Penerbitan Buku ini
merakamkan setiggi penghargaan terhadap sumbangan ikhlas
daripada
S.A.K.I

Sebuah Cetera Cemerlang, Gemilang, Terbilang

A Story of Excellence, Glory, Distinction

Pelukis • *Painter*
Ismail Embong

Editor • *Editor*
Profesor Datuk Dr Zainal Kling
Profesor Ramlah Adam
Dr Azizah

Penyelaras Penerbitan • *Coordinator*
Azleeta Ismail

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Telefon • *Telephone*: (6)03 2092 5626
Faks • *Fax*: (6)03 2093 1241

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Pahlawanku II
Warriors II

PERDANA MENTERI
MALAYSIA

KATA-KATA ALUAN

Memahami sejarah, terutamanya mengenai peristiwa penting dan jerit-perih pejuang negara pada masa yang lalu, adalah amat penting untuk memupuk semangat cintakan negara di setiap rakyat Malaysia. Hanya dengan mempelajari sejarah dapat kita menyedari serta menghargai perjalanan jauh yang telah dilalui oleh negara dalam meletakkan diri setanding dengan negara-negara yang telah lama membangun. Ini sememangnya akan menguatkan keazaman semua untuk terus mengekalkan kemakmuran yang sedang kita kecapi ini.

Usaha untuk menyedarkan warganegara tentang harga diri kita sebagai negara yang merdeka dan berdaulat perlu dipupuk dengan berbagai cara. Antaranya, penerbitan buku yang bertemakan sejarah tanah air sememangnya dialu-alukan. Buku-buku sebegini akan menjadi bahan rujukan dan perantaraan untuk menyampaikan mesej agar rakyat Malaysia perlu bersatu, bekerja kuat dan bersemangat tinggi dalam menjadi satu negara yang berjaya.

Pengajaran yang dipaparkan oleh penerbitan sejarah juga diharapkan dapat membuka minda masyarakat keseluruhannya dan seterusnya menjadi satu pendorong kepada semangat untuk memacu mengharumi negara ke tahap dunia. Ia juga diharapkan menjadi inspirasi supaya kita semua menjadi lebih inovatif, berdaya saing dan berdaya tahan dalam menjadikan Malaysia sebagai sebuah negara yang cemerlang, gemilang dan terbilang.

DATO' SERI ABDULLAH HAJI AHMAD BADAWI

"Memahami sejarah, terutamanya mengenai peristiwa penting dan jerit perih pejuang negara pada masa yang lalu amat penting untuk memupuk semangat cintakan negara setiap rakyat Malaysia"

Presiden UMNO
President of UMNO

Koleksi • Collection : PWTC

TIMBALAN PERDANA MENTERI
(DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER)

KATA-KATA ALUAN

Bismillahirrahmanirrahim,

Assalamualaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh,

Saya mengucapkan tahniah kepada Nusa Hijau Sdn. Bhd. di atas usahanya menerbitkan buku dalam bentuk lukisan yang menceritakan sejarah tanah air.

Sejak penubuhannya pada Mei 1945 UMNO telah berkembang menjadi sebuah parti yang besar dan teras kepada pemerintahan negara. Ia merupakan salah satu parti di negara-negara membangun yang masih dapat mempertahankan kedudukannya.

Pencapaian UMNO ini membanggakan walaupun masih banyak yang perlu dilakukan untuk mengukuhkan kedudukan golongan Bumiputera khususnya orang Melayu. Dalam memperjuangkan hak orang Melayu, ia tidak mengabaikan kepentingan kaum-kaum lain.

UMNO telah membuktikan kematangannya berpolitik menerusi kepimpinan yang bijaksana dan berpandangan jauh. Adanya usaha pembangunan yang berterusan dan sikap mengutamakan kepentingan majoriti rakyat, dasar yang realistik dan sederhana telah memungkinkan UMNO mendapat sokongan rakyat yang berterusan sejak Merdeka.

Insya-Allah, UMNO akan terus memperjuangkan kepentingan rakyat khususnya kaum Bumiputera untuk membangunkan negara yang mempunyai satu bangsa yang berjaya, harmonis dan menikmati kehidupan yang makmur.

Kita berdoa agar UMNO akan terus kuat dan kukuh bagi mengemudi negara kepada pencapaian yang cemerlang, gemilang dan terbilang.

Sekian, terima kasih.

(DATO' SRI MOHD NAJIB)

PEJABAT TIMBALAN PERDANA MENTERI
ARAS 4, BLOK BARAT, BANGUNAN PERDANA PUTRA
PUSAT PENTADBIRAN KERAJAAN PERSEKUTUAN, 62502 PUTRAJAYA
Tel: 03-88881950 Faks: 03-88880035

"Usaha pembangunan yang berterusan dan sikap mengutamakan kepentingan rakyat, dasar yang realistik dan sederhana telah memungkinkan U.M.N.O mendapat sokongan rakyat yang berterusan sejak merdeka"

Timbalan Presiden UMNO
Deputy President of UMNO

فرتوبوهن كبڠسائن ملايو برساتو
PERTUBUHAN KEBANGSAAN MELAYU BERSATU
(UNITED MALAYS NATIONAL ORGANISATION)
No. Pendaftaran 6/5/88 (Wilayah Persekutuan)

SETIAUSAHA AGUNG

KATA-KATA ALUAN
YB DATO' MOHD RADZI SHEIKH AHMAD

Saya panjatkan kesyukuran ke hadrat Allah S.W.T. di atas kejayaan Penerbitan 'Sebuah Cetera, Cemerlang, Gemilang Terbilang' untuk diedarkan pada persidangan UMNO Agung 2004.

Usaha murni 'Pahlawanku 2' telah dapat dijayakan dengan baik atas sumbangan DAKN dan pelukis yang semenangnya akan memberi kesan yang mendalam di dalam pengertian makna Perjuangan Pemimpin UMNO sepanjang rentetan Sejarah dan catitan Peristiwa-peristiwa penting sepanjang perjalanan Perjuangan Bangsa.

Pendekatan Penerbitan kali ini sangatlah menarik kerana ianya dibuat melalui lukisan daripada pelukis yang terkenal Ismail Embong yang mana lukisan ini, untuk beberapa tahun telah dipamerkan di ruang legar VIP di PWTC pada setiap kali persidangan UMNO diadakan.

Saya juga yakin penerbitan buku ini akan mewarnai khazanah pengetahuan pembaca terhadap peristiwa-peristiwa penting yang menjadi catitan sejarah yang boleh dimanfaatkan oleh orang ramai untuk pengertian makna 'Perjuangan'.

