

KOLEKSI
BIODATA TOKOH

TUNKU ABDUL RAHMAN PUTRA AL - HAJ
IBNI ALMARHUM SULTAN ABDUL HAMID
HALIM SHAH, 1903 - 1990

JILID 1



1665/92



PERPUSTAKAAN PENYELIDIKAN
KEMENTERIAN PENERANGAN MALAYSIA

KOLEKSI

BIODATA TOKOH

TUNKU ABDUL RAHMAN PUTRA AL-HAJ K.O.M.

1665 (2)

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IBNI ALMARHUM SULTAN ABDUL HAMID
HALIM SHAH, 1903-1990

TARIKH

JILID

1

UNIT DOKUMENTASI DAN ARKIB

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KEMENTERIAN PERKEMBANGAN MALAYSIA
PERPUSTAKAAN NEGARA

PERPUSTAKAAN PENYELIDIKAN
KEMENTERIAN PENERANGAN MALAYSIA

WHO'S WHO IN MALAYSIA

xxix

THE PRIME MINISTER OF MALAYSIA

Y.T.M. TUNKU ABDUL RAHMAN PUTRA AL-HAJ, K.O.M. *DAMAN*

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TUNKU ABDUL RAHMAN PUTRA AL-HAJ IBNI AL-MARHUM SULTAN ABDUL HAMID HALIM SHAH, K.O.M., Prime Minister, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Minister of Culture Youth and Sports. — Born on Februray, 8th 1902, he is the seventh son of the late Sultan Abdul Hamid Halim Shah. Married Puan Sharifah Rodziah. In 1919, he went to England for studies and returned to Malaysia after obtaining his B.A. from St. Catherine's College, Cambridge. He went back to England to continue his law studies in 1947 and was called to the Bar from the Inner Temple in 1949.

In 1952, he became President of the United Malays National Organisation (U.M.N.O.). After the first Federal Elections in July, 1955, the Tunku became the Chief Minister and Minister for Home Affairs. Under his leadership, the Federation of Malaya obtained Independence on 21st Aug., 1957, and Tunku became Malaya's first Prime Minister. He became Prime Minister for the second time in August 1959 when the Alliance again won the elections, securing 74 out of 104 seats in the new Parliament. The Tunku visited the U.S.A. Canada and Europe in 1960. He inspired the formation of the Association of South-East Asia in 1961 and he is also the inspired promoter of Malaysia.

WHO'S WHO IN MALAYSIA

THE PRIME MINISTER OF MALAYSIA

YTM TUNKU ABDUL RAHMAN PUTRA AL-HAJ K.O.M. C.M.V.



TUNKU ABDUL RAHMAN PUTRA
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PERPUSTAKAAN PENYELIDIKAN
KEMENTERIAN PENERANGAN MALAYSIA

POTONGAN DARI AKHBAR DEWAN MASYARAKAT BERTARIKH JAN 1991



Tunku Abdul Rahman 1903 - 1990

TEPAT jam 10.25 malam, 6 Disember 1990 Tunku Abdul Rahman Putra al-Haj, (87) bekas Perdana Menteri Malaysia pertama telah menghembuskan nafasnya yang terakhir di Hospital Besar Kuala Lumpur. Ketua Setiausaha Negara, Tan Sri Ahmad Sarji Abdul Hamid mengumumkan cuti umum sehari dan segala acara negara dibatalkan kerana menghormati pemergian Almarhum.

Seluruh negara bersedih di atas pemergian Tunku. Semua media massa dan elektronik membuat liputan secara besar-besaran. Rakyat Malaysia dari pelbagai golongan, lapisan, keturunan dan agama membanjiri bangunan parlimen - satu sejarah sedemikian ramainya rakyat mengunjungi bangunan parlimen - untuk memberi penghormatan terakhir kepada pemimpin ulung yang disayangi.

Perdana Menteri Malaysia Datuk Seri Dr. Mahathir Mohamad menyifatkan pemergian Almarhum Tunku Abdul Rahman sebagai kehilangan yang besar kepada Umno, bangsa dan negara. "Almarhum Tunku telah memberi sumbangan yang tidak ternilai kepada negara bukan saja memainkan fungsi utama dalam membawa kemerdekaan negara, tetapi juga berjaya menubuhkan Malaysia".

Laporan dari London menyebutkan, akhbar-akhbar terkemuka seperti *The Daily Telegraph*, *The Times*, *Independent* memberikan penghormatan tinggi kepada Almarhum Tunku yang disifatkan sebagai seorang negarawan ulung yang semasa hayatnya telah menabur jasa yang tidak ternilai harganya bukan sahaja kepada anak bangsanya Malaysia, malah juga kepada masyarakat antarabangsa. Ratu Elizabeth II dalam surat takziahnya merakamkan rasa sedihnya di atas kehilangan Tunku.

Tunku Abdul Rahman diputerakan di Alor Setar, Kedah pada 8 Februari 1903. Beliau ialah putera ketujuh Sultan Abdul Hamid Halim Shah. Bondanya Menjelara anak perempuan Luang Mira iaitu Ketua Kaum salah sebuah negeri Shan, Siam. Semasa belia, pada tahun beliau telah dihantar ke Bangkok dan tinggal bersama kakandanya Kapten Tunku Yusof, seorang pegawai tentera dalam pasukan tentera Thai. Tunku kembali ke Kedah setahun kemudian. Semasa berusia 12 tahun Tunku memasuki Sekolah Penang Free. Pada tahun 1919 Tunku dihadihi biasiswa negeri Kedah bagi melanjutkan pelajaran di England. Di England Tunku belajar di Maktab St. Catherine, Cambridge dan lulus ijazah Sarjana Muda pada bulan Disember 1956. Beliau kemudiannya pulang ke Malaya tetapi kakandanya Tunku Ibrahim menghantarnya semula ke England untuk belajar undang-undang.

khidmatan awam negeri Kedah. Beliau kemudian menjadi Penolong Pegawai Daerah dan Pegawai Daerah. Pada tahun 1940 Tunku menjadi Timbalan Pengarah Pertahanan Awam Kedah. Setelah Perang Jepun tamat, Tunku kembali lagi ke England untuk melanjutkan pelajaran undang-undang dan memasuki Inner Temple dan lulus dalam usia 46 tahun. Pada tahun 1949 Tunku kembali ke tanahair dan menerima jawatan sebagai Pengerusi Pertubuhan Kebangsaan Melayu Bersatu (Umno).

Tunku terpaksa meletakkan jawatannya sebagai Timbalan Pendakwaraya di Jabatan Undang-undang untuk menjadi Yang Dipertua Umno menggantikan Datuk Onn Jaaffar. Saat-saat genting ialah sewaktu rundingan kemerdekaan. Kebijaksanaan Tunku dalam rundingan kemerdekaan selaras dengan hasratnya iaitu "untuk melihat negara menikmati keamanan dan kebahagiaan pada sepanjang masa" dengan tidak ada setitik darah pun yang tumpah.

Tunku kemudiannya menubuhkan Perikatan (Umno + MCA + MIC). Pilihanraya Umum yang pertama pada Julai 1955 menempatkan Tunku dan Perikatan di dalam kerajaan. Tidak lama kemudian Tunku menjadi Ketua Menteri dan Menteri Dalam Negeri. Sewaktu menjadi Ketua Menteri dan Menteri Dalam Negeri rundingan dengan Parti Komunis Malaya (PKM) diadakan dan selepas dua hari kemudian Tunku mengetuai rombongan

Ogos 1957 bendera Union Jack pun diturunkan perlahan-lahan dan berkibarliah bendera Persekutuan Tanah Melayu yang merdeka dan berdaulat.

Pada 16 September 1963 Tunku Abdul Rahman di dalam satu perhimpunan raksasa di Stadium Merdeka telah mengisytiharkan penubuhan Malaysia. Penubuhan Malaysia membawa ke kancah konfrontasi dengan Indonesia. Dengan ketabahan Tunku telah berjaya menghadapi pelbagai konflik politik selain konfrontasi dengan Indonesia.

