



*This limited first edition of*

# MAHATHI R

EPITOME OF A STATESMAN

*is presented to*

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*at the official launch on January 18, 1995  
Istana Hotel, Kuala Lumpur.*

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Mahathir, the boy

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Pustaka Negara  
Malaysia

# Darulaman

being the Magazine of

## Sultan Abdul Hamid College, Alor Star.

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Adviser: THE ACTING HEADMASTER (MR. J.F. AUGUSTIN)

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### EDITORIAL

Nearly four years have passed - weary years full of trials and hardships, of cruelty and evil deeds, of murder and torture: nearly four years since the last College Magazine was published. It seemed interminable, the War. It was wearisome. It wearied the soldier in the frontline, the mother at home and the schoolboy in his school. It taxed one's strength, one's endurance, one's stolidity and left one broken and shattered.

But Peace, with all that the word implies, has come. God be praised for the Peace that we have now. It could be another "Peace" in which the Powers of Evil triumph. But it is not. It is a Peace worth living through; for have not the Powers of Right and Justice won? Though in some corners of the world there is still some fighting yet it is only the natural aftermath of a great upheaval and by and by it too will die down. And may Almighty God prolong the Peace - till Doomsday.

Humanity is on the threshold of the greatest Age of all - the Age of Atomic Energy, and we as members of the human race pray and hope that this revolutionary energy will be turned to peaceful usage. We hope that this marvellous discovery will enhance the progress of mankind, raise the standard of living and maintain Peace even as it stopped War.

The editorial Mahathir wrote as a student.

*Message from the president,*



INSTITUT KEMAJUAN WANITA MALAYSIA  
Malaysian Women's Advancement Institute



*I*t is difficult to ignore Mahathir Mohamad as a leader and a visionary.

Often misrepresented and misunderstood, he is an enigma drawing respect and curiosity from many. With moral purpose, keen political sense and confident redefinition of the economic order, he speaks out against injustices and double standards where others see safety in silence. It was he himself who said, "I am not here to be popular". His stewardship, thus, has awoken Malaysia from its slumber, opened it up to exciting possibilities and achieved successes that many admire.

In gratitude for Mahathir's significant contribution to the advancement of women's affairs in this country ---- changes in family laws, legislation protecting women and children against abuse and violence and an intergrated women's policy in place ---- the Women's Advancement Institute that he helped launched in 1987 is honoured to publish this book. It is a visual journey through his entire persona. This may be unforgettable for many.

Thank you Mr. Prime Minister, You make us proud to be Malaysians.

SITI ZAHARAH SULAIMAN

President

Malaysian Women's Advancement Institute  
(Institut Kemajuan Wanita Malaysia)

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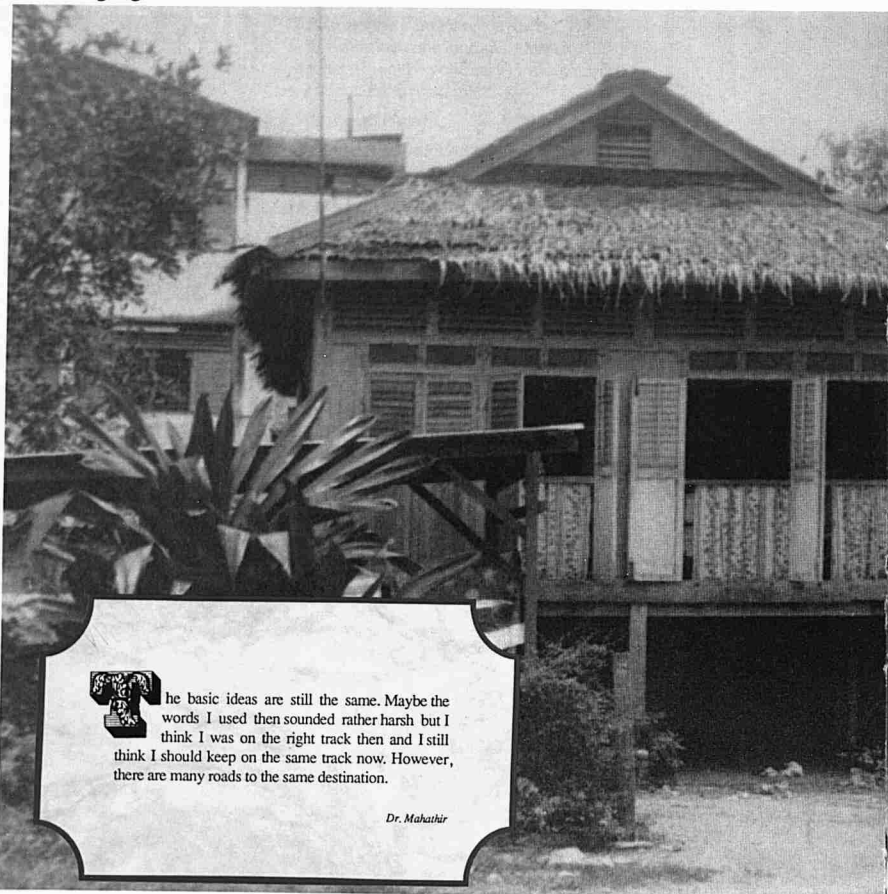
Mahathir in his lighter moments



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Honours, titles & position held

## Early years.....



The basic ideas are still the same. Maybe the words I used then sounded rather harsh but I think I was on the right track then and I still think I should keep on the same track now. However, there are many roads to the same destination.

*Dr. Mahathir*



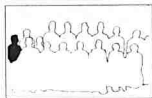


**M**ahathir was born on Friday 20th December, 1925 at house No. 18, Lorong Kilang Ais, next to Jalan Pegawai, Seberang Perak, Alor Star, Kedah.



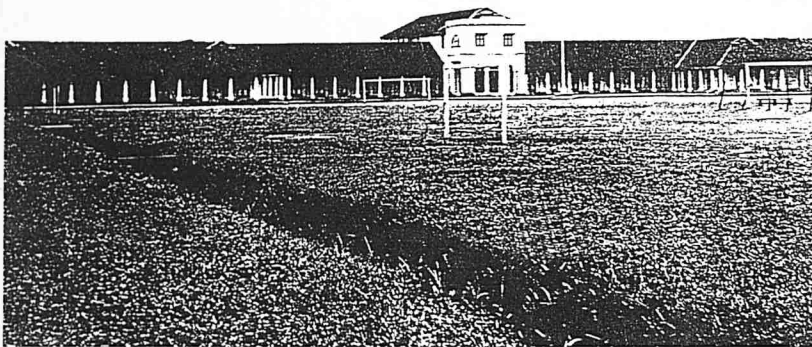
Mohamad Iskandar

**H**is father Mohamad Iskandar was the founder and the first Headmaster of Alor Star's first English school which is now known as Sultan Abdul Hamid College, while his mother Wan Tempawan Bte. Wan Hanafi was from the Wan Su family of Datuk Temenggung Kulut Bukit Lada, Kedah.



Mahathir is the youngest child in a family of four girls and five boys and was raised by a tender loving mother and a father who was a diciplinarian.

**M**ahathir's education started at Sekolah Melayu Lelaki Seberang Perak, Alor Star followed by Sultan Abdul Hamid College, Alor Star.



The Second World War put a halt to his studies and he made full use of it by opening a stall selling drinks and fruits, while on wednesdays, he would sell handicraft at the Pekan Rabu.

UNIVERSITY



OF CAMBRIDGE

LOCAL EXAMINATIONS SYNDICATE  
SCHOOL CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that

MAHATHIR B. ISKANDAR MOHAMED  
of Sultan Abdul Hamid College Alor Star

passed the School Certificate Examination in December 1946  
and reached the standards shown (Pass, Credit, or Very Good) in  
the English Language test Credit and in the following seven  
subjects:

English Literature	Credit
History of the British Empire	Very Good
Geography	Very Good
Malay	Credit
Elementary Mathematics	Very Good
Art	Credit
Hygiene and Physiology	Credit

*The candidate has also passed the Oral English Test*

Index number 4275

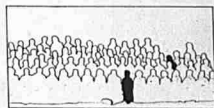
Date of birth as stated  
at time of entry 20 December 1925

First Grade Certificate  
(See over)

H. Thinkill  
Vice-Chancellor



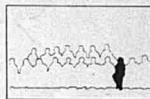
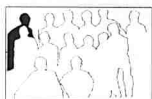
**A**fter the war he continued studying until he obtained his Cambridge School Certificate and has been a serious student who was always interested in writing and was appointed as the editor of DARULAMAN, the school magazine produced by his College, in 1945.



While waiting for his results, Mahathir worked as a clerk at the District Office in Alor Star from March to August 1947 and upon receiving his Cambridge School Certificate, he took up medicine at the King Edward VII Medical College in Singapore.







**T**here Mahathir took an active part in forums and debates and while his leadership qualities were evident, he was given the honour of being the President of the Islamic Society. In continuing his interest in writing he also became the chief editor of the students magazine and during this period started writing for the Straits Times using the pen-name C.H.E. DET.



*Dr. Mahathir, Siti Hasmah, Marina & Mirzan*



**I**n 1953 Dr. Mahathir received his doctorate M.B.B.S. and started working at Hospital Besar Alor Star, followed by a stint in Langkawi before



wedding photo

returning to Alor Star during which time he married Dr. Siti Hasmah Bte. Mohd Ali on August 5, 1956.

On 1st October 1957, he resigned from the government service to open the first bumiputra private clinic called, Maha Klinik at Jalan Tunku Ibrahim, Alor Star.



with first child, Marina



*the young couple*





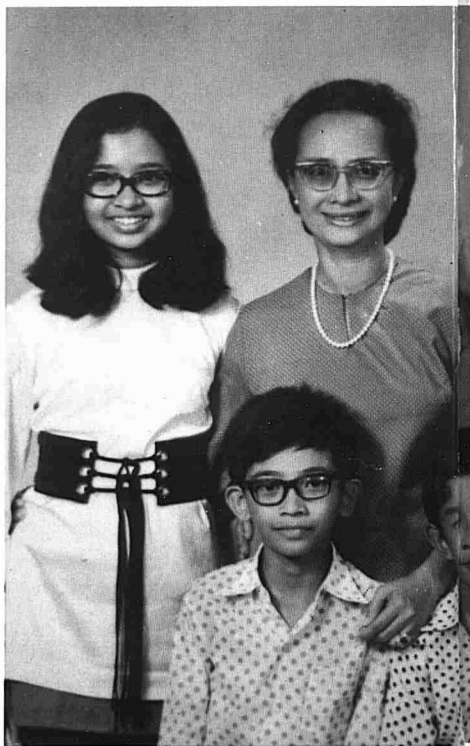
**Family of Mohamed Iskandar (1962)**  
 sitting down L to R on chairs:  
 Habsah (s.l.), Rafeah (Cik Putih), Cik Chah (s.l.), Mohamed Iskandar (father), You (sister),  
 Wan Tempawan (mother), Bu (eldest sister), Habsah (sister), Sham (s.l.),  
 standing directly behind seated family, from L to R:  
 Mahadi (brother), Hassan (b.l.), Murad (eldest brother), Raudiah (niece) Mahathir, Khairun (niece),  
 Khalid (b.l.), Abd. Chani (b.l.) Mashohor (brother). The children are nephews & nieces of Dr. Mahathir  
 who are now married & have children of their own.

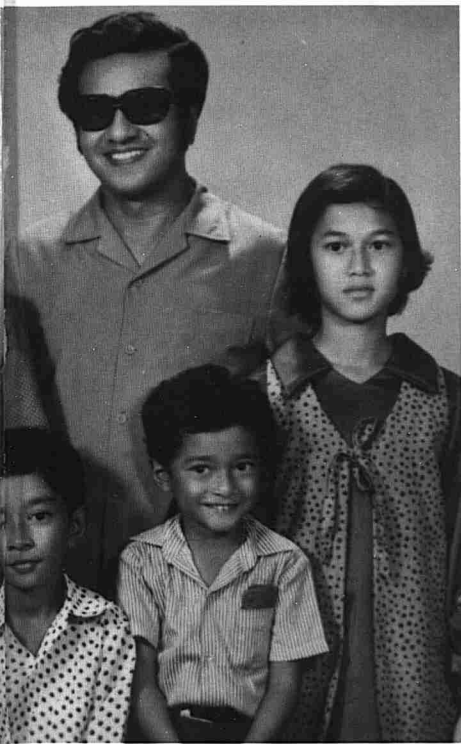


# The family....



*from left Mukhriz, Dato' Seri Dr. Mahathir Mohamad and Datin Seri Dr. Siti Hasmah  
standing from left Mukhzani, Mirzan, Marina and Melinda (1975)*





*standing from left : Marina, Datin Seri Dr. Siti Hasnah  
and Dato Seri Dr. Mahathir Mohamad, Melinda  
front row : Mirzan, Mukhzani, Mukhriz*

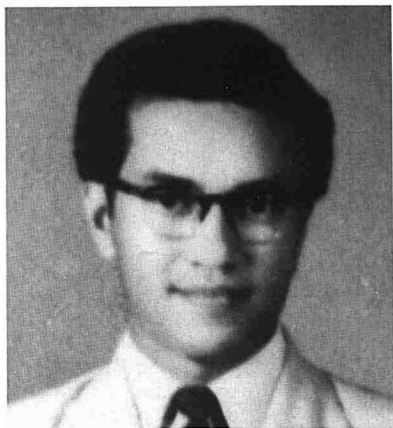


*standing from left Melinda, Mukhzani, Mirzan, Marina, Mukhriz  
with Dato' Dr. Seri Mahathir Mohamad & Datin Seri Dr. Siti Hasnah (1977)*

*Portrait of Mahathir over the years....*









he Malay dilemma is whether they should stop trying to help themselves in order that they should be proud to be the poor citizens of a prosperous country or whether they should try to get at some of the riches that this country boasts of, even if it blurs the economic picture of Malaysia a little.