(DATO' MOHD RADZI SHEIKH AHMAD)

BERSATU - BERSETIA - BERKHIDMAT

Surat-surat hendaklah dialamatkan kepada: Setiausaha Agung, Ibu Pejabat Pertubuhan Kebangsaan Melayu Bersatu atau UMNO
Tingkat 38, Menara Dato' Onn, Jalan Tun Ismail, 50480 KUALA LUMPUR Tel: 03-40429511 Fax: 03-40412358
Peti Surat 11782, 50756 KUALA LUMPUR
Laman Web: www.umno-online.com | e-Mel: info@umno.org.my

"Penerbitan buku ini akan mewarnai khazanah pengetahuan pembaca terhadap peristiwa-peristiwa penting yang menjadi catitan sejarah yang boleh dimanfaatkan oleh orang ramai untuk pengertian makna perjuangan"

Setiausaha Agong UMNO
Secretary General of UMNO

Koleksi • *Collection* : Ismail Embong

Cemerlang, Gemilang, Terbilang

Ke Puncak Penuh Keagungan
Ke Lembah Penuh Kemuliaan
Satu Hati Satu Rasa
Impian Pasti Menjadi Nyata
Demimu Malaysia Tercinta
Kami Mengenggam Tekad
Membawa Bangsa Negara
Ke Puncak Keagungan
Demi Bangsa
Demi Negara
Ayuhlah Kita Bangkit Berjuang
Maju Bangsa
Maju Negara
Kita Dipandang Mulia
Cemerlang Gemilang
Terbilang
Negara dan Juga Bangsa
Mari Buktikan
Pada Dunia
Malaysia Ku Berjaya
Cemerlang Gemilang
Terbilang

Komposer : Datuk Mukhzani Ismail
Lirik : Siso (Kopratasa)

Sebuah Cetera

Cemerlang, Gemilang, Terbilang

A Story of

Excellence, Glory, Distinction

1940 - 1944

Perang Dunia II bermula di Semenanjung Tanah Melayu apakala tentera Jepun mendarat di Pantai Sabak, Kota Bharu, Kelantan dan dengan mudah menakluki Tanah Melayu dan Singapura. Pesawat tentera *kamikaze* Jepun menenggelamkan kapal perang *British HMS Prince of Wales* dan *HMS Repulse* di perairan Kuantan. British menyerah kalah dan rakyat hidup ketakutan serta sengsara di bawah pemerintahan Jepun. Kekurangan makanan menyebabkan ubi kayu menjadi makanan ruji. Sebahagian rakyat melancarkan gerakan perang gerila menentang pendudukan Jepun dan antara kumpulan paling berpengaruh ialah Malayan People's Anti-Japanese Army (MPAJA) atau lebih dikenali sebagai 'Bintang Tiga'. Majoriti anggotanya terdiri daripada kaum Cina. Pemerintahan Jepun cuba memenangi hati orang Melayu dengan mengiktiraf kedudukan Raja-Raja walaupun pada hakikatnya tiada sebarang kuasa. Pengeboman Hiroshima dan Nagasaki oleh Amerika menyebabkan Jepun menyerah kalah dan sekaligus menamatkan perang. Sementara itu, tentera Jepun yang lemah tidak berdaya menghalang 'Bintang Tiga' mengambil alih kuasa selama dua minggu dan menghukum mereka yang disyaki tali barut Jepun yang kebanyakannya ialah orang Melayu. British menguasai semula Tanah Melayu. Walau apapun, pendudukan Jepun akhirnya menyedarkan penduduk tempatan bahawa kuasa Timur mampu menewaskan kekuatan kolonial Barat.

The Pacific War began when the Japanese forces landed at Pantai Sabah, Kota Bharu, Kelantan and easly overtook the Malay Peninsula and Singapore. The Japanese kamikaze squadron sank the British warships HMS Prince of Wales and HMS Repulse in the Kuantan waters. British forces surrendered and the people experienced a dreadful and miserable life under Japanese occupation. With food being very scarce, tapioca became staple. Certain sections of the population organised guerrilla movements against the Japanese including the Malayan People's Anti-Japanese Army (MPAJA) or the communist 'Three-Star' force, with mainly Chinese membership, is the most influential. The Japanese administration attempted to win the hearts of the Malays by recognising the status of the Malay rulers, who in reality were powerless. The atomic bombs dropped over Hiroshima and Nagasaki by the Americans led to the surrender of the Japanese government, which ended the war. In the meantime, the Japanese forces were powerless to stop the Communists from occupying major Malayan towns for two weeks and ruthlessly executed suspected Japanese collaborators, many of them Malays. The British finally returned to reoccupy Malaya. In spite of hardships, the Japanese occupation nevertheless taught the local populace that an eastern force could defeat a western colonial power.


1940
1941
1942
1943
1944

1945 - 1950

British menghantar Harold MacMichael membawa gagasan Malayan Union dan berjaya memaksa persetujuan Raja-Raja. Edward Gent dilantik Gabenor pertama namun nasionalis Melayu bangkit menentang dan Dato' Onn Jaafar menubuhkan Pertubuhan Kebangsaan Melayu Bersatu (UMNO). Golongan radikal Melayu di bawah pimpinan Ahmad Boestamam dan Ishak Hj Muhammad menubuhkan Parti Kebangsaan Melayu dan Angkatan Pemuda Insaf (API). Desakan UMNO menyebabkan Malayan Union bubar dan diganti dengan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu. Komunis menentang pentadbiran Inggeris melalui keganasan sehingga darurat diisytiharkan pada tahun 1948. Demi menghadapi ancaman komunis, Tan Cheng Lock menubuhkan Malayan Chinese Association (MCA) untuk menjaga kebajikan orang Cina. British mencadangkan *jus soli* (kerakyatan kerana kelahiran) kepada semua penduduk Tanah Melayu tetapi dibantah keras oleh nasionalis Melayu termasuk Aminuddin Baki, Mahathir Mohamad dan Abdullah Ayub. RIDA (Lembaga Kemajuan Perusahaan Kampung) ditubuhkan untuk memajukan Melayu dan meredakan tentangan terhadap jus soli dan Dato' Onn Jaafar dilantik sebagai pengerusi. Namun, *jus soli* tetap ditolak oleh orang Melayu. Atas pelbagai sebab, Dato' Onn keluar UMNO dan Tunku Abdul Rahman dipilih sebagai Yang Dipertua UMNO ke II setelah mengalahkan Ahmad Fuad yang keluar parti dan membentuk Pan-Malayan Islamic Party (kini PAS).

The British government sent Harold MacMichael with the Malayan Union plan and managed to coerce Malay Rulers into signing agreements. Edward Gent arrived as the first Governor but was met with bitter opposition by Malay nationalists, that led Dato' Onn Jaafar to organise the Malays into a political movement and formed United Malays National Organisation (UMNO). At the same time, the Malay radical groups under Ahmad Boestamam and Ishak Hj Muhammad established the youth movement Angkatan Pemuda Insaf (API). UMNO's singular opposition finally led to the replacement of Malayan Union by the Federation of Malaya. The communist launched an insurgency against the government in 1948, which brought the 'declaration of emergency'. In the face of communists threat, Tan Cheng Lock formed the Malayan Chinese Association (MCA) to look after the welfare of the Chinese community. The British administration proposed jus soli (citizenship by birth) as the basis for citizenship but was rejected by the Malay nationalists including Aminuddin Baki, Mahathir Mohamad and Abdullah Ayub. To appease Malay opposition to jus soli and improve their conditions, RIDA (Rural Industrial Development Authority) was established. Dato' Onn Jaafar assumed the first chairmanship but Malay opposition to jus soli continued. Due to various reasons, Dato' Onn left UMNO and Tunku Abdul Rahman was elected as the second President of UMNO after defeating Ahmad Fuad who in turn left UMNO to form the Pan-Malayan Islamic Party (now PAS).


