The chapters presented in this volume cover ten significant areas of Tun Abdul Razak’s contribution to Malaysia’s development since becoming Prime Minister in 1970, and the writers analyse the impact on Malaysia’s development trajectory over the subsequent administrations. They unanimously agree on one thing: that Tun Razak and his administration had achieved considerable success and impact in restructuring the economy and society after the May 13th tragedy. Whether formulated and implemented during his time in office, before his untimely death in 1976, or laying the institutional foundations and practices for subsequent implementation by administrations after him, his policies in general, and the New Economic Policy (NEP) in particular, as shown in Kamal’s review demonstrate Tun Abdul Razak’s qualities and influence as a transformative leader (Salih 2018). In short, the narrative on Tun Abdul Razak’s impact has approached legendary proportions, and, for future generations of Malaysians, might well pass into national folklore.

It is clear from the analyses of his policies and implementation of development initiatives that Tun Razak has left an indelible mark on the development of the Malaysian economy, politics and society. It is appropriate to ask now what lessons can latecomer and other developing countries learn from the Malaysian experience? There are many lessons to be learned in terms of the strategy of growth with distribution that Tun Razak had introduced through the NEP; the appropriate role of the