*Dr. Mahathir*

# Articles he wrote....



# CHANGING MALAY MARRIAGE CUSTOMS

**CIRCUMSTANCES** are forcing the Malays to do away with their elaborate marriages, but very many years may elapse before simple Registry marriages become fashionable. It is not without reluctance that the older people allow certain marriage customs and traditions to be discarded in order to curtail expenses.

Believing that love comes after marriage, it is customary for the parents of the groom to choose a bride for him. It is the parents, too, who usually bear the cost of the marriage, and they frequently get into debt in order to give their son a magnificent wedding.

Though the number of

by C.H.E.

DET  
20 JULY 1947

divorces among them seems to indicate otherwise. Malays are particularly sentimental about marriage. Unmistakably they appear to attach greater importance to the various ceremonies than to the future happiness of the wedded couple.

MALAY marriage ceremonies are feminis-

The **status marriage**, as recognized by Islam, is known as "Akhad Nikah." Strange to say, this is the least impressive of the marriage ceremonies. Carried out at the bride's house, it is not unlike Christian marriage procedures, except for the compulsory presence of the bride.

In the presence of witnesses, the groom, with simulated humility, has to make his verbal acceptance of the bride as his lawfully wedded wife before the kadi. Before this, however, the bride has to give her personal consent.

After this ceremony the couple is considered "man and wife" even though they may not meet each other yet. Ledged in "mahan saktong" or literally "hanging marriage," the couple are not permitted to meet each other until after several years when they go through the "beranding" ceremony.

In the "beranding" ceremony which precedes the "beranding," the bride's hair, fingertips, toes and nails are redressed with henna. is seated on the "beranding," a decorated chair.

Three old ladies in succession will then sprinkle specially prepared rice and flour on the bride's palms and make a token gesture of marking her forehead with henna. Finally the ladies, the bride's hair, fingertips, toes and nails are redressed with henna, a gesture specially hindered.

The "beranding" is traditionally the first occasion when the couple meet each other. There in the presence of female relatives and friends of the bride's and groom's families, the couple has to sit side by side on the decorated chair, with real or pretended shyness.

Nothing in the nature of a honeymoon is known in Malay marriages. Indeed for the first few days after the "beranding" the couple, and especially the bride, should sit quietly in the bridal chamber while a host of visitors call.

If commoners' marriages are tending towards greater simplicity, those of Malay Royalty have taken an even greater turn in that direction. **Various pangshuls** were in the Siam capital.

To feed the hordes of workers, hundreds of buffaloes were slaughtered, bringing a fortune to a Chinese merchant who bought up all the hides, horns and rows of stiap sheds were erected to house the temporarily increased population.

Many buildings were built in Alor Star, among them being the present Balai Besar, the Arts and Crafts School building and the P.W.D. offices. The school was then known as the "Rumah Pelamin" and it was here that all the marriages took place.

For the innumerable feasts given by the Sultan, a well-known European firm in Penang sent ships with ice, liquor, vegetables, mutton and other foodstuffs. This firm also supplied the materials for the crockery and made hundreds of frock-coats for the guests.

20 JULY 1947

EUROPEAN guests from the neighbouring States were lodged in the former British Adviser's house, where the dinner-diners were given every night. State dinners for all guests were held in the present P.W.D. building.

inundated with thousands of unpaid bills and the duty was empty. Such was the extravagance of Malay royal weddings.

Though marriages between Royal ladies and commoners are infrequent, very few States officially prohibit them. It is true, however, that such marriages are frowned upon by members of the Royal families and to a lesser extent by certain commoners.

In Kedah and lately in Kelantan members of the Royal families have to inform the Rulers before such marriages take place. At one time Kedah banished marriages of Malay princes and Europeans the offender being liable to discontinuance of their Ruling House Allowance.

The much discussed ban in Kelantan was no doubt motivated by a desire to preserve the mythical purity of the royal blood. It is heartening to hear that it has been lifted lately.

While the Muslim religion, which forbids discrimination in marriages, had undoubtedly influenced the decision, it is equally certain that the excessive number of prisoners is another factor, accentuated probably by the decline in polygamy among

# Malay "modern" and standard

by C. H. E. DET-

WHEN the Perak branch of the UMNO recently passed a resolution urging the Government to gradually bring about the recognition of the Malay language as the official language of the country, it was giving voice to what has always been foremost in the minds of all politically conscious Malays, of all shades of opinion.

Hitherto this movement had been voiced only by individuals through newspapers, usually vernacular papers, and scant attention had been paid them.

A noteworthy aspect of the Perak resolution is the emphasis on the adoption being gradual. The authors of the resolution must have realised the impossibility of a sudden transition. They must also have realised that the Malay language at present, is hopelessly inadequate.

In order that its utilisation as an official language can be made practicable, it must undergo reconstruction and standardisation in the past it has shown great flexibility and has absorbed many foreign words and expressions, but these modifications have not been fully recognised.

Thus, one finds for example, that Malay journalists tend to use English words and phrases which they partially convert to Malay by the use of Malay suffixes and prefixes. "Di-borokkan" is a typical Malay derivation of the English word "bore". The prefix and suffix serve only to give the word a Malay sound and sense.

But this loose usage of English words and phrases is not to be found in approved text books for Malay schools, this probably constitutes official recognition. Indeed, the gap between vernacular Malay and the improved standard Malay is so wide that radical changes must be made before the Government can be requested to standardise Ma-

the script. Indonesian books are written in Romanized Malay with Dutch spelling. As a general rule, the style of words are peculiarly western. The style of the Malay classical style is present, and the use of Dutch words is even more lavish than the use of English in which it is written.

Naturally, aspirant Malay writers tend to imitate their Indonesian colleagues. This is reflected in an even greater rift between what is known as "bahasa Malayu modern" or modern Malay, and standard Malay. Many Malay boys have obtained high marks in Malay in Cambridge Examinations due to injudicious use of this new language.

An example is the word "mantri", which means minister. In standard Malay, "mantri" would be translated as "pejabat menteri", which literally means "department of the minister".

In "modern" Malay, however, one western practice of deriving words, consisting of a certain subject from a distinctive root word, is followed. The word "mantri" is thus translated as "mentri", from the root "mentri".

THIS drift from classical Malay is very much deprecated by certain Malay scholars, but the majority favour the new language. Some are enthusiastic about the idea of blending local Malay with Indonesian Malay in order to build up a new standard Malay for both Indonesia and Malaya. There is only one Indonesian-Malay writer. Some Indonesians agree that the phonetical method employed in Malaya is preferable to the clumsy Dutch spelling. Unfortunately, due to the recent state of affairs in Indonesia, the work on this has been confined only

to unofficial circles, though an Indonesian teacher conference held in 1947 brought up the subject.

Though non-Malay have so far not commented on the resolution of the Perak UMNO, there is little doubt that most of them consider the idea as wholly unobjectionable.

Two residents of the states formerly constituting the Federated Malay States are aware that the Undersecretary Malay States have always been bilingual officials.

THE Governments of Johore, Kedah, Perlis, Kelantan, and Trengganu are still using Malay side by side with English and they function just as smoothly as any other government.

Unfortunately, the Malay used in these states is rather slipshod and unpublished. Colloquial expressions are indiscriminately used and little attempt is made to give the Malay equivalent to English titles and ranks.

One finds for example, that the Malay word "General" has been translated as "Jendral" for "Jendral" is the word used in high Arabic script above the main door. The Malay equivalent is "Jendral".

On the other hand, translations of Indonesian and local documents are extremely poor and have a high percentage of errors. This was done by a Malay judge who translated the words of the Kedah Criminal Code into Malay.

The fact that the Malay language can withstand the exacting demands of legal work is another testimony of its adaptability.

IT is interesting to note that in these states a considerable number of non-Malay Government employees speak and write perfect Malay including the Arabeser. This belies the contention that the presence of large alien communities would render impracticable the extensive use of the Malay language.

Other races including the British are not so forestal that Malay is not only the language of 2,000,000 comparatively backward people in Malaya, but of 50 million progressive people spread as far east as the Philippines and as far west as Madagascar.

In Indonesia many dialects are spoken. The Achinese dialect is as different from Manganabang as Cantonese is from Hokkien, but they have a common language in Malay. (A. P. P. 1943)

The identity of language provides another link between Indonesians and Malaya, apart from religious and racial considerations.

The growth of importance of the Malay language in Indonesia is bound to have repercussions in Malaya, whether it is desirable or not. It is therefore imperative that the Malayan Government as well as the individuals and organisations in Malaya should do their utmost to maintain this and take the necessary steps to improve Malay as the official language of Malaya.

# Plight of Malay fisherfolk

by  
C. H. E. DET

ONE of the facts uncovered by the Nutrition Survey conducted by the Institute of Medical Research was the "sign of severe poverty" prevailing among the Malay fishing community. These people were found to subsist on an extremely poor diet consisting of large quantities of root vegetables.

This state of affairs is, to say the least, very strange. One would expect fishermen to be quite well-off where food is concerned. The fact that they are not so certainly calls for some explanation.

One does not have to look far, however, to find the causes leading to the deplorable condition of these Malay fishermen. For it is well-known that the fishing industry, which was once their monopoly, is fast slipping from their hands.

An example is the case of the Malay fishermen of Kuala Kedah, a fishing village seven miles from Alor Star.

As late as 1930, only a Malay was engaged in fishing. There were no fishing companies worthy of the name then, though there were several "kongkats" whose existence ended with the division of the catch.

The marketing of fish was also done by Malays. The fishermen of Alor Star market, who brought in the fish caught by the Kuala Kedah fishermen, were sold, were nearly all Malays. Trading and selling of surplus fish was done by the womenfolk of the fishing community and in some cases was sold direct to housewives by them.

It was only in the matter of transport and the export of all fish that the Malays had to turn to Chinese merchants. That the Malays, though "kongkat" or "kongkats" sold at 10 cents for two cents in Alor Star, Chempedak and the Malay fishermen were quite well-off.

That that now at their monopoly, and hence at their prosperity, was the introduction of the "bela pok" or the "kongkat" as it is more familiarly known in the south. This method of fishing required a considerable initial outlay for the creation of the large trawls, and the ill-equipped Malay "kongkats" could not find the necessary capital.

It was therefore left to Chinese to finance the new enterprise. The actual labour was mainly provided by Malays, thus giving rise to a number of short-lived Sino-Malay business partnerships.

The "bela pok kongkats" were short-lived because only a small percentage of the Malay fishermen could be employed. Though the first were willing, there were not enough jobs offered and they had to stick to their comparatively primitive methods of fishing.

It was soon found that the "kongkats" were damaging not only the business of the Malay fishermen but also their greater efficiency, but that the Malays needed all the fishing grounds actually occupied by the Chinese men from what they considered to be their traditional fishing haunts.

23 April 1950

By 1932, the Malay fishermen were so badly off that they petitioned the Kuala Kedah Government to ban the "kongkats". Several years' agitation occurred before Governmental intervention brought about a compromise. But the halfhearted nature of the Malay fishermen was over.

When motor-boats were later introduced, they accelerated them as a matter of course. Not being able to buy the motor-boats them-

selves and finding their sailing prahu no match for the former, a large number of them elected to work with the big Chinese fishing companies.

The Malay fishermen fares no better. Their supply of fish was cut off for their fishermen relatives no longer had any say in the disposal of their catch. Very soon these fishermen had to buy fish from a market, in another part of Alor Star if they wished to carry on their business.

It was impossible, of course, for all the Malay fishermen to find work with the large fishing companies. A large number, despite great handicaps, still put out to sea in their prahu to make what small catch they could. APR 1950

WHAT is true of the fish village of Kuala Kedah is also true of dozens of Malay fishing villages along the west coast. Open competition with well-equipped Chinese has resulted in widespread unemployment among them. And in Penang even the few who were further reduced a number of them had to give up fishing because the land on which they usually dry fish for making mackerel, is no longer available to them. Crown land. The Government must reserve an alternative ground.

Force by poverty and their uncertain means of livelihood, many of these unfortunate people have left their seaside villages to swell the ranks of the police and military forces. But still there are many left to try on whatever meagre resources they can command.

For their ill-fated husbands and wives, the Government has set up a school which this Government proposes to maintain in Penang is of little significance. These children are uneducated and will not be able to obtain the whatever teaching fa-

ulties are afforded by the school.

To most Malay fishermen, qualified with the plight of these fishermen, the decision of the Fishing Government to ban the "kongkat" was very welcome. If it is now possible to bring back prosperity to the fishermen, those of the east coast should at least be protected from the fate of their brothers on the west coast.

The ban may appear to be a retrogressive step, especially as the Fisheries Department has pointed out that, with the same number of fishermen, Malaysia is catching only a tiny fraction of the usual haul in the United States. But it is certainly preferable to keep these fishermen employed than to deprive them of their means of livelihood in the interest of "progress."

It is, however, moderation in fishing methods is to be introduced, then the interests of this maritime community must not be overlooked. It is only fair that steps be taken so that they may be the first to gain by whatever advancement is made.



# Malay progress & the University

In his Foundation Day speech, the first Chancellor of the University of Malaya stressed the importance of making the University a truly Malayan institution; an institution where the various races shall be treated as equal, where no race shall enjoy priority or privilege over others.

