

Dr. M: Contest will not affect the party



DATUK SERI DR
MAHATHIR

Datuk Seri Dr Mahathir Mohamad has said that both Tengku Razaleigh Hamzah and Datuk Musa Hitam would continue to serve and not leave Umno or the Government whatever the outcome of the contest for the party's number two post.

The Umno deputy president expressed confidence that the contest for the post of party deputy president would not affect Umno nor the Government administration.

He said this in an interview in a special issue of *Merdeka*, the party's official organ to be released tomorrow.

KUALALUMPUR, Wed. -
By ARIFFIN OMAR

"As a man who believes in the principles of democracy, I will accept the decision of the delegates at the General Assembly beginning Friday," said Datuk Seri Dr Mahathir, who is also Deputy Prime Minister.

The contest for top posts in the party was not new to Umno members.

He pointed out that the late Tun Dr Ismail had contested against the late Tun Abdul Razak for the post of deputy president. Tun Dr Ismail lost but continued to serve the party.

He added: "When Tun Abdul Razak became president, Tun Dr Ismail willingly accepted the post of deputy president.

ample today."

Datuk Seri Dr Mahathir said it was true that the Tun Abdul Razak-Tun Dr Ismail fight was not as keen as the present contest, which had greater implications and even involved unhealthy practices.

"At times, it appears that the candidates are contesting against someone from another party."

However, he believed that both parties would place Umno's interests and party solidarity above other things after the contest.

He said the loser must accept the leader chosen by the delegates just as he must accept the majority decision.

"If we do not believe in this principle then we do not have the right to accept the concept of democracy.

"If we accept this concept, then can we claim that we are mature in the politics of democracy."

Datuk Seri Dr Mahathir believed that the feeling of competition which now prevailed would eventually fade away.

The feelings would fade even more easily if all Umno leaders were united.

He appealed to Umno tionally carried away at the outcome of the contest and hoped there would be no jeering at the assembly.

"The victory of either candidate is the victory of Umno, not the victory of the candidate concerned," he said.

On the question of creating two deputy president posts, he said this would not solve the problem.

It would only avoid the problem and pass it to a higher level.

Factions

"If we avoid the contest at the deputy level, we will face the contest at the top level when a

"We must take every effort to avoid the contest at the top level because if there is such a contest, an unhealthy situation will prevail," he added.

He said if the contest was at the deputy president level, any break-up could be avoided because there was still the party leader and he was a unifying factor.

If there was a contest for the top post, he added, the party would break

ation which should be avoided.

Datuk Seri Dr Mahathir said the creation of two deputy president posts just to accommodate two capable leaders was also not justified because Umno could then have to create three deputy president posts if there were three capable leaders

32nd UMNO GENERAL ASSEMBLY

BATTLE FOR No. 2

Tomorrow the Umno General Assembly meet to pick a new set of leaders for the next three years. Deputy Prime Minister Datuk Seri Mohamad Ali Hamid is unopposed as president. But who will step into his shoes as the new Deputy? Below, we give you thumbnail sketches of the two candidates in the fight for Number Two.

Architect of
M's take-over
in Kelantan

TENGGU Razaleigh Hamzah was born on April 13, 1937, the son of a former Menteri Besar of Kelantan, the Datu Tengku Mohamed Hamzah bin Zainal Abidin.

He graduated from Queen's University, Belfast, with a degree and began to read law at Lincoln's Inn, London. During his studies in Britain, he was prominent in Malaysian students affairs.

His studies were interrupted when his father died suddenly. The young Razaleigh returned to Malaysia to continue his father's business.

Soon afterwards, in 1962, he joined Umno and became very active in the Umno in Kelantan, which was then held by the Pan Mal Islamic Party (PMIP) (now PAS).

Major step

Tengku Razaleigh came to the notice of party leaders very early. Success in business matched his rapid rise through party ranks. In October 1965, on the inauguration of Bank Bumiputera, the 28-year-old Razaleigh was appointed its executive director.

By 1967, he had advanced to be in-charge of the Ulu Kelantan Umno division to be-

come deputy chairman of the Kelantan State Umno Liaison Council. In 1968, Tun Razak, then Deputy Prime Minister and Deputy Umno president, was himself head of the committee. The 1969 elections saw the Alliance make inroads into Kelantan from the PMIP. Tengku Razaleigh was one of the 16 new faces fielded, and he was tipped to be the one to take over the Alliance succeed.

Spectacular

The PMIP retained control, but Tengku Razaleigh won a sizeable majority in the Ulu Kelantan by-election. He was the PMIP's Encik Hussin bin Abdullah.