Sebagai ahli politik Tunku mempunyai pandangan-pandangan yang menarik tentang politik. Antaranya kata Tunku, "Politik seperti cahaya yang terang, yang boleh membawa keselesaan sebagai salah satu kemudahan asas dalam hidup, tetapi pada masa yang sama, cahaya yang terang itu sangat menarik perhatian bagi banyak serangga dan parasit."

Dalam waktu lain pula Tunku mengatakan, "politik adalah kotor dan menyakitkan apabila dimainkan oleh mereka yang menggunakan cara dan mempunyai objektif yang kotor, tetapi untuk mengatakan yang semua politik itu kotor dalam erti kata sebenar adalah perbuatan menokok tambah yang liar."

Sumbangan Tunku tidak sahaja dalam politik tetapi juga dalam perjuangan bahasa dan sukan. Dalam satu majlis meraikan Tunku oleh kaum ibu Umno, Tunku pernah mengatakan, "sebuah negara yang tidak mempunyai bahasa kebangsaan akan selalu berpecah-belah, serupa dengan sebuah rumah yang selalu berpecah tidak akan berdiri dengan kukuh."

Demikian besarnya jasa dan bakti Tunku yang kesemuanya tak mungkin dapat dicatat dalam ruangan ini, tetapi terpancar dengan begitu banyaknya pingat dan anugerah akademik yang diterimanya. Ia juga terpancar melalui begitu ramainya rakyat yang mengunjunginya semenjak beliau dimasukkan ke hospital sehingga sepanjang upacara pengkebumiannya. Antara Ijazah Kehormat yang dianugerah kepada beliau ialah Ijazah Kehormat Kedoktoran Undang-undang dari Universiti Cambridge; Universiti Malaya; Universiti Sydney; Universiti Islam, Aligarh; Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia; Ijazah Kehormat Kedoktoran Persuratan dari Universiti Oxford dan Ijazah Kehormat Kedoktoran Pentadbiran Awam dari University of Prince of Songkhla, Thailand.

Sesungguhnya tidak ada yang kekal dan abadi. Setiap yang hidup akan mati, setiap yang bermula akan berakhir. Demikianlah juga Tunku. Tuhan telah memanggilnya untuk berpindah ke alam yang satu lagi. Semoga Allah cucuri rahmat dan hidayat ke atas rohnyanya.

He received the Ramon Magsaysay Award from the Philippines in 1960 for Community Leadership. The Tunku was bestowed with the "Grand Cordon of the Royal Order of Cambodia" by H.H. Prime Norodom Sihanouk on February 10, 1964 in Phnom Penh. On March 8, 1965, the Tunku was awarded the insignia of the Highest Order of Darjah Kerabat Yang Amat di-Hormat, D.K. by H.R.H. the Sultan of Selangor on the birthday of His Royal Highness. The Tunku was bestowed with Korea's highest award — the Order of National Foundation — on April 29, 1965 by President Chung Hee Park in Seoul.

On 14 October, 1965, the Raja of Perlis, Tuanku Syed Putra, conferred on Tunku Abdul Rahman Putra the "Darjah Kerabat Bagi-da Syed Putra" (the Most Esteemed Royal Family Order of Perlis State). He is the only holder of the Kedah Order of Merit which he treasures most. At the State and Parliamentary Elections held on 25th April, 1964, the Tunku, as the Alliance national leader, again led his party to a landslide victory against six opposition parties, by winning 89 seats out of 104 in the Parliamentary Elections, and 240 out of 282 in the State Elections. The Tunku contested in the Kuala Kedah Constituency then and also in the general elections in 1969 when the Alliance was once again returned to power.

ISLAMIC SUMMIT

In 1964, the Tunku attended the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference in Britain. He toured the Republic of Korea from April 28 to May 1, 1965 and visited

Japan on his return home. Attended the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference in June, 1965 and in September, 1966.

In September 1969, the Tunku represented Malaysia at the Islamic Summit Conference at Rabat, Morocco.

He addressed the General Assembly of the United Nations in October, 1969 when he spoke on the Middle East and the South-east Asian situation.

The Tunku wrote a book, "May 13 — Before And After," giving his views on the cause of the disturbances and the declaration of the Emergency on May 13, 1969.

GOODWILL TOUR

He is the Chairman of the National Goodwill Council of Malaysia and since May 13 he has been touring the various States for the sole purpose of restoring goodwill among the population.

A popular patron of sport, the Tunku is the President of Football Association of Malaya and the Asian Football Confederation. He captained Kedah tennis team for seven years and is also a keen golfer.

On 6 June, 1960 Cambridge University conferred on the Tunku an honorary Doctorate of Laws. Same honour was conferred on him also by Malayan University, Sydney University, Araneta University Philippines, Saigon University and Aligarh Muslim University in India.



Regional Co-operation

THE "FATHER" OF MALAYSIA'S DEVELOPMENT

If Malaysia's Prime Minister, Tunku Abdul Rahman, is affectionately known as "Bapa Malaysia" (Father of Malaysia), the Deputy Prime Minister, Tun Abdul Razak bin Hussein, may justifiably be bestowed the title "Bapa Pembangunan" or "Father of Development". For Tun Razak was the man who from the start realised that the framework of true democracy could only be built on a foundation of economic stability, of freedom from poverty and on a firm base of inter-racial unity and harmony.

Tun Razak, who celebrated his 45th birthday recently, was educated at the Malay College in Kuala Kangsar and at Raffles College, Singapore. After the war, he went to England and qualified as a Barrister-at-Law. On his return to Malaya, he became at the age of 28 State Secretary, Pahang, and three years later was appointed Mentri Besar (Chief Minister) of that State.

To hold such an appointment when just over 30 was not only a record, but a tribute to Tun Razak's own hard work, energy, industry and qualities of leadership. Even while still a student, he showed signs of the ability to lead and influence people, and the quality of dedicated service to his country.

It may be said that Tun Razak's sound, sensible approach towards the transition from colonial domination to an independent Malaya (later Malaysia) was a most stabilising factor in the new concept of political leadership in this young country in Southeast Asia.

After independence in August 1957, Tun Razak was appointed Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Defence at a time when Malaya was harassed and hindered by the activities of a militant and treacherous Communist guerilla movement.

For twelve long years the people of Malaya were plagued with bloodshed, murder and depravity by the communists and finally, in the middle of 1960, the country was declared free from the Emergency. Although at the time the battle against communism had been won, Tun Razak realised that the battle for democracy was about to begin. Therefore, another important portfolio, then called the Ministry of Rural Development and now the Ministry of National and Rural Development, was added to his charge.

His imaginative thinking and planning, together with his ability to get things done produced for Malaya a development blueprint unique in the history of newly independent nations.

With the launching of Malaya's Second Five-Year Development Plan in 1961, Tun Razak travelled thousands of miles a month by air, road and river, to remote kampongs and villages to see for himself how the programme was being implemented. The Plan, completed last year, has exceeded its targets. Last December, Tun Razak launched the massive First Malaysia Plan designed to bring even greater prosperity and happiness to the people.

In addition to his three portfolios, Tun Razak has on many occasions led Malaysia delegations to foreign countries on official visits and attending international conferences and has proved himself not only a fair-minded statesman but also an astute diplomat and negotiator.

The Prime Minister, Tunku Abdul Rahman, has described Tun Razak as "a dedicated man who has the progress of all Malaysians at heart..... an able, honest and sincere man".

The Tunku has also made it known that Tun Razak is "the most capable man" to succeed him.

Regional Co-operation

A firm believer in regional co-operation, Tunku Abdul Rahman had long wanted to see the countries of South-East Asia work together as an economic entity for the betterment of the peoples of the area.

The opportunity came during a visit to the Philippines in 1961. Thailand made up the third party and that same year the Foreign Ministers of the three countries issued a historic statement in Kuala Lumpur announcing a formal joint agreement to go ahead with the establishment of the Association of South-East Asia or ASA. Two years later, ASA was formally launched at a conference in Bangkok with the signing of the Bangkok Declaration.

ASA is for economic and cultural co-operation and has no political motive behind it. The Tunku believes that its success will make an immense contribution to the stability of all Asia.

The list of ASA projects is extensive and includes liberalised trade, a regional shipping line, unified customs procedures, tourism, technical co-operation and research, and so on. Also a move has been made for mutual recognition of university degrees and exchange of teachers.