DOWN with MALAYAN UNION!!
MALAYA FOR MALAYS
MALAYAN UNION NOT WANTED
INTER-COMMUNITY LIAISON COMMITTEE
1945
1946
1947

1950 - 1954

Pesuruhjaya Tinggi British Henry Gurney terbunuh dalam serang hendap komunis di Bukit Fraser. Balai polis Bukit Kepong juga diserang dan ramai anggota polis terkorban. Gerald Templer yang dilantik menggantikan Gurney merangka strategi untuk mengekang komunis. Penempatan-penempatan baru dibentuk bagi peladang dan pekebun kecil Cina di pedalaman yang disyaki membekalkan makanan dan ubatan kepada komunis. Pasukan 'Home Guard' ditubuhkan untuk mengawal penempatan-penempatan ini. Wanita serta warga tua juga diajar menggunakan senjata api dan diserapkan ke dalam 'Home Guard'. Tentera Komanwel dibawa masuk bagi membantu menentang komunis. Usaha Templer mula membuahkan hasil dan semakin banyak daerah diisytiharkan sebagai 'kawasan putih' atau bebas komunis. UMNO dan MCA membentuk Perikatan dan memenangi pilihanraya pertama Perbandaran bagi memilih anggota Majlis Perbandaran Kuala Lumpur. Semangat kemerdekaan rakyat kian membara namun ada golongan pembesar memperkecilkannya dan mengejek 'merdeka' sebagai 'mentega'. Sebahagian nasionalis ingin menggunakan kekerasan untuk merdeka dan membentuk 'Barisan 33'. Kejayaan UMNO dan MCA dalam pilihanraya Perbandaran Kuala Lumpur menarik Malayan Indian Congress (MIC) pimpinan V. T. Sambanthan menyertai Perikatan pada tahun 1955.

British High Commissioner Henry Gurney was killed in an ambush by communist's at Fraser's Hill. The Bukit Kepong police station was also attacked and most of the policemen died defending it. With Gerald Templer's appointment to replace Gurney, new strategies were put in place to defeat the communists. Strategic new villages were built in remote areas to deny the communists food and medical supplies. 'Home Guards' were formed to provide security the new villages. Women and old citizens were recruited and taught the use of firearms. Commonwealth forces were brought in to help fight the terrorists. Templer's strategies of winning the 'heart and mind' eventually brought victory and many communists infested districts were declared 'white areas'. In the meanwhile UMNO and MCA formed the Alliance Party and won the contest in the first Municipal election in Kuala Lumpur and formed the Kuala Lumpur Municipal Council. The cry for independence gathered momentum with certain persons mocking the term 'merdeka' (independence) as 'mentega' (butter). A small section of nationalists wanted to use coercion in the fight for independence and they formed the 'Barisan 33' (Front 33). The victory of UMNO and MCA in the Kuala Lumpur Municipal election attracted the Malayan Indian Congress (MIC) under V.T. Sambanthan to join the Alliance 1955.


YOU ARE NOW
ENTERING
MALACCA SETTLEMENT
WHITE AREA
HOTEL MAJESTIC
RIDA
1950
1951
1952
1953
1954

1955 - 1959

Pilihanraya Majlis Perundangan Persekutuan pada 1955, menyaksikan Parti Perikatan dengan lambang kapal layar menang 51 daripada 52 kerusi. Tunku Abdul Rahman menjadi Ketua Menteri pertama Persekutuan Tanah Melayu. Bersama Ketua Menteri Singapura David Marshall dan Tan Cheng Lock, Tunku bertemu Chin Peng, Setiausaha Agung Parti Komunis Malaya di Baling. Komunis diajak menghentikan penentangan dan kembali kepada masyarakat. Chin Peng mengenakan pelbagai syarat yang sukar dipenuhi menyebabkan rundingan menjadi buntu. Kemudian, Tunku mengetuai rombongan kemerdekaan ke London. Misi mereka berjaya dan kepulangan disambut meriah di padang Bandar Hilir, Melaka dan ia menjadi tajuk utama akhbar. Stadium Merdeka dibina sebagai tempat bersejarah bagi Tunku melaungkan 'Merdeka!' ke seluruh negara. Tunku Abdul Rahman menjadi Perdana Menteri pertama manakala Tun Abdul Razak Hussein timbalannya. Strategi pembangunan dimulakan dengan penubuhan Lembaga Pembangunan Tanah Persekutuan (Felda), Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka (DBP) dan Bank Negara. Yamtuan Besar Negeri Sembilan, Tuanku Abdul Rahman dipilih sebagai Yang DiPertuan Agong pertama. Sekolah dewasa dan sekolah kebangsaan diwujudkan. Pilihanraya umum yang pertama berkesudahan dengan kemenangan besar Parti Perikatan yang menewaskan PMIP, Parti Negara, Parti Buruh dan People's Progressive Party.

The first federal legislative council election saw the Alliance party symbolised by the 'sailing ship', overwhelmingly winning 51 of 52 seats. Tunku Abdul Rahman became the first Chief Minister of Federation of Malaya. Together with the Chief Minister of Singapore David Marshall and Tan Cheng Lock, Tunku met with Chin Peng, the Malayan Communist Party Secretary-General in Baling to negotiate their unconditional surrender and return to society. Chin Peng countered with a number of impossible demands, which brought the negotiation to a halt. Later, Tunku headed a Malayan delegation to London to discuss independence. The mission was a success and the delegates returned to a tumultuous reception at the Bandar Hilir square, in Melaka. They made the headline for all newspapers. The Merdeka Stadium was built as a historic site for the Proclamation of Independence. The Tunku became the first Prime Minister with Tun Abdul Razak Hussein as his deputy. The Yamtuan Besar of Negeri Sembilan was proclaimed the first Yang DiPertuan Agung (the King) of the Federation. As a strategy for national development, Federal Land Development Authority (Felda), Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka and Bank Negara (Central Bank) were established. A new national school system and adult education were introduced. The first national election saw the Alliance winning a landslide victory against the PMIP, Parti Negara, Labour Party and the People's Progressive Party.


SUNDAY TIMES
THIS IS IT!
اوتوسن زمان
مردیکا! مردیکا
1955
1956
1957
1958
1959

1960 - 1964

Yang DiPertuan Agong pertama mangkat dan digantikan oleh Sultan Hishamudin Alam Shah (Sultan Selangor). Tidak lama kemudian, baginda mangkat dan Raja Perlis Tuanku Syed Putra dilantik YDP Agong ke-3. Projek mengisi kemerdekaan seperti Hospital Bersalin, Stadium Negara, Bangunan Parlimen dan Muzium Negara dilaksanakan. Syed Nasir Ismail dilantik sebagai Pengarah DBP dan melancarkan kempen 'Gunakan Bahasa Kebangsaan'. Universiti Malaya Kuala Lumpur yang ditubuhkan sebagai cawangan Universiti Malaya Singapura telah berpindah terus ke Kuala Lumpur. Tentera negara dihantar menyertai pasukan pengaman Pertubuhan Bangsa-Bangsa Bersatu (PBB) ke Congo. Timah dan getah kekal menjadi sumber utama pendapatan negara. Siaran hitam-putih televisyen pertama dilancarkan. Bantahan keras terhadap cadangan penubuhan Persekutuan Malaysia oleh Tunku, diselamatkan oleh yang mengesahkan bahawa Laporan Lord Cobbold yang pungutan suara di Borneo Utara, Sarawak, Brunei dan Singapura telah membuktikan kesediaan mereka untuk menyertai Tanah Melayu, Malaysia. Brunei menarik diri di saat akhir tetapi Singapura kekal. Indonesia menentang keras pembentukan Malaysia dan Presiden Soekarno melancarkan konfrontasi bersenjata yang segera dipatahkan. Presiden Macapagal di Filipina turut membantah dan mencadangkan penubuhan persekutuan negara-negara Melayu iaitu 'Maphilindo'. Pilihanraya pertama Malaysia dimenangi dengan mudah oleh Perikatan dan People's Action Party (PAP) pimpinan Lee Kuan Yew hanya menguasai Singapura.

