

LAW IN

LONDON

After the Japanese surrendered in 1945, Tun Razak entered the civil service as a Malay Officer on

probation. When his scholarship application was

approved, Tun Razak left

Malaya to study law at

Lincoln's Inn, London.

UMNO

He joined the civil service but continued to be politically

active. He joined UMNO and

was soon elected as an UMNO

Youth Chief as well as one of

the party's Vice Presidents. In November, Tun Razak

inherited his late father's title

and was installed as the tenth Orang Kaya Indera

Syahbandar, a major Chief of Pahang.

MARRIAGE

In September, Tun Razak

married Tun Rahah. They

were blessed with five sons:

YB Dato' Sri Mohd Najib

Tun Razak (the sixth Prime

Minister of Malaysia),

Iohari, Nizam, Nazim, Nazir

Tun Razak and Tun Rahah on their



qualified as an Utter Barrister, he returned to Malaya. **UMNO NO.2** In February, Tun Razak became a member of

On the 6th of April, Tun

Razak's father, Dato'

Hussein, passed away.

Tun Razak was in London

at the time. After he

Malaya's Federal Legislative Council. Later that year, he was elected as the Deputy President of UMNO. He also became the Permanent Chairman of UMNO Youth. STATE SECRETARY After a year as the Assistant

Secretary. At only 30 years old, was the youngest man to ho the position. RAZAK REPORT After the Alliance won in the 1955 elections, Tunku Abdul Rahman appointed Tun Razak as

State Secretary of Pahang, Tun Razak became the State

the Minister of Education. The Razak Report of 1956 formed the basis of Malaya's National Education Policy.

CHIEF MINISTER Tun Razak became the Chief Minister of Pahang.

ARMED FORCES To counter Communist guerrillas, Tun Razak built up the Malaysian Armed Forces (MAF), comprising the Army, the Navy and the Air Force. He also fully supported Tunku's stand against extremists

including Chinese chauvinists and anti-British socialists.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT Tun Razak became Minister of Rural Development and ran the Ministry as efficiently as a military unit with an operations room

SOLIDARITY

Tun Razak served in the

Malaysian Solidarity Consultative Committee which was headed by Dato Donald Stephens to work out terms for the constitutions of Sabah and Sarawak under Malaysia. MALAYSIA

September, consisting of Malaya, Sabah, Sarawak and Singapore. Tunku Abdul Rahman was Malaysia's first Prime Minister with Tun Abdul Razak as his Deputy.

1969 GE

In May, the 1969 General Elections were held. The Alliance only won 76 seats with 37 seats captured by the opposition parties, including DAP and PAS. The loss was partly attributed to Malay dissatisfaction with the overnment

Malaysia was officially formed on 16th

1969 RIOTS 13th May 1969: Racial riots broke out in parts of KL between the Malays and the Chinese.

Tun Razak established the 'National Front' (Barisan Nasional) to replace the Alliance. He also formed the Department of National Unity, National Consultative Committee (NCC),

BARISAN

NASIONAL

Rukunegara and the Antiorruption Agency (ACA) NAM Under Tun Razak, Malaysia became a member of the Non-

Aligned Movement (NAM).

AFFIRMATIVE

ACTION

Malaysia's New Economic Policy (NEP) was introduced to correct the imbalance of wealth among

the communities. One goal

of the NEP was to raise Malay shares of the conomy from 3% in 197 to 30% by 1991

1974 GE The 1974 general elections marked a return to political normalcy after May 1969 and would validate Tun Razak's leadership as the Prime Minister.

votes (135/154 seats) in Parliament.

BN won 54% of the popular

LEUKEMIA Tun Razak was already diagnosed with leukemia when he became Prime Minister and doctors had given him less than six years to live. As such, he became a "man in a hurry" and was an indefatigable dministrator, who seldom tog time off to relax.

DEATH

On 14th January 1976, Tun

Abdul Razak Dato' Hussein,

Malaysia's second Prime Minister, passed away in London at around 6.30 pm

Malaysian time.

1950

1959

1962

1963

1967

1970

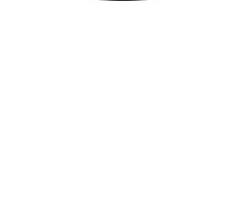
MERDEKA! Malaya achieved Independence on 31st August 1957. Tunku Abdul Rahman Putra Al-Haj became the first Prime Minister of Malaya and Tun Razak was appointed

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Defence.









COBBOLD

COMMISSION

He was appointed the Deputy Chairman of the Cobbold Commission established to determine the views of the people of Sabah and Sarawak

towards Malaysia.

Tun Razak launched the Red Book (Buku Merah), in 1960, which contained the five-year plans of development for the nation.

> MAGSAYSAY Tun Abdul Razak received

the Magsaysay Award by the

Philippines in recognition of his outstanding

contributions to national and rural development in Malaysia.

TAKING CHARGE

After the riots, a national emergency was declared and the 1969 National Operations Council (NOC) was set up with Tun Razak as its Chairman. The NOC was effectively the temporary government of Malaysia

down, with Tun Dr. Ismail as his Deputy Prime Minister and Tun Tan Siew Sin as his Finance Minister.

PRIME

MINISTER

On 22nd September, Tun

Abdul Razak became Malaysia's

second Prime Minister after

Tunku Abdul Rahman stepped

Tun Abdul Razak with DYMM Seri Paduka Baginda Yang Di-Pertuan Agong. Source: Perdana Library & ANM DR. ISMAIL **PASSES AWAY**

Malaysia's Deputy Prime

Minister, Tun Dr. Ismail Abdul Rahman, passed away from a sudden heart attack at the age of 58. Upon his death, Tun Razak appointed Tun Hussein Onn as Deputy Prime Minister

of Malaysia.

BUKU HIJAU The Green Book (Buku Hijau) was launched in 1974, focusing on the most efficient use of land for agriculture. ILL-HEALTH Tun Abdul Razak was taken ill. He

A HERO'S BURIAL He was laid to rest at the Heroes' Mausoleum at the National Mosque. Tun Razak has been dubbed Malaysia's "Father of Development" for his

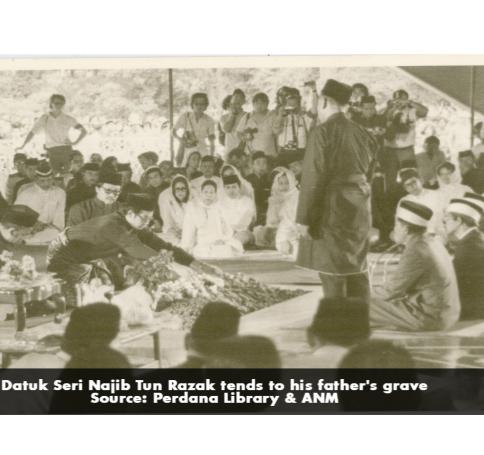
contributions to rural development.

flew to London for treatment

where his health took a turn for

he worse. He was hospitalised j

London.



This infographic was compiled by Perdana Leadership Foundation from a variety of sources. A more elaborate visual timeline of Tun Abdul Razak Hussein as well as that other former Prime Ministers of Malaysia are available at http://www.perdana.org.my/pms-of-malaysia/visual-timeline.

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