In his recent address to the meeting of the ASA standing committee in Kuala Lumpur, the Tunku said, "The blue-print is being taken off the drawing board and translated into positive action. We are meeting to implement the plans and ideas for which the leaders and officials of the three countries have been working on so earnestly and fervently, especially during the last seven months. ASA stands for the right of the people of the member countries towards a better life. The organisation is not against any country or anybody and is not a bloc for defence purposes."

ASA is only a start in regional co-operation. In time to come, when benefits are there for all to see, it may lead to wider co-operation, embracing the other countries in the region.

Afro-Asia

The Tunku has always identified Malaysia with the Afro-Asian countries and has said more than once that there should be greater co-operation amongst them.

In his Independence Day anniversary speech in 1965, he referred to Ceylon. He said: "Ceylon has endured much, and as friendly Asian neighbours it is the duty of free Asian nations to help her regain her feet. We in Malaysia intend to do so. There is at present a proposal of great magnitude and importance for developing countries, which is rapidly becoming near to realisation. I refer to the Asian Development Bank. A number of Asian countries, including Malaysia and Singapore, have put in a bid to become the Headquarters for this Bank. Malaysia considers that if the Bank is established in Ceylon, this will not only enable the beneficial purposes of the Bank to be carried out but will also be of great economic assistance to Ceylon. It is our hope that other applicants will share the same views."

But, support from other countries was found wanting and Manila eventually won the day.

A family man

A devoted husband and family man, the Tunku is wellknown for his fondness for children. He has two by his first wife, but none by his present wife, Puan Sharifah Rodziah, who has been a great influence in his life. But they have adopted four children, the last of them on his 63rd birthday.

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"Tunku Abdul Rahman's mature statesmanship is inspired primarily by his sense of fair play and justice and his consuming love for his people"

Love of Sport

As a man who loves the outdoor life, the Tunku is naturally fond of sports - a factor which contributed in no small degree to his popularity. The Merdeka Stadium and the Stadium Negara today stand as monuments to his devotion to the welfare of the nation. The creation of the new Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports, by him, is ample evidence of his constant concern for the young people.

Soccer was his favourite game as a youth. Today he is President of the Football Association of Malaya and also President of the Asian Football Confederation. The annual Merdeka Soccer Tournament in Kuala Lumpur in which several Asian countries are invited to participate was his idea. It is now a major sporting feature in Asia.

A keen golfer, Tunku Abdul Rahman never misses an opportunity for a game. At 64, it is now his principal relaxation. The Tunku is one of those who believe that golf is a necessary adjunct to present-day diplomacy.

The Tunku is known to the people of Malaysia as "Bapa Malaysia" or "Father of Malaysia", not because he is the oldest statesman in the country but because he has given them a place in the sun. He steered the country to independence during a difficult period when militant communism was threatening to destroy everything that he had worked and stood for. More than anybody else, Tunku Rahman was the man who convinced the people that Communism had no place in a Malaysian society.

As Prime Minister, the Tunku has been responsible for many changes that have brought about greater prosperity and happiness for all. With tact and understanding he has united the people of Malaysia - people of different races, languages and diverse economic interests - in a national movement. The Tunku believes that patience and reason, tolerance and compromise can create true understanding.

Born Feb. 8 1903, Tunku Abdul Rahman is the fifth surviving son of Sultan Abdul Hamid Halim Shah of Kedah. His wife, Makche Menjelara, herself a Siamese princess, died shortly after the birth of her second child.

The Tunku's present wife, Puan Sharifah Rodziah, comes from a wellknown family of Alor Star. They have been married for over 26 years.

The Tunku had his early education in Malaya and Thailand. Later he enrolled at St. Catherine's College, Cambridge, and became one of the first Malays to graduate from an English University in 1925. He returned to Malaya with his degree but later returned to study law at the Inner Temple, and became a barrister at the age of 46.

When the war was over the Tunku began to devote himself seriously to the task of getting independence for Malaya. He achieved this in 1957, and six years later in 1963 he brought about Malaysia.

The Commonwealth

Tunku Abdul Rahman has many achievements to his name, not the least of which is his contribution to the unity of the Commonwealth. He is one of its staunchest supporters and once described it as "a conglomeration of peoples, with diverse backgrounds but with the single aim of bringing to each and all, through co-operative effort, the best that life can offer".

During the 1963 Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference in London, the Tunku achieved world prominence by his outspoken criticism of the South African policy of apartheid. When he returned home, he received a hero's welcome for having carried out the national mandate to condemn apartheid. At the next conference three years later, he carried through a resolution which unanimously endorsed his condemnation of apartheid, and forced the exclusion of South Africa from the Commonwealth. Later he said that apartheid was a blatant disregard for human rights by South Africa whose exclusion had brought about greater unity and comradeship among the member countries.

Love of Sport

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"Tunku Abdul Rahman's mature statesmanship is inspired primarily by his sense of fair play and justice and his consuming love for his people"

M. Saravanamuttu,
Editor-in-Chief Straits Echo
and Ceylon's former High
Commissioner in Malaya.

This description of Malaysia's Prime Minister sums up the man. The Tunku believes in fair play for everyone irrespective of race, creed or colour. For him, the guiding principle in life is the equality of man.

Tunku Abdul Rahman is a man of remarkable energy and is known and loved throughout Malaysia for his geniality, good humour, political sagacity and his personal talent for getting along with people of every age and class.

His people call him "Bapa Malaysia" or "Father of Malaysia", not because he is the oldest statesman in the country but because he has given them a place in the sun. He steered the country to independence during a difficult period when militant communism was threatening to destroy everything that he had worked and stood for. More than anybody else, Tunku Rahman was the man who convinced the people that Communism had no place in a Malaysian society.

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PUAN SHARIFAH RODZIAH

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She prefers Orchids.

While her husband journeys the world and alters the course of history for Malaysia's 9 - million people, Puan Sharifah Rodziah chooses the quiet lawns of the Residency, tending to her flowers and children who make the Prime Minister's home one of the merriest in the world. She has four adopted children. There are also the grand-children and the children of servants. And like her husband, who is a descendant of one of Malaysia's ancient royal families, Puan Sharifah revels in the simple joys of simple folk. Among the children and flowers, she is at home.

But it was not always the quiet life for her, or a life of simple ease. There were hard days when the Tengku stumped the countryside seeking support from the various communities and factions to gain independence from the British. Although of royal descent, the Tengku was not a rich man. His wife had to cook and sew and keep house like any other housewife; like the wife of any other politician she had to go for days without seeing her husband. The pressures of a leader fighting for independence naturally created problems; there were endless streams of visitors, meetings in the middle of the night, meals eaten alone, hasty farewells, setbacks and disappointments. But she took them all in her quiet way, hovering in the background and giving encouragement when things looked black. In the meantime she made the house a home for the prince whose dream was to give peace and plenty to the ordinary man who had suffered too long.

The twelve years of emergency which found the Tengku beginning his battle also saw the coming of independence. Still Puan Sharifah Rodziah found herself sharing her husband with the nation. It was his personal leadership that broke the back of the communist insurrection. Then came peace, and for the first time the Prime Minister and his wife found time to travel a little and relax, to enjoy life a little.

But a new emergency - with Indonesian confrontation - broke the idyll. Again the Prime Minister was in the thick of the battle to preserve the nation he had helped to build - the new nation of Malaysia. He travelled more often, visiting the new states of Sabah and Sarawak, and Puan Sharifah found herself in the lawns with the children - and her orchids.

Throughout the trying times, she changed little. A petite woman, she is all tranquility. Dressed in her favourite baju kurong, a flowing Malay dress of soft material, she moves among her guests radiating a warmth and friendliness that knows no creed or colour. For, like her husband she believes in the common humanity and the importance of racial equality. It was no surprise to anyone, for instance, when one of the children she and her husband adopted turned out to be a Chinese.