No one can dispute the soundness of this policy. The University would indeed be a force of racial factors were allowed to prejudice against considerations. Yet it is possible that a too stringent enforcement of this policy might end in bitter communal feelings, for it will be remembered that since the university project was first conceived, a considerable section of Malay opinion was against it.

Alford and Fathe as that objection may appear now one has to concede that it was backed with quite sound reasoning.

On superficial examination the reason may seem to be that the University would be run by Malays, and that the Malay youth would be the beneficiaries of an institution which would turn out a powerful English class made up almost entirely of non-Malay youth.

## Justification

There is some justification in this fear. Statistics show that the number of Malay youths receiving secondary English school education is hopelessly small when compared with figures for other races.

The School Certificate Examination results for 1946, for example, showed that only about 200 Malaya passed the examination in the grade of nearly 100.

by  
**C. H. E. DET**

portion of professionally trained Malaya. The solution, they say, lies in the number of Malays gaining the necessary qualifications for entering the University.

## Kampung Faith

TODAY, the fact that in Malaya farmers and kampung dwellers are helping in their small way to swell the University Endowment Fund, bears testimony to their faith in the latter's success. They were, naturally, so reluctant to contribute, from their children, or their children's children, were no chance of receiving any university education.

But it will be a long time before the number of Malays attending English secondary schools increases sufficiently to feed the University. And even if the Malays manage to send their children to school, there is still the question of **overly intelligent**

them as it is for the Malays to admit, there can be no avoiding the fact that they have a long average intelligence quotient. The Malays whose brilliance accompanied their studies had their minds made up in quality what is wanting in quantity.

This low average I.Q. is probably attributable to the factors environment and character of the Malaya. It is not reasonable to expect a youth straight from the "kampung" and kampung to shine in studies conducted in a language entirely unfamiliar and in subjects wholly alien.

One can, however, expect the children of these kampung youths to do better. For one thing, their environment will be different and the English language will be

willing to admit the rights of the downtrodden races, they could help approving the decision to award three-fourths of Government scholarships to their own youth.

Apart from the fact that this fulfils the pledge made in the Federal Agreement to give the Malays special treatment in educational matters, they see in this an attempt to give them fair training preparatory to their taking a greater share in the affairs of their country.

It is regrettable that certain newspapers and individuals here have sought to begrudge the Malays this privilege.

When making their criticisms, they have not stopped to investigate the causes leading to the decision of the Federal Government.

**No Equality**

and foremost, it is wrong to regard Federal citizens as having the same status as Malays. There would have been no proposal for a Malayan nationality to replace citizenship if the latter already implied equality with Malays.

The decision, therefore, is quite in keeping with the Federal Constitution, for there is no reason to believe that when Malayan nationality became a reality, the Malays' priority will not be recognised.

Secondly, if the Malays envisaged by the Constitution fail to be able to prove successful, it is essential that the various races share equally, not only in the process of education, but also in entry into the

It would be fertile ground indeed for Communist propaganda if the future lay there on the one hand and the business and professional classes on the other

a wide field of financial grounds and extremely few Malays can afford university education for their children.

Out of 70,000 Malays at present in the University only three are paying students, and a considerable number who gained admission were unable to take advantage of it due to financial circumstances.

There are now about 70 undergraduates in the University, and so, out of every ten graduating only one will be a Malay.

When one compares this with the population figure of Malaya, one can appreciate the fears of those Malays who object to the University—and still more so when one considers the absence of preference for Malays.

If scholarships are made open to all races and nationalities, it is possible that the University of Malaya, intended to serve the various races in Malaya, may find itself as useless without any Malay undergraduate.

## Racial Centre

It is not apparent partially may seem to be a contradiction of the views of the Chancellor, but in fact it is not.

It is not because, even if there is equality in the award of scholarships, there is substantially no bias on racial or any other grounds where academic abilities are concerned.

Thus the University at this stage is not fully beneficial to the Malays and it won't be unless there are special facilities to provide them to utilize the University to the fullest extent.

If the University is to serve Malaya fully and therefore, to be the representative of the various races, it should secure the assent of racial co-operation and, at the same time, to accommodate the new realities in the people of this country.





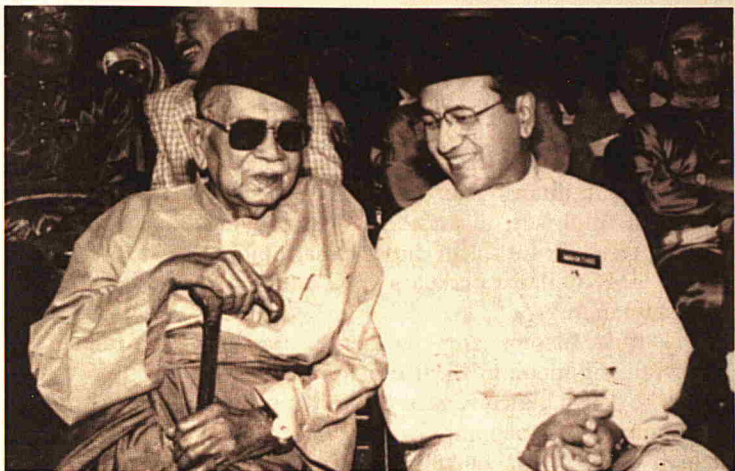
used to tell the story of crabs sold by a man in the Isles of Man. I was watching these crabs march to the sea wall and there was a man selling crabs. Suddenly the crabs were all over the place and some were trying to climb the wall (next to the sea). I said to the man selling crabs: 'If you are not careful, the crab would climb over the wall and back into the sea.' And the man said, 'No way. Before that crab can climb over the wall, another crab will pull him down.' So I think, I'm the crab who is up and at the moment everybody is trying their best to pull me down. And believe me, the next man who climbs up and holds this position is going to have the same treatment.

*Dr. Mahathir*

## *His political career.....*



*the earlier years in UMNO with the late Tunku Abdul Rahman and Tun Abdul Razak*



*a light moment with Tunku Abdul Rahman*



*meeting Tun Abdul Razak at Morib, just before rejoining UMNO in 1971*

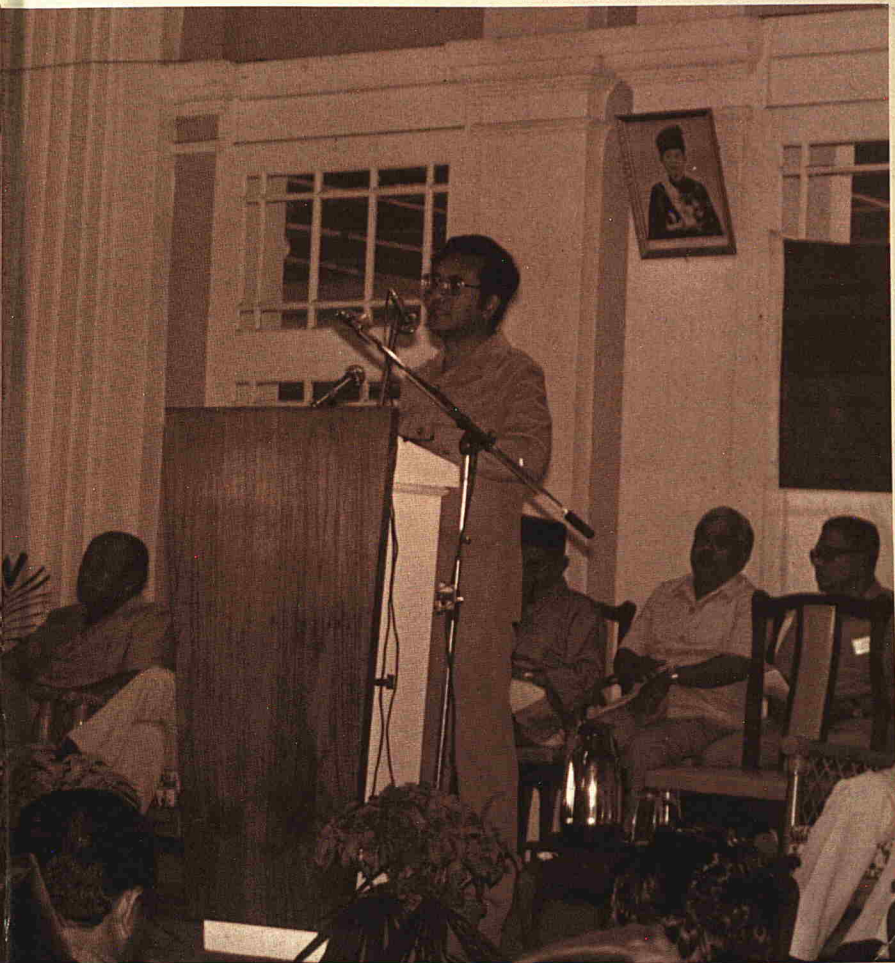


sharing a conversation with the late Tun Hussien Onn and Tunku Abdul Rahman



cabinet meeting with the Dato' Masa Hitam and Dato' Lee San Choon





*speaking to UMNO members in Kelantan*



*side discussion with Tun Abdul Rahman Yaakub, former Chief Minister of Sarawak at the Chief Minister meeting*