On the death of Bank Bumiputera chairman and managing director Ahmad Ruslan in a motor accident in September 1970, Tengku Razaleigh was appointed its chairman of the \$10 million National Corporation Berhad (Per-

in 1971, he secured a place on Umno's Supreme Council as one of the party's three vice-presidents. The post had been vacant for almost a year since Datuk Hussein Onn was named deputy president after the death of Tun Dr Is-

mail. Razaleigh was appointed as chairman of the Kelantan State Umno Liaison Council. In 1968, Tun Razak, then Deputy Prime Minister and Deputy Umno president, was himself head of the committee. The 1969 elections saw the Alliance make inroads into Kelantan from the PMIP. Tengku Razaleigh was one of the 16 new faces fielded, and he was tipped to be the one to take over the Alliance succeed.

bureaux. Tengku Razaleigh (in addition to being appointed party treasurer, a post he still holds) was named a member of the economic bureau. Tun Razak also relinquished his leadership of the Kelantan Umno Liaison Committee and gave the job to Tengku Razaleigh.

In May 1971, in his capacity as chairman of Pernas and the Associated Malay Chambers of Commerce, Tengku Razaleigh led Malaysia's first unofficial trade delegation to China. It was this mission which eventually paved the way for Tun Razak's own visit to China in 1974.

Tengku Razaleigh's position in the party's Supreme Council was considerably enhanced in June 1972 when he was elected to contest a seat in the party's vice-presidential and for head of Umno Youth.

In July 1974, Tengku Razaleigh was appointed by the Umno Supreme Council as one of the party's three vice-presidents. The post had been vacant for almost a year since Datuk Hussein Onn was named deputy president after the death of Tun Dr Is-



The 1974 elections, which saw PAS in the National Front, was in many ways a spectacular victory for Tengku Razaleigh. For the first time, he was a full partner in the economic development of Kelantan, his home State.

Emergency

He himself was re-turnd unopposed for the Dewan Rakyat seat of Ulu Kelantan. While many expected him to be made a Cabinet Minister as soon as the elections were over, Tun Razak had better plans.

On Sept. 5, 1974, Tengku Razaleigh was named the chairman and chief executive of Petronas, which said Tun Razak was "a job as important as that of a Cabinet Minister."

In June 1975, Tengku Razaleigh climbed a step further

No looking back
for Musa
since 1971

DATUK Musa Hitam was born on April 18, 1934 in Johore. He was educated at the English College, Johore Baru, and the University of Malaya, where he read philosophy and history for three years.

Politics entered his life during his student days. As he recalled, most of his term time was spent in student politics. As head of the university's students' union external affairs section and vice-president of the Pan Malaysian Students Federation (GPMSS), he went abroad for student conferences, work camps and seminars.

Confirmed

But his studies did not suffer. He qualified in law in 1957. But an offer to work for the Netherlands Government Secretariat in Leiden, Holland, proved too tempting to resist.

Back home in 1959, he became Assistant District Officer, Kuala Lumpur, for three-and-a-half years before resigning, in 1964, for a public relations job with Jardine Waugh, an import-export agency in Brunei.

It was during this time that he "bumped" into then Minister of Transport (Recently

retired Yang di-Pertuan Negeri of Penang) Tun Sardon Jubir. The senior Johorean offered him the job of his political secretary and he came back to Kuala Lumpur in the latter part of 1964.

In August 1963, when the then secretary-general of Umno, Datuk Syed Jaafar Albar, resigned because he could not agree with Prime Minister Tunku Abdul Rahman over Singapore's expulsion from Malaysia, Musa was appointed acting secretary-general of the party.

A reorganisation of Umno headquarters soon followed and Musa was confirmed in the more permanent post of party executive secretary, effectively in charge of party administration.

When the Segamat Umno Parliamentary seat became vacant in August 1968 on the death of Alliance member Haji Abdullah bin Mohamed Salleh, Musa was picked to contest. He easily beat the DAP's Mr Lee Ah Meng, a trade unionist, by 3,734 votes in a straight

He won re-election in the same constituency in the 1969 general election, and Tunku Abdul Rahman

made him Assistant Minister to the Deputy Prime Minister in the post-election Cabinet after the May 13 riots.

But he was dismissed from the post in August. The Tunku wrote to him: "I have received an unfavourable report about you, particularly in respect of your doubtful loyalty to the Government..."

Stepped down

Musa pleaded innocence, saying that his only regret was that the Tunku had dismissed him merely on the strength of the "unfavourable report" without calling for his explanation.

Barely two weeks later, he left for England to take a Master's degree in international relations at the University of Sussex.