The Tengku of course has to entertain extensively. And one does not readily associate his quiet wife with the glitter and pomp of state occasions. And yet when occasion arose, she has confounded observers with her ease and charm. Recent visitors like the United States President and Lady Bird Johnson found in Puan Sharifah Rodziah a hostess of infinite charm. For there is almost a touch of royalty about the way she accepts new situations and new people. And this is understandable, for she has gone through life with one of the most forceful personalities of Malaysia, sharing crisis after crisis and facing new problems almost every day. She was not born to the kind of life she leads today, but for the sake of the man she loves, she has become what she is: the wife of a modern prince who rejoices in the happiness of the ordinary people. She enjoys the success of her husband as she walks the lawns of the Residency, with children romping about her. And she loves tending to her flowers.

Australia. He visited the U.S.A., Canada, Europe and New Zealand in

1960.

Y.T.M. TUNKU ABDUL RAHMAN PUTRA AL-HAJ,
K.O.M., PRIME MINISTER

10

Tunku Abdul Rahman Putra Al-Haj ibni Al-Marhum Sultan Abdul Hamid Halim Shah, K.O.M., Prime Minister, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Minister of Culture, Youth and Sports.

Born on 8th February, 1902 he is the seventh son of the late Sultan Abdul Hamid Halim Shah of Kedah.

In 1919, he went to England for studies and returned to Malaya after obtaining his B.A. from Cambridge. On his return he joined the Kedah Civil Service.

In 1947, he went back to England to continue his law studies and was called to the Bar from the Inner Temple in 1949.

He resigned from Government Service and became President of the United Malays National Organisation (U.M.N.O.).

In the first Federal Elections in July 1955, the Alliance Party (UMNO, MCA & MIC) gained 51 out of 52 elected seats. The Tunku became the Chief Minister and Minister for Home Affairs. Under his leadership, the Federation of Malaya obtained Independence on 31st August, 1957, and Tunku became Malaya's first Prime Minister. He has retained the post since then.

In 1958, the Prime Minister made goodwill visits to Vietnam, Ceylon and Japan and a pilgrimage to Mecca.

In August 1959, Tunku Abdul Rahman became Prime Minister for the second time when the Alliance again won the elections, securing 74 out of 104 seats in the new Parliament.

In 1959, Tunku Abdul Rahman made an official goodwill visit to Australia. He visited the U.S.A., Canada, Europe and New Zealand in 1960.

It was during his State Visit to the Philippines in January 1959 that the Tunku first suggested, and President Garcia heartily endorsed the idea of forming an association to promote close economic and cultural co-operation among countries of Southeast Asia. This led to the launching of ASA - the Association of Southeast Asia - in July 1961, with the Philippines, Thailand and Malaysia (then Federation of Malaya) as founder members.

In 1967, ASA gave way to ASEAN - the Association of Southeast Asian Nations - embracing the three ASA member nations, Indonesia and Singapore, working along ASA principles in the promotion of greater regional co-operation in the economic, social, cultural, technical, scientific and administrative fields among member countries.

The Tunku is also the inspired promoter of Malaysia - a federation of Malaya, Sarawak, with Borneo (Sabah) and Singapore, which came into being on September 16, 1963. The birth of Malaysia was the result of a proposal for closer political and economic co-operation and was hailed as an end to colonialism in this part of the world.

On June 6, 1960 Cambridge University conferred on Tunku Abdul Rahman an honorary Doctorate of Laws. This tribute is among the most significant honours he has received. The Tunku had already been honoured with the same degree by the University of Malaya, the University of Sydney and the Araneta University in the Philippines. Later he received the same honours of Doctor of Laws from the University of Saigon in 1961, from the Aligarh Muslim University in India in 1962, and from Seoul National University, Korea, in April, 1965.

The Tunku was an outspoken critic of the South African policy of apartheid and was one of those responsible for South Africa's withdrawal from the Commonwealth in 1961.

In 1962, the Tunku celebrated his tenth year of leadership of UMNO and was also honoured by being named as the first Chancellor of the newly-formed University of Malaya.

He received the Ramon Magsaysay Award from the Philippines in 1960 for Community Leadership and was bestowed with the "Grand Cordon of the Royal Order of Cambodia" by H.H. Prince Norodom Sihanouk on February 10, 1964 in Phnom Penh.

On March 8, 1965, Tunku was awarded the insignia of the Highest Order of Darjah Kerabat Yang Amat di-Hormati (D.K.) By H.R.H. the Sultan of Selangor on the birthday of His Royal Highness.

The Tunku was bestowed with Korea's highest award - the Order of National Foundation - on April 29, 1965 by President Chung Hee Park in Seoul.

On October 14, 1965, the Raja of Perlis, Tuanku Syed Putra, conferred on Tunku Abdul Rahman Putra, the "Darjah Kerabat Baginda Syed Putra" (the Most Esteemed Royal Family Order of Perlis State). He is the only holder of the Kedah Order of Merit which he treasures most.

At the State and Parliamentary Elections held on 25th April, 1964, Tunku (as the Alliance national leader) again led his Party to a landslide victory over six opposition parties, winning 89 seats out of 104 in Parliamentary Elections, and 240 out of 282 in the State Elections. The Tunku contested in Kuala Kedah Constituency. In addition to being Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs, the Tunku became Minister of Culture, Youth and Sports. The Tunku contested in the Kuala Kedah Constituency in the general elections in 1969 when the Alliance was once again returned to power.

In 1964, the Tunku attended the Commonwealth Prime Minister's Conference in Britain. From London he visited U.S.A. and Canada before returning to Kuala Lumpur.

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At the State and Parliamentary elections held on 25th April, 1964, Tunku (as the Alliance national leader) again led his Party to a landslide victory over six opposition parties, winning 59 seats out of 104 in Parliamentary elections, and 210 out of 208 in the State elections. The Tunku contested in Kuala Lumpur constituency. In addition to being Prime Minister and Minister of Internal Affairs, the Tunku became Minister of Culture, Youth and Sports. The Tunku contested in the Kuala Lumpur constituency in the general elections in 1969 when the Alliance was once again returned to power.

In 1964, the Tunku attended the Commonwealth Prime Minister's Conference in Britain. From London he visited U.S.A. and Canada before returning to Kuala Lumpur.

Visited Korea and Japan in 1965 and attended the Commonwealth Prime Ministers Conference in London in 1965 and 1966.

Tunku Abdul Rahman sponsored the Duran Reading Competition at National level eleven years ago and at International level in 1960. This international event symbolises Malaysia's friendship with other muslim nations and her sincere wish and determination to enhance the prestige of Islam in Malaysia. In September 1969, the Tunku represented Malaysia at the Islamic Summit Conference at Rabat, Morroco. Tunku Abdul Rahman was appointed Secretary-General of the Islamic Secretariat in June 1970.

He addressed the General Assembly of the United Nations in October, 1969 when he spoke of the Middle East situation and made a plea to Southeast Asia nations to work together to ensure their security, stability and prosperity.

The Tunku wrote a book "May 13 - Before and After", giving his views on the causes of the disturbances which led to the declaration of the Emergency on May 13, 1969.

He is Chairman of the National Goodwill Council of Malaysia and has toured the various States of Malaysia helping to promote goodwill and racial harmony among the population. He has retained the post

A popular patron of sport, the Tunku is the President of the Football Association of Malaya and the Asian Football Confederation. His favourite recreation is golf.

Tunku Abdul Rahman received the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Civil Law from Oxford University in June 1970.

The Tunku also holds many other Orders and Decorations, both foreign and local. From the United Kingdom, he received the coveted Companion of Honour (C.H.) in 1961 and was made a Freeman of the City of London in 1968.

The Tunku wrote a play about the ancient legend of Langkawi Island, in Kedah, where he was once District Officer. This has been performed

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TUNKU ABDUL RAHMAN PUTRA AL-HAJ
THE PRIME MINISTER OF MALAYSIA

Tunku Abdul Rahman Putra Al-Haj Ibni Al-Marhum Sultan Abdul Hamid Halim Shah, K.O.M., Prime Minister, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Minister of Culture, Youth and Sports. - Born on February 3, 1902, he is the seventh son of the late Sultan of Kedah, Sultan Abdul Hamid Halim Shah. Married Puan Sharifah Rodziah.