The first Yang DiPertuan Agong passed away and the Sultan of Selangor, Sultan Hishamudin Alam Shah, was installed as the second Ruler. Shortly, His Majesty passed away and Raja of Perlis, Tuanku Syed Putra, was installed as the third Ruler. Several major projects such as the Maternity Hospital, Merdeka Stadium, Parliament Building and the National Museum were initiated. Syed Nasir Ismail, the new Director of DBP, launched the 'Use the National Language' campaigns. The University of Malaya in Kuala Lumpur was established as a division of University Malaya Singapore and eventually moved to Kuala Lumpur. A contingent of the Malayan armed forces joined the UN Command for peacekeeping duties in the Congo. Rubber and tin remained the major sources of national income. Television in black and white made its debut. Strong opposition to towards the Federation of Malaysia as proposed by the Tunku, was vindicated by the Lord Cobbold Report, who confirmed the wishes of the people of North Borneo, Sarawak, Brunei and Singapore to join Malaya in the Federation. Brunei pulled out at the last moment but Singapore remained. Indonesian's strong opposition lead President Soekarno to declare a policy of military 'confrontation' but was soon defeated. President Macapagal of the Philippines voiced out some opposition and proposed the formation of a greater 'Malay' confederation – Maphilindo. The Alliance Party easily won the first Malaysian general election in 1964 and the People's Action Party under Lee Kuan Yew retained control of Singapore.


CONGO
1169
PERYASHHORAN
MALAYSIA
MALAYSIA
MALAYSIA
LEMBAGA LETAK PUSAT
1960
1961
1962
1963
1964

1965 - 1969

Sultan Ismail Nasiruddin Shah, Sultan Terengganu telah ditabal sebagai YDP Agong ke-4. PAP melaungkan slogan 'Malaysian Malaysia' dengan lantang dan membangkitkan kebencian orang Melayu. Konflik berpanjangan Lee Kuan Yew dengan Tunku menyebabkan Singapura dikeluarkan dari Malaysia. PAP dimansuhkan di Malaysia tetapi muncul semula sebagai Democratic Action Party (DAP). Beberapa institusi baru ditubuhkan termasuk Masjid Negara, Federal Agricultural and Marketing Authority (FAMA), Bank Bumiputera, Majlis Amanah Rakyat (MARA), Angkasapuri, Pernas, Bank Pertanian, Universiti Sains Malaysia (USM) dan Perbadanan Perkapalan Antarabangsa Malaysia (MISC). Jeneral Soeharto mengambil alih tampuk pemerintahan Indonesia dan mengamalkan sikap berbaik dengan Malaysia. Untuk menghapuskan jenayah, 'Sistem Salleh' telah diperkenalkan dengan pembinaan pondok polis di kawasan perumahan dan perniagaan. Atas cadangan Tunku, ASA (Association of South East Asia) ditubuhkan dengan dianggotai oleh Filipina, Malaysia, Thailand, Indonesia dan Singapura. Badan-badan bahasa mendesak keras kelulusan Akta Bahasa Kebangsaan di Parlimen. Sekolah menengah berasrama dibina di pedalaman. DAP semakin lantang memainkan sentimen anti-Melayu dan Raja-Raja, menyebabkan Perikatan menang tipis Pilihanraya 1969. Pelampau Cina berarak merayakan kemenangan di Kuala Lumpur. Orang Melayu membalas dengan perarakan besar-besaran hingga tercetus Tragedi Berdarah 13 Mei. Dengan perisytiharan darurat, Parlimen digantung, Majlis Gerakan Negara (Mageran) dibentuk di bawah pentadbiran Tun Abdul Razak Hussein.

Sultan Ismail Nasiruddin Shah of Terengganu was installed as the fourth Ruler. The PAP-initiated slogan 'Malaysian Malaysia' aroused a deep resentment among the Malays and the Tunku had no choice but to declare separation of Singapore. PAP was de-registered but re-emerged as the DAP (Democratic Action Party). Several major institutions were established including the National Mosque, Bank Bumiputera, Federal Marketing Authority (FAMA), MARA (the Indigenous People's Trust Council), Angkasapuri (radio-television Malaysia building), Pernas (National Corporation), Bank Pertanian, Universiti Sains Malaysia and Malaysia International Shipping Corporation (MISC). General Soeharto the new elected President of Indonesia adopted a policy of peaceful co-operation with Malaysia. ASA as proposed by Tunku was formed to include the Philippines, Malaysia, Thailand, Indonesia and Singapore. Activists of the national language lobbied strongly for the passage of the National Language Act in Parliament. The 'Salleh system' was introduced whereby police beats were established within housing and commercial areas. Residential secondary schools were introduced in rural districts. The DAP resurrected the idea of 'Malaysian Malaysia', fostering the anti-Malay and anti-Rulers sentiments. As a result, the Alliance Party was returned with a narrow victory in the 1969 general election. Chinese radicals celebrated the occasion throughout Kuala Lumpur. The Malays countered with a larger procession that finally exploded into the May 13 riots. With the declaration of emergency, Parliament was suspended and replaced by a National Operation Council under the leadership of Tun Abdul Razak Hussein.


DAP
MARA
AKTA
BAHASA KEBANGSAAN
1967
ASRAMA SEKOLAH MENENGAH
MAJLIS AMANAH RAKYAT
MARA
1965
1966
1967
1968
1969

1970 - 1974

Sultan Abdul Halim Mua'dzam Shah (Sultan Kedah) telah ditabalkan sebagai Yang DiPertuan Agong ke-5. Tun Abdul Razak Hussein menjadi Perdana Menteri ke-2 dan Tun Dr. Ismail Abdul Rahman timbalannya. Majlis Perundingan Negara memperkenalkan Dasar Ekonomi Baru untuk menyusun semula masyarakat dan membasmi kemiskinan, bersama Rukun Negara dan Dasar Kebudayaan Kebangsaan sebagai landasan perpaduan nasional. Beberapa institusi baru siap dibina termasuk Bangunan Bank Negara, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, Universiti Teknologi Malaysia dan GAPENA ditubuhkan. 'Bunga Raya', kapal dagang pertama negara dilancarkan. Urban Development Authority (UDA) dan Lembaga Kemajuan Ikan Malaysia (LKIM) ditubuhkan. Sementara itu Pusat Latihan Belia didirikan untuk melatih belia-belia Bumiputera dalam pelbagai kemahiran. Tun Abdul Razak merupakan Perdana Menteri Malaysia pertama melawat Blok Komunis – Rusia dan China – dan bertemu Mao Tze Tung untuk membincangkan kepentingan bersama. Malaysia Singapore Airline (MSA) berpecah kepada Malaysia Airline System (MAS) dan Singapore International Airlines (SIA). Kuala Lumpur diisytihar sebagai Bandaraya dan Tourism Development Corporation (TDC) diwujudkan. Untuk mengurangkan persaingan politik dan menumpukan kepada pembangunan, Tun Abdul Razak menubuhkan Barisan Nasional (BN) dengan penyertaan beberapa parti pembangkang. Aktiviti pertanian digiatkan dan rakyat digalakkan bercucuk tanam. BN dengan mudah menewaskan DAP dan PRM dalam Pilihanraya 1974. Petronas ditubuhkan dan Kuala Lumpur diisytihar Wilayah Persekutuan.