*presenting a paper at the UMNO general assembly*



*getting to know the rakyat better*



arriving at the UMNO headquarters

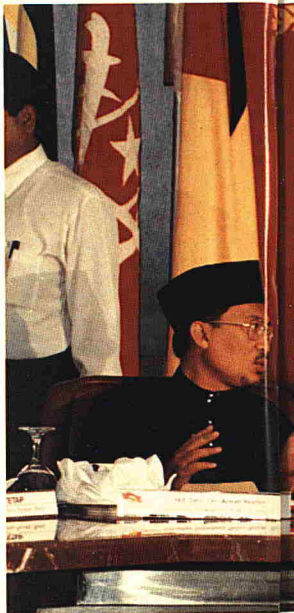








*raising the UMNO baru flag*



*sharing a joke with delegates of UMNO supreme council*



*chairing the Majlis Tertinggi UMNO*



*UMNO supreme council heads in 1994*







*Dato' Seri Anwar congratulating the Prime Minister after his maiden speech*





*with the heads of Wanita UMNO*





*greeting representatives from the UMNO club (overseas)*

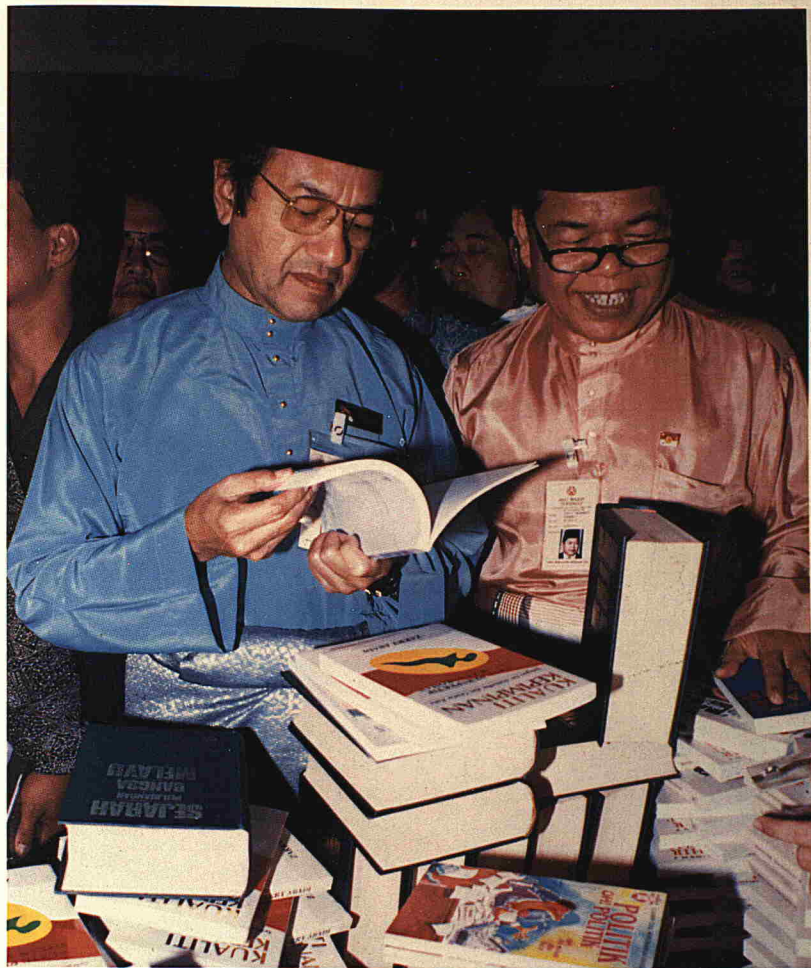




*unveiling a photograph made in his tribute with the late Yusku Abdal Rahmaw*

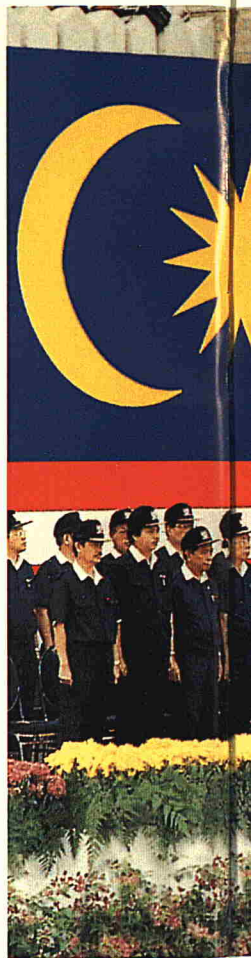


*with the late Tunku Abdul Rahman*

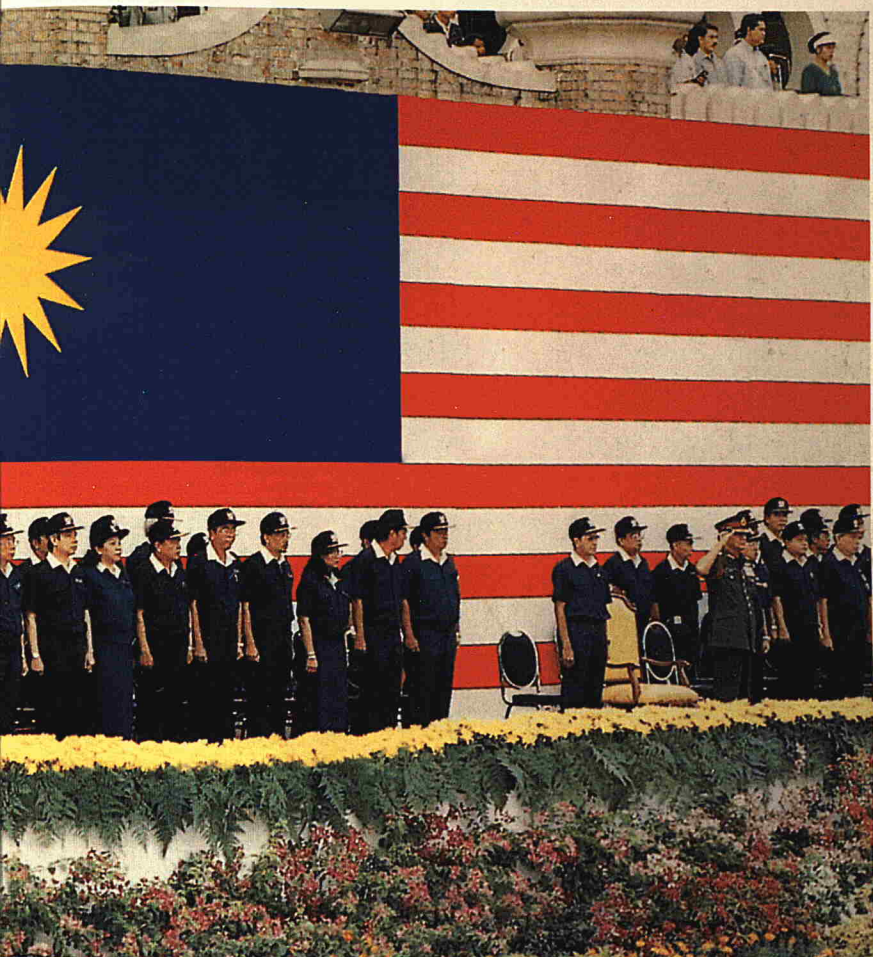












*Barisan line-up at National Day Parade*



*at MCA's yearly meeting with Dato' Ling Leong Sik*







*Dato' Seri Samy Vellu paying respect during Hari raya Puasa at Seri Perdana*



*laying a wreath at the National Monument*



*press conference*



*attending Chinese New Year celebration's*





*admiring an oil painting by a local painter*



UMNO headquarters





he man has a depth of perception which must surely qualify him to deal with the complexities peculiarly Malaysian. In his own quiet way, Dr. Mahathir is laying the groundwork for Malaysia to take its rightful place among the nations of the world. But he has the difficult task of pointing the people in the right direction, of convincing them of the need to change their attitudes to help the country become more developed.

*Foreign Diplomat*

# *Malaysia on the International front...*



*greeting Singapore's Prime Minister, Dr. Goh Chok Tong.*



*speaking at the 4th Asean Summit in Singapore*



*inspecting a guard of honour*





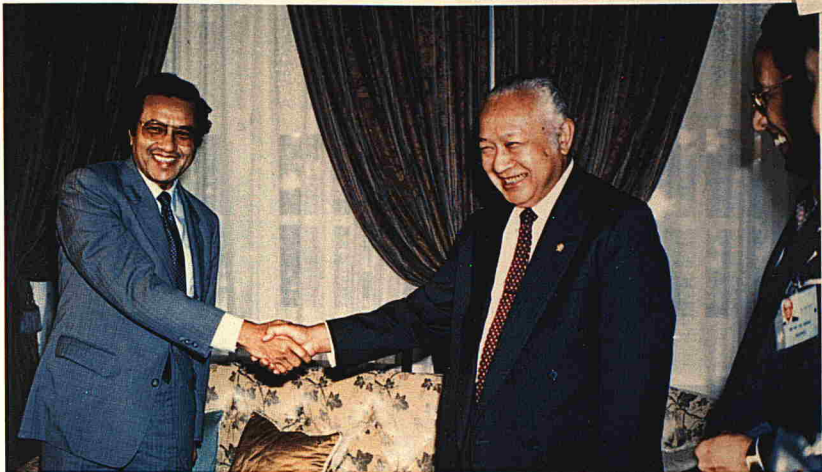
*Ascan head of State line-up*



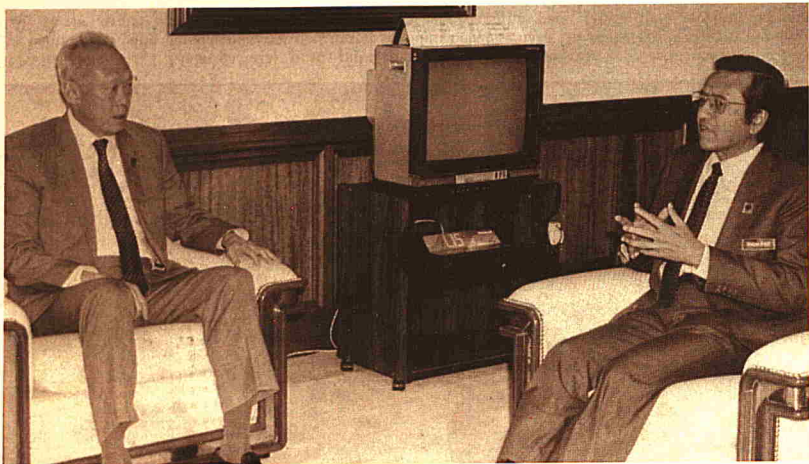
*Informal chit-chat*



*Asean head's of state with their wives*



*with Indonesia's President Suharto*



*meeting Singapore's former Prime Minister, Dr. Lee Kuan Yew*



*greeting Republic of Philippine's President, Fidel Ramos at Carcosa Seri Negara*





*holding talks with Mugabe, President of Zimbabwe*

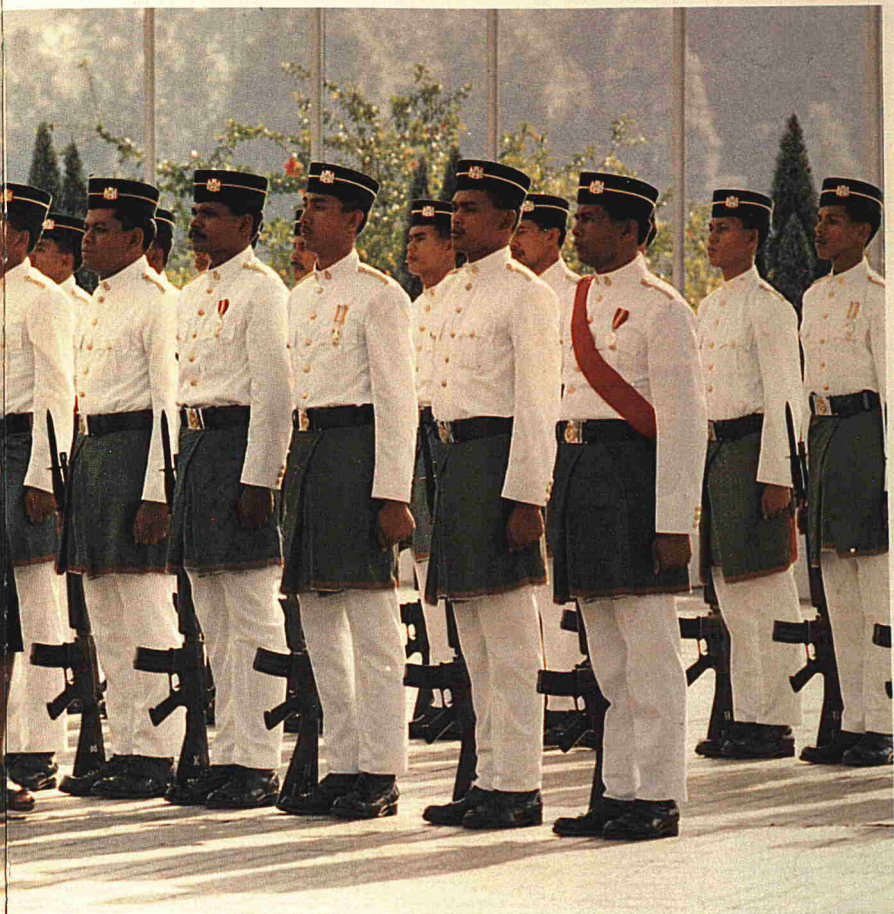


*listening attentively to Mr. Fujimori, President of Peru*



*with the President of the Republic of Hungary, Dr. Arpad Góncz*





*Sir Ramseve Mara, Prime Minister of Fiji, inspects a guard of honour by the Royal Malay Regiment*



*receiving Vietnamese Prime Minister*



*Australian Prime Minister, Paul Keating paying a visit to Dato' Seri Dr. Mahathir Mohamad in his suite at the APEC summit in Indonesia in 1994*



*group photo with President Clinton and President Suharto at the APEC Summit in 1994*





receiving New Zealand Prime Minister, Mr. James Brendan Boyler



*state banquet with British Prime Minister, John Major & Mrs. Major*





*Prime Minister of Ireland Albert Reynolds witnessing a signing ceremony*



*together with Dr. Haris Silajdzic and Nikica Valentic in a show of unity*



visiting Pakistan



*with Alija Isethgovic President of Bosnia*



*carpet portrait from the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Dr. Islam Karimov*





*with the Royal family of Emperor Akihito of Japan*



*Prime Minister of Mauritius Sir Anerood Jugnath bids Dr. Mahathir farewell*



receiving Korean Prime Minister Yon Hyong Muk



with the president of China Yang Shangkun



with South Africa President Nelson Mandela







*with Palestine leader, Yasser Arafat*







*greeting President Ketumile Masire of Botswana  
together with the Yang Di Pertuan Agong*



realise that I make enemies. I have no choice. Either I come here and sit comfortably and be nice to people and do nothing, or else I try to do something, even at the expense of becoming unpopular. I don't think I'll be permanent here.

*Dr. Mahathir*

## *The Prime Minister Department.....*



**T**he Prime Minister's Department was established in July 1957 and is the main government ministry at Federal level and the main objectives are to plan, formulate and coordinate all national policies.

It is headed by the Honourable Prime Minister and the Chief Secretary to the Government, who acts as advisor and administrator to the Honourable Prime Minister and to coordinate the administrative machinery of Federal, State and Local Government.

## ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCE DIVISION

The Administrative and Finance Division provide efficient, fast and effective support services to programmes and activities of the Prime Minister's Department in relation to the day to day administration, finance, services, appointments, sports, ceremonial matters and organising of official functions such as National Day Celebration, Quran reciters assembly of national and international levels, Maal Hijrah, "get together" for staff of the public services department and the Malaysia Incorporated Games.

## CEREMONIAL DIVISION

The Ceremonial Division is the Secretariat to the standing committee for all official functions of the Government such as the installation and the birthday of His Majesty the Yang di Pertuan Agong, the investiture of Federal Awards on civil servants and foreign citizens, His Majesty's visits overseas and visits by foreign dignitaries.

It also assists on organising the National Day celebrations, Heroes Day and is the Federal Protocol Committee, rendering advisory services concerning attendance of official functions held by government ministries, departments, statutory bodies, government agencies, private sectors and individuals.



The Division is also involved in Maal Hijrah and Prophet Mohamad's birthday celebrations, Excellent Service awards, Quality awards, the International and National Level Quran's Reciters Assembly, Hari Raya Aidil Fitri and Aidil Adha Prayer and is the secretariat for the enforcement of the Crest Act, National Anthem Act, the Coordinating Committee for Uniformed Staff in government and statutory bodies and in the use of Logo, National Flags and Crest.

#### **PUBLIC COMPLAINTS BUREAU**

The functions of the Public Complaints Bureau are to investigate public complaints against government agencies and to secure redress for genuine cases.

#### **INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION SECRETARIAT**

The International Convention Secretariat (ICS), is the body responsible for the planning, coordinating and implementation of international conventions organised by the Malaysian Government.

#### **OFFICE OF THE CHIEF GOVERNMENT SECURITY OFFICE**

The Government Security Office ensure that matters pertaining to the official secrets, vital installations and functions of the government machinery are given proper and effective security protection by giving advice on protective security measures, organising security courses, carrying out inspectorate functions and the recommending of security measures to be implemented to specific security committees in all the ministries, Federal and State Government Departments, statutory bodies and government agencies.



#### **CABINET DIVISION**

The Cabinet Division in the Prime Minister's Department provides secretariat services to the Cabinet and certain other Cabinet Committees as well as to provide supportive services in the implementation of government policies.

#### **ECONOMIC PLANNING UNIT**

The Economic Planning Unit (EPU) is the central planning agency of the government responsible for formulating government policies, strategies and programmes for short and long term economic development of the country to ensure that investment activities in the corporate sector and ownership of fixed assets are implemented in line with the objectives of the National Development Policy (NDP) and advises the government regarding economic issues.

