

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

supported Tunku's stand against extremists including Chinese chauvinists and anti-British

1959

1962

Monitoring rural development Source: Perdana Library & ANM

#### SOLIDARITY COMMITTEE 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 Malaysia was officially formed on 16th September, consisting of Malaya, Sabah, Sarawak and Singapore. Tunku Abdul Rahman was Malaysia's first Prime Minister with Tun Abdul Razak as his Deputy.

#### 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.

1969 GE

The loss was partly attributed to Malay dissatisfaction with the government. 1969 RIOTS 13th May 1969: Racial riots broke out in parts of KL between the Malays and the Chinese.

### **BARISAN** NASIONAL

Tun Razak established the

'National Front' (Barisan

Nasional) to replace the

Alliance. He also formed the Department of National Unity, National Consultative Committee (NCC), Rukunegara and the Anti-Corruption Agency (ACA). NAM

# Under Tun Razak, Malaysia

**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 economy from 3% in 197 to 30% by 1991.

# leadership as the Prime Minister.

BN won 54% of the popular votes

(135/154 seats) in Parliamen

**LEUKEMIA** 

Tun Razak as Minister of Defence Source: Perdana Library & ANM

# 1st ELECTIONS Deputy.

# The Alliance won in the first national elections of independent Malaya. Tunku once again assumed the position of Prime Minister with Tun Abdul Razak as his

# **RED BOOK**

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

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

**COBBOLD** 

**COMMISSION** 

**MAGSAYSAY** Tun Abdul Razak received the Magsaysay Award by the Philippines in recognition of his outstanding contributions to national and rural

development in Malaysia.

1969

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

**PRIME** 

**MINISTER** 

On 22nd September, Tun Abdul

Razak became Malaysia's second

Prime Minister after Tunku

Abdul Rahman stepped down,

with Tun Dr. Ismail as his

Deputy Prime Minister and Tun

Lan Siew Sin as his Finance

Minister.

TAKING CHARGE

became a member of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM).

#### 1974 GE The 1974 general elections marked a return to political normalcy after May 1969 and would validate Tun Razak's

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 administrator, who seldom took

time off to relax.

# 1970

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 flew to London for treatment where his health took a turn for the worse He was hospitalised in London

# **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.

1976

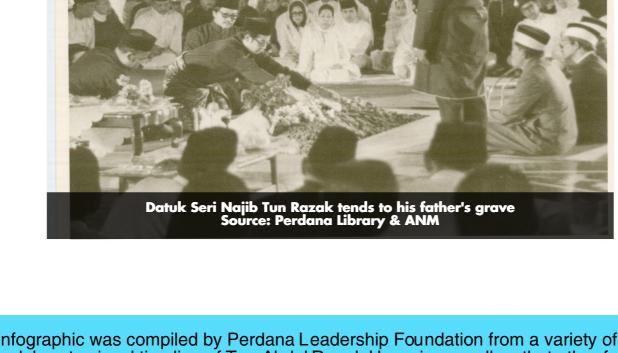
### A HERO'S BURIAL He was laid to rest at the Heroes'

Mausoleum at the National

Mosque. Tun Razak has been dubbed Malaysia's "Father of Development" for his

contributions to rural

development.



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. ©2017 Perdana Leadership Foundation