Sultan Abdul Halim Mua'dzam Shah of Kedah was elected the fifth Ruler. Tun Abdul Razak Hussein became Prime Minister with Tun Dr. Ismail Abdul Rahman as his deputy. The interim government introduced the New Economic Policy (NEP) to restructure society and eradicate poverty, the Rukunegara and National Culture Policy as the bases for national unity. Several new projects were completed including Central Bank building, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, Universiti Teknologi Malaysia and a National Confederation of Writers Associations (GAPENA) was instituted. 'Bunga Raya', the first Malaysian commercial ship was launched. Other establishments included the Urban Development Authority (UDA), National Fisheries Development Board (LKIM) and the Centre for Youth Development to train Malay youths in technical competencies. Tun Abdul Razak was the first Malaysian Premier to visit the Communist Block – Russia and China – and met with Mao Tze Tung to discuss common bilateral issues. The MSA (Malaysia-Singapore Airline) was separated into the Malaysia Airline System (MAS) and Singapore International Airline (SIA). Kuala Lumpur was declared a city and the Tourism Development Corporation (TDC) was incorporated. In order to focus on development and reduce inter-party differences Tun Abdul Razak formed the 'Barisan Nasional' (National Front) through a coalition with several opposition parties. Economic slow-down forced agriculture to be re-emphasised among the population. A new general election in 1974 brought victory for the BN with DAP and PRM losing heavily and Kuala Lumpur was declared the new Federal Territory.


KUALA LUMPUR
MAJU DAN MAKMUR
TDC
Dasar Ekonomi Baru
TEKNOLOGI MANUSIA
KONGGERES KEBUDAYAAN KEBANGSAAN
GAPENA
EKIM
1970
1971
1972
1973
1974

1975 - 1979

Sultan Kelantan, Sultan Yahya Petra telah dilantik sebagai YDP Agong ke-6. Program 'Buku Hijau' di kalangan petani kecil diteruskan dan hasil pertanian mula dieksport. Kelapa sawit muncul sebagai satu daripada punca utama pendapatan negara dengan pembinaan kilang minyak sawit di pedalaman sementara skim penempatan peneroka dipergiatkan. Tun Hussein Onn menjadi Perdana Menteri ketiga berikutan kematian Tun Abdul Razak dan Tun Dr. Mahathir Mohamad sebagai timbalannya. Rancangan Malaysia ke-3 dilancarkan dengan Dasar Ekonomi Baru sebagai teras. Perebutan kuasa di antara Presiden PAS, Asri Muda dan Menteri Besar Kelantan, Mohd Nasir membawa perpecahan di kalangan anggota PAS. Persaingan kedua pihak mencetus rusuhan hingga darurat terpaksa diisytiharkan di Kelantan. Kakitangan MAS melancarkan mogok menuntut kenaikan gaji. Pergolakan politik membawa kepada pengharaman Parti Buruh, perhimpunan awam, penggabungan kesatuan sekerja tempatan dengan badan buruh antarabangsa dan penggunaan lambang 'bulan-bintang' oleh parti politik. PAS keluar dari BN dan menukar lambangnya kepada 'bulan penuh'. BN menang besar Pilihanraya 1978 termasuk di Kelantan. Dasar Pendidikan Kebangsaan dipertingkatkan dengan pengenalan pelbagai aktiviti ko-kurikulum. Sementara itu penternakan ikan air tawar digalakkan. Sultan Yahya Petra mangkat dan Sultan Ahmad Shah (Sultan Pahang) ditabalkan sebagai YDP Agong ke-7. Untuk mempertingkat taraf kehidupan, projek perumahan pinggir bandar telah giat dilaksanakan.

Sultan Yahya Petra of Kelantan became the sixth Ruler. The 'Green Book' scheme encouraged agricultural activities among smallholders and agricultural products began to be exported. Oil palm emerged as a major source of national income especially with further development of land settlement schemes and oil palm factories in the interior. Following the demise of Tun Abdul Razak, Tun Hussein Onn became the third Prime Minister and Tun Dr. Mahathir Mohamad was appointed as deputy. The Third Malaysia Plan was launched with the NEP as the thrust. As a result of a power struggle between the President, Asri Muda and the Chief Minister of Kelantan, Mohd. Nasir, PAS fractured into factions. Supporters of the factions rioted, resulting in the declaration of emergency in Kelantan. MAS workers went on strike to demand better pay. Political consideration caused the Labour Party to be declared illegal and all forms of political gatherings were made unlawful including the association of local labour groups with international bodies and the use of the 'moon and stars' as a symbol for political parties. PAS broke away from the National Front and changed its symbol to the 'full moon'. BN emerged victorious in the 1978 general election in all states including Kelantan. In education, the national education policy expanded to include co-curricular activities and in fisheries, the fresh water culture was propagated. With the passing of Sultan Yahya Petra, Sultan Ahmad Shah of Pahang was enthroned as the seventh Ruler. To improve the quality of life, the suburban housing scheme was rapidly implemented.


RANCANGAN
MALAYSIA
KETIGA
Dasar
Pelajaran
Kebangsaan
1975
1976
1977
1978
1979

1980 - 1984

Skim Amanah Saham Nasional (ASN) dilancarkan sebagai satu daripada strategi Dasar Ekonomi Baru. HICOM dan Kedah Cement memulakan Dasar Industri Berat. Tun Hussein Onn menyerahkan kepimpinan negara kepada Tun Dr. Mahathir. Tan Sri Musa Hitam yang dicabar Tg. Razaleigh menang jawatan Timbalan Presiden UMNO dan dilantik Timbalan Perdana Menteri. Beberapa dasar baru termasuk penyelarasan waktu Semenanjung, Sabah dan Sarawak, pengenalan mesin perakam waktu, tanda nama dan pentadbiran 'Bersih, Cekap, Amanah', dasar penerapan nilai-nilai Islam dan Persyarikatan Malaysia diisytiharkan. Saham dalam syarikat gergasi British di Malaysia yang tersenarai di London seperti Guthrie, Sime Darby dan Harrison Crossfield diambil alih oleh pemegang Malaysia dalam 'serangan waktu subuh'. Kempen 'Beli Barangan Malaysia' dan 'Buy British Last' diperkenalkan sebagai membalas sikap sombong kerajaan British. Ramai tahanan ISA dibebaskan. Perwaja, Universiti Islam Antarabangsa (UIA) serta Bank Islam ditubuhkan. Kempen 'Pandu Cermat Jiwa Selamat' dan perpustakaan bergerak diperkenalkan. Hukuman mati mandatori ke atas pengedar dadah dikanunkan. Dasar perindustrian dipercepatkan dengan penubuhan Edaran Otomobil Nasional (EON), Airod, TV3 dan Universiti Utara Malaysia (UUM). Menteri Kewangan, Tg. Razaleigh tewas dalam pertarungan ke-2 dengan Tan Sri Musa Hitam dalam merebut jawatan Timbalan Presiden UMNO dan jawatannya terlepas kepada Tun Daim Zainuddin. Sultan Mahmood Iskandar (Sultan Johor) menjadi YDP Agong ke-8.