In 1919, he went to England for higher studies returning in 1925 with a B.A. from St. Catherine's College, Cambridge. On his return, he joined the Kedah Civil Service. The Tunku - as he is affectionately known - went back to England in 1947 to continue his law studies and was called to the Bar from Inner Temple in 1949.

In 1952, he resigned from Government service to become the President of the United Malay National Organisation (UMNO).

After the first Federal Elections in July, 1955, the Tunku became the Chief Minister and Minister for Home Affairs. Under his leadership, the Federation of Malaya obtained Independence on August 31, 1957, and Tunku became Malaya's first Prime Minister. He has retained the post since then.

He became Prime Minister for the second time in August 1959 when the Alliance again won the elections, scoring 74 out of 104 seats in the new Parliament. The Tunku visited the U.S.A., Canada and Europe in 1960.

It was during his State Visit to the Philippines in January 1959, the Tunku suggested, and President Garcia heartily endorsed the idea of forming an association to promote close economic and cultural co-operation among countries of Southeast Asia. This led to the formation of ASA - the Association of Southeast Asia - in July 1961, with the Philippines, Thailand and Malaysia (then Federation of Malaya) as founder members.

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Also in 1961, the Tunku mooted the Malaysia concept which generated great interest and discussion throughout the territories of Singapore, North Borneo (Sabah), Brunei and Sarawak. On September 16, 1963, the establishment of Malaysia was officially proclaimed with Malaya, Singapore (which was later to be separated to become an independent nation), Sabah and Sarawak forming the new nation.

(f) The Tunku was an outspoken critic of the South African policy of apartheid and was one of those responsible for South Africa's withdrawal from the Commonwealth in 1961.

He received the Ramon Magsaysay Award from the Philippines in 1960 for Community Leadership, and was bestowed the "Grand Cordon of the Royal Order of Cambodia" by Prince Norodom Sihanouk on February 10, 1964 in Phnom Penh.

On March 8, 1965, the Tunku was conferred the Highest Order of Darjah Kerabat Yang Amat di-Hormat (D.K.) by the Sultan of Selangor on the occasion of the Sultan's birthday. President Chung Hee Park of Korea, on April 29, 1965, bestowed his country's highest decoration - the order of the National Foundation - on the Tunku.

On October 14, 1965, the Raja of Perlis, Tuanku Syed Putra conferred on the Tunku the "Darjah Kerabat Baginda Syed Putra" (the Most Esteemed Royal Family Order of Perlis State). He is the only holder of the Kedah Order of Merit which he treasures most.

At the State and Parliamentary Elections held on April 25, 1964, the Tunku (as the Alliance national leader) again led his party to a landslide victory over six opposition parties, winning 39 seats out of 104 in the Parliamentary Elections, and 240 out of 282 in the State Elections. [The Tunku contested in the Kuala Kedah Constituency then and also in the general elections in 1969 when the Alliance was once again returned to power.]

In September 1969, the Tunku represented Malaysia at the Islamic Summit Conference at Rabat, Morocco.

(H) He addressed the General Assembly of the United Nations in October, 1969 when he spoke on the Middle East situation and made a plea to Southeast Asia nations to work together to ensure their security, stability and prosperity.

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On June 6, 1960 Cambridge University conferred on the Tunku an honorary Doctorate of Laws. Same honour was also conferred on him by the University of Malaya, the University of Sydney, the Araneta University of the Philippines, the University of Saigon, and the Aligarh Muslim University in India.

(L) The Tunku also holds many other Orders and Decorations, both foreign and local. From the United Kingdom, he received the coveted Companion of Honour (C.H.) in 1961 and was made a Freeman of the City of London in 1968.

Conferred the Grand Cross of the Order of the Star of the East (1968)

2

Y.T.M. Tunku Abdul Rahman Putra Al-Haj, K.C.M.
Prime Minister of Malaysia

Tunku Abdul Rahman Putra Al-Haj ibni Al-marhum Sultan Abdul Hamid Halim Shah, K.O.M. Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs, and Minister of Culture, Youth and Sports.

Born on 8th February 1902, the seventh son of the Ruler of Kedah, the late Sultan Abdul Hamid Halim Shah.

In 1919 he went to England for studies on a Kedah State Scholarship. Entered St. Catherines College, Cambridge where he obtained his B.A. in December 1925 after which, he returned to Malaya.

In 1947 he again went to England to continue his law studies and in 1949 was called to the Bar from the Inner Temple.

In 1952 he became President of the United Malay National Organisation (U.M.N.O.)

The first Federal Elections in July 1955 swept Tunku Abdul Rahman and the Alliance into office. The Alliance gained 51 out of 52 elected seats. The Tunku became the Chief Minister and Minister for Home Affairs. Through his dynamic and popular leadership, the Federation of Malaya obtained Independence on 31st August, 1957 and Tunku became Malaya's first Prime Minister. He is acknowledged as the "Father of Merdeka".

In 1958, he made a pilgrimage to Mecca to fulfil the promise he made to give thanks for Malaya's attainment of Independence.

In August 1959 Tunku Abdul Rahman became Prime Minister for the second time when the Alliance, under his leadership, again won the elections, securing 74 out of 104 seats in the new Parliament.

In 1960 he successfully launched a campaign at the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference against South Africa's Apartheid Policy.

He visited the U.S.A., Canada and Europe in 1960.

On June 6, 1960 Cambridge University conferred on Tunku an honorary Doctorate of Laws. The Tunku had already been honoured with the same degree by the University of Malaya, the University of Sydney, the Araneta University in the Philippines, the University of Saigon in 1961 and the Aligarh Muslim University in India in 1962.

In July 1960, as Prime Minister, he took the lead in the national celebrations which marked the end of the Emergency.

In 1960 the Tunku started the All-Malaya (National) Quran Reading Competition which developed into the yearly International Contest since the following year.

By his diplomacy and statemanship he inspired the formation of the Association of South-East Asia in 1961 and he strove to establish good relationships with the Philippines and Indonesia.

The year 1962 saw Tunku Abdul Rahman active as ever, both at home and abroad. In February, on his birthday, the Tunku celebrated his 10th year of leadership of U.M.N.O. and was also honoured by being named the first Chancellor of the newly-formed University of Malaya.

The Tunku is also the inspired promoter of Malaysia and is popularly known as "Bapa Malaysia."

A patron of Sports, he has put Malaya on the Sports map.

The Tunku has received a number of foreign Awards, but the Award which he treasures most is the Kedah Order of Merit (K.O.M.). At present the Tunku is the only holder of the Order.

The Tunku received another most unusual distinction, the Ramon Magsaysay Award, from the Philippines in 1960 for Community Leadership.

The Tunku was bestowed with the "Grand Cordon of the Royal Order of Cambodia" by H.H. Prince Norodom Sihanouk on February 10, 1964 in Phnom Penh.

On March 8th 1965, Tunku was awarded the insignia of the Highest Order of Darjah Kerabat Yang Amat di-Hormati (D.K.) by H.H. the Sultan of Selangor on the Birthday of His Highness.

The Tunku was bestowed with Korea's highest award - the Order of National Foundation - on April 29, 1965 by President Chung Hee Pak in Seoul.

On 14.10.65, the Raja of Perlis, Tuanku Syed Putra, conferred on Tunku Abdul Rahman Putra, the "Darjah Kerabat Baginda Syed Putra" (the Most Esteem Royal Family Order of Perlis State).

At the State and Parliamentary Elections held on 25th April, 1964, Tunku (as the Alliance national leader) again led his Party to a landslide victory against six other opposition parties, by winning 89 seats out of 104 in the Parliamentary Elections, and 240 out of 282 in the State Elections. The Tunku contested in Kuala Kedah Constituency.

Tunku is Prime Minister, Minister for External Affairs and Minister for Culture, Youth and Sports in the new Malaysian Cabinet.

In 1964 he again attended the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference and Briefings in Great Britain. At this meeting, the Tunku narrated fully the Jakarta regime's confrontation against Malaysia.

From London he visited U.S.A. and Canada before returning to Kuala Lumpur.

Paid an official visit to the Republic of Korea, from April 28 - May 1st, 1965 and visited Japan on his return home.

Attended the 14th Commonwealth Prime Minister's Conference in June, 1965.

