## Chronology

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3 September</td>
<td>1945</td>
<td>British forces reoccupy Malaya and the British Administration is set up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 October</td>
<td>1945</td>
<td>Details of the Malayan Union Policy announced and the following day the British Government’s representative Sir Harold MacMichael arrives to negotiate with the Malay Rulers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23 January</td>
<td>1946</td>
<td>White Paper on the Malayan Union published</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 March</td>
<td>1946</td>
<td>The All-Malay Congress proposes the formation of the United Malays National Organization (UMNO) to mount opposition to the Malayan Union</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 April</td>
<td>1946</td>
<td>Malayan Union inaugurated. UMNO and the Malay Rulers boycott inauguration ceremony</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 May</td>
<td>1946</td>
<td>UMNO formally set up in Johor Bahru</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 February</td>
<td>1948</td>
<td>Federation of Malaya (Persekutuan Tanah Melayu) inaugurated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23 June</td>
<td>1948</td>
<td>State of Emergency declared in Malaya followed soon after by communist armed rebellion and ban on the Communist Party of Malaya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1951</td>
<td>Datuk Onn Jaafar resigns as UMNO president and is succeeded by Tunku Abdul Rahman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>1952</td>
<td>UMNO-MCA Alliance contest municipal elections</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1954</td>
<td></td>
<td>UMNO-MCA-MIC Alliance formed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Year</td>
<td>Event</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
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<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 July</td>
<td>1955</td>
<td>Alliance wins 51 of the 52 contested seats in the general election for the Legislative Council. Tunku Abdul Rahman becomes Chief Minister</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28 and 29 December</td>
<td>1955</td>
<td>‘Peace’ Talks at Baling between Tunku Abdul Rahman and the Communist Party of Malaya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>1956</td>
<td>Razak Education Report published</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31 August</td>
<td>1957</td>
<td>Malaya achieves independence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1959</td>
<td>Alliance is returned to power in general elections in Malaya, but Kelantan state falls to PMIP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1960</td>
<td>State of Emergency in Malaya ends</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1962</td>
<td>The Tunku dismisses his controversial Minister for Agriculture Aziz bin Ishak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 April</td>
<td>1963</td>
<td>Indonesia announces “Confrontation” of Malaysia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 September</td>
<td>1963</td>
<td>Federation of Malaysia comprising Malaya, Singapore, Sarawak and Sabah inaugurated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>1964</td>
<td>Alliance is returned to power in general elections</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 August</td>
<td>1965</td>
<td>Singapore leaves Malaysia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1965</td>
<td>Chief Minister of Sabah, Donald Stephens, is removed from office following disagreement with the Federal Government over Singapore’s withdrawal from Malaysia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1966</td>
<td>Chief Minister of Sarawak, Stephen Kalong Ningkan, is removed from office following disagreements with Federal Government over state rights</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 August</td>
<td>1967</td>
<td>ASEAN formed. Comprises Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand, the Philippines and Indonesia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 May</td>
<td>1969</td>
<td>Alliance returned to power in general elections but without two-thirds majority</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
13 May 1969  Inter-racial riots break out in Kuala Lumpur

15 May 1969  The Yang di-Pertuan Agong declares a national state of emergency. The Parliament is suspended. The National Operations Council formed under Tun Abdul Razak

31 August 1970  The Yang di-Pertuan Agong promulgates the Rukunegara or state ideology

21 September 1970  Tunku Abdul Rahman retires as Prime Minister and is succeeded by Tun Abdul Razak

February 1971  Malaysian Parliament reconvenes and approves “Sensitive Issues” Bill

July 1971  Malaysian Parliament approves the New Economic Policy

1971  The Kuala Lumpur ASEAN Summit Declaration of ZOPFAN (Zone of Peace, Freedom and Neutrality)

2 August 1973  Tun Hussein Onn is appointed Deputy Prime Minister on the death of Tun Dr Ismail

14 January 1976  Tun Abdul Razak dies and Tun Hussein becomes Prime Minister. Datuk Seri Dr Mahathir Mohamed becomes his Deputy

1976  Industrial Co-ordination Act is enforced and meets with opposition from foreign and Chinese businesses

1976  Datuk Mustapha Harun steps down as Chief Minister of Sabah after his party USNO is defeated by Berjaya party in Sabah elections

1978  At UMNO General Assembly, Education Minister Musa Hitam rejects Chinese proposal to establish Chinese-medium Merdeka University
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1977</td>
<td>Barisan Nasional is returned to power in general elections</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1979</td>
<td>Datuk Samy Vellu becomes MIC President on the death of Tan Sri Manickavasagam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 February 1981</td>
<td>Tun Hussein Onn steps down as Prime Minister owing to ill-health and is succeeded by Datuk Seri Dr Mahathir</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1982</td>
<td>Barisan Nasional under Dr Mahathir returned to power in general elections</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1983</td>
<td>Dr Mahathir adopts “Look East” Policy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1983</td>
<td>Parliament approves Bill to ensure that the Yang di-Pertuan Agong can no longer block Bills passed by Parliament</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 April 1985</td>
<td>The first Proton Saga, Malaysia’s national car, rolls out of its Shah Alam factory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 March 1986</td>
<td>Musa Hitam resigns as Deputy Prime Minister citing differences with Dr Mahathir</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1986</td>
<td>Barisan Nasional under Dr Mahathir returned to power again</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 April 1987</td>
<td>Tengku Razaleigh contests UMNO’s presidency against Dr Mahathir, but loses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1988</td>
<td>Parliament approves Federal Constitution (Amendment) Act to curb powers of judiciary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26 May 1988</td>
<td>Lord President Tun Salleh Abbas suspended from office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 1990</td>
<td>Barisan Nasional returned to power in general elections and Dr Mahathir again becomes Prime Minister</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28 February 1991</td>
<td>Dr Mahathir announces his Vision 2020 and the Concept of Bangsa Malaysia</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1991 Tunku Abdul Rahman dies and is given state funeral

10 December 1992 Parliament adopts motion criticizing Sultan of Johor for his high-handed action against a hockey coach

1992 Anwar Ibrahim defeats Ghafar Baba in the contest for Deputy President of UMNO

18 January 1993 Malay Rulers accept the Constitution (Amendment) Bill passed by Parliament removing their immunity from criminal prosecution

1995 Dr Mahathir and Barisan Nasional returned to power in the general elections

1997 Financial crisis hits Malaysia and several countries

September 1998 Dr Mahathir sacks his deputy Anwar Ibrahim on charges of committing sexual misconduct

September 1999 SUQIU announces its demands

November 1999 Barisan Nasional under Dr Mahathir’s leadership is again returned to power in general elections, but Kelantan and Terengganu states fall to PAS. Majority of Malay votes swing to PAS

5 January 2001 SUQIU and UMNO Youth reach agreement under which SUQIU agrees to “put aside” seven of its claims

16 July 2002 Dr Mahathir celebrates 20th anniversary in office as Prime Minister
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V
THE AUTHOR

Cheah Boon Kheng retired in 1994 as Professor of History at the Universiti Sains Malaysia in Penang and is presently a Visiting Fellow at the university’s Centre for Policy Research. He has written extensively on Malaysian social and political history. His books include The Masked Comrades (1979); Red Star Over Malaya (1983); and The Peasant Robbers of Kedah (1988).