The Amanah Saham Nasional (National Unit Trust) was launched as part of the New Economic Policy. HICOM and Kedah Cement inaugurated the new heavy industry policy. Tun Hussein Onn passed on the country's leadership to his deputy, Tun Dr. Mahathir Mohamad. Tan Sri Musa Hitam cast aside the challenge of Tg. Razaleigh for UMNO's deputy presidency and was made the Deputy Prime Minister. Tun Dr. Mahathir immediately declared several new national policies including a common time zone for the Peninsula, Sabah and Sarawak, the punch card and name tag system and a 'clean, efficient and trustworthy' administration, the inculcation of Islamic values in public services and 'Malaysia Incorporated'. Through a dawn raid of the London Stock Exchange, Malaysians took control of the London registered British trading firms of Guthrie, Sime Darby and Harrison Crossfield. A 'buy Malaysian first' and 'buy British last' campaign was launched to counter the British condescending attitude. Perwaja Steel Mill, the International Islamic University and the Islamic Bank were incorporated. The 'drive with care' campaign was launched and the statutory death penalty was introduced in the anti-drug law. Other projects include the mobile library, the Edaran Otomobil Nasional (EON), Airod, TV3 and Universiti Utara Malaysia. For the second time, Tg. Razaleigh failed to dislodge Tan Sri Musa Hitam as UMNO's Deputy President, and his finance portfolio was passed on to Tun Daim Zainuddin. Sultan Mahmood Iskandar of Johor was installed as the eighth Ruler.


Sekim
Amanah Saham Nasional
PEMILIHAN
TUNKU ABDUL RAHMAN PRESIDEN
BERSIH....
CEKAP....
AMANAH
SEDC (Caw)
FERWAJA
JINA SELAMAT
TUNKU
1980
1981
1982
1983
1984

1985 - 1989

Kereta nasional pertama Proton Saga dilancarkan, dan diikuti oleh Iswara. Beberapa projek baru disiapkan termasuk Jambatan Pulau Pinang, Taman Pertanian Malaysia Bukit Cherakah dan Pasar Tani diperkenalkan. Tan Sri Musa Hitam meletak jawatan sebagai Timbalan Perdana Menteri dan diganti oleh Tun Ghafar Baba. Ketegangan hubungan Malaysia-Britain berakhir apabila Carcosa Seri Negara, kediaman Pesuruhjaya Tinggi British diambil alih. Pergolakan politik UMNO mempersaingkan pasangan Tun Dr. Mahathir-Tun Ghafar yang menang melawan pasangan Tg. Razaleigh-Tan Sri Musa dalam pemilihan UMNO tetapi yang kalah mengheret UMNO ke mahkamah sehingga UMNO diisytiharkan tidak sah. Tun Dr. Mahathir mendaftarkan semula UMNO sebagai UMNO (Baru) dan golongan yang menentang menubuhkan Semangat 46 di bawah pimpinan Tg. Razaleigh. Tun Dr. Mahathir menawarkan jawatan menteri kepada Tg. Razaleigh dan Tan Sri Musa tetapi mereka menolak. 'Operasi Lalang' dilancarkan terhadap mereka yang membangkitkan isu sensitif Bahasa Kebangsaan dan mempersoal hak kebumiputeraan Melayu. Kementerian Wilayah Persekutuan dimansuhkan dan Tan Sri Mohamed Rahmat dilantik Menteri Penerangan manakala Dato' Sabaruddin Chik sebagai Menteri Kebudayaan, Kesenian dan Pelancongan. Keyakinan pemerintahan Malaysia membawa 'Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting' di Kuala Lumpur dan saki-baki pengganas komunis meletakkan senjata sepenuhnya. Sultan Azlan Shah (Sultan Perak) dilantik YDP Agong ke-9.

The first national car, Proton Saga, was launched, followed by the Iswara. New projects include the Penang Bridge, the Agricultural Park in Bukit Cherakah and the farmer's market made its debut. Tan Sri Musa Hitam tendered his resignation as Deputy Prime Minister and Tun Ghafar Baba was appointed in his place. The Malaysian government took over the British High Commissioner's residency - the Carcosa Seri Negara. A leadership struggle in UMNO ended with victory for the Tun Mahathir-Tun Ghafar team over the Tg. Razaleigh-Tan Sri Musa team, but UMNO was declared illegal in an ensuing high court case brought by the dissidents. Tun Dr. Mahathir re-registered UMNO as UMNO (Baru) whilst the dissidents formed Semangat 46. Tun Dr. Mahathir offered ministerial posts to Tg. Razaleigh and Tan Sri Musa but both refused. 'Operation Lalang' launched against those who openly raised sensitive issues of Malay indigenuity and the national language. The Ministry of Federal Territory was abolished and the new ministers appointed were Tan Sri Mohamad Rahmat for the Ministry of Information and Dato' Sabaruddin Chik for the Ministry of Culture, Arts and Tourism. The government renewed confidence brought in the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting in Kuala Lumpur and the unconditional surrender of the remnant of the Malayan Communist Party terrorists. Sultan Azlan Shah of Perak succeeded as the ninth Ruler.


1985
1986
1987
1988
1989

1990 - 1994

Tun Dr. Mahathir lantang bersuara di pelbagai forum dunia untuk membela negara-negara miskin hingga digelar 'Wira Dunia Ke-3'. Anugerah Khidmat Kualiti diperkenalkan, Tahun Melawat Malaysia dan Langkawi International Military and Aviation (LIMA) dilancarkan, Institut Kefahaman Islam ditubuhkan dan Tenaga Nasional dan Pos Malaysia diswastakan. Tun Hamid Omar, Ketua Hakim Negara menggunakan songkok dan mendaulatkan Bahasa Melayu di mahkamah. PAS menguasai Kelantan dalam pilihanraya 1990 dan UMNO memasuki Sabah. Bursa Saham Kuala Lumpur (BSKL) berpisah dengan Bursa Saham Singapura dan Tun Daim Zainuddin melepaskan jawatan Menteri Kewangan kepada Dato' Seri Anwar Ibrahim. Perkembangan pesat ekonomi membolehkan ramai Melayu menjadi tokoh korporat. UMNO semakin yakin dan membuka keanggotaannya kepada semua peribumi Sabah. Universiti Malaysia Sarawak (UNIMAS) dibuka. Krisis Perlembagaan telah mengurangkan kekebalan Raja-Raja. BSKL menunjukkan prestasi terbaik. Proton Perdana, Perodua Kancil dan kapal terbang ringan pertama Malaysia dilancarkan. Tentera Malaysia terus menyertai misi pengaman PBB di serata dunia. Dato' Seri Anwar Ibrahim dipilih sebagai Timbalan Presiden UMNO. Dalam bidang sosio-ekonomi, Tan Sri Tajudin Ramli menguasai MAS, program Rakan Muda dilancarkan dan gerakan Al-Arqam diharamkan. Parti Bersatu Sabah (PBS) menang tipis pilihanraya DUN Sabah dan beberapa wakil mereka berpaling menyertai BN yang akhirnya menguasai Sabah. Lebuhraya Utara-Selatan disiapkan. Tuanku Jaafar, Yamtuan Besar Negeri Sembilan ditabalkan YDP Agung ke-10.