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TUNKU ABDUL RAHMAN PUTRA AL-HAJ

PERDANA MENTERI MALAYSIA

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Tunku Abdul Rahman Putra Al-Haj ibni Al-marhum Sultan Abdul Hamid Halim Shah, K.O.M., Perdana Menteri, Menteri Hal Ehwal Luar, dan Menteri Kebudayaan, Belia dan Sukan. Di-puterakan pada 8hb Februari, 1902, beliau ia-lah putera yang ketujuh Al-marhum Sultan Kedah, Sultan Abdul Hamid Halim Shah. Perkahwin dengan Puan Sharifah Rodziah.

Dalam tahun 1919, beliau telah pergi ka-England kerana menuntut pelajaran yang lebih tinggi dan kembali ka-tanah ayer dalam tahun 1925 dengan mendapat Ijazah Sarjana Muda (B.A.) dari St. Catherine's College, Cambridge. Sa-kembali-nya ka-tanah ayer, beliau telah memasuki Perkhidmatan Awam Kedah. Tunku - sa-bagaimana di-kenal dengan perasaan kaseh sayang - telah pergi lagi ka-England dalam tahun 1947 untuk menyambung pelajaran undang2-nya dan telah berjaya menjadi Peguam dari Inner Temple dalam tahun 1949.

Dalam tahun 1952, beliau telah meletak jawatan dari perkhidmatan Kerajaan untuk menjadi Yang di-Pertua Pertobohan Kebangsaan Melayu Bersatu (U.M.N.O.).

Sa-lepas Pilehanraya Persekutuan yang pertama dalam bulan Julai, 1955, Tunku telah menjadi Ketua Menteri dan Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri. Di-bawah pimpinan-nya, Persekutuan Tanah Melayu telah mencapai Kemerdekaan pada 31hb Ogos, 1957, dan Tunku telah menjadi Perdana Menteri Malaya yang pertama. Beliau terus memegang jawatan itu semenjak dari tarikh itu.

Beliau telah menjadi Perdana Menteri bagi kali yang kedua dalam bulan Ogos, 1959 ketika Perikatan telah menang sa-kali lagi dalam pilehanraya, dengan mendapat 74 kerusi dari jumlah 104 buah kerusi dalam Parlimen yang baharu. Tunku telah melawat Amerika Sharikat, Canada dan Eropah dalam tahun 1960.

Pada masa lawatan rasmi-nya ka-Filipina dalam bulan Januari, 1959, Tunku telah menchadangkan, dan Presiden Carcia dengan ikhlas-nya telah bersetuju akan chadangan menubuhkan satu persatuan untuk memajukan kerjasama ekonomi dan kebudayaan di-antara negeri2 di-Asia Tenggara. Ini telah membawa kapada tertuboh-nya ASA - Persatuan Asia Tenggara - dalam tahun 1961 dengan Filipina, Thailand dan Malaysia (ketika itu Persekutuan Tanah Melayu) sa-bagai ahli2 pengasas.

Dalam tahun 1967, ASA telah memberi jalan kapada ASEAN - Persatuan Negara2 Asia Tenggara - yang mengandongi tiga ahli Negara ASA, Indonesia dan Singapura, bekerja mengikut prinsip2 ASA dalam memajukan kerjasama kawasan yang lebih besar dalam lapangan2 ekonomi, sosial, kebudayaan, teknik, sains dan pentadbiran di-kalangan negeri2 ahli.

Juga dalam tahun 1961, telah menganjurkan konsep Malaysia yang telah menimbulkan minat yang besar dan perbincangan di-seluruh kawasan di-Singapura, Borneo Utara (Sabah), Brunei dan Sarawak. Pada 16hb September, 1963, penubuhan Malaysia telah dengan rasmi-nya di-ishtiharkan dengan Malaya, Singapura (yang kemudian-nya berpisah menjadi sa-buah negara yang merdeka), Sabah dan Sarawak membentok menjadi negara baharu.

Tunku telah menjadi sa-orang kritik yang terus terang mengenai dasar apartheid Afrika Selatan dan telah menjadi salah sa-orang yang bertanggung-jawab terhadap penarekan diri Afrika Selatan dari Commonwealth dalam tahun 1961.

Beliau telah menerima Kurniaan Ramon Magsaysay dari Filipina dalam tahun 1960 kerana Pimpinan Masharakat, dan telah di-kurniakan "Grand Cordon of the Royal Order of Cambodia" oleh Putera Norodom Sihanouk pada 10hb Februari, 1964 di-Phnom Penh.

Pada 8hb Mach, 1965 Tunku telah di-kurniakan Darjah Kerabat Yang Amat di-Hormat (D.K.) oleh D.Y.M.M. Sultan Selangor bersempena dengan hari keputeraan Baginda Sultan. Presiden Chung Hee Park dari Korea, pada 29hb April, 1965 telah mengurniakan kurniaan negeri-nya yang paling tinggi - The Order of the National Foundation - kapada Tunku.

Pada 14hb Oktober, 1965 D.Y.M.M. Raja Perlis, Tuanku Syed Putra telah mengurniakan kapada Tunku Darjah Kerabat Baginda Syed Putra. Beliau-lah sa-orang sahaja menjadi pemegang Darjah Bakti Kedah yang beliau sangat sayang.

Di-Pilehanraya Parlimen dan Negeri yang di-adakan pada 25hb April, 1964 Tunku, sa-bagai pemimpin kebangsaan Perikatan, sa-kali lagi telah membawa parti-nya kapada kemenangan yang besar dengan melawan enam buah parti pembangkang, dengan memenangi 89 kerusi dari 104 buah kerusi di-Pilehanraya Parlimen, dan 240 dari 282 dalam Pilehanraya Negeri. Tunku telah bertanding di-kawasan Kuala Kedah pada ketika itu dan juga dalam pilehanraya umum tahun 1969 di-mana Perikatan telah sa-kali di-beri kuasa memerintah.

Dalam bulan September, 1969 Tunku telah mewakili Malaysia di-Persidangan Kemunchak Negara2 Islam di-Rabat, Maghribi.

Beliau telah beruchap di-Perhimpunan Agong Bangsa2 Bersatu dalam bulan Oktober, 1969 di-mana beliau telah berchakap mengenai keadaan Timor Tengah dan membuat rayuan kapada negara2 Asia Tenggara supaya bekerjasama untuk menjamin keselamatan, kesetabilan dan kema'amoran mereka.

Tunku telah menulis sa-buah buku "13 Mei - Sa-belum dan Sa-lepas", dengan memberi pandangan2-nya mengenai sebab2 pergadohan itu yang membawa kapada pengishtihsaran Dharurat pada 13hb Mei, 1969.

Beliau juga menjadi Pengerusi Majlis Muhibbah Negara, Malaysia, dan telah melawat negeri2 di-Malaysia untuk menolong menguatkan muhibbah dan keharmonian kaum di-kalangan ra'ayat.

Tunku Abdul Rahman Putra - 3 - ibni Al-Sarhan Sultan Abdul Hamid

Sa-orang penaung yang popular dalam sukan, Tunku ada-lah menjadi Yang di-Pertua Persatuan Bola Sepak Malaya dan Persekutuan Bola Sepak Asia. Kegemaran beliau ia-lah bermain golf.

Pada 6hb Jun, 1960 Universiti Cambridge telah mengurniakan kepada Tunku satu Doktor Kehormat dalam Undang. Penghormatan yang sama telah juga di-kurniakan kepada Tunku oleh Universiti Malaya, Universiti Sydney, Universiti Araneta di-Filipina, Universiti Saigon, dan Universiti Aligarh di-India.

Tunku juga telah memegang banyak Darjah2 dan Bintang2 Kebesaran, dari dalam dan luar negeri. Dari United Kingdom, beliau telah menerima Companion of Honour (C.H.) dalam tahun 1961 dan telah di-jadikan Orang Bebas di-Bandar Raya London dalam tahun 1968.

March 1970
He became Prime Minister for the second time in August 1959 when the Alliance again won the elections, scoring 74 out of 104 seats in the new Parliament. The Tunku visited the U.S.A., Canada and Europe in 1960.