It is also responsible for administering and coordinating the Malaysian Technical Cooperation Programme which is formulated to assist developing and less developed countries.





#### **IMPLEMENTATION COORDINATION UNIT**

The Implementation Coordination Unit (ICU) was formed in 1972 to coordinate, monitor, integrate development projects between the Federal and State Governments on development policies and programmes to ensure its success. It is secretariat to the National Action Council which is assigned to monitor the national development machinery and has branches in every state called the State Development Office in Peninsular Malaysia and State Development Department in Sarawak and Federal Development Department in Kelantan and Sabah.

#### **NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL**

The National Security Council is responsible for coordinating policies relating to the security of the country and the overall direction of security measures including security operations, public order and matters having direct security implications.

#### **MANAGEMENT OF GOVERNMENT BUILDING DIVISION**

The Management of Government Building Division is responsible for the development of the Federal Common User Buildings, Federal Chalets and Official Residences, and the management of land and buildings belonging to the Federal Government. This Division is also responsible for accommodating Federal Government Departments in suitable buildings, whether by common user buildings or rented premises, in the Federal capital or at State level throughout the Peninsular. It also manages the usage and maintenance of the Official Guest Houses chalets and the allocation of Government Quarters to eligible government employees.

#### **KLANG VALLEY PLANNING SECRETARIAT**

The Klang Valley Planning Secretariat formulate's policies and strategies for the systematic development of the Klang Valley and monitors the progress of physical and socio-economic development in the Federal Territory of Kuala Lumpur and four districts in Selangor, namely Gombak, Petaling, Hulu Langat and Klang and the perspective plan is reviewed every 5 years.

### ISLAMIC AFFAIRS DIVISION

The Islamic Affairs Division (BAHEIS) ensure that all programmes and projects for the development of Islam and its followers in this country are integrately planned and their implementation effectively coordinated by the Islamic Affairs Religious Council of Malaysia.

It also coordinate's efforts to standardise laws and regulations to improve the administration of Islamic Affairs, the Syariah Law and Islamic Education to ensure that religious interests are not in conflict with national interests.

### FEDERAL TERRITORY DEVELOPMENT DIVISION

The Ministry of Federal Territory was abolished in May 1987 and it is now known as the Federal Territory Development Division whose activities includes identifying the route for the light transit rail system; planning the relocation of illegal industries operating on government land; carrying out the privatisation of car parks and office space; and rehousing squatters.

### MALAYSIAN ADMINISTRATION AND MODERNISATION PLANNING UNIT

The Malaysian Administration and Modernisation Planning Unit (MAMPU) is to bring about reforms in public administration to increase quality, efficiency and effectiveness of administration in line with the nation's needs.

The Major programmes and projects that have been implemented includes the Total Quality Management Programme (TQM); "Guidelines for Development Project Planning and Preparation", "Manual on Micro Accounting System (SPM)", and "Managing Public Complaints".

### SOCIO-ECONOMIC RESEARCH UNIT

The Socio-economic Research Unit (SERU) conducts impact evaluation studies on government's policies and developments, with the aim of providing feedback for policy formulating in planning and implementation and is also responsible for coordinating and supervising research activities in the country.





### **MALAYSIAN HANDICRAFT DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION**

The Malaysia Handicraft Development Corporation (INFOKRAF) plays an important role in promoting, activating and reviving the traditional skill and handicraft of Malaysia to turn it into a commercially viable concern. In order to develop it into a primary industry, the corporation undertakes research and provides advisory services besides introducing production and promotional programmes, locally and internationally.

### **PILGRIMS MANAGEMENT AND FUND BOARD**

The Pilgrims Management and Fund Board (Tabung Haji) is a manifestation of the government's concern over the welfare of its Muslim populace in relation to their pilgrimage to the Holy Land. It has since expanded and is one of the strongest Islamic financial institutions, owned and managed by Muslims.



The Board was established not only to help the Muslims save for their pilgrimage and look after their welfare in the Holy Land but also to provide services that enable Muslims to invest and effectively participate in the nation's economic activities.

### **CITY HALL KUALA LUMPUR (DBKL)**

City Hall Kuala Lumpur is responsible for public health, cleansing, sewerage, beautification, recreation, provision of public amenities. Planning, implementing and controlling of development projects, including housing, commercial and business complexes, industrial estates and institutions.



### **PUBLIC SERVICES COMMISSION**

The Public Services Commission was established in accordance with Article 139 (1) of the Federal Constitution on August 31, 1957 and according to Article 144 of the Federal Constitution the responsibilities of the Commission are the appointment of staff, confirmation to appointed posts, emplacements on pensionable status, transfer (services), promotions and disciplinary action of staff in the various civil services under its jurisdiction.

### **PUBLIC SERVICE TRIBUNAL**

The Public Service Tribunal is an independent arbitration body established under the Prime Minister's Department and is given the responsibility of resolving disputes relating to anomalies affecting the enumeration and terms and conditions of the service consequent to the implementation of recommendations of salaries commission and Cabinet Committee as defined in the Public Service Tribunal Act 1977.

### **FEDERAL SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT OF SARAWAK**

The Federal Secretary's Office operates as a liaison office which submit views, requests and major concerns of the State Government to the Federal Government. The office assists and facilitates in the implementation of federal development projects in the state. At the same time, the Federal Secretary's Office plays a role in creating a better relationship between the State and the Federal Government in national integration efforts.

### **ISTANA NEGARA**

Istana Negara is the residence of His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong and is under the care of the Istana Negara Office. Its function is to provide supporting services to enable the Yang di-Pertuan Agong to carry out his duties, responsibilities, functions and ceremonies such as Investiture of Federal Awards, royal and official banquets and courtesy calls by foreign dignitaries besides other official and non-official functions.

## **PUBLIC SERVICES DEPARTMENT**

The Public Services Department (PSD) is a central agency which formulates and implements policies relating to the Public Services and its personnel management such as, formulating pay and allowances of employees in the public sector and acts as secretariat to the National Joint Council and Special Cabinet Committee on salary for the public employees.

It organises training programmes, scholarships and loans for courses and also talks at government departments for retiring government servants.

The Public Services Tribunal, was set up to analyse and to consider claims, on sustenance and conditions of services of civil servants since 1971.

## **NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION (INTAN)**

INTAN's main function is to equip civil servants with the necessary knowledge and expertise. It has also set up the Technical Aid Programmes to assist developing countries in Asia and the Pacific.

## **ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S CHAMBERS**

The Attorney-General's Chamber is the Public Prosecutor for the prosecution of all criminal offences, the Legal Advisor of the government in all its branches, the Advocate of the government in the courts and the Draftsman of all Federal legislation.

## **DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS OF MALAYSIA**

The Department of Statistic Malaysia is entrusted by the government to compile, interpret and disseminate quality and timely statistics, efficiently and effectively, for the purpose of the formulation and the implementation of policies for national development planning and administration, in both the public and private sectors.

## **ANTI-CORRUPTION AGENCY**

The Anti-Corruption Agency (ACA) was established to prevent and eradicate all forms of corruption, malpractices and abuse of power forbidden by law and to prosecute persons suspected of committing offences under the prescribed laws.





#### **AUDIT DEPARTMENT**

The Audit Department carries out audit to improve programmes, projects, functions and activities by evaluating their performance to find ways to improve the efficiency of government agencies, programmes and projects; to determine and avoid waste and inefficient use of public money; to ascertain whether government programmes are achieving their objectives and to see that funds are being spent wisely and legally.

#### **EDUCATION SERVICES COMMISSION**

The Education Services Commission is responsible for the appointment of eligible candidates for the post of education officers and is also responsible for the recruitment and termination of service, promotion, discipline, confirmation of appointment and conferment of pensionable status on education officers appointed.

#### **ELECTION COMMISSION**


The Election Commission was established in 1957 by virtue of Article 113 of the Federal Constitution and is empowered to conduct elections to the House of Representatives; the State Legislative Assemblies; the Senate and to the various Local Authorities if so required.

#### **INSTITUTE OF DIPLOMACY AND FOREIGN RELATIONS**

The Institute of Diplomacy and Foreign Relations (IDFR) was established on July 1, 1991 to organise training courses, seminars, workshops, conferences and lectures in the field of diplomacy and international relations; to conduct research and analytical studies in diplomacy; to provide consultancy services in the field of diplomacy and international relations.

#### **FEDERAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE OF SABAH**

The Federal Secretary's Office operates as a liaison office which submit views, requests and major concerns of the State Government to the Federal Government. The Office assists and facilitates in the implementation of federal development projects in the state. At the same time, the Federal Secretary's Office plays a role in creating a better relationship between the State and the Federal Government in national integration efforts.

e tinkered. We fine tuned. We amended. We changed what did not work. We went fast track. We slowed down. And in the end, after it had achieved much of what we aimed for we decided not to extend it but to formulate a slightly improved version which we called the National Development Policy. But to the outsiders, we were stubborn. We were obstinate. We were recalcitrant. We refused to listen and to accept good advice. And of course they say in the tone of the 'I told you so' critics that we had failed and been forced to change our course."

*Dr. Mahathir*

*Malaysia under his leadership....*





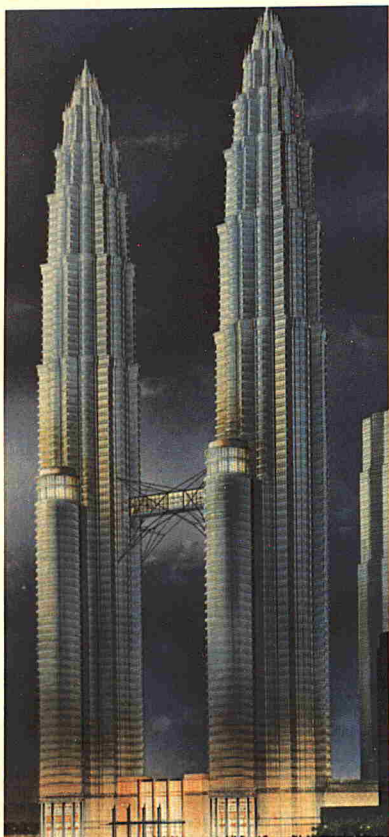


breaking ground - Kuala Lumpur Tower

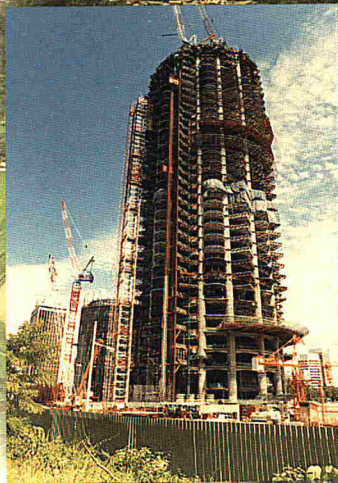




*deep sea oil exploration by Petronas Carigali*



*Petronas Twin Tower 450m, the tallest building in the world*





*the construction site*





*Launching of the Planetarium Negara*







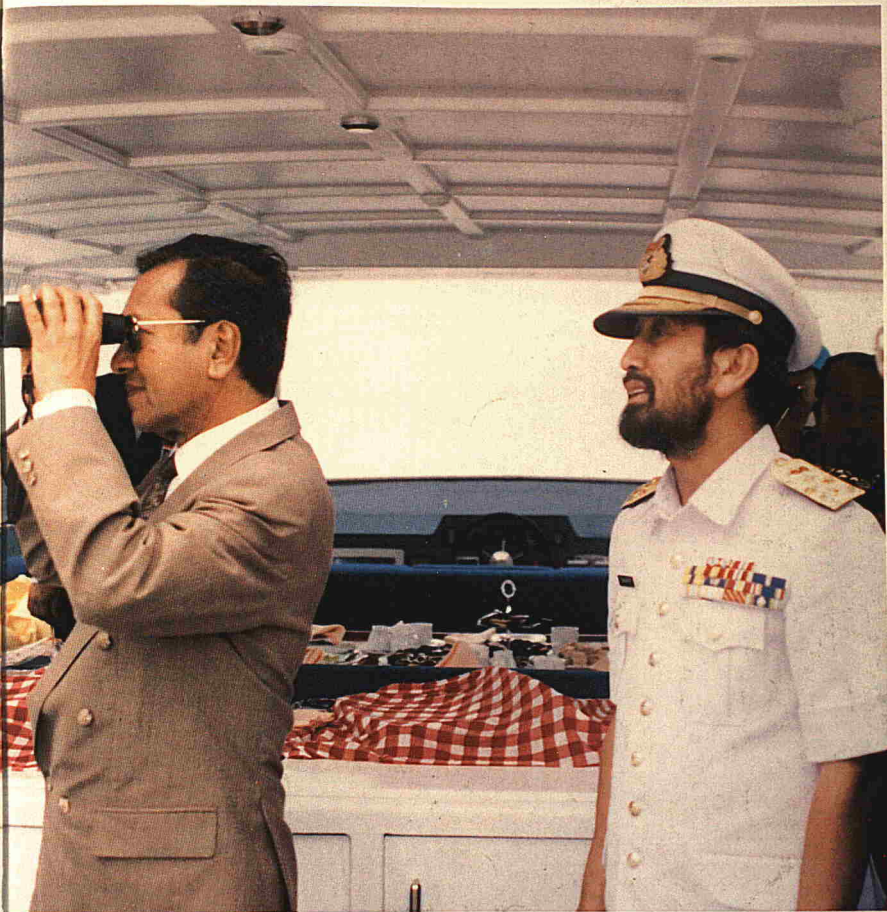
Launching the LIMA95













*at the Thai-Malaysia border marker located in a shophouse*



*the 10th brigade Para Commander Brig-Jen Hashim Hussien receiving the Red Beret*