Tun Dr. Mahathir courageously championed the impoverished nations and was hailed as the 'Third World Hero'. The Quality Service Award, the 'Visit Malaysia Year', The Malaysian Institute of Islamic Understanding (IKIM) and the privatisation of the Tenaga Nasional and Pos Malaysia were launched. Tun Hamid Omar, the Lord President, introduced the songkok as the attire of Justices and Malay as the language of courtrooms. The 1990 general election returned PAS as the Kelantan government and UMNO debut in Sabah. The Kuala Lumpur Stock Exchange (KLSE) separated from that of Singapore. Tun Daim Zainuddin resigned as Minister of Finance and was replaced by Dato' Seri Anwar Ibrahim. The economy expanded tremendously enabling more Malays to become corporate figures. UMNO gained more confidence and accepted the Sabah aborigines as a members. The University Malaysia Sarawak was incorporated. The constitutional crisis reduced the Royal immunity. The KLSE continued with remarkable performances. Proton Perdana, Perodua Kancil and the first Malaysian light aircraft were launched. The Malaysian armed forces continued to serve in the UN peacekeeping duties worldwide. UMNO elected Dato' Seri Anwar Ibrahim as the new Deputy President. Socio-economic level, Tan Sri Tajuddin Ramli took control of the Malaysian Airline System (MAS), the Rakan Muda youth programmes launched and Al-Arqam de-registered. The PBS narrowly won the state election but eventually lost it to the BN when many of the representatives made a turn-around. The North-South highway was completed. Tuanku Jaafar, Yamtuan Besar of Negeri Sembilan, was elected as the 10th Ruler.


LIMA '91
Visit Malaysia year '90
MALAYSIA
JOHOR BAHRU
1990
1991
1992
1993
1994

1995 - 1999

Pembangkang menyertai kerajaan membantah ujian nuklear Perancis di Pasifik. Proton Perdana, Tiara dan Perodua Rusa dilancarkan. Tun Dr. Mahathir terus mendesak keamanan dunia. Antara lain beliau turut digelar 'Dragon of Bosnia'. DAP gagal menawan Pulau Pinang. Universiti Malaysia Sabah, Universiti Multimedia dan Universiti Tun Abdul Razak dibuka. Tun Dr. Mahathir berucap secara *on-line* melalui Internet dan akhbar-akhbar mewujudkan laman web sendiri. Satelit Malaysia pertama dilancarkan dan syarikat komunikasi bergerak Maxis, Adam, Mega TV, Digi, Metro Vision dan Astro diperkenalkan. Syarikat motorsikal Modenas, LRT (Light Rail Transport) dan projek ibu kota Putrajaya dilancarkan. Semangat 46 dibubar, kebanyakan ahli menyertai UMNO. UMNO menyambut Jubli Emas. Rancangan Malaysia ke-7. Tan Sri Razali Ismail dilantik Presiden PBB. Tun Dr. Mahathir bercuti tiga bulan dan Dato' Seri Anwar memangku tugas Perdana Menteri. Nilai matawang Asean, termasuk Ringgit menjunam angkara manipulasi Soros. Michael Camdessus desak Dato' Seri Anwar menerima bantuan IMF, menaikkan kadar faedah sehingga 17% dan ekonomi terus merudum. Tun Dr. Mahathir bergegas pulang, menubuhkan MTEN yang diterajui Tun Daim dan faedah diturunkan ke 4%. Nilai Ringgit RM3.80 dipaksi kepada 1 dolar US dan Dato' Seri Anwar disingkirkan. Dato Sri Abdullah Ahmad Badawi dilantik Timbalan Perdana Menteri. Projek Menara Kuala Lumpur, Kuala Lumpur City Centre dan Kuala Lumpur International Airport disiapkan. Sukan Komanwel dan Persidangan Asia Pacific Economic Conference (APEC) diadakan di Kuala Lumpur. Malaysia menyaksikan perlumbaan Formula 1 yang pertama di Sepang dan Sultan Salahudin Abdul Aziz Shah (Sultan Selangor) ditabalkan YDP Agung ke 11. Pilihanraya 1999 – PAS menguasai Kelantan dan Terengganu.

The opposition joined the government in protesting against the French nuclear test in the Pacific. Proton Perdana, Tiara and Perodua Rusa were launched. Tun Dr. Mahathir repeatedly appealed for world peace. Among others he was bestowed the title 'Dragon of Bosnia'. DAP failed to capture Penang. Universiti Malaysia Sabah, Multimedia Universiti and Universiti Tun Abdul Razak incorporated. Tun Dr. Mahathir made on-line speeches on the Internet and newspapers opened web pages. The first Malaysian satellite was launched and telcos such as Maxis, Adam, Mega TV, Digi, Metro Vision and Astro began operation. Malaysian motorcyle 'Modenas', LRT and Putrajaya mega project initiated. Semangat 46 disbanded, most members rejoined UMNO. UMNO's Golden Jubilee. Seventh Malaysia Plan launched. Tan Sri Razali Ismail was elected as UN President. Tun Dr. Mahathir took three months leave, Dato' Seri Anwar Ibrahim appointed acting PM. ASEAN currencies, including Ringgit, plunged as Soros manipulated the market. Michael Camdessus urged Dato' Seri Anwar to accept IMF funding, raised the interest rate up to 17% thus pushing the economy into recession. Tun Dr. Mahathir hurried home, established the Malaysian Economic Consultative Council under Daim, lowered the interest rate to 4% and pegged RM3.80 to 1USD. Dato' Seri Anwar ousted and Abdullah Ahmad Badawi appointed as Deputy Prime Minister. Kuala Lumpur Tower, Kuala Lumpur City Centre and Kuala Lumpur International Airport were completed. The Commonwealth Games and Asia Pacific Economic Conference (APEC) held in Kuala Lumpur. For the first time, Malaysians witnessed the Formula 1 Race in Sepang. Sultan Salahuddin Abdul Aziz Shah of Selangor was elected the 11th Ruler. 1999 election – PAS won Kelantan & Terengganu.


