12%20August/M321.87.MKATheSultan&TheConstitution%5bMuhammadKamilAwang%5d1998.pdf

In the indigenous Malay society the Malay ruler was an absolute monarch, but over the ten years a transformation has taken place in which the ruler has become a constitutional monarch. This was formalised when the Malay state received its first written constitution. The present study was undertaken to examine the position of the ruler in the constitutions of the Malay states and the development of the constitutions to their present day form. The work consists of four chapters and conclusion. Chapter One traces the acquisition of British jurisdiction in the Malay State and the formation of the Protected Malay States,

chapter two deals with the Post World War II period, chapter three deals with federation of Malaysia while chapter Four deals with the formation in 1963 of Malaysia. The conclusion deals with the ruler, from personal to constitutional rule.

15. Reminiscences of Tunku Abdul Rahman on the Japanese Occupation 1941-1945 / Universiti Sains Malaysia (1989)

http://library.perdana.org.my/Digital_Content/NLM/Batch3/B03_PDF_DVD001/12%20August/M959.503ARP%5bReminiscencesOfTunkuAbdulRahmanOnTheJapaneseOccupation1941-1945%5d%5b1989%5d.pdf

This interview contains Tunku Abdul Rahman's views about some important aspects that happened during Japan colonization in Kedah. Some of the interesting events include the kidnapping of Sultan Abdul Hamid to Kulim, Japan's extreme on local folk and Tunku's efforts to prevent the entrance of Bintang Tiga to Alor Setar after Japan back down. Tunku also tells about the schools' condition in village which lack of infrastructures.

16. A Core Interest Analysis of the Formation of Malaysia and the Separation of Singapore/ Charles Richard Ostrom (1970)

http://library.perdana.org.my/Digital_Content/NLM/Batch3/B03_PDF_DVD001/18%20August/M320.959505OST%5bACoreInterestAnalysisOfTheFormationOfMalaysiaAndTheSeparationOfSingapore%5d%5bCharlesR.pdf

In Part I of this thesis, the core interest approach is described and additions and modifications are made in an attempt to increase its usefulness as a tool for analyzing political conflict situations. In part II and III, a core interest analysis of the formation of Malaysia in 1963 and the separation of Singapore from Malaysia in 1965 presented. In the final section, conclusions regarding the modified core interests approach and the two case studies are drawn.

17. Tunku Abdul Rahman and his role In the Baling Tasks/ Nik Anuar Nik Mahmud / Memorial Tunku Abdul Rahman Putra (1998)

http://library.perdana.org.my/Digital_Content/NLM/Batch1/NL_PDF_CD007/ISBN%20983-99436-0-X.pdf

On being elected as the new president of UMNO in 1951, replacing Dato' Onn bin Jaafar, the Tunku announced to his supporters determination to achieve very early self-government in Malaya. However, the Tunku realized that so long as the Communist terrorism remained undefeated, the British Government would not grant self-government to Malay. In early January 1955, the Tunku made a dramatic call for the granting of an amnesty to the Communist as part of a deal to

bring to an end a state of emergency in Malaya. Soon after winning the 1955 Federal Election, the Tunku repeated his readiness to meet Chin Peng, the Leader of Malayan Communist Party, to the annoy of the British colonial authorities. The talk was held in Baling, Kedah on 28 and 29 December 1955. Although the talk was a failure, the Tunku was able to secure from British an understanding that the continuance of the Emergency was not an obstacle in Federation's advance towards self-government.

18. **Hudud in Malaysia: The Issues at Stake/** Rose Ismail / SIS Forum (Malaysia) Berhad (1995)

http://library.perdana.org.my/Digital_Content/NLM/Batch1/NL_PDF_CD011/M345.595077.HUDHududInMalaysia_TheIssuesAtStake%5bRoseIsmail%5d1995.pdf

Although the Kelantan Syariah Criminal Bill (II) is an Enactment, its enforcement remains only a possibility for as long as its implementation continues to be a bone of contention between the State and the Federal Government, thus offering some space for further debate on the viability of enacting the *hudud*. This book therefore remains current as the voice of an alternative opinion. However, its currency does not deny it the possibility of being relevant whatever the eventual turn of events maybe.

19. **5 Man & 5 Ideas: Building National Identity/**

Pelanduk Publications & Asian Strategy and Leadership Institute: 2004

http://library.perdana.org.my/Digital_Content/NLM/Batch2/NL_B02_PDF-DVD02/22%20September/M303.3409595HNGFiveMen&FiveIdeal%5bHngHun gYong%5d2004.pdf

This book is an attempt to trace efforts at nation building and building a national identity. This book provides a concise yet in-depth analysis of the major contributions of five key leaders who have played key roles in the founding and building of the Malayan and later Malayan Nation. This book will be a useful guide to younger Malaysian to evaluate the roles and contributions of these five men and the central ideas they espoused that laid the foundations for what Malaysia is today: Dato' Onn Ja'afar, Tunku Abdul Rahman Putra Al-Haj, Tun Abdul Razak, Tun Hussein Onn and Tun Dr.Mahathir Mohamed. The building blocks laid down by these five statesmen provided a basis for the new Prime Minister Dato' Seri Abdullah Ahmad Badawi to build on, and to take Malaysia to even greater heights in the 21st century.