*sending off Malaysia's Malbatt troops*

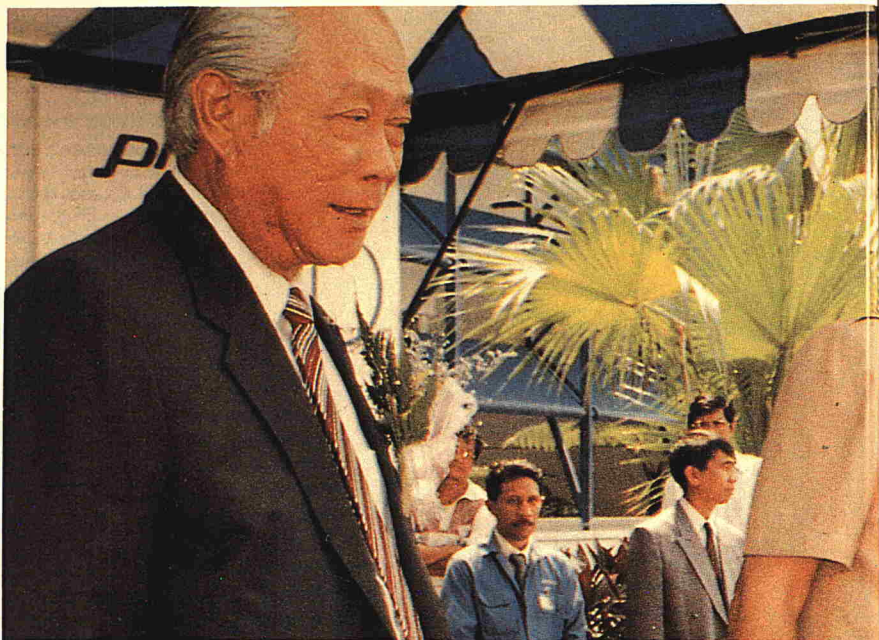


*Royal Malaysian Navy*



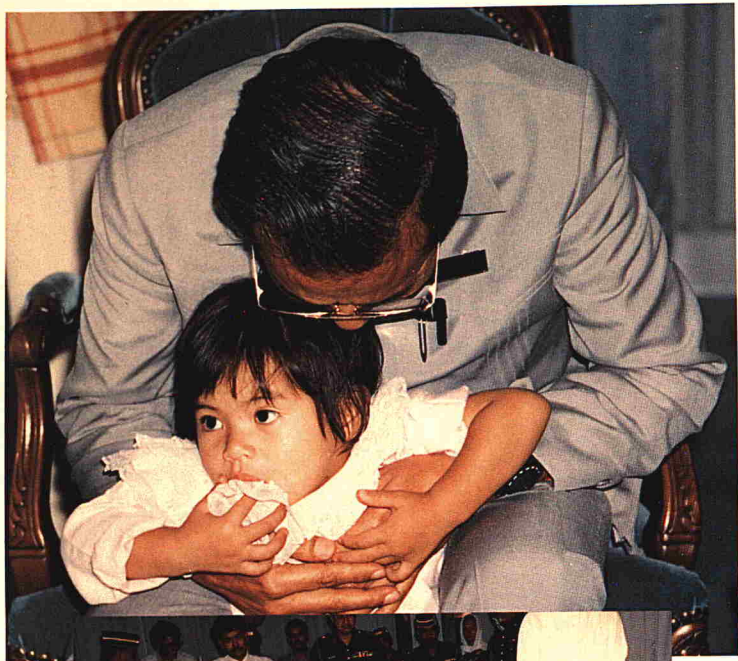


*visiting troops in Bosnia Herzegovina*





launching the 300,000th Proton Saga







*always in the thick of things*



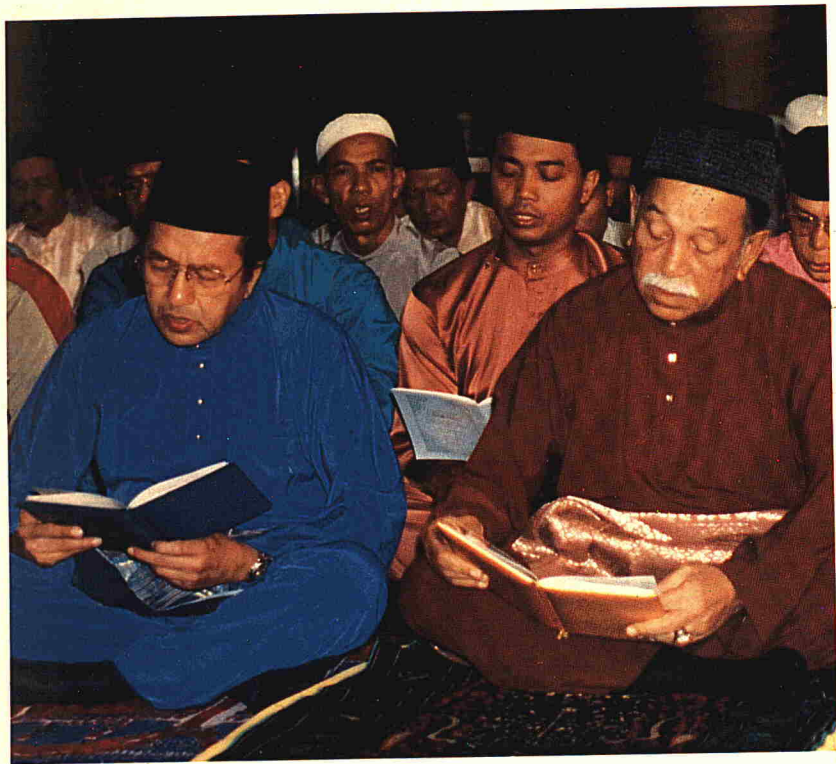
*inspecting the KL Tower with Information Minister Dato' Mohamad Rahmat*



official launching of the completed North South Highway











*group photo at RTM's birthday bash*



*visiting his alma mater, Sultan Abdul Hamid College*



*a kind word with the handicapped*



*attending a "majlis kenduri kahwin"*



*well wisher's during Hari Raya Puasa*



*autographing a souvenir book*



*greeting the rakyat at his 'open house' during Hari Raya Puasa celebrations*





*kick-off time with the Back Benchers Club*



*receiving our national heroes and the Thomas Cup with Datin Seri Dr. Siti Hasmah*



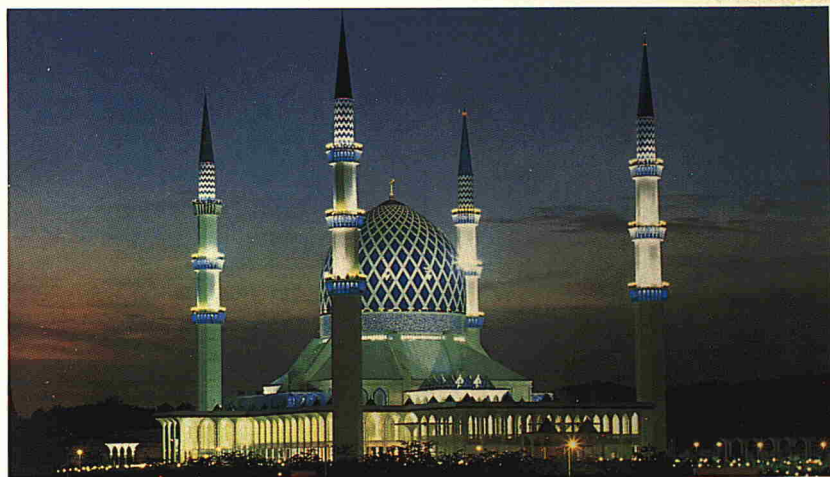








*china town celebrations*





*launching visit Malaysia 1994*











When a man really finds himself at the top of the ladder of success, he is never alone, because no man can climb to genuine success without taking others along with him.

*Dr. Mahathir*

*Mahathir in his lighter moments....*













*receiving a congratulatory hug from daughter, Marina*













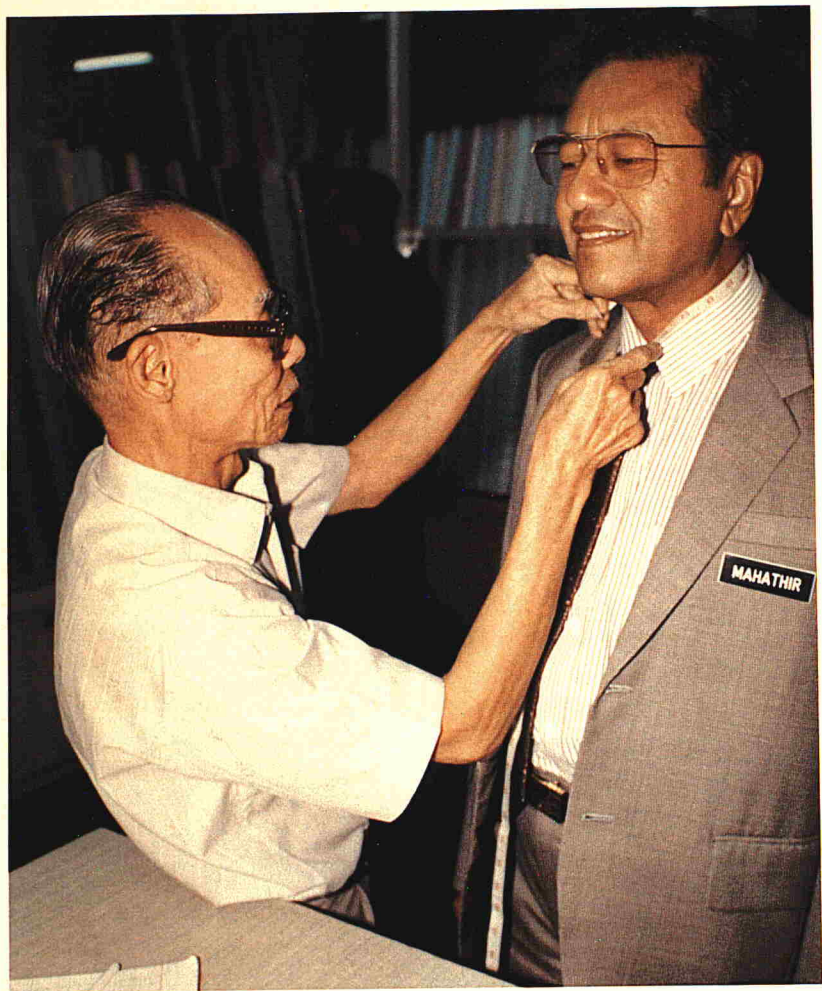






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HAZHUJI BIN MOHAMAD  
TAY PUSPANI  
JALAN DAMAIKEMAS  
TANJONG KUALA LUMPUR  
TEL. 07-821 1 882222  
MELAKA 76000

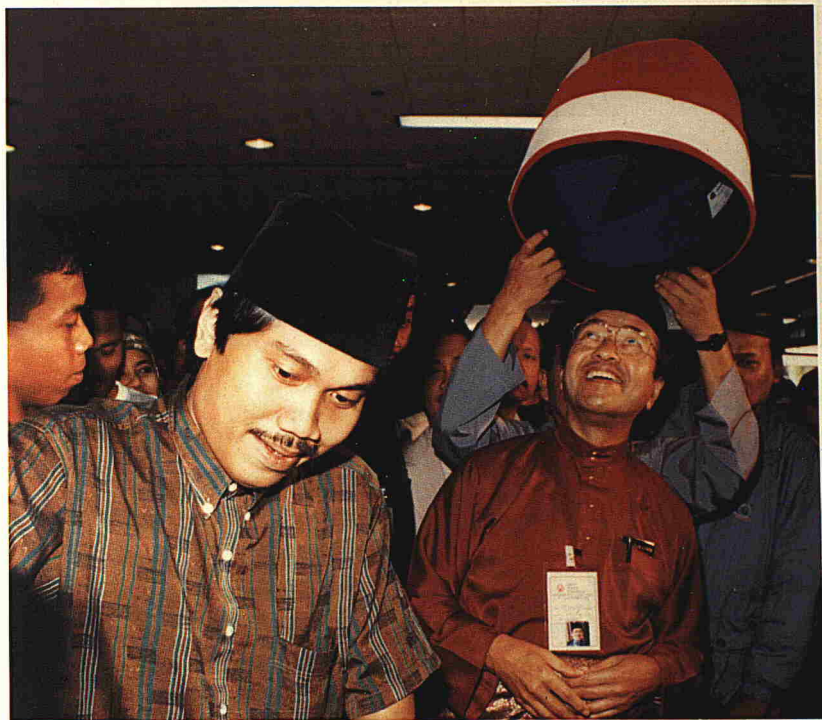






























et not history judge us harshly and say that when there was a need for unity, there was division, when there was a need for strength there was weakness.