During his State Visit to the Philippines in January 1959, the Tunku suggested, and President Garcia heartily endorsed the idea of forming an association to promote close economic and cultural co-operation among countries of Southeast Asia. This led to the formation of ASA - the Association of Southeast Asia - in 1961, with the Philippines, Thailand and Malaysia (then Federation of Malaya) as founder members.

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Also in 1961, the Tunku mooted the Malaysia concept which generated great interest and discussion throughout the territories of Singapore, North Borneo (Sabah), Brunei and Sarawak. On September 16, 1963, the establishment of Malaysia was officially proclaimed with Malaya, Singapore (which was later to be separated to become an independent nation), Sabah and Sarawak forming the new nation.

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TUNKU ABDUL RAHMAN PUTRA AL-HAJ
THE PRIME MINISTER OF MALAYSIA

Tunku Abdul Rahman Putra Al-Haj ibni Al-Marhum Sultan Abdul Hamid Halim Shah, K.O.M., Prime Minister, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Minister of Culture, Youth and Sports - Born on February 8, 1902, (he is the seventh son of the late Sultan of Kedah, Sultan Abdul Hamid Halim Shah. Married Puan Sharifah Rodziah.

In 1919, he went to England for higher studies returning in 1925 with a B.A. from St. Catherine's College, Cambridge. On his return, he joined the Kedah Civil Service. The Tunku - as he is affectionately known - went back to England in 1947 to continue his law studies and was called to the Bar from Inner Temple in 1949.

In 1952, he resigned from Government service to become the President of the United Malay National Organisation (UMNO).

After the first Federal Elections in July, 1955, the Tunku became the Chief Minister and Minister for Home Affairs. Under his leadership, the Federation of Malaya obtained Independence on August 31, 1957, and Tunku became Malaya's first Prime Minister. He has retained the post since then.

He became Prime Minister for the second time in August 1959 when the Alliance again won the elections, scoring 74 out of 104 seats in the new Parliament. The Tunku visited the U.S.A., Canada and Europe in 1960.

During his State Visit to the Philippines in January 1959, the Tunku suggested, and President Garcia heartily endorsed the idea of forming an association to promote close economic and cultural co-operation among countries of Southeast Asia. This led to the formation of ASA - the Association of Southeast Asia - in 1961, with the Philippines, Thailand and Malaysia (then Federation of Malaya) as founder members.

In 1967, ASA gave way to ASEAN - the Association of Southeast Asian Nations - embracing the three ASA member nations, Indonesia and Singapore working along ASA principles in the promotion of greater regional co-operation in the economic, social, cultural, technical, scientific and administrative fields among member countries.

Also in 1961, the Tunku mooted the Malaysia concept which generated great interest and discussion throughout the territories of Singapore, North Borneo (Sabah), Brunei and Sarawak. On September 16, 1963, the establishment of Malaysia was officially proclaimed with Malaya, Singapore (which was later to be separated to become an independent nation), Sabah and Sarawak forming the new nation.

The Tunku was an outspoken critic of the South African policy of apartheid and was one of those responsible for South Africa's withdrawal from

He received the Ramon Magsaysay Award from the Philippines in 1960 for Community Leadership, and was bestowed the "Grand Cordon of the Royal Order of Cambodia" by Prince Norodom Sihanouk on February 10, 1964 in Phnom Penh.

On March 8, 1965, the Tunku was conferred the Highest Order of Darjah Kerabat Yang Amat di-Hormat (D.K.) by the Sultan of Selangor on the occasion of the Sultan's birthday. President Chung Hee Park of Korea, on April 29, 1965, bestowed his country's highest decoration - the Order of the National Foundation - on the Tunku.

On October 14, 1965, the Raja of Perlis, Tuanku Syed Putra conferred on the Tunku the "Darjah Kerabat Baginda Syed Putra" (the most Esteemed Royal Family Order of Perlis State). He is the only holder of the Kedah Order of Merit which he treasures most.

At the State and Parliamentary Elections held on April 25, 1964, the Tunku, as the Alliance national leader, again led his party to a landslide victory over six opposition parties, winning 89 seats out of 104 in the Parliamentary Elections, and 240 out of 282 in the State Elections. The Tunku contested in the Kuala Kedah Constituency then and also in the general elections in 1969 when the Alliance was once again returned to power.

In September 1969, the Tunku represented Malaysia at the Islamic Summit Conference at Rabat, Morocco.

He addressed the General Assembly of the United Nations in October, 1969 when he spoke on the Middle East situation and made a plea to Southeast Asia nations to work together to ensure their security, stability and prosperity.

The Tunku wrote a book "May 13 - Before and After", giving his views on the causes of the disturbances which led to the declaration of the Emergency on May 13, 1969.

He is Chairman of the National Goodwill Council of Malaysia and has been touring the various States of Malaysia helping to promote goodwill and racial harmony among the population.

A popular patron of sports, the Tunku is the President of Football Association of Malaya and the Asian Football Confederation. His favourite recreation is golf.

On June 6, 1960 Cambridge University conferred on the Tunku an honorary Doctorate of Laws. Same honour was also conferred on him by the University of Malaya, the University of Sydney, the Araneta University of the Philippines, the University of Saigon, and the Aligarh Muslim University in India.

The Tunku also holds many other Orders and Decorations, both foreign and local. From the United Kingdom, he received the coveted Companion of Honour (C.H.) in 1961 and was made a Freeman of the City of London in 1968.

He was conferred the Honorary Degree of Doctor of civil Law by Oxford

A PROFILE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

by

Yap Swee Choon

In a world torn apart by political strife and conflicting ideologies, in an age where coups, counter-coups and revolutions seem to be the order of the day, few leaders would choose the path of peace, tolerance and goodwill to attain their goal. Tengku Abdul Rahman Putra Al-haj, Prime Minister of Malaysia belongs to that class of men.

The Tengku, as he is popularly known at home and abroad, is his own self both in politics and in his personal life. His nature forbids him to act like a chameleon which changes its colour according to environment. As a result, he is at ease in the company of kings and princes and he's accepted in the humblest of homes. In every strata of society and at any period of time, he is the same person - possessed of qualities like friendliness, charm, sincerity and goodwill.

His approach to politics is tinged with a statesmanlike touch. He believes that any grievance or problem can be solved by peaceful negotiation and compromise. He doesn't believe in the use of force; in fact, he abhors violence. This approach must necessarily take time, patience and understanding. But he is prepared for all this. For the sake of peace, the Tengku will brave the roughest storm and plod the weariest path.

The Prime Minister has been untiring in his efforts to provide a stable and responsible Government for the people. In this task he has the assistance of an able Cabinet, in whom he has left the details of administration and in whom he has great faith and trust. It is worth noting that the people have endorsed his actions because the party he leads, the Alliance Party has been in power ever since Independence Day.

When the country got its Independence and he became the First Minister of the land, his first delicate task ~~z~~ was to bring the people together because he held the view that the best solution to the political problems of the country lay in co-operation ~~between~~ between all races. The British policy of "divide and rule" had resulted in separating the people into racial compartments and they ~~came~~ tended to think in terms of their own interests rather than of the common good. The Tengku's policy, therefore, was to de-compartmentalize the people, unite them and rule. This ~~was~~ ^{is} no easy job as to bring together people of different backgrounds and attitudes involves lots of time, patience and ~~under~~ understanding. A plant can be uprooted easily but not attitudes, especially attitudes which the British have ~~fertilised~~ fertilised with ~~their~~ feelings of discord and distrust.

Slowly the Tengku has cleared the path to unity, in spite of the hindrances on the way. How was he able to do this? The answer, in short, is his sincerity. Because of his sincerity, everyone has great confidence and faith in him. He once quipped that he was able to go anywhere in the country, minus bodyguards, without fear of anyone taking his life. That was the extent of the ~~people's~~ people's ~~z~~ trust and respect for him.

Although he has a Western education, he never forgets that he is an Asian in body and soul. That is why he is able to understand the people he leads - their fears and their problems are within his reach. Coupled with this virtue is his intuition - that sixth sense in him which has influenced many of his actions and which has somehow solved many of the problems he has encountered - much to the amazement of everyone.

The Tengku's liberal attitude to language, religion and culture in a complex society like Malaysia has won the admiration of people everywhere. His yardstick for success is tolerance.