On his return a year later, he became an assistant lecturer in international affairs at the University of Malaya. By that time the Tunku had already stepped down as Prime Minister. Umno members showed that he was back in favour by electing him deputy head of Umno Youth on Jan. 22, 1971.

From then on, his rise up the leadership ladder has been smooth. The January 1971 Umno General Assembly also elected



him to the Umno Supreme Council.

Although he still held his university post, he was promoted to lecturer in February 1971, he was made the Alliance assistant Whip in Parliament, supervising the passage of a number of controversial bills.

Re-shuffle

In August 1971 he was appointed chairman of the Federal Land Development Authority (Felda). He remained a backbencher until January 1973 when Tun Razak made him Deputy Minister of Trade and Industry in the Cabinet re-shuffle which saw, for the first time, the participation of PAS members.

In the 1974 general election, Datuk Musa was returned unopposed in the Labis constituency. In Tun Razak's "action-oriented" Cabinet announced on Sept. 5, Datuk Musa was made Minister of Primary Industries.

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Datuk Musa assumed his present post as Education Minister in Datuk Hussein Onn's pre-election Cabinet reshuffle in January 1978, after the death of Agriculture Minister Datuk Ali Haji Ahmad.

In the 1978 elections, he won with a thumping majority of 16,917 against PAS' Encik Jamal bin Ahmad in his old seat of Labis. Later, in September, he contested one of the three vice-presidential seats in Umno for the first time and was duly elected.

BATTLE FOR No. 3



Veteran Ghafar has been VP for 19 years

VETERAN politician Ghafar Baba, who has been nominated by 13 divisions, has been an Umno Vice-president for 19 years.

He once acted as Prime Minister in 1915 when the late Tun Abdul Razak was away for a Commonwealth Prime Ministers conference.

Enck Ghafar, 56, was the Chief Minister of Malacca when he was first elected an Umno vice-president at the Party's General Assembly in August 1962.

Umno in 1951. A year later, he became secretary of the Malacca Umno branch until 1955 when he was elected its chairman.

In June 1959, he became Chief Minister of Malacca. He relinquished the post in 1967 in order to concentrate on his job as head of Mara to which he had been appointed about a month earlier.

In March 1968, Enck Ghafar, who was made a Senator in January of the same year, came Minister without Portfolio in the Cabinet of unku Abdul Rahman.

until the post was abolished in September 1970 when Razak formed his Cabinet after taking over from the Menteri.

Under Tun Razak, Enck Ghafar continued to serve as Minister of National and Rural Development and later as Rural Economic Development Minister.

After the 1971 general election, Enck Ghafar (who won the Alor Gajah parliamentary seat) was named Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development.

He served as a Minister until March 1976 when Datuk Hussein formed his Cabinet after taking over the reins of government following Tun Razak's death.

At present, Enck Ghafar, who is serving his third term as an MP, is the National front secretary-general—a post he has held since 1974.

He is also chairman of Kompleks Keangan and the Mara Unit Trust and as well as being head of Umno's economic bureau. He is also involved in several business ventures.



ENCK GHAFAR BABA

HOME Affairs Minister Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie, 59, has received nominations from 13 divisions in the eight divisions in Pahang, three in Malacca and two in Perak. He is a well-known figure nationally and international.

He headed the Foreign Affairs Ministry for 10 years as its secretary-general before being appointed a Senator on Sept. 21, 1970 by the King.

Ghazali joined the Cabinet

Two days later, he was brought into the Cabinet of the late Tun Abdul Razak, who took over the reins of government as Prime Minister at the time, as Minister with Special Functions.

In February 1971, he was made Information Minister. In 1972, he resigned from the post of Information Minister to contest a parliamentary by-election in Kuala Lipis which he won.

Tun Razak then re-appointed him Minister with Special Functions and Information Minister.

In August 1973, he was made Minister of Home Affairs and Information in a Cabinet reshuffle by Tun Razak, following the death of Ismail's death.

However, he was appointed Information portfolio to Ahmad Rithauddeen on Jan 1

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in the 1974 general election, he was returned unopposed in the Lipis constituency.

He has contested the post of Umno Vice-President three times but was unsuccessful in each division.

He was born in Kuala Lipis in 1922 and received his early education at the Government English School in Kuala Lumpur. He was appointed Malaysia's Ambassador to India. He returned in 1959 to the Foreign Affairs Ministry as its Acting Permanent Secretary and was confirmed in 1962.



GHAZALI SHAFIE

In the last party elections in 1978, he secured the second largest number of votes (706) in the contest of the three vice-presidential posts in which Finance Minister Tengku Razaleigh Hamzah topped the list.