BANTAH UJIAN NUKLEAR PERANCIS
Star
Berita Harian
Utusan
IMF
MTEN
Utusan
Anwar dipecat
Sun
APEC
1995
1996
1997
1999

2000 - 2001

Zeti Akhtar Aziz dan Siti Norma Yaakob merupakan wanita pertama dilantik sebagai Gabenor Bank Negara dan Hakim Mahkamah Persekutuan. Proton melancarkan 'Waja' dengan logo baru. Putrajaya diisytihar sebagai Wilayah Persekutuan ketiga. EAC adalah kesinambungan EAEG ilham Tun Dr. Mahathir sejak 1990-an. Tun Dr. Mahathir menerima Anugerah Pencapaian Seumur Hidup dari LARIBA (Los Angeles Reliable Investment Bankers Associates), Chicago kerana berjaya membawa Malaysia keluar dari kegawatan 1997 dan Doktor Kehormat oleh University Meiji, Jepun. Tan Sri Razali Ismail, duta khas UN ke Myanmar membebaskan Aung San Suu Kyi, tahanan politik Junta Myanmar. Puteri UMNO ditubuhkan. Malaysia menjuarai Sukan SEA. Perlumbaan antarabangsa kereta solar di Malaysia. Tuanku Syed Sirajuddin Jamalullail, Raja Perlis ditabal YDP Agung ke-12. Tun Dr. Mahathir menegaskan 'erti kemerdekaan' namun PAS semakin galak dengan keganasan. Penjenayah al-Maunah merompak senjata di kem tentera di Grik tetapi segera ditawan. PAS menganggap itu sandiwara. Pembangkang terus berpolitik di surau dan masjid. Penyokong radikal menyerang balai Polis Guar Cempedak tetapi ditangkis. Pembangkang menyusupkan ajaran mereka ke Sekolah Agama Rakyat (SAR) dan Institusi Pengajian Tinggi menyebabkan berlaku demonstrasi pelajar. Anjuran demonstrasi oleh pembangkang menyebabkan kesesakan jalan raya, kerosakan harta serta menyusahkan orang awam. PAS bernekad setelah sebuah pasaraya di Jakarta dibom oleh anasir fanatik agama dari Malaysia. Kemuncak keganasan agama dengan pengeboman Menara Berkembar, New York. Bush menelefon Tun Dr. Mahathir tentang undang-undang keselamatan dalam negeri di Malaysia (ISA).

Zeti Akhtar Aziz and Siti Norma Yaakob became the first woman Central Bank Governor and Federal Court Judge respectively. Proton launched 'Waja' with its new logo. Putrajaya became the third Federal Territory. EAC is the result of Tun Dr. Mahathir's brainchild EAEG in the 1990's. Tun Dr. Mahathir was honoured with Lifetime Achievement Award from LARIBA (Los Angeles Reliable Investment Bankers Associates), Chicago for steering Malaysia out of the 1997 recession and a doctorate by the Meiji University, Japan. Razali Ismail, the UN Special Envoy, negotiated the release of Aung San Suu Kyi from political detention by the Myanmar Junta. Puteri UMNO inaugurated. Malaysia achieved the SEA Games overall championship. The international solar car race came to Malaysia. Tuanku Syed Sirajuddin Jamalullail of Perlis became the 12th Ruler. Tun Dr. Mahathir poetically expressed the 'meaning of independence' while PAS was emboldened by religious radicalism. Al-Maunah stole weapons from an army camp in Grik but were soon captured. PAS mocked it as 'staged' and continued with their tactic of using mosques for political purposes. A fanatical group attacked Guar Chempedak Polis station but was repelled. PAS infiltrated private religious schools (SAR) and the Institutions of Higher Learning that led to student demonstrations. The Opposition-sponsored demonstrations on the streets and highways, and the destruction of public amenities caused inconveniences to the public and the destruction of public amenities. The bombing of Jakarta supermarket by a Malaysian religious fanatic delighted PAS members. The bombing of the New York Twin Towers climaxed religious terrorism, and President Bush consulted Tun Dr. Mahathir on the Malaysian Internal Security Act (ISA).


Sajak
ERTI
KEMERDEKAAN
PUTRAJAYA
PUTERI
PROTON
NEW YORK
2000
2001

2002 - 2003

Tun Dr. Mahathir dijemput Bush ke White House dan ke Vatican City oleh Pope John Paul. 'Dinar Emas' dicadangkan sebagai matawang pertukaran dunia. Di Perhimpunan Agung UMNO Tun Dr. Mahathir mengisytiharkan perletakan jawatan dan mengumumkan Dato' Sri Abdullah Ahmad Badawi sebagai pengganti. Beliau kemudian bersetuju menangguhkan persaraan hingga Oktober 2003 atas desakan ramai. Arafat memohon Tun Dr. Mahathir membantu dari kekejaman Zionis. Dalam pilihanraya kecil Sanggang, ekstrimis pembangkang berkempen menggunakan kekerasan dan melemparkan kata-kata kesat. Lanjutan itu, cadangan diutarakan supaya undang-undang keselamatan negara diperketatkan. Keretapi Express Rail Link (ERL) ke KLIA dilancarkan, Perodua melancarkan model Kelisa dan Proton model Arena. Kereta perisai Deftech dipasang di Pekan, Pahang. Pulau Sipadan dan Pulau Ligitan diisytihar milik Malaysia. Singapura menduduki Pulau Batu Putih. Hovercraft Malaysia pertama dipamerkan. Modenas melancarkan skuter Karisma dan kereta api monorel Kuala Lumpur dibuka kepada awam. Tun Dr. Mahathir menerima anugerah tertinggi Lubnan dari Presidennya. Ketua negara dan kerajaan NAM (Non-Align Movement) dan OIC (Organisation of Islamic Countries) bersidang di Kuala Lumpur. Pertahanan negara diperteguh dengan pembelian jet pejuang, kapal selam dan kereta kebal. Pelancaran program komputer bergerak ke kampung di Selangor dan program nasional 'khidmat masyarakat' bagi lepasan tingkatan 5. Bahasa Inggeris diajar dengan menggunakan komputer di sekolah rendah. Bangsa Malaysia menguasai bidang ICT dan menerajui teknologi di seluruh dunia. Tun Dr. Mahathir menyerahkan kepimpinan kepada Dato' Seri Abdullah Ahmad Badawi yang menjadi Perdana Menteri ke-5.

Tun Dr. Mahathir met Bush in the White House and Pope John Paul at the Vatican City on their invitation. The 'Dinar Mas' was proposed as the world exchange currency. At the closing of UMNO's AGM. Tun Dr. Mahathir declared his retirement and appointed Dato' Seri Abdullah Ahmad Badawi as successor but was persuaded to remain until October 2003. Arafat contacted Tun Dr. Mahathir for assistance from Israel's attack. The Sanggang by-election demonsrated the violent and vulgar campaign tactics of the Oppositions, which led to the suggestion for stricter laws and regulations. The ERL to KLIA, Perodua's Kelisa and Proton's Arena were launched. Malaysia assembled the Deftech armoured car in Pekan. Sipadan and Ligitan Islands declared as Malaysian territories. Singapore occupied Pulau Batu Putih. The first Malaysian hovercraft exhibited. Modenas Karisma scooter launched. Kuala Lumpur monorail opened to the public. Tun Dr Mahathir was bestowed the highest State Award by Lebanese President. The Heads of States and Governments of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) and the Organisation of Islamic Countries (OIC) met in Kuala Lumpur. The purchase of jet fighters, submarines and tanks strengthened the country's defence. In Selangor, the mobile computer programme encouraged children to familiarise themselves with IT. The national 'social services' programme for the fifth formers and the teaching of English by computers for the first graders were launched. Malaysians now controlled the cyber world and lead in technological development. Tun Dr. Mahathir passed the country's leadership to Dato' Sri Abdullah Ahmad Badawi as the fifth Prime Minister.


PERHIMPUNAN
NG UMNO 2002
Welcome
OIC DELEGATES
Mail
Berita Harian
Utusan
2002
2003

Terima Kasih

Thank You

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