*Dr. Mahathir*

# The Diary of Mahathir.....

- |          |  |          |  |
|----------|--|----------|--|
| 02/05/65 | Chairman and leader - National Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Committee of Malaysia.   | 30/09/74 | Dr. Mahathir's education plan - 12,000 temporary teachers would be given professional training.  |
| 26/04/68 | Chairman of the University Council.  | 09/04/75 | Introduced the Universities and University Colleges (Amendment) Bill.  |
| 27/08/68 | Vice-Chairman of the working committee on the proposed National University.  | 05/03/76 | Elected as Deputy Prime Minister of Malaysia.  |
| 17/01/68 | Called for own national airline during debate on the Supply Bill in the Dewan Rakyat.  | 07/03/77 | Chairman/Head of Cabinet Committee on Investment Act.  |
| 10/05/69 | Parliamentary Election Results - Kedah - Alor Star, Selatan.<br>Haji Yusof Rawa (PMIP) 13,021<br>Dr. Mahathir (All) 12,032<br>Majority 989<br>Spoilt votes 627 | 06/08/77 | Chairman - Public Service Tribunal Bill.   |
| 24/05/69 | Expelled from UMNO.  | 08/09/77 | Launched MIC's First Investment Fund in Petaling Jaya.   |
| 25/05/71 | Chairman of the Syarikat Amanah Belia - set up by the Malaysian Association of Youth Clubs.  | 01/01/78 | Appointed to the Trade and Industry portfolio by Datuk Hussein Onn.  |
| 08/03/72 | UMNO disciplinary committee decided to allow him to rejoin UMNO.   | 16/01/78 | Elected as Chairman of the FIMA Group.   |
| 06/06/72 | Chairman - The Higher Education Council.   | 08/07/78 | Elections results - Kubang Pasu, Kedah.<br>Dr. Mahathir (BN) 18,198<br>Ustaz Halim Arshad (PAS) 9,953<br>Majority 8,245<br>% 78.37<br>Spoilt votes 86.3  |
| 25/06/72 | Elected to the UMNO Supreme Council.   | 28/04/80 | Opened Seminar on "Investment in Malaysia - Policies on Industrial Development".   |
| 26/06/73 | Chairman - Kedah branch of the Malaysian Child Welfare Council.  | 11/11/80 | Opened Seminar on Investment Opportunities in the Rubber-based Industries in Malaysia organised by Malaysian Industrial Development Authority, one of the world leaders in export of manufactured natural rubber products. |
| 26/08/74 | Parliamentary election - Kedah State - KubangPasu Dr. Mahathir won unopposed 33,258.   |          |  |
| 19/09/74 | Chairman - Ministal Committee to review the country's educational system.  |          |  |

- 04/12/80 "A Glimpse into the 80's" - Public health service are given priority.
- 26/06/81 Elected President of the UMNO party at 32nd UMNO General Assembly.
- 16/07/81 YAB Dato' Seri Dr. Mahathir Bin Mohamad became Malaysia's fourth Prime Minister.
- 07/09/81 Permodalan Nasional Berhad seizes control of Guthrie Corporation, the giant British-based plantation group with substantial interests in Malaysia.
- 29/09/81 Dunlop Estates which own 58,000 acres of plantations in Malaysia will soon come under Malaysia control under agreements signed in Zurich between UK tyre giant Dunlop Holdings and Multi-Purpose Holdings and Pegi Malaysia.
- 02/10/81 Dr. Mahathir announces the "buy British last" policy.
- 01/01/82 Malaysians celebrate the new year 30 minutes earlier with the adoption of a single time zone for the whole country and the nation also goes fully metric.
- 23/01/82 Dr. Mahathir warns that action will be taken against those making an issue of the 3R curriculum and its implementation.
- 07/03/82 Announces that an International Islamic University will be set up in Malaysia.
- 15/03/82 Radio and Television Malaysia ceases any broadcast of cigarette advertisements.
- 19/03/82 Presented and passed the Anti-Corruption Agency Bill aimed to create a clean effective and efficient government.
- 24/03/82 The Government will introduce a scheme enabling house buyers to obtain 100% loans for houses costing RM50,000 and less, and for bumiputra to obtain a 90% loan for houses costing up to RM100,00.
- 22/04/82 Won in the General Election for Kubang Pasu, Kedah.
- |                        |        |
|------------------------|--------|
| Dr. Mahathir (BN)      | 24,524 |
| Ustaz Yusof Rawa (PAS) | 8,763  |
| Majority               | 15,761 |
| %                      | 47.3   |
- 27/04/82 BN wins 132 seats out of 154 in the Dewan Rakyat. The DAP haul drops to nine PAS wins five, with eight independent.



receiving results during the first General Elections during his tenure as Prime Minister

- 24/06/82 Name tags for all in officialdom.
- 18/11/82 Promoted the 70 million population.
- 20/02/83 Launched the nation-wide anti-dadah campaign.
- 19/03/83 Launched the Leadership by Example (Kepimpinan Melalui Teladan) campaign at Stadium Tun Razak with more than 10,000 government servants gathered to take pledge.
- 01/07/83 Launched the Bank Islam Malaysia Berhad (BIMB).
- 01/08/83 Tabled the Constitution (Amendment) Bill 1983 in Parliament. Among which the proposed to:
  - Increasing the number of Parliamentary constituencies from the present 154 to 176.
  - Empowering the PM to advice the Yang Di Pertuan Agong on the declaration of emergency, that a Bill shall become law 15 days after it is presented to YDPA.
- 30/08/83 Launched The Malaysian car - joint venture agreement between the Heavy Industries Corporation of Malaysia (HICOM) and Mitsubishi of Japan.
- 14/07/84 Set up the Ministry of Justice.
- 18/07/84 Issued new directive requiring all cabinet ministers to declare their assets.
- 04/04/85 Launched - "Buylocal" campaign.
- 18/05/85 Opened the Malaysian Institute of Microelectronic systems (MIMOS).
- 09/07/85 Opened the Edaran Otomobil Nasional (EON).



- 03/08/85 Opened Penang Bridge.
- 16/08/85 Opened the Islamic Centre in K.L.
- 01/09/85 Launched the Proton Saga and EON.
- 27/09/85 Opened the new UMNO headquarters at the 36th UMNO General Assembly.
- 25/07/86 Launched the BN manifesto - "Tradisi Membela Rakyat" or "The People's Champion" for the 1986 General Election.
- 03/08/86 Won the 1986 General election - Kubang Pasu, Kedah.
 

Dr. Mahathir (BN)	24,452
Dr. Azizan Ismail (PAS)	10,154
Majority	15,298

Won 148 out of 177 Parliamentary seats (83.6%).  
Votes cast (57.4%).  
More or less than 70% - eligible voters.
- 13/03/87 Opened the 1st Asean Economic congress in KL and urged co-operation among Asean nations.



- 24/04/87 Opened the 38th UMNO General Assembly. Dr. Mahathir won as a president party. Result of the election:-  
Dr. Mahathir 761 (51.45%)  
Tengku Razaleigh Hamzah 718 (48.44%)
- 17/06/87 Elected president of the International Conference on Drug abuse and Illicit Trafficking (ICDATT).
- 21/01/88 Launched the Year of the Reader.
- 16/02/88 A new party - Pertubuhan Kebangsaan Melayu Bersatu (Baru) or United Malays National Organisation (New) has been formed.
- 06/03/88 Launched the campaign - "Setia Bersama Rakyat (SEMARAK)" - Loyalty with the people at Lubuk Jong, Kelantan.
- 21/01/89 Yang-di Pertuan Agong visits Dr. Mahathir at General Hospital, Kuala Lumpur.
- 02/02/89 Operation - Heart surgery.
- 07/03/89 Lee Kuan Yew visits Mahathir in Kuala Lumpur after the operation.
- 07/12/90 Attended the "Majlis Peng-kebumian" of Tunku Abdul Rahman in Kedah.
- 04/10/91 Initiated the ground breaking ceremony of the K.L. Tower.
- 11/11/91 - 15/11/91 Launched the LIMA 91'.
- 11/09/92 Privatisation of KTM.
- 20/02/93 Launched helicopter MOFAZ (Helicopter School).
- 04/09/93 Launched World Corporate Games.
- 06/12/93 Appointed Dato' Seri Anwar Ibrahim as Deputy Prime Minister of Malaysia.
- 12/12/93 Launched the LIMA 93.
- 20/01/94 Launched Bosnia Book (Voices of Malaysia) and testament to war crimes.
- 07/02/94 Officiated the Planetarium Malaysia.
- 12/04/94 Launched the 1998 Commonwealth games committee.
- 26/04/94 Attended the installation of the 10th Yang-di Pertuan Agong.
- 17/05/94 Launched the contract for Malaysia's satellite.
- 01/07/94 Launched of Perodua Factory.
- 24/08/94 Celebrated the Barisan Nasional - 20th Anniversary.
- 15/11/94 Declared liberalisation process towards free-trade in APEC meeting.
- 1994 Received the highest medal ever given by Turkish Government.







here is a moment in the life of every nation when it is time for the people to take the future in their hands and say, humbly but firmly: **WE WILL FULFIL OUR DESTINY.**

*Dr. Mahathir*



# Honours, Titles & Positions Held...

## Political career

YEAR	POSITION HELD	GOVERNMENT / ORGANISATION
1945	Joined various organisations among which were the Kesatuan Melayu Kedah, Seberkas, Kesatuan Pemuda Melayu Kedah and later the UMNO.	
1964	Committee	Alliance Foreign Affairs Labour Committee Political Committee
1965-1969	Member	UMNO Supreme Council
10/05/1969	Gen. Election - Contested and lost	Kota Setar Selatan parliamentary seat to Haji Yusof Rawa of PAS
26/09/1969	Expelled from	UMNO (on disciplinary grounds)
07/03/1972	Re-admitted	UMNO
25/06/1972	Elected member	UMNO Supreme Council with the highest votes but lost in the election of the Vice President post
30/12/1972	Senator	Appointed by the Kedah State Legislative Assembly
26/08/1974	Gen. Election (returned unopposed)	Member of Parliament - Kubang Pasu
05/09/1974	Minister of Education	Government of Malaysia
21/06/1975	Elected one of the three Vice Presidents	UMNO
05/03/1976	Elected Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Education	Government of Malaysia

<i>YEAR</i>	<i>POSITION HELD</i>	<i>GOVERNMENT / ORGANISATION</i>
31/12/1977	Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Trade and Industry	Government of Malaysia
19/05/1978 - 1981	Chairman	Perak UMNO Liaison Committee
1978/1980	Re-elected Deputy President	UMNO
16/02/1980	Pro-term President	UMNO Baru
26/06/1981	Returned unopposed as President (the fifth)	UMNO (32nd UMNO General Assembly)
16/07/1981	Elected Prime Minister (the 4th)	Government of Malaysia
18/07/1981- 1986	Minister of Defence	Government of Malaysia
07/05/1986	To date Minister of Home Affairs	Government of Malaysia
24/04/1987	Re-elected President	UMNO (beating Tengku Razaleigh Hamzah at the 38th UMNO General Assembly)
20/05/1987	Prime Minister, Minister of Home Affairs and Minister of Justice	Government of Malaysia
13/04/1988	Confirmed as President	UMNO Baru (at a Special General Assembly)
17/07/1987	Re-appointed Head	UMNO Political Bureau
26/10/1990	Gen. Election (returned unopposed) Retained as Prime Minister and Minister of Home Affairs	Member of Parliament-Kubang Pasu

## **Private & Corporations**

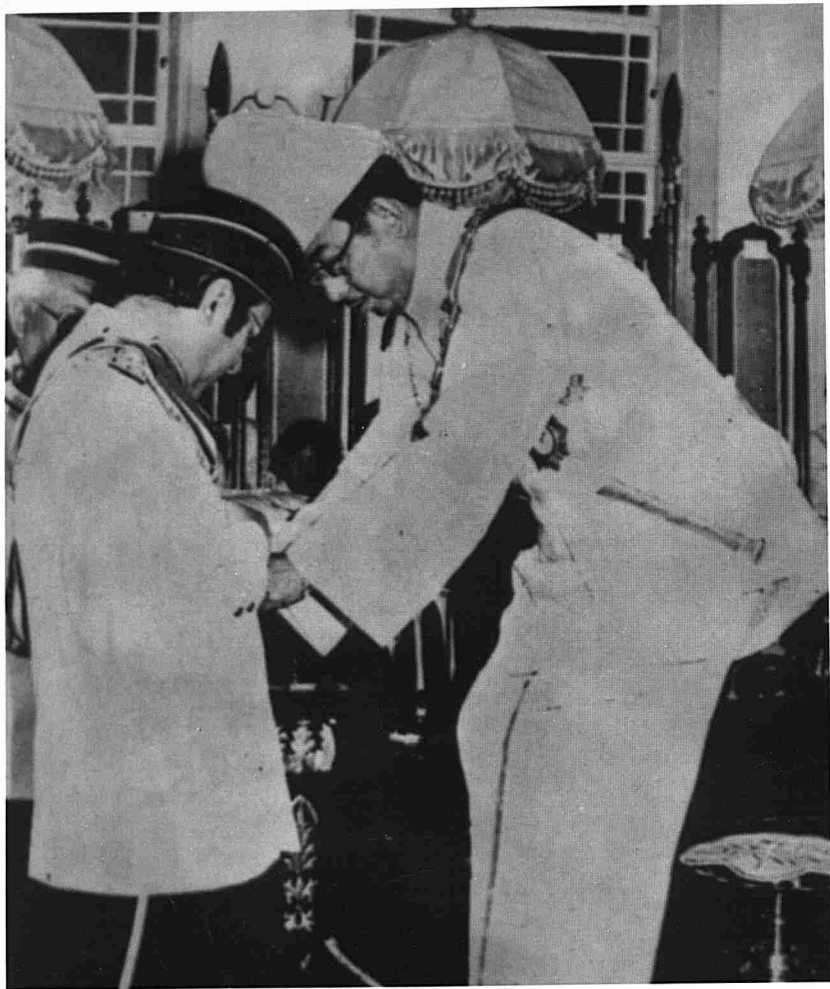
1957	Proprietor	Maha Klinik
1973	Chairman	Fima Sdn. Bhd.
1978	Chairman	Fima Group of Companies