20. **Beyond Mahathir: Malaysian Politics and its Discontents/** Khoo Boo Teik
Zed Books Ltd (2003)

http://library.perdana.org.my/Digital_Content/NLM/Batch3/B03_PDF_DVD001/5%20sep%2005/M923.2595KHO%5bBeyondMahathirMalaysianPoliticsAndItsDiscontents%5d%5bKhooBooTeik%5d.pdf

Beyond Mahathir is a timely response to the planned retirement in October 2003 of Prime Minister Dr. Mahathir Mohamad of Malaysia, and poses vital questions about "Malaysian politics after Mahathir." It examines Malaysia's long-term social transformation, the global disruptions of July 1997 and September 11, 2001, key leaders' calculations of power, and the pitfalls of leadership transition that intersected to produce the political dramas of Mahathir's final decade in power. Organizing arguments around the critical but unstable fortunes of a thirty-year nationalist-capitalist project, it brings to life Mahathir's predicaments, contradictions in Anwar Ibrahim's career, *Reformasi's* creative dissent, and the cultural imperative behind the Alternative Front's "rainbow coalition". The result is an instructive guide to the momentous events that ultimately revolved around competing conceptions of what the future portends or should portend for Malaysia, and the bitterly contested ways of getting there.

1. Tengku mediates in Merdeka row: Accord nearer, Straits Times: 24 February 1957

SINGAPORE UMNO DROPS TWO DEMANDS

ST-24/2/1957

Tengku mediates in Merdeka row: Accord nearer



THE Federation's Chief Minister, Tengku Abdul Rahman, declared yesterday there was a good chance of Singapore's Merdeka crisis being resolved satisfactorily.

The Tengku, who is also UMNO president, said this after a five-hour closed-door conference with Singapore's UMNO executives.

Immediately after the meeting, the Tengku conveyed to the Singapore Chief Minister, Mr. Lim Yew Hock, the results of the discussion he had had with Colony UMNO officials.

Although nothing was said officially, it was no secret among UMNO circles last night that some kind of compromise had been reached.

It is understood that UMNO will now drop its demand that Singapore should be an Islamic state. It has also agreed that the Colony's first Governor-General

should be a Malaysian but UMNO will try to obtain a gentleman's agreement that the first Governor-General should be a Malay.

Instead of the demand that Islam be the state religion, UMNO now wants a clause inserted in the constitution making it the responsibility of the Singapore Government to "safeguard" the Muslim religion.

Language and franchise issues

On the language issue it is understood that UMNO still insists that Malay should be the national language but it has dropped the proviso "within ten years."

On the question of the right of franchise the party now says that it should be restricted only to Singapore citizens.

UMNO circles in Singapore were hopeful last night that the Chief Ministers would reach some form of accord

that would end the UMNO boycott of the all-party meetings.

Before he met Mr. Lim, Tengku Abdul Rahman told the Press: "Everything should be all right. I am very optimistic."

About the time the Tengku was speaking Mr. Lim was telling the annual conference of the Singapore Labour Front:

"There is every possibility of our Merdeka differences being resolved. All is not lost. This is a very good chance of healing the rift."

The Tengku returned to Kuala Lumpur by train last night. He said he had to attend a round of meetings in connection with the Reid constitutional report.

Radio Malaya last night quoted Mr. Lim Yew Hock as saying that the UMNO differences "had been resolved."

Mr. Lim will meet UMNO leaders today.

2. UMNO Directive To Malays, Straits Times: 7 February 1957

ST-7/2/1957

UMNO Directive To Malays

KUALA LUMPUR, Wed —
The United Malays National Organization has called upon Malays to join responsible trade unions and help raise the standard of living of Malay workers.

The UMNO Secretary-General Inche Senu bin Abdul Rahman disclosed today that a labour and social welfare committee has been formed to initiate joint action in the

JOIN TRADE UNIONS AND RAISE STANDARD OF LIVING

fight for better wages and conditions of work at the request of UMNO members.

This committee is the first step of a long range economic plan to guarantee a minimum living wage for workers and is headed by the

Assistant Minister for Home Affairs, Inche Bahaman bin Shamsuddin.

Inche Senu, in his directive to all UMNO divisions throughout the Federation and Singapore, warned UMNO members of the dangers of

trade unions being used to flout law and order.

He said that UMNO divisional committees have been asked to help unemployed Malays in every district get employment through local labour exchanges.

He pointed out that one of the aims of Merdeka is to attain a higher standard of living for Malayan workers who had in the past been neglected.

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