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that good relations are established with friendly countries abroad. The Prime Minister is a fervent believer of parliamentary democracy and has steered the country through the ~~democratic~~ democratic process and the rule of law. He is against any form of government where there is, what the French call, "exploitation de l'homme par l'homme" - exploitation of Man by Man. Communism is one such form of government.

His opposition to the communist way of life is deep-rooted. During the days of the Emergency, he has seen for himself how innocent people were pillaged, plundered, murdered and exploited by the communists. To this day, he has vowed to wipe out the communists and their sympathisers in Malaysia.

The racial policy of apartheid practised by the Government of South Africa is another ~~xx~~ form of government the Tengku opposes. He believes that everyone should have an equal place in the sun and men should not be discriminated against because of the colour of their skins. The Prime Minister was so vocal in his criticisms of apartheid at the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference in 1960 and 1961, and won support for his stand, that many believe his action was responsible for the withdrawal of South Africa from the Commonwealth.

Basically, therefore, Tengku Abdul Rahman is a man of peace. At the height of confrontation, he expounded his "bread and butter rather than guns" policy when he said, and I quote, "We believe in food, not bullets; in clothes, not uniforms; in homes, not barracks." Unquote. Peace, to the Tengku, can and must be achieved by peaceful means. ~~His greatest achievement to this end~~
What he considers his greatest single achievement to this end can only be expressed by him, in humbleness, and I quote, "If I am ~~xxxx~~ accredited with nothing more I can at least God that I was able to lead our country along the path to independence, and beyond, ~~xx~~ without one drop of blood being

that good relations are established with friendly countries abroad. The Prime Minister is a fervent believer of parliamentary democracy and has steered the country through the numerous democratic process and the rule of law. He is against any form of government where there is, what the French call, "exploitation de l'homme par l'homme" - exploitation of man by man. Communism is one such form of government. His opposition to the communist way of life is deep-rooted. During the days of the Emergency, he has seen for himself how innocent people were pillaged, plundered, murdered and exploited by the communists. To this day, he has vowed to wipe out the communists and their sympathisers in Malaya. The racial policy of apartheid practised by the Government of South Africa is another form of government the Tanjong opposes. He believes that everyone should have an equal place in the sun and men should not be discriminated against because of the colour of their skins. The Prime Minister was so vocal in his criticism of apartheid at the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference in 1960 and 1961, and won support for his stand, that many believe his action was responsible for the withdrawal of South Africa from the Commonwealth. Basically, therefore, Tanjong Abdul Rahman is a man of peace. At the height of confrontation, he expounded his "bread and butter rather than guns" policy when he said, and I quote, "We believe in food, not bullets; in clothes, not uniforms; in houses, not barracks." Peace, to the Tanjong, can and must be achieved by peaceful means. His greatest achievement to this end can only be expressed by his, in humbleness, and I quote, "If I am ever accredited with nothing more I can at least God that I was able to lead our country along the path to independence, and beyond, as without one drop of blood being

Today Tengku Abdul Rahman celebrates his 64th birthday.

May he live to celebrate many more ~~with~~ ^{our} birthdays, so that
he can lead ~~the~~ country and her people to greater glory!

Because his leadership, like wine, enriches with the
passing of time.

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PROF. TUNJ. ABDUL
RAHMAN
PUTRA AL-HAJ

**PROFIL: TUNKU ABDUL
RAHMAN
PUTRA AL-HAJ**

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Yang Teramat Mulia Tunku Abdul Rahman Putra Al-Haj telah diputerakan pada 8 Februari 1903 di Istana Alor Setar, Kedah.

Ayahandanya ialah Baginda Almarhum Sultan Abdul Hamid Halim Shah, Raja Kedah. Bundanya, Cik Manjalara ialah seorang Puteri Thai.

Tunku pada mula-mulanya dimasukkan ke Sekolah Inggeris Kerajaan di Alor Setar yang kemudiannya bernama Sultan Abdul Hamid College. Kemudiannya Tunku berangkat ke negeri Siam dan menuntut di Sekolah Theb-surian di Bangkok bila berusia dua belas tahun. Setahun kemudian bila kakandanya, Tunku Yusuf, telah mangkat, Tunku pun berangkat balik ke Kedah dan menuntut di Sekolah Melayu. Tunku kemudiannya dihantar masuk bersekolah di Penang Free School di Pulau Pinang.

Pada bulan Disember 1919, Tunku telah berangkat ke England bagi melanjutkan pelajarannya dan selepas lulus peperiksaan matriculation, masuk belajar di St. Catherine's College, Cambridge University. Kesedaran politikanya yang pertamanya membakar pada waktu itu kerana sikap sombong yang ditunjukkan oleh orang-orang Inggeris terhadapnya.

Tunku ialah anak Melayu yang pertama lulus di dalam sebuah Universiti Inggeris tetapi tidak tamat ilmu undang-undang. Tunku telah menyambung pelajarannya di England di dalam undang-undang 25 tahun kemudian bila berusia 45 tahun dan lulus.

Di dalam masa menuntut di London, England, Yang Teramat Mulia Tunku telah dapat menyatukan penuntut-penuntut Melayu seluruh Britain di dalam sebuah Persatuan yang dinamakan "Persatuan Melayu Great Britain" di dalam tahun 1927.

Permulaan Tunku melibatkan dirinya dalam bidang politik ialah semasa Tunku telah masuk kumpulan "Majlis" iaitu kumpulan penuntut-penuntut Islam India. Tunku sentiasa menghadiri majlis-majlis perbahasan yang dianjurkan oleh penuntut-penuntut India yang tidak menyembungkan rasa benci terhadap penjajahan Inggeris di negeri mereka.

Tunku Abdul Rahman telah berangkat balik ke Kedah setelah menerima ijazah. Tunku mula berkhidmat di dalam Pentadbiran Kerajaan Negeri Kedah sebagai seorang pegawai pelatih dan kemudian ditukarkan menjadi Penolong Pegawai Jajahan di Kulim. Tunku dinaikkan pangkat dan berkerja sebagai Pegawai Jajahan di Kuala Nerang.

Selepas Jepun menyerah diri dan kembalinya British, Tunku pun mulailah bergiat dalam politik tanahair. Tunku menjadi penaung pertubuhan politik Saberkas. Kemudian datangnya Malayan Union. Tunku menarik diri dari Saberkas dan menceburkan dirinya di dalam Kesatuan Melayu Kedah. Kegiatan Tunku dalam politik bertambah pula bila Tunku mempengaruhi kepercayaan British bahawa Tunku benar-benar mempunyai semangat anti British. Tunku telah berangkat sekali lagi ke England dalam tahun 1947 dengan tujuan hendak menyambung pelajaran dalam ilmu undang-undang. Pada masa inilah Tunku bertemu dengan Tun Abdul Razak dan Tunku terus mencapai kelulusan di dalam ilmu undang-undang dalam tahun 1949. Tunku telah berangkat balik dari England dan terus berkhidmat di dalam pejabat Undang-undang di Kedah. Kemudian Tunku telah bertukar ke Kuala Lumpur menjadi Pendakwaraya. Jawatan ini telah dipegangnya sehingga Tunku telah dipilih menjadi Yang Di Pertua UMNO dalam bulan Ogos 1951 di dalam Persidangan Agung Tahunan UMNO keenam selepas Dato' Onn menarik diri. Tunku telah meletak jawatan yang bergaji besar untuk berkhidmat kepada UMNO — pengorbanan yang bukan kecil.

Tunku menjadi Perdana Menteri Malaysia yang pertama bila Malaysia mencapai kemerdekaan dan telah mendapat menyatu-padukan seluruh rakyat Tanah Melayu yang berbagai bangsa. Yang Teramat Mulia Tunku Abdul Rahman pada akhirnya mengamanahkan jawatan Yang Di Pertua UMNO kepada Allahyarham Tun Razak dalam Persidangan Perhimpunan Agung UMNO yang ke 22 pada 23—24 Januari 1971 dan dengan itu jawatannya sebagai Perdana Menteri Malaysia.

PELANGGAN KEMUD: 1665/925

TARIKH: 29.1.93