This was a reverse of the situation in 1975 when Enck Ghafar obtained the highest number of votes with Tengku Razaleigh coming in second.

Enck Ghafar joined

Ventures

In May the following year, he contested a parliamentary seat for the first time. He stood for the Ulu Ulu seat and won.

Shortly after, he succeeded Tun Razak as Minister of National and Rural Development. He was also appointed the Minister of Lands and Mines.

He served in that position

Minister since 1973

TENGGU Ahmad Rithauddeen was born on Jan. 24, 1932, in Kelantan. He graduated from the University of Nottingham, England, as a barrister before returning to Malaya in 1957 to become a magistrate in Ipoh.

By 1965, he had moved up to State Legal Officer, Kelantan, when it was under the British. He resigned to set up private practice.

Until February 1968, when he was appointed Kelantan Umno Information Officer, Tengku Rithauddeen's involvement in Umno politics was as an ordinary member. He was also active in business, holding the directorship of

Manchong Umno division. He was elected chairman of the Bar Council of Kelantan, Trengganu and Pahang in February 1969.

In the 1969 general election, he was elected to the suspension of Parliament constituency of Kota Bharu constituency. He secured a narrow win over P. M. Yusoff and Hashim bin Wan Ahmad.

That was enough to convince Tun Abdul Razak to take over as Prime Minister and in September 1970, he was appointed Minister.

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Tun Razak affirmed his confidence when he appointed Tengku Rithauddeen a Supreme Council member in July 1972.

In addition to his duties in the Defence Ministry, Tengku Rithauddeen was also given the job of Deputy Minister in the Prime Minister's Department.

Bid

Improved political stand-off between the two non-Malacans was expected.

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He won his first election for ordinary membership of the Supreme Council in 1975 gaining 619 votes (63) among the 20 elected members.

In a minor reshuffle in 1976, he was appointed Minister, the post he currently holds.

He made his first bid for an Umno vice-presidency in 1976 but he was placed seventh in a field of nine candidates.

But he was re-elected to the Supreme Council, again getting the highest number of votes (619) among the 19 contesters.

For this year's election, Tengku Rithauddeen has been nominated by 12 divisions.

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TENGGU RITHAUDEEN

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DATUK HARUN IDRIS

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The youngest aspirant

AT 39, Datuk Rais Yatim is the youngest aspirant for the vice-presidency this year. In fact, he has achieved quite a record for being the youngest candidate in a few other political fields.

At 34, he was appointed Deputy Prime Minister and two years later on July 12, 1978, he was appointed Negri Sembilan Menteri Besar.

Datuk Rais was born on April 25, 1942 and obtained his early schooling at the Government English School.

He passed his School Certificate examination

and graduated two years later in the Institute, he was president of the student body.

He became a text developer for the language programme at the University of California, Los Angeles, soon afterwards he managed to squeeze in a diploma course in general psychology and general language teaching methods in 1966.

He returned to Malaya in July 1960 and was appointed Umno secretary-general, a position he continued to hold in the two crucial years leading to Merdeka.

After Merdeka, he was appointed the Ambassador to Indonesia, a post he held until 1962 after which he was transferred to establish Malaysia's diplomatic office in West Germany.

He was recalled to act as director of the Alliance election campaign for the 1964 elections and this marked his return to local politics.

He won the Kubang Pasu Bara parliamentary seat with a 3,276 majority over his PMP rival and was elected Information and Broadcasting Minister.

Shortly after, he won the Umno Youth leadership from Tan Sri (now Tun) Sardon bin Haji Julai.

In the May 1969 elections, he lost narrowly to the PMP's Datuk Abu Bakar Umar in Kubang Pasu Bara.

However, he was immediately appointed Umno secretary-general, succeeding Enck Khir Johari.

In 1971, he was re-appointed party secretary-general and his responsibilities led him to circumscribe the Umno Youth leadership to Datuk Harun Idris.

Former Prime Minister Tun Abdul Rahman vacated the Kuala Kelantan in December 1972 and Datuk Senu won the January 1972 by-election with a 6,061 majority over a PMP rival, Tan Sri Siti Nur, a daughter of Hamid Tuah, the one-time champion of the landless.

Datuk Senu was returned in the 1978 and 1978 elections. He stepped down as party secretary-general in 1976 and was replaced by Datuk Mustafaj Johari.

He has served as Umno secretary-general under Tun Abdul Rahman, the late Tun Abdul Razak and Datuk Harun Idris.

In the last Umno elections in 1978, he contested the vice-president's post for the first time and came fourth.

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