## Organisations/Associations

YEAR	POSITION HELD	GOVERNMENT / ORGANISATION
1945	Secretary	Kedah Malay Union
1965	Chairman/Leader	<b>AAPSC</b> National Afro-Asian Peoples Solidarity Committee of Malaysia
1968	Chairman	Higher Education Council
1968	Chairman	University Council
1971	Chairman	Syarikat Amanah Belia
1972	Chairman	Higher Education Council
1973	Chairman	Malaysian Child Welfare Council - Kedah
1977	Vice-President	Malaysian Historical Society
1978	Chairman	Bumiputra Investment Foundation
1987	President	United Nations - <b>ICDAIT</b> International Conference On Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking
1989	Chairman	CHOGM Conference Kuala Lumpur
1990	Chairman	A high level apparised group identifying possible new roles for the Commonwealth Promoting of Corperation in the 90's
1991	Chairman	Malaysian Business Council









<i>YEAR</i>	<i>HONOURS</i>	<i>GOVERNMENT / ORGANISATION</i>
08/06/1977	Seri Setia Diraja Kedah (DSDK) carries the title Datuk Seri	Kedah
24/10/1977	Darjah Seri Sultan Ahmad Shah Pahang (SSAP) carries the title Datuk Seri	Pahang
08/03/1978	Seri Paduka Mahkota Selangor (SPMS)	Selangor State
28/10/1979	Datuk Seri Paduka Mahkota Johor (SPMJ) carries the title Datuk	Johore State Government
16/07/1981	Darjah Utama Pangkuan Negeri (DUPN) carries the title Datuk (Penang Highest Award)	Penang State Government
15/08/1981	Darjah Seri Paduka Negeri Sembilan (SPNS) carries the title Datuk Seri	Negeri Sembilan State Government
23/08/1981	The Knight Grand Cordon (special class) - Thailand highest Civilian Award	The Most Exalted Order of the White Elephant - Thailand
10/09/1981	Sri Panglima Darjah Kinabalu (SPDK) - highest award carries the title Datuk	Sabah State Government
15/09/1981	Seri paduka Cura Si Manja Kini (SPCM) carries the title Datuk Seri	Perak State Government
28/04/1982	Seri Setia Sultan Mahmud Trengganu (SSMT) First Class	Trengganu State Government
17/08/1982	Darjah Kebesaran Seri Paduka Negeri Sembilan (DKNS)	Negeri Sembilan State Government

<i>YEAR</i>	<i>HONOURS</i>	<i>GOVERNMENT / ORGANISATION</i>
09/08/1983	Grand Gwang Hwa Medal, the Diplomatic Order of Merit First Class	President of South Korea
22/03/1984	Nishan-I-Quoid-I-Azam (Pakistan Highest Award)	Pakistan Government
	First Honorary Fellowship Award	Institute of Management
28/09/1984	The First Honorary 'Master Builders' Gold Medal Award	Master Builders Association of Malaysia
17/12/1984	The Grand Cross of National Order (Mali's Highest Award)	Mali
17/01/1985	Pingat Pertama Sultan Ibrahim Negeri Johor (PIS)	Johore State Government
06/02/1987	Bintang Mahaputra Adipurna	Indonesia
29/08/1987	MIC Gold Award	MIC
17/01/1988	Darjah Utama Kedah (DUK)	Kedah State Government
08/04/1989	Darjah Kerabat Yang Amat Mulia (DK) First Class	Johore State Government
25/05/1989	Honorary Freedom of the Worshipful Company of Carpenters	British Capenters Society
01/08/1990	The Order of Liberator - (Venezuela's Highest Award)	Venezuela Government
20/05/1991	The Father of Human Resources	Workers' Day Solidarity Assembly
21/06/1991	The Order of the Merit of Chile (Chile Highest Award)	Chile Government
02/07/1991	The Order of St Martin	Argentina Government



<i>YEAR</i>	<i>HONOURS</i>	<i>GOVERNMENT / ORGANISATION</i>
08/1991	Conferred the Paul Harris Fellowship for contributions in recognising the voluntary services of Rotary members	Rotary Club International
09/1991	"Wira Nusa Raya"	UMNO Sabah
09/1991	Conferred the Order of the Aztec Eagle Award	Mexico
30/09/1991	"Grand Cordon of the Order of the Rising Sun"	Japan by Emperor Akihito
03/10/1991	Honorary Fellowship of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland	
15/04/1992	"Most Honoured Citizen" for his role in helping the Historic City gain international recognition	Malacca State Government
05/05/1992	Architect of Modern Malaysia	Malaysian Youth Council (MYC)
07/1993	Made an Honorary Citizen	Tirana City
19/9/1994	Gold medal	World Health Organisation's (WHO)
01/10/1994	Conferred Jordan's highest award 'Al-Nahnah (Renaissance of the First Order)	Jordan
04/10/1994	Honorary Citizen of Turkmenistan	Turkmenistan

**S**uccess doesn't come easily. You've got to batter your head against the wall quite a number of times before the wall breaks.... or your head. I suppose you've got to do that. I don't believe in giving up .

*Dr. Mahathir*

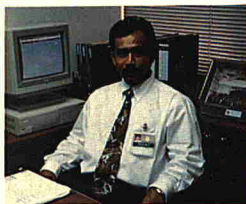
# Message from public....



AUSTRALIAN BUSINESSMAN

*Prime Minister Mahathir has justly achieved what will be a most prominent and enduring place in Malaysian history. His vision and fearless leadership has inspired Malaysians to believe in their abilities and succeed in great ventures. His ability to get to the real issues, his vast output, his selfless dedication to his country and all its people are exemplary.*

PETER R. BOWLER



BANKER

*Dato' Seri Dr. Mahathir is a dynamic and credible leader. His far-sighted vision has brought great success to the country and people. He is well respected both locally and internationally.*

MAT RAZALI BIN MOHD YASSIN

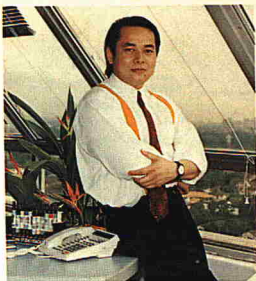


INSURANCE MANAGER

*The "Champion" of the Third World. The most distinguish Malaysian Prime Minister, whose vision and leadership has uplifted the Malaysian image and have in some way made the world a little bit brighter, a little bit better. On behalf of all Malaysians.*

Thank You, Dato' Seri Dr. Mahathir

WONG AH THONG



ARCHITECT

*Throughout history, the growth, strength and wealth of a country is magnified by its infrastructure and architecture, under the government of a great leadership. Today, Dato' Seri Dr. Mahathir has brought Malaysia to such glories, evidently with the increasing development all over the country, and the Kuala Lumpur skyline will soon be one of the most exciting views of the world.*

CHAI KIM LEE @ SAIFUDDIN B. ABDULLAH



RETIRED NAVY COMMANDER

*Y.A.B Dato' Seri Dr. Mahathir has given us the direction as Malaysians to achieve prosperity and well being. His leadership has been the driving force for many to strike for greater heights and excellence in their endeavour. God willing vision 2020 will be realised.*

AWALUDIN



REAL ESTATE

*Today God send us a man, a vision. Tomorrow our future generation will live to enjoy the vision bestowed upon by this great leader.*

FRANKIE MAH



ARTIST

*Wawasan masa depan seorang anak Melayu yang mencanangkan supaya memeta satu wawasan masa depan. Untuk itu kita semua perlu kuat berusaha supaya idea yang dicurahkan tak sia-sia saja. Akhir kata dari ku 'dia' adalah Perdana Menteri yang terunggul dalam dekad ini.*

AZHAR AHMAD



#### EXECUTIVE

*Saya Jasni Bin Mat, mengucapkan syukur alhamdulillah kepada Allah swt dan ingin berterimakasih kepada Dato' Seri Dr. Mahathir kerana kebijaksanaannya yang telah memberi panduan dan petunjuk kepada kami rakyat Malaysia. Dengan berkat kegigihan dan tauladan Dr. Mahathir selama hampir 14 tahun, ekonomi dan teknologi kita sudah meningkat sehingga Malaysia di segani oleh seluruh dunia. Saya merasa gembira dan juga bertuah Negara Malaysia di bawah pimpinan Dato' Seri Dr. Mahathir. Semoga Allah Taala berkati dan panjangkan usia Dr. Mahathir. Amin.*

JASNI BIN MAT



#### GOVERNMENT SERVANT

*Saya merasa amat berbangga mendapat seorang pemimpin seperti Y.A.B. Dato' Seri Dr. Mahathir Mohamad kerana dibawah kepimpinannya Malaysia dikenali dimata dunia dan Malaysia membangun dengan pesatnya.*

HAMDY BIN ASHAARI



#### YOUNG ENTREPRENEUR

*A leader with great foresight!! Over the last ten years, this great leader has made Malaysia a harmonious, respectable and a country to be reckon with a target 'WAWASAN 2020', there are bright prospects for the country. For all he has done for us ..... We love you, Prime Minister.*

DAVID TANG CHEE KONG





REPORTER

*He is a person who is never afraid to face the challenges. He always wants to succeed and will overcome the problems to prove that he and we will never fail. Nothing is impossible!*

ZINTULNIZA BT. ABDUL KADIR



PENSIONER

OOI AI LEE

在首相马哈迪的  
领导下,我国已  
达至政治,经济  
稳定,各族和谐  
团结相处。



ECONOMIC AND COMMERCIAL  
COUNSELLOR

*Responsible for consolidating and strengthening friendship and promoting economic links between Malaysia and China. A leader who speaks his mind without fear or favour. A great Malaysian leader well loved and respected by its people. Truly a great friend of China and its people.*

ZHU XIAOCHUAN



SECRETARY

*Some people's idol is Micheal Jackson, as for me I will choose Dato' Seri Dr. Mahathir. I Adore his dedication towards Malaysia that makes our country outstanding and recognized in the world.*

TAN HUI HUI



MANAGERESS

*Melalui kepimpinan Dato' Seri Dr. Mahathir segala impian kini menjadi kenyataan. Adalah tidak mustahil Wawasan 2020 akan menjadi realiti. Malaysia, dibawah pimpinannya telah membuktikan Negara kecil juga mampu bersaing dengan negara-negara yang maju di dunia.*

*Berkat sokongan dari semua peringkat lapisan rakyat membolehkan beliau melaksanakan visinya dengan jaya. Beliau merupakan seorang pemimpin yang berwibawa dan terunggul, dikagumi serta dihormati diperingkat Negeri dan Antarabangsa.*

RAHIMAH JASMI



TOUR GUIDE

*I am very proud of our Prime Minister, what he has contributed to Malaysia greatly surpasses our former Prime Ministers. He has great foresight, great vision... our country has never looked back ever, since he became our leader.*

JELINE CHIN



LECTURER

*The Epitome of a great statesman. Possesses astute leadership, an inspiring motivator, a progressive educator and a visionary. The rakyat and the country is his very heart and soul.*

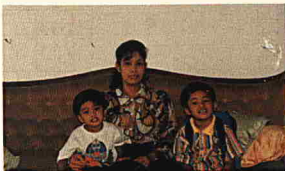
CHAN CHEE SENG



MERCHANT

*A decade Ago North Americans and others still thought we lived in tree-houses here. Dato' Seri Dr. Mahathir has done magnificently in procusing awareness of our modern and vibrant society to the world.*

GARY Y.F. KONG



HOUSEWIFE

*As a concerned mother, I am happy that our Prime Minister has created an environment which will ensure that our children and future generation will grow up to a caring and prosperous society.*

PUAN SAADIAH BTE OSMAN  
MUHAMMAD ABDUL MAJID  
MUHAMMAD ABDUL RA'UF



BUSINESSMAN

*Dr. Mahathir is a great leader with strong personality, forward looking and outspoken character. A definite asset.*

B.S. LIM



SINGAPOREAN BUSINESSMAN

*Ever since Dato' Seri Dr. Mahathir Mohammed joined politics*

Government : Thoughtful & far-sighted  
Economy : Prospering day by day  
Culture & Education : Developing vigorously  
International Forum : Increasing popularity

GAN CHING PING



MANAGING DIRECTOR

*Man of vision and justice. A protector of the weak and helpless and a universal champion of human rights. Malaysia's foremost political statesman since independence.*

LIM MOK CHAU



# *Thank you*



THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS  
OF THE ORGANISING COMMITTEE FOR  
"MAHATHIR EPITOME OF A STATESMAN"  
WISH TO EXPRESS SPECIAL APPRECIATION  
TO THE FOLLOWING FOR MAKING  
THIS PUBLICATION A SUCCESS

*Tunku Tan Sri Dato' Shahrizan Bin Tunku Sulaiman*

*Dato' Mohd Ghazali Mohd Khalid*

*Tan Sri Dato' Shamsuddin Bin Abdul Kadir*

*Tan Sri Datuk Azizan Zainul Abidin*

*Tan Sri Wan Azmi Wan Hamzah*

*Dato' Haji Yahaya Bin Ahmad*

*Dato' Samsudin Abu Hassan*

*Datuk Wira Halim Bin Saad*

*Tuan Haji Sharani Haji Abdullah*

*Mohd Razali Abdul Rahman*

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*& Research Information Services*

AND ALL OTHERS WHO HAVE CONTRIBUTED IN ONE  
WAY OR ANOTHER TO THE VERY SUCCESSFUL  
EVENT OF THE